



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU

DIRECTORATE OF CLIMATE CHANGE: FLLoCA PROGRAM

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FY 2024/25

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FOREWORD FROM THE GOVERNOR NAKURU COUNTY

It is with great pride and unwavering commitment that I present the Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan FY 2024/25, a critical milestone in our journey toward climate resilience and sustainable development. This plan not only strengthens our County's policy and planning framework in mitigating the impacts of climate change but also reinforces Nakuru's leadership in climate action within Kenya.

The impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident across various sectors of Nakuru County's economy, including water, agriculture, livestock production, fisheries, tourism, transport, manufacturing, and energy. We have witnessed devastating events such as the Solai Dam and Maai Mahiu tragedy where many lives were lost alongside the destruction of property and livelihoods. Additionally, floods have ravaged infrastructure, including roads, water reservoirs, and buildings, while prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall patterns have adversely affected food security, water availability, and community well-being.



Addressing these challenges requires collective action and unwavering commitment. Without proactive measures, climate change threatens to derail our county's development agenda and impede our contribution to the National Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the Governor's manifesto, and the realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. The NCCAP provides a roadmap for both immediate and long-term strategies aimed at climate adaptation and mitigation. Moreover, climate change presents unique opportunities for innovation, particularly in clean energy adoption, climate-resilient agriculture, and climate risk insurance, among others.

Recognizing that climate change knows no borders, my government remains dedicated to fostering collaboration with the national government, neighboring counties and development partners to implement this plan effectively. We have integrated climate adaptation and mitigation strategies into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), NCAAP 2023, county budgeting, and other planning processes as guided by the Kenya Climate Change Act (Amendment 2023) and Nakuru County Climate Change Act 2021 among other legal frameworks. Further, we shall continue to invest in the implementation of outlined actions while establishing strong governance structures to support climate resilience efforts.

This plan is a result of an inclusive and participatory process, ensuring that all voices—especially those of vulnerable groups—are heard and considered. I am immensely grateful to our partners, including the World Bank through the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) project, the National Government, the Climate Change Directorate, and other key ministries and agencies.

Finally, I would like to commend all county departments and stakeholders who have played a crucial role in the development of this development plan. A special recognition goes to the Nakuru County Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change, and Natural Resources for their dedication and leadership in driving this process forward.

Nakuru is a County of unlimited opportunities, and through collaboration and commitment, we will turn climate challenges into possibilities for sustainable growth and prosperity. Let us all embrace this action plan as a guiding blueprint for a resilient and climate-smart Nakuru County.

H. E. Susan Kihika

Governor, Nakuru County

FOREWORD FROM THE CECM – WATER, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The realization of the Nakuru County Participatory Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (PCRA) and Nakuru County Climate Change Action Plan 2023 (NCCAP) has been a pivotal step in shaping the Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan FY 2024/25. This plan represents a joint commitment by the County Government of Nakuru, national and sub-national government representatives, and non-governmental actors to address the pressing climate challenges facing our county.



The Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan is a product of extensive, evidence-based research and a highly participatory process. It reflects the dedication and technical expertise of County Executive Committee members, chief officers, directors, Ward Climate Change Planning Committees and Climate Change Unit Officers. Departments such as Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Health Services; Finance and Economic Planning; Public Service and Administration; Gender; Infrastructure; Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning; and the Kenya Meteorological Department played an instrumental role in shaping this plan. Their invaluable contributions have strengthened our efforts in ensuring a climate-resilient future for Nakuru. This has not only increased awareness of climate change but also ensured that sectoral adaptation and mitigation measures are integrated into county planning.

With the knowledge and capacity gained through the FLLoCA's PCRA and NCCAP processes, Nakuru County is now better equipped to implement, monitor and report on climate actions. However, the County cannot achieve this alone—it calls for the continued support of national and international organizations to provide technical and financial assistance to fast-track implementation. Fortunately, the integration of the ADP actions into the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027 and the establishment of the Nakuru County Climate Change Fund regulations (2022) will significantly bolster these efforts.

I urge all stakeholders to work together to bring this plan to life, ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future for generations to come.

Dr. Nelson Maara

Nakuru County Executive Committee Member

Water, Environment, Energy, climate change and Natural Resources

FOREWORD FROM THE CO – ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

It is with great pride that I present the Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2024-2025. This plan is not just a document; it is a reflection of our collective ambition to build a resilient, climate-conscious, and prosperous Nakuru.

The past year has reinforced the urgent need to integrate climate considerations into all facets of our development agenda. Our county has witnessed the devastating effects of extreme weather events, from prolonged droughts affecting our agricultural productivity to floods disrupting livelihoods and infrastructure. In response, this ADP mainstreams climate action into our sectoral plans, ensuring that adaptation and mitigation strategies are embedded in how we plan, budget, and implement projects.

