COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY'S ACTION PLAN

10th- 11th May, 2012

Almond Resort,
Garissa,
North-Eastern Province,
Kenya

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

Garissa, Kenya
May, 2012

SUMMARY

The workshop was convened as part of the work plan for the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy's Action Plan. The overall objective of the consultations is to provide an opportunity for stakeholders from each of the counties to prioritise climate change concerns and required actions to inform the Action Plan.

The following are some of the socio-economic and geographic characteristics of the three counties (Garissa, Mandera and Wajir) represented in the workshop: Geographically, Garissa and larger parts of Wajir are in eastern Kenya, while Mandera is in north east; all border Somalia, while Mandera and Wajir also border Ethiopia. The three counties are in arid agro-ecological zone. The current total population stands at 2,310,757 according to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Pastoralism is the dominant form of economic activity, and provides the main source of livelihood for the majority of the populations of three counties.

A summary of the results of the two day event has been prepared based on the eight thematic areas/Sub-Components of the Action Plan.

Low Carbon, Resilient Development Pathway (SC 1)
This particular subcomponent of the NCCRS Action Plan deals with both adaptation and mitigation and based on the discussions in the Northeast. Mitigation issues are captured for SC 4 and adaptation issues for SC 3 (see the sections below) apply to SC 1.

Mitigation (SC 4)
Mitigation actions that are currently being implemented in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir include:

1. Afforestation and re-afforestation projects. In Garissa County, community forest associations (CFAs) have been formed to engage communities in forest conservation measures. Because unsustainable charcoal production is one of the major drivers of land degradation in the county and in the region in general, charcoal producers associations (CPAs) have also been formed to foster sustainable charcoal making. Similar afforestation and forest conservation projects have been reported in the other two counties, e.g., neem tree planting in Mandera County and urban afforestation projects in Wajir.

2. Renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. In Wajir, an organisation called ALDEF is spearheading energy saving jikos/stoves and renewable energy projects such as solar for institutions. Kenya Power is also expanding power connectivity.

3. Recycling of plastics and other wastes in Wajir County. Recycling avoids emissions associated with the manufacture of new product, which can be significant if accounted for from cradle to grave.

The following mitigation measures were proposed by the three counties of Garissa, Mandera and Wajir:

1. Sustainable solid waste management by Garissa County. This proposal follows similar proposals by counties with major urban centres, where solid waste is a major challenge.

2. Promotion of afforestation projects including the implementation of the government's policy of setting aside 10% of one's land for afforestation purposes. Agroforestry has also been proposed.

3. Investment in renewable energy. This was a proposal from Mandera and Wajir counties, but was conspicuously missing from the strategies put forward by Garissa.

4. Mandera County made a proposal on promotion of kerosene for cooking to replace unsustainable biomass. From a system's approach, such a strategy is likely to be less carbon intensive than unsustainable biomass used currently by a majority of the County's population. The county was aware of the government's plan/strategy on kerosene-free Kenya and therefore suggested that their proposal be a stop gap measure as longer term, low carbon solutions were being sought.

5. There was the mention of County Climate Change Development Strategy by Wajir County. It may be assumed that such a strategy would highlight both adaptation and mitigation strategy options.

In summary, sectors for which mitigation was proposed are **forestry**, **energy** (household energy demand, in particular) and **waste management**.

Adaptation (SC 3)
Adaptation received a lot of attention in terms of the number of strategies currently being implemented and/or put forward. Current and proposed adaptation measures include:

1. For a start, some of the mitigation strategies mentioned above also fall under adaptation. Examples include the afforestation projects, which in addition to acting as carbon sinks, would go a long way in providing sustainable supply of fuelwood, and thereby caution the communities against depleting fuelwood resources, now exacerbated by climate change.

2. Given the region's dependency on livestock keeping, a number of adaptation measures focused on this sector. These included fodder production and preservation to ensure animal feed supply even during dry spells, de-stocking during droughts and re-stocking after droughts, formation of conflict resolution committees to deal with resource-based conflicts, and the old age practice of migrating with livestock in search of pasture and water.

3. Other measures meant to enhance resilience of pastoralism and the livelihoods of the pastoralists include the use of early warning systems with focus on drought monitoring, capacity building in natural resource/land management alongside climate change/environmental issues awareness enhancement, vaccination and treatment of animals, and provision of water sources and/or supply of water during droughts.

4. There's an adaptation measure that is gaining momentum in the region that is worth singling out. This is livelihood diversification. Traditionally, the three counties represented in this workshop relied on pastoralism, which has in the recent past, been

impacted negatively by climate change. There has consequently been a shift from pure pastoralism to agro-pastoralism (e.g., irrigated agriculture combined with livestock keeping) with many success cases of the latter reported [there is indeed a programme called dryland farming]. Indeed, livelihood diversification is a proposal that featured in all counties. Collection of gum and resins has featured strongly, with proposal on its commercialisation being put forward.

5. Adaptation in the water sector also featured strongly. Current and proposed measures include drilling of boreholes, excavation of earth dams and water supply by water tankers. Controlled use of water resources is another strategy employed in the water sector.

6. Other climate change adaptation measures include establishment of mobile schools and clinics, distribution of relief food (a coping strategy), capacity and awareness building, promotion of high value traditional crops (sorghum, cowpeas, etc), value addition to livestock products, and development of infrastructure/climate proofing of infrastructure.

In summary, **agriculture and food security** (particularly, the livestock subsector) and **water** are the main sectors considered for climate change adaptation.

Policies and Regulations (SC 2)
Relevant issues mentioned include enforcement of land use laws/policies, review of policies and laws that are not in tandem with sustainability agenda, implementation of the policy on 10% of individual land for afforestation, and strengthening existing environmental management structures.

Technology (SC 5)
Issues of relevance to SC 5 on technology revolved around the technology for adaptation and mitigation as has already been highlighted above. In adaptation, relevant technologies include EWS which would comprise an ICT system, drought tolerant crops, fast-maturing crop varieties, and improved livestock. In mitigation, they are renewable energy technologies such as solar, biogas, geothermal and wind as well as waste handling/processing technologies.

Monitoring and Reporting (SC 6)

Issues discussed under this subcomponent related to indicators for performance/measurement of the proposed actions. Indicators proposed included number of dams constructed and/or number of people practising irrigated agriculture for development of water infrastructure, and number of accurate seasonal forecasts made and/or number of people/organisations using EWS services in their planning processes for improvement and dissemination of EWS services.

Knowledge Management and Capacity Building (SC 7)
Key highlights relevant for this SC include awareness creation and capacity building on climate change implications on key sectors through barazas and other forums and education, and mainstreaming of climate change into education and development plans/projects, and strengthening of “education for sustainable development”.

Finance (SC 8)

Additional funding for climate change activities and various financial instruments for clean energy projects such as subsidies for solar are some of the issues relevant to SC 8 on finance that were mentioned.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Convening of the Workshop

The workshop was convened as part of the work plan for the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy's Action Plan.

1.2. Objectives of the Workshop

The main objective of the workshop was to collect climate change related information from key stakeholders in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir counties as input toward the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy's Action Plan.

The workshop had the following three specific objectives:

(i) To inform stakeholders of the ongoing activities geared toward developing the NCCRS' Action Plan;
(ii) To obtain stakeholder input for incorporation into the Action Plan; and
(iii) To engage and interact with stakeholders as a way of buying their ownership of the expected output.

1.3 Participation

The workshop was attended by key stakeholders on climate change (from government, private sector, media and civil society organisations and community representatives) from the three counties of Garissa, Mandera and Wajir, representatives of the Climate Change Secretariat in the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, and the consultants working on the different subcomponents of the Action Plan. There was 1 representative of faith-based organisations (FBOs), 22 representing civil society and non-governmental organisations (including 7 women representatives), 5 media representatives, 4 representatives of farmers' organisations and 37 representatives of the government including both government ministries and agencies. The list of participants is hereto attached as Annex I.

2.0 OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was called to order by Dr. Charles Mutai of the Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources. He welcomed the participants and thanked them for honouring the invitation to come and share their expert contribution on and experience in climate change to the consultations toward developing the National Climate Change Response Strategy's Action Plan. He informed the participants that the workshop was meant to obtain input for the Action Plan in fulfilment of the Constitutional requirement that stakeholders be consulted in such processes.

Stakeholders were asked to provide their expectations from the workshop. The following were captured:

1. To learn more about the impacts on water resources and agriculture;
2. Consultations to be based along the themes of the 8 subcomponents of the Action Plan;
3. The role that the youth and other groups can play in environmental conservation and management; and

4. To learn more about how to take advantage of the beneficial effects of climate change, e.g. how to make use of Prosopis juliflora (locally known as "mathenge"), an invasive species said to be a manifestation of the changing climate.

2.1 Adoption of the Agenda

The programme of the Workshop is hereby attached to this report as Annex II.

2.2 Opening Remarks

Statement by the Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province Province

Mr. Jeremiah Were, the Deputy Provincial Commissioner, North Eastern Province, delivered the opening remarks on behalf of Mr. James Ole Serian, the Provincial Commissioner (PC). He conveyed the PC's apology for not being able to attend and open the workshop in person due to exigency of duty. He emphasised that the Constitution 2010 required countrywide consultations for processes such as the Action Plan's development; hence the reason the workshop was convened. The PC's remarks are attached to this report as Annex III.

3.0 PRESENTATION ON THE OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTY CONSULTATIONS

Ms. Faith Pesa and Ms. Lucy Kamande, both from the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources provided an overview of the objectives of the workshop. They informed the workshop that the main objective of the consultations was to ensure that Action Plan was informed by stakeholders across the country in line with the 2010 Constitution. They emphasised that it was the government's decision to have the Action Plan's development process be as participatory as possible including CSOs, government, the private sector, and the "mwananchi" (i.e., the common citizen). The presentation of the objectives of the consultations is attached to this report as Annex IV.

4.0 PRESENTATION ON AN OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION PLAN

An overview of the NCCRS' Action Plan was presented by Ms. Noelle O'Brien, a consultant working with the Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) in the coordination and management of the Action Plan's development process. The aim of the Action Plan was to operationalise or implement the National Climate Change Response Strategy, which was launched at COP 15 in Copenhagen for purposes of engaging and sensitising the international community on Kenya's efforts towards addressing climate change, and formally in Kenya in April 2010. The presentation of the overview is attached to this report as Annex IV.

Observations/Comments

(a) Climate change gender dimensions should include both women and men related issues;
(b) Change of attitude is critical to effecting positive environmental change' and

(c) Any strategies proposed to deal with climate change should be sustainable and take into consideration the practice, culture and traditions of communities.

5.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE BREAK OUT SESSIONS' REPORTS

The participants then divided up into different groups based on their counties of origin to deliberate on a number of climate change related topics such as the evidence of, impacts on and current as well as proposed/recommended actions to respond to climate change within their counties. The following is a summary of the deliberations:

Garissa County	
Evidence − Changes in rainfall patterns, amount and distribution; recurrent and prolonged droughts − Strong winds − Increasing temperatures − Diminishing surface and ground water levels; River Benane and River Tana as examples − Disappearance/loss of biodiversity − Shift from pure pastoralism to agro-pastoralism Emergence and re-emergence of some pests and diseases, e.g., tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis	**Impacts** − Migration of people and livestock − Increase in cost of living/food prices-milk and meat as examples − Increased mortality of livestock and wildlife − Resource based conflicts, e.g. over water and pasture − Low productivity of livestock and wildlife − Loss of livestock leading to loss of livelihoods and increased poverty levels −
Current Actions − Forest conservation and afforestation and agroforestry − Climate change community awareness programmes − Protection of water sources and provision/supply of water during droughts − Formation of community forest associations (CFAs) alongside charcoal producers associations (CPAs) to foster sustainable charcoal production − Mainstreaming of climate information into planning processes, e.g. in advocating for alternative livelihoods − Formation of community conflict resolution communities to deal with increasing resource-based conflicts − Fodder production, e.g. in Balich, Kone, and Saga − Alternative energy sources and energy efficiency, e.g. improved stoves/jikos − Early warning systems in dealing with particular drought related disasters − Destocking and restocking as measures to deal with droughts − Formation of environmental clubs and resource centres − Sustainable water and land management to build resilience against droughts	**Recommended Actions** − Strengthening of early warning systems − Formation of climate change concern committees to spearhead climate change campaigns − Strengthening existing environmental management structures − Mainstreaming of climate change into education and development plans/projects − Strengthening of "education for sustainable development" − Increasing access to climate information − Greater involvement of the media in environmental and climate change awareness − Proper/sustainable [solid] waste management − Strengthening advocacy/awareness programmes − Improving governance in NRM − Implementation existing policies, e.g. policies on farming in riparian zones − Review of existing policies that conflict with sustainability − Proper range management including alternative grazing systems − Community conservancies − Implementation of the policy on 10% of individual land for afforestation

Mandera County	
Evidence − Prolonged and increased frequency of drought episodes − Temperature increases − Decrease in vegetation cover − Reduced rainfall − [Flash] floods − Soil degradation-through erosive factors such as flash floods − Drying of seasonal rivers such as Lagsure in Mandera West − Pastoral drop-outs and livelihood changes − Depletion of ground water resources/aquifers − Loss of biodiversity − Reduction in herd sizes	**Impacts** − Loss of human life, wildlife and livestock particularly associated with droughts − Reduction in vegetation cover − Reduced agricultural productivity − Destruction of property, crops and loss of livestock by flash floods − Human-human conflicts and human-wildlife conflicts − Increasing desertification − Social disruptions and conflicts − Loss of livelihoods and increased poverty rates − Increased dependency in relief food and increased dependency syndrome
Current Actions − Planting of trees (e.g. neem) and afforestation projects in general − Excavation of earth dams for water retention and supply − Drilling of boreholes − Water supply through water tanks − Fodder farming − Distribution of relief food − Destocking and re-stocking as measures to cope with drought − Construction of water capture infrastructure/roof-top water catchment − Irrigation − Dryland farming programme-the use of climate information in tandem with drought tolerant crops − Immigration in search of water and pasture elsewhere − Mobile schools and clinics − Livelihoods diversification − Public awareness campaigns to foster environmental management in line with EMCA	**Recommended Actions** − Promotion of renewable energy − Community involvement in climate change response measures − Construction of dams − Enforcement of land use laws − Tamarking of Garissa-Mandera road/improvement of infrastructure − Drilling of boreholes to provide water for domestic and agricultural use, particularly for irrigation − Promotion of food for asset programme − Construction of abattoirs and tanneries − Greenhouse farming − [In the short run], promotion of paraffin as an alternative fuel to reduce unsustainable biomass energy consumption

Wajir County	
Evidence − Unpredictable rainfall patterns. As examples, Nov and Dec of 2011 were extremely wet months (more than usual); March, April and May 2012, no rains − Increased temperatures. In Feb 2006, 40.2^{o}C was recorded in one station − Invasive species such as Prosopis juliflora (“mathenge”)	**Impacts** − Prolonged and recurrent droughts, e.g. between 2002 and 2010 − Low water tables marked by low yielding boreholes − Increased livestock deaths, e.g. in Wajir South, West − Increased migration in search of water and pasture, consequently environmental challenges

− Depletion of tradional/fall back grazing areas such as Biamatho	− Pastoral drop-outs, loss of livelihoods, increased poverty and migration to urban centres − Alternative livelihoods, e.g. some have resorted to construction of shallow wells for irrigation purposes − Higher malnutrition rates during droughts − Water and vector borne diseases during extreme rainfalls/floods, e.g. dengue fever, cholera, malaria, RVF, etc − Resource-based conflicts over pasture and water, e.g., Tula Tula − Human-wildlife conflicts, e.g. in Wajir Central, destruction of crops by wild animals − Increased poverty rates and dependency syndrome − High rates of school drop-outs, child labour, early marriages − School feeding programmes-having a positive effect in increased rates of enrolment in some cases − Diversification of livelihoods as a positive impact-gum and resin, petty trade, etc
Current Actions − Tree planting, e.g. the urban centres greening programmes by MEMR and the KFS − Shifting in lifestyles and livelihood options, e.g. from keeping cattle to more camels − Energy saving jikos/stoves, e.g. by ALDEF − Green energy projects-wind and solar, power distribution/expansion by KPLC; solar for institutions e.g. by ALDEF − Livelihood diversification programmes such as the cultivation of fruit crops − Fodder production through irrigation − Recycling of plastics and other wastes − Livestock vaccination and treatment to increase resilience − Distribution of relief food or cash − Distribution of high value traditional or drought tolerant crop seeds such as sorghum, cowpeas, etc − Training/capacity building for farmers − Water trucking/fuel subsidy by the MoW and NGOs − Rehabilitation of water infrastructure − Early warning system and assessment reporting − Small scale irrigation	**Recommended Actions** − Construction of mega dams for storing surface run-off − Strengthening of the EWS infrastructure/dissemination of the EWS at the grassroots/community level − Creation of market linkages for major products from the country − Advocacy and awareness creation on environmental and natural resource governance issues − Green energy-solar, biogas, wind, etc − Diversification of economic activities, e.g. bee-keeping, small scale agriculture, poultry farming, etc − Fodder production and preservation − Value addition to livestock products − Improving/climate-proofing infrastructure − Tree planting using appropriate tree species − Development of communal woodlots − Development of county climate change action plan − Additional funding for climate change/environmental activities − Agro-forestry/perennial tree plantations − Implementation of charcoal rules − Promotion/strengthening of nomad schools

Comments and suggestions on the presentations on the evidence, impacts, current and proposed actions

1. The impacts of climate change can be visible even in market places where one notices animals roaming in search of pasture and water;
2. Impacts such as rising cost of living are quite noticeable. The price of a half kilogramme of meat, for example, has risen from Ksh. 40 to Ksh. 100 in less than a year;
3. Unsustainable charcoal making threatens the environment. Climate change exacerbates this as more and more people resort to charcoal making as a coping strategy due reduced productivity of their traditional livelihoods source and economic activity, pastoralism;
4. Climate change has the potential to bring about trans-boundary challenges, e.g. the migration of persons with their livestock across international borders (e.g., to Somalia) with implications on pests and diseases transmission; and
5. There is need to delink climate change impacts from the effects of general poor environmental governance.

Presentations on the Indicators (SC 6)

There was a break-out session to deliberate on the indicators of change related to the implementation of the actions proposed by the respective counties as measures necessary to address climate change. The following are some of the indicators that were proposed (for Wajir County as example):

1. For rain water harvesting/development of water infrastructure, examples of indicators would include number of dams constructed and/or number of people practising irrigated agriculture.
2. For strengthening and downscaling of EWS services, indicators would be number of accurate seasonal forecasts made and/or number of people/organisations using EWS services in their planning processes.

For more details on the indicators, please refer to the original presentations made by the counties annexed to this report.

6.0 CLOSING REMARKS

6.1 Presentations by consultants on progress made

The consultants present in the workshop (SC 1, SC 2, SC 3 and SC 4 and SC 9) provided highlights of the objectives and scope of their assignments as well as the progress they had made.

6.2 Vote of Thanks

Mr. Molu Wato, a NEMA officer, gave a vote of thanks. He acknowledged the PC for North Eastern Province through the Deputy PC for officially opening the workshop, and the participants for honouring the invitation to come and share their expert opinion on and experiences in climate change. His take-home message was that there was perhaps need to form networks to share information on and best practices in climate change.

6.3 Next Steps

Dr. Charles Mutai provided the next steps in the process. Indicative dates of the remaining county, national (validation) as well as expert groups' consultations were provided. He indicated that a first draft of the Action Plan would be ready by June 2012. A National Validation Workshop would be held in Nairobi, and county representatives from all the 47 counties in the country would be selected to participate in this workshop with a view to ensuring that the

counties' issues that would have come up during the county consultations would have been captured in the Action Plan. The Action's Plan information resource, www.kccap.info, was also provided.

7.0 ANY OTHER BUSINESS (AOB)

There being no other business, the workshop was closed at 12.00 pm.

8.0 ANNEXES

Annex I: List of Participants

Annex II: Workshop Programme

County Level Consultative Meeting, 10 -11 May 2012
Garissa for the North Eastern Province

Time	Activity
Wednesday, 9th May 2012	
17.00 -20.00	Arrival at the Almond Hotel & Registration of Participants Requiring Accommodation
Thursday, 10th May 2012	
8.30– 9.00	Registration
9.00 – 9.30	Official Opening and Welcome
9.30 – 10.15	Objectives of the county consultations
10.15 – 10.45	Health Break
10.45 – 11.00	Overview presentation of the climate change Action Plan & Q& A
11.00 – 11.20	Introduction to consultants
11.20 -12.50	Evidence of Climate Change in the Counties Group Discussions & Plenary
12.50 -14.00	Lunch Break
14.00 – 15.15	Impact of Climate Change on Livelihoods & Communities Groups discuss how climate change is affecting their livelihoods and their communities - Group Discussions & Plenary
15.15 – 15.45	Health Break
15.45 – 17.15	Actions to address challenges of Climate Change Groups report on what individuals, groups & others are doing to address the challenges resulting from climate Change
17.15 – 17.45	Wrap Up & Close from, Day 1
19.00 – 20.30	Group Dinner
Friday, 11th May, 2012	
8.30	Reflection from Day 1 of the Workshop
9.00 – 10.00	Actions needed to address Climate Change Groups discuss & report on what actions are needed to address climate change, where & by whom – Group Discussion
10.00 – 10.30	Health Break
10.30 – 11.30	Groups Report to Plenary on Actions Needed
11.30 – 12.00	Feedback from consultants
12.00 – 12.30	Next Steps in the Action Plan Process & Workshop Evaluation Exercise
12.30 – 13.00	Wrap-Up & Close
13.00– 13.30	Lunch
13.30	Departure

Annex III: Official Opening Speech

Statement by Mr. James Ole Serian, Provincial Commissioner – North Eastern Province at the Stakeholder Consultations on the Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan

Venue: Almond Resort– Garissa **Date:** 10 May 2012

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen;

I would like to start by welcoming each one of you to this important meeting on behalf of the Kenya Government and on my own behalf.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen;

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Kenyan economy, directly contributing 26% of the GDP, and another 25% indirectly.

The sector accounts for 65% of Kenya's total exports and provides more than 70% of informal employment in the rural areas.

The agricultural sector (including crop, livestock, horticulture, fisheries, water, cooperatives, environment, regional development and forestry subsectors) is hence not only the driver of Kenya's economy but also the means of livelihood for the majority of Kenyan people.

Kenya's agricultural operations are mainly rain-fed, making Agriculture extremely vulnerable to climate change and variability.

Climate change has impacted negatively on Kenya's agricultural sector, leading to heavy economic losses. Recent years have witnessed repeated crop failures in parts of the country due to prolonged droughts, including in areas that were traditionally considered 'safe' from extreme climate and weather events like droughts and floods.

Other more recent examples of climate change impacts include the recent extreme frost that especially affected the Highlands East of the Rift Valley, among other areas. This is likely to translate to heavy economic losses for the country, given that these areas are among the leading tea producing areas of the country; and also adversely impact on the country's food security due to the destruction of food crops.

Other climate sensitive sectors include tourism and hydro power generation.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

The Kenya Government, with support from development partners and other stakeholders, is in the process of developing a comprehensive Action Plan to implement the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) that was launched in 2010.

The Action Plan has eight operational subcomponents covering Low Carbon Development Pathway; Enabling policy and legal framework; National Adaptation Plan; Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); Technology Development and Transfer; Knowledge Management and Capacity Development; National Performance and Benefit Measurement (Measuring, Reporting and Verification); and Finance.

Once the Action Plan is ready, the eight operational subcomponents will be mainstreamed into the relevant socio-economic sectors and funds identified for implementation. The Action Plan hence provides the potential for collaboration with Kenya's development partners to ensure full implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy.

The process is designed to involve county stakeholder consultations in line with the Kenya Constitution 2010 so as to ensure a true Kenyan process, owned by Kenyans. There is therefore need for all of us here to play our rightful roles as stakeholders in order to inform this important process.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen;

To make the Climate Change Action Plan respond to our needs, we must be ready and willing to share our experiences of the evidence and impacts of climate change; strategies we have put in place to address it; what we think should be done to help us cope; and the role we think the Government should play to help us fight climate change.

I am informed that towards the conclusion of this process, the organisers will share with the stakeholders their proposals on how best to address climate change so that we can ascertain that our views have been taken on-board.

I would therefore like to reiterate the need for all of us to present our views to help the Government formulate ways of enhancing our resilience to climate change as well as ensuring that our development ventures do not compromise environmental sustainability

Lastly, allow me to thank all of you for being here and wish you most lively deliberations.

Thank you.