

# RAPPORTUERS'S REPORT



CSO'S COUNTY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON THE NCCRS  
ACTION PLAN - 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2012

Kajiado



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES: NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE  
STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

**Report by: Cecilia Mueni  
Rapporteur**

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## **Abbreviations**

KCCWG – Kenya Climate Change Working Group

CCS- Climate Change Secretariat

MEMR- Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources

NCCRS- National Climate Change Response Strategy

CSO- Civil Society Organization

KCCAP- Kenya Climate Change Action Plan

NAMAS- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

EMCA- Environmental Management and Coordination Act

MPIDO- Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization

ALIN- Arid Lands Information Network

KENRA- Kenya Natural Resources Alliance

NEMA- National Environment Management Authority

CRM- Changieni Rasili Mali

NSA- Non State Actors

DC- District Commissioner

ASAL- Arid and Semi Arid Lands

GoK- Government of Kenya

EIA- Environmental Impact Assessment

OPM- Office of the Prime Minister

NIA- Neighbors' Initiative Alliance

KFS- Kenya Forestry Service

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Climate change has been receiving a great deal of attention in the agenda of governments, private sector and society as a whole. Although it is still marked by controversy, global warming due to human activities is widely acknowledged by the international scientific community and requires political will in order to mitigate its effects. In Kenya, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is seen as a significant step in the recognition that Climate Change is a threat to national development.

In recent times the involvement of Civil Society in the areas of development have helped society find new ways of addressing global problems, Climate Change being one of them. While this role of civil society is very significant, cooperation with the Government and other actors makes a greater impact in the development process.

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) has been concerned with the continued livelihood threats caused by Climate Change and the fact that Kenyan people are among the most vulnerable groups, the need to unite in diversity to enhance advocacy, create synergies and strengthen climate response actions.

In support of the Government of Kenya initiative to develop a National Action Plan on the NCCRS, KCCWG endeavors to support stakeholders to give their input in the process. It is against this background, that KCCWG, in partnership with Oxfam and Act! (Changieni Rasilimali) , organized a consultative forum on the NCCRS action plan in Kajiado county.

The Changieni Rasili Mali (CRM) project whose main goal is to strengthen the response to Climate Change at national and local level, works in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL's) of Kajiado, Kitui, Tana River, Isiolo, Wajir, Turkana and West Pokot who exhibit high levels of marginalization in policy and legislative processes.

## **SUMMARY OF OPENING REMARKS**

### ***John Kioli- Chairman (The Kenya Climate Change Working Group)***

KCCWG is a national network working on Climate Change issues. It works towards creates synergies and uniting voices and action on Climate Change.

In partnership with Oxfam and Act! (Changieni Rasilimali facility), KCCWG has embarked on a two years advocacy project that seeks to achieve strengthened response to Climate change at the National and local levels as an indicator of its ultimate goal. It is working in seven ASAL counties in Kenya and Kajiado is one them. Impacts of climate change are already being felt by residents of Kajiado County in terms of unpredictable weather patterns that have impacted on pastoralism and the overall livelihoods. They hoped to share more on the impacts in the forum.

The immediate objective for KCCWG is to establish a Climate Change network in Kajiado County that would take part in the implementation of other project activities and this is already underway. KCCWG works in close collaboration with the government, stakeholders, partners and communities towards realizing our common goals and objectives hence the reason for the meeting Kajiado County.

In support of the Government's initiative to develop a National Climate Change Response Strategy action plan, KCCWG contributes by supporting the Civil Society Organizations to input in the process. This is a wonderful opportunity to get informed of the action plan development process and share views on the same.

### ***Joseph Naibor- CDF Kajiado County***

He begun by giving apologies from the area MP who had send him as a representative. He acknowledged that Climate Change is real and has affected the county. In the olden days Kajiado County used to have rains the entire December but that is no more. Currently the county is experiencing water shortage, food shortage, energy costs have gone up and the temperatures have increased. They have never experienced such high temperatures in Kajiado as now. What can be done to rectify the damage caused by Climate Change? Are boreholes an answer? Can

they take advantage of every single drop of rain and make Kajiado another Israel? Where can the CDF come in, in alleviating the negative impacts of Climate Change?

**Stephen King'uyu- Climate Change Secretariat (MEMR)**

He thanked the residents of Kajiado County on behalf of the Permanent Secretary (MEMR) for welcoming him into Kajiado. Climate Change, he acknowledged, is not far away since it has affected development both at the individual and community levels.

The government has responded to Climate Change through the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The aim of the strategy is to identify Climate Change issues facing communities, Climate Change Impacts, its effects and how communities are coping. It also looks at the needs in terms of finance, technology and any other interventions that would help communities cope.

They are working on the action plan that requires inputs and consultations with the local communities in accordance with the new constitution. Citizens views need to be collected. What are their issues and experiences? He urged the community to give their views since Climate Change issues cannot be solved by the Government or Civil Society alone. There is need for collaboration.

**Engineer Moses Omedi- Climate Change Secretariat (MEMR)**

He begun by explaining that without the action plan, it is impossible to implement the strategy. The Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) is the first institution to be enacted through the NCCRS.

With devolution of government through counties, every county will need to develop its own development plan with regard to Climate Change.

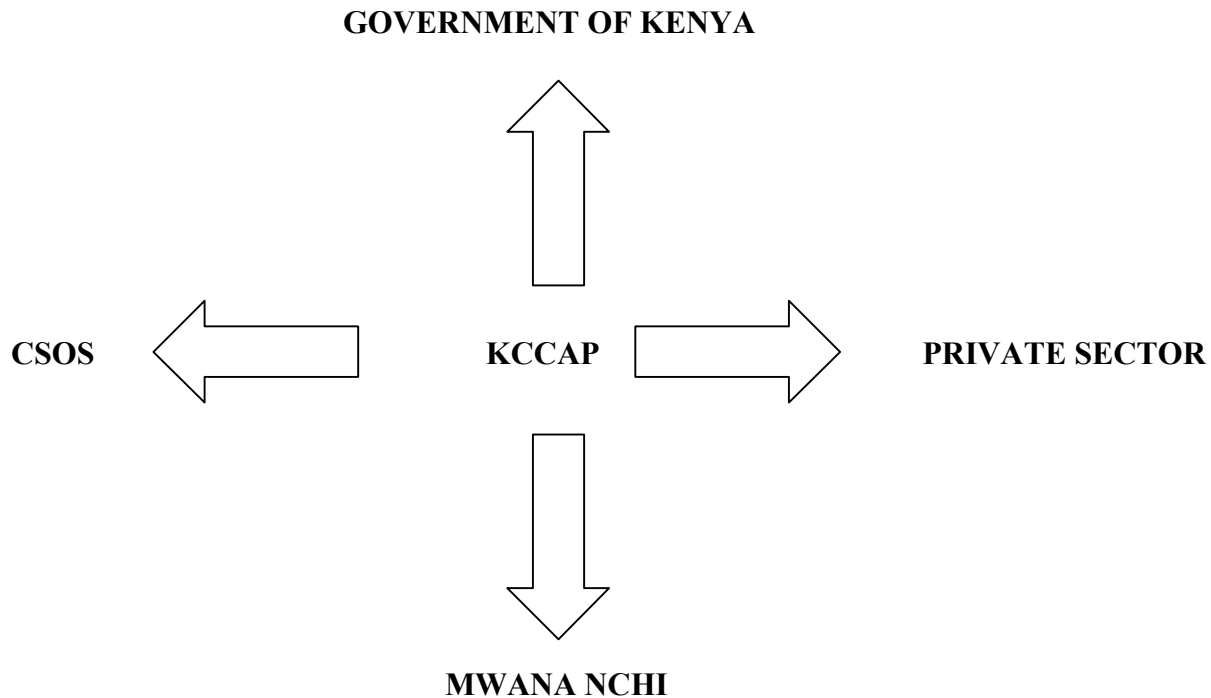
## PRESENTATIONS

### **OBJECTIVES OF COUNTY CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS: STEPHEN KING'UYU**

To ensure that the Climate Change Action Plan is informed by stakeholders at the local level - in line with Constitution of Kenya 2010.

- Introduce the process of developing an action plan to implement the NCCRS.
- Identify gaps and how they can be addressed.
- Solicit stakeholders' views so as to inform the process.

#### **NCCRS Action Plan Stakeholders**



He then took the participants through a pictorial representation of the impacts Climate Change where he sought reactions from the audience on various questions amongst them;

- Is the Climate what it used to be a few years back?
- Are there any abnormal weather occurrences e.g. the snow in Nyahururu?
- Is water scarcity part of the problem? What is the impact on water bodies?

- How has agricultural production been affected and what are the adaptation strategies?

On issues of gender and Climate Change, there was reaction from the audience as he sought to know what gender was most affected. Below are views from a lady and gentleman in the meeting respectively;

“When there is drought, the women take the animals far to look for pasture and fetch water while the men go to the market place in Kajiado”.

“Due to human/ wildlife conflict brought about by Climate Change we have to stay up late at night to protect the animals while the women sleep”.

The Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is working closely with the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance afterwards for allocation of funds for implementation.

He then gave the schedule of county consultations:

#### **County Consultations Schedule**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>VENUE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Rift Valley	Nakuru	8 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> March
	Eldoret	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> March
Nyanza	Kisumu	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> March
Western	Kakamega	22 <sup>nd</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> March
Coast	Mombasa	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> April
Nairobi	Nairobi	26-27 <sup>th</sup> April
North Eastern	Garissa	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> May
Eastern	Embu	21 <sup>st</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> May
Central	Nyeri	24 <sup>th</sup> -25 <sup>th</sup> May



### **Overview of the NCCRS- Engineer Omedi- Climate Change Secretariat**

He gave an overview of the NCCRS that has 8 sub components although the Climate Change Secretariat, which is in charge of coordination, is considered as the ninth sub component. Kenya launched a National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in December 2009. The NCCRS:

- Provides a framework for addressing threats of climate change as well as taking advantage of any opportunities that may arise.
  - Provides the means to actively engage in innovative processes necessary to address climate change.
  - Is the **key government climate change agenda guide**.
  - Informs nationwide Climate Change programmes and activities (in line with Constitution of Kenya 2010), including efforts towards the attainment of MDGs and Kenya Vision 2030.
- The Action Plan process is spearheaded by the GoK in collaboration with the private sector, the Civil Society; and with support from development partners.
  - The main objective is to operationalize the Kenya National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).
  - It has nine interrelated subcomponents; Low Carbon Development, enabling Policy & Regulatory Framework, National Adaptation Plan, NAMAS, Measurement Reporting and Verification( MRV's), Technology Action Plan, Knowledge Management and Climate Finance.

### **Knowledge Management (sub component 7) - Maimuna Kabatesi**

Sub component 7 is mainly on the development of a Framework for Climate Knowledge Management and Capacity Development.

The consultancy is led by the Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)

Planned assignment outcomes

- i. A knowledge and knowledge systems analysis showing the type of knowledge in use and knowledge exchange systems in place to inform policy making in Climate Change
- ii. A Capacity Building Plan of Action for organisations dealing with Climate Change in Kenya.
- iii. An online Knowledge Management System prototype for Climate Change knowledge exchange

The Climate Change knowledge will be assessed at both individual and institutional levels with the aim of:-

- Reporting on knowledge management systems in Kenya, at the institutional and individual levels
- The developing of a Climate Change knowledge management system prototype for the government
- Developing a public awareness and education plan on climate change

## **EVIDENCE AND IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN KAJIADO-SIDNEY TAWUO**

Sidney begun his presentation by pointing out that Kajiado residents have been left in public processes and that the forum was one of the opportunities given to them. He chose to take the presence of the representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources to point out that the Mining Act(1940) is archaic and has many loopholes. Kajiado County is rich in minerals but they do not benefit from the wealth. They experience open cast mining yet there are no health facilities for the communities around the area. They have minerals such as ruby, emeralds and other stones but the locals do not benefit from such wealth. EMCA rules are not followed. There is need for a people friendly bill.

On Climate Change, he sees it as being more evident in the 90's when rainfall became unpredictable. The drought in 1995 was one whose impacts are still being felt. And after El Niño swept off cattle, some diseases like rinderpest came back. There was also the blue tongue that affected sheep. Places like Sajiloni, Kumpa and Namanga experienced growth of a harsh weed (ipomea) that made the places become wasteland. Cattle cannot feed on the weed and there hasn't been any technological advancement that can deal with the weed. Water problems are worse in Kajiado and although there used to be a 10yr cycle before experiencing drought, that has now changed to 2 year cycle. Pastoralism is being phased out because of land fragmentation and new land use systems that is not necessarily compatible with the land. Drying up of rivers and water sources has been experienced. Springs especially on the foot of Mt.Kilimanjaro , Kimana Springs Namelok and Nguruman are also seriously having their potential reduced. The Ewaso Nyiro river in Magadi has been reduced to a stream as a result of reduced and erratic rainfall.

Kajiado had a clear corridor for wildlife migration but currently they do not have much wildlife and there is no free movement of animals. There is no land for expansion that would interest investors. There is need to develop resources available. 90% of limestone is gotten from the county yet there is no single manufacturing company in the area.

Charcoal burning is the biggest menace when it comes to losing trees with an estimated 100 trucks leaving the area per day each with a minimum of 300 bags of charcoal.

**WHAT ACTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE IN KAJIADO- LUCY LEMAYIAN (MPIDO)**

MPIDO which stands for Mainyoto Pastoralists Intergrated Development Organization, works at Ewaso and Oldonyonyoike locations within Kajiado and mostly deal with youth and women. They recognize drought as a major problem within Maasailand and have responded to the problem through their work in advocacy, mitigation and adaptation.

They have supported alternative livelihoods through seed money for projects such as

- Bee keeping
- Livestock keeping for commercial purposes
- Farming-supporting irrigation, green houses, provision of seedlings and trees

MPIDO has also initiated tree planting in schools for re afforestation as well as giving water tanks to schools for water harvesting.

In advocacy work, MPIDO has been involved nationally by supporting indigenous people in international forums.

They have also worked with other organizations in documenting the challenges of Climate Change to indigenous people hence the formation of Indigenous People Climate Change Network.

## PLENARY

### ***Concerns and comments from the community***

One of the participants felt that conserving the environment is key in minimizing the negative effects of Climate Change. Charcoal burning and sand harvesting (causing water shortage) are a problem in Kajiado. There is need for a deterrent to prevent this. He also found it worrying that Maasai elders who could predict rain could not do it anymore. He said it was difficult getting correct information from the meteorological department yet there is need for an early warning system.

Another participant felt that the problem of charcoal burning was an administration issue at the district level. Local authorities put barriers for some people and yet give permits to others. There seems to be a gap in the policy. Rampant borehole digging is also a problem. Boreholes are dug at residences without consultations with NEMA. Before there were guidelines on how many boreholes can be dug at a certain place, but currently it is rampantly done. The water table is down and some water consumed has minerals that are not suitable for human consumption.

A point of order was raised by a participant who sought to understand if the problem was the absence of policy, lack of policy implementation or corruption? How do we address the bigger problem?

KCCWG's chairman, John Kioli, informed the participants that there was a policy in place on charcoal burning. Burning charcoal is not illegal, using it isn't illegal but transporting charcoal is illegal. It is up to us to take action. We need to plant trees in a sustainable way, use energy saving jikos and get alternative livelihoods instead charcoal burning. On sand harvesting, why should sand be sold cheaply at the source for it to be sold at a higher extravagant price elsewhere? Should it be packed like cement bags?

Sidney Tawuo of Kenya Natural Resources Alliance (KENRA) felt that dumping of waste in Kajiado was a lot. Cattle are dying because of chemicals going into streams from flower farms. The same flower people do not pay council fees yet the money never trickles down to the local

person. EMCA needs to be reinforced. On charcoal burning and transportation, he didn't think there is need to have up to five police road blocks up to Nairobi.

### ***Response from facilitators***

#### **Stephen King'uyu**

He informed the participants that although some issues may get a response at the forum, they needed to be addressed at the sub component level. Need to see if the issues that need to be addressed are as a failure of implementation of policy or the mechanism of implementation. On leadership, he urged participants to look at issues from the local level especially at the devolved counties. Citizens have rights to demand information and a right to a clean environment. Local authority should be present to let the people know where the problem lies. He challenged the participants by asking whether corruption is propagated by the person that gives the bribe, the one who takes or the one that sees and does nothing about it. He urged them not to wait for such forums to voice their issues instead they should go to the authorities. He also pointed out that NEMA is the institution to enforce EMCA.

He asked participants to throw all the challenges and issues on law and policies to the consultants to look into them. "If an issue is not addressed in policy, how can it get addressed, if it is in the policy, what is the problem? Is the issue not being enforced or not being reported? Government is you and I, talking is your right. Take advantage of the new constitution". Sub component 2 is analyzing current policies and legal frameworks to see gaps that are being exploited by people.

Climate Change has made weather forecasting hard because the climate isn't as predictable as it was before. A 24hr forecast is insufficient for planning. Season forecasting is more detailed. Beginning of rainfall is hard to predict especially in the tropics. Dry places predictions are less accurate compared to a place that experiences a lot of rain.

### **Dorcas Njoroge- Ministry of Water and Irrigation**

Boreholes are the main source of water in Kajiado. For one to drill a borehole you need to have a hydrological survey done after which you get a NEMA report (EIA) that is inclusive of community views. The Client is then given permit to drill. Citizens who are concerned have a right to ask for the permit of the person drilling. There is also a license for extraction of water and a limit to the quantity of water that can be extracted. It is not allowed to drill boreholes close to each other. The ministry has a list of certified geologists and drillers. The person extracting water should do an analysis of the quality of water.

One of the participants voiced concern that there should be more field officers in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to check that the people with boreholes have fulfilled all obligations.

### **Francis Kariuki- Forest Department**

He begun by stating that most of those present in the forum were charcoal users. That when people are told not to burn charcoal, is when the burning increases. At the department they realized that charcoal burning has employed many people. On charcoal legislation, they have taken a participatory approach in forest management. This has streamlined the process so that everyone benefits. There has been the formation of Community Forest Associations to look at friendly ways of charcoal burning and doing environmental audits on the percentage of tree cover on farms amongst other things. The District Environmental Committee that consists of the DC, NEMA, CBO's etc, get solutions to issues at the different levels. They should know who is licensed and who is not on issues of charcoal.

## **GROUP WORK**

### **KAJIADO CENTRAL GROUP**

***Q 1- What are some of the impacts of Climate change in Kajiado County?***

Erratic rainfall

Water scarcity

High poverty levels due to loss of livelihood

Negative impact on pastoralism

Environmental degradation-mining holes not rehabilitated

Alternative livelihoods e.g sand harvesting

Loss of local breeds for poorer breeds from other districts hence overgrazing

***Q 2- What actions are being taken to address Climate Change in Kajiado by;***

#### ***a) Residents***

Improved water harvesting techniques e.g water pans, boreholes

Pasture management- hay bailing

School/ Institutions based tree planting exercise

#### ***b) Organizations***

Advocacy on Climate Change

Promote development of tree nurseries



Capacity building of communities on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation

***c) Government***

Appropriate agricultural practices e.g drip irrigation

Promotion of drought resistant seeds

Change of livelihood e.g use of ox plough

Kilimo – Biashara attitude

***3. What are some of the issues the Kajiado residents want included in the action plan?***

Effective implementation and enforcement of policies regarding Climate Change

Advocacy and awareness creation of policies to facilitate implementation

Resolution of conflicting Government policies e.g the charcoal burning

Incompetent Government staff e.g water officers who have erratic drilling plans

**KAJIADO NORTH GROUP**

***Q 1- What are some of the impacts of Climate change in Kajiado County?***

Rain cycles that were predictable before are now unpredictable

Loss of biodiversity e.g flora and fauna at Ngong hills

Rivers have become seasonal; they no longer have springs and wetlands

Temperatures are higher than before hence the increase of sunburns

Because of food insecurity and insufficient water there is decreased life span

Depletion of water sources e.g boreholes drying up

Change of livelihood to charcoal burning and sand harvesting due to lack of income, prolonged drought and desperation after losing animals

People have been reduced to begging and have high dependency on food aid

Education sector had been affected as parents migrate in search of pastures

There are more cases of malnutrition and other health problems

Insecurity

***Q 2- What actions are being taken to address Climate Change in Kajiado by ;***

***a) Residents***

The residents are doing very little but make much noise

***b) Organizations***

Creation of awareness

Doing advocacy

Interventions to help mitigate and adapt

***c) Government***

Tree planting and education

Support to other players

***3. What are some of the issues the Kajiado residents want included in the action plan?***

Creation of synergies amongst all stakeholders

Implementation of the County master plan-own it, legalize it and implement it at the county level

Look into government laws that are conflicting with County master plans

### **KAJIADO SOUTH GROUP**

#### ***Q 1- What are some of the impacts of Climate change in Kajiado County?***

Frequent drought

Food insecurity

Water shortage

Loss of vegetation cover

Unpredictable rainfall

High temperatures

Invasive species especially weeds

Poverty

Livestock loss

Change of livelihood and land use

Conflict over natural resources as well as human/wildlife conflict

Diseases

Loss of biodiversity and land aesthetic value

Rural to urban migration

Environmental degradation

Most rivers in the South have become seasonal

***Q 2- What actions are being taken to address Climate Change in Kajiado by***

***a) Residents***

Rain water harvesting

Introduction of irrigation in some pockets of wetlands

Restocking

Cattle fattening

Rotational grazing

Community based eco tourism

***b) Organizations***

Biodiversity conservation through eco tourism

Protection of catchments

Bee keeping as a way of livelihood improvement

Livestock breed improvement

Payment for conservation and consolation fund

***c) Government***

Food relief

Technical advice

Water structures

Energy saving technologies

Extension services

***3. What are some of the issues the Kajiado residents want included in the action plan?***

Review and enforce policies on charcoal and other environmental degradation activities

Address water shortage

Regulation of boreholes

Awareness creation and community capacity building

Afforestation

Regulation of land use and fragmentation

Identify gaps in existing policies (address conflicts)

Look at capacity gaps in policy enforcement e.g Kajiado has one NEMA official

## **WAY FORWARD**

### **Millicent Omala- Project Officer CRM**

She informed the participants that KCCWG & OXFAM are implementing a 2 years advocacy project in seven ASAL counties in Kenya , Kajiado being one of them.

Initial step was to establish a county level climate change network in the counties

First meeting in Kajiado was mobilized and chaired by James Samayian, the County Liaison Officer in February 2012. The project intends to involve more of Kajiado residents as much as possible.

Planned Activities.

- Report of the forum compiled and sent to MEMR/CCS
- There will be a Non State Actors (NSA's) meeting in Kajiado in May and part of the agenda will be to share this meetings report.
- The NSAS meeting will also result in setting of a date for Climate Change hearing in Kajiado.
- CRM has a Liaison Officer in the county who can be contacted for any information.

## **Engineer Moses Omedi- Climate Change Secretariat (MEMR)**

Problems are cyclic in terms of cause and effect. We need to identify the root of the problem.

There is a program through OPM on cook stoves and other partners such as UNIDO that will give a way forward on how to manage our charcoal.

There is also a programme on Kerosene free in Kenya whose case was presented in Durban aimed at lighting in a better way as well as reducing emissions and improving livelihoods.

Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources works with lead agencies in managing forests although Government works with gazetted forests only. We need an integrated approach where everyone must unite to protect our forests.

There are also other international fronts within which Kenya stands to benefit e.g. Energy Access for All by France and other partners, several climate funds and even the Green Fund.

We need to be part of the planning and understand development partners.

There is a model to incorporate Climate Change into our development, done by Ministry of Planning.

Visit MEMR website and share the National Climate Change Response Strategy.

[www.kccap.info](http://www.kccap.info)

# ANNEX 1

Workshop programme

## Civil Society Organizations County Level Consultative Meeting, 30<sup>th</sup> March 2012

### Kajiado County

Time	Activity	Facilitator
<b>Friday 30<sup>th</sup> March</b>		
8.00– 9.00	Arrival , Registration and participants' introduction	Millicent/Cecilia (KCCWG)
9.00 – 9.15	Welcome remarks by John Kioli, Chairman Kenya Climate Change Working Group	Mr. Frank Msafiri, KCCWG-forestry Convener
9.15-9.30	Official opening by area MP, Hon. Joseph Nkaissery- Assistant Minister - Defense	
9.30-9.45	Remarks from District Commissioner, Kajiado Central , Mr. Philip Arsama	
9.45-10.00	Remarks from the Chief Guest, Mr. Stephen King'uyu, Climate Change Secretariat	
10.00-10.30	Health Break	
10.30 – 11.00	Overview presentation of the climate change Action Plan by Ministry of Environment and Mineral resources	
11.00 – 11.30	Objectives of the county consultations by Ministry of Environment and Mineral resources	
11.30 – 11.45	Evidence & Impacts of Climate Change in Kajiado County - Sidney Tawuo ( Team leader- Kenya Natural Resource Alliance)	
11.45-12.00	What actions are being taken to address Climate Change in Kajiado- Nanta Mpaayei-MPIDO	
12.00-1.00	Plenary	
1.00 -2.00	Lunch Break	
2.00-2.30	Group Discussions	Grace Kioko, KCCWG, Education Convener
2.30-3.00	Presentations	
3.00 – 3.45	Way forward	Millicent Omala,KCCWG
3.45 – 4.00	Wrap Up & Close /Vote of Thanks	James Samayian, KCCWG Kajiado county Liaison officer