This plan is the result of extensive collaboration among government departments, development partners, and community stakeholders. I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to its formulation, particularly the Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, whose leadership has been instrumental in shaping a resilient future for Nakuru. I also acknowledge the support of our partners in financing locally led climate action and technical assistance, which have strengthened our capacity to respond effectively to climate risks.

The implementation of this plan calls for unwavering commitment from all of us—government, private sector, civil society, and the people of Nakuru. Every action taken at the county level contributes to our national development agenda and global climate commitments.

I am proud that Nakuru County has joined the forerunners among cities and governments committed to taking climate action, in Kenya and in Sub-Saharan Africa through putting in place the necessary planning framework and institutional arrangements. I encourage all residents of Nakuru County to be climate change ambassadors in their homes and different walks of life, as we can only overcome change crisis through joined efforts; no action is too small or too big.

Kennedy Mungai

Chief Officer,

Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This document was developed by stakeholders on Climate change in Nakuru County Led by Nakuru County Government with project proposals from Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. The plan was compiled by a technical team of consultants including Dr. Nelson Maara (County *Executive Committee Member Water, Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources*); Kennedy Mungai (*Chief Officer Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources*); Grace Karanja (County *Director Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources*); Margaret Mwangi (*Economist/Statistician*); *Climate Change Officers including: Antony Kamau, Samuel Kariuki, Emma Ndegwa, Mumbi Kinyanjui, Dennis Kipyator, Samuel Kimani, Kennedy Kirwa, Frank Kiiru and Ezra Rono (communication officer).*

Financial support for this process and for implementation of the actions herein was provided by the World Bank through Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) project and County Counter- funding for the program. We are very grateful for this support.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCU	Climate Change Unit
NCCCAP	Nakuru County Climate Change Action Plan
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
PIU	Program Implementation Unit
WCCP	Ward Climate Change Planning Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Financing Locally led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program is an innovative program, jointly funded by the Government of Kenya, World Bank, DANIDA, SIDA and German Government to create resilience at the local (and community) levels to mitigate the impact of climate change. The program commenced in the course of FY 2021/22 and to run for five fiscal years.

At the core of FLLoCA Program are two intergovernmental fiscal grants that are, in principle, available to all county governments in Kenya, being the County Climate Institutional Support (CCIS) Grant, meant to help and incentivize county governments to get legal, institutional and organizational arrangements in place to be able to budget, plan for and implement for Climate Change Adaptation through County Climate Change Actions (CCCAs); and the County Climate Resilience Investment (CCRI) grant, a performance-based grant to fund such County Climate Action.

The Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2024-2025 outlines strategic interventions to enhance climate resilience and integrate sustainable development across key sectors. Aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 and national and global climate commitments, the ADP prioritizes climate-smart initiatives in water resources, agriculture, and environmental conservation among other sectors. It addresses key climate risks such as droughts, floods, and erratic weather patterns while promoting adaptation and mitigation measures, including renewable energy adoption, afforestation programs, disaster risk reduction, and rehabilitation of riparian areas. Actions in this plan emphasizes protecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, and marginalized communities, who are disproportionately affected by climate change.

To ensure successful implementation, the county will leverage the Nakuru County Climate Change Fund and collaborate with government agencies, development partners, the private sector, and local communities. A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will track progress and inform policy adjustments. By mainstreaming climate action into governance and resource allocation, this ADP reinforces Nakuru County's commitment to building a sustainable, adaptive, and prosperous future for its citizens. Through collective efforts, Nakuru can mitigate climate risks, seize green development opportunities, and lead the way in climate resilience and sustainable growth.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The County Directorate of Climate Change is found within the County Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Natural Resources and Climate Change. The County Directorate of Climate Change serves as a dedicated arm within the County Government, tasked with formulating, implementing, and overseeing policies and programs aimed at combating climate change and promoting sustainable environmental practices. Established to address the growing climate challenges facing our region, the Directorate focuses on building resilience, adaptation and mitigation as well as advancing the county's commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainability.

The County Directorate of Climate Change is committed to embedding sustainability into the County's development agenda. Through a dedicated team of experts, a multi-stakeholder approach, and an emphasis on evidence-based strategies, the Directorate strives to create a resilient county that thrives in the face of climate change. Together with development partners and communities, the Directorate is determined to build a future that is sustainable, equitable, and adaptive to environmental challenges.

1.1.1 Sector/ Sub-sector Achievements in the Previous Financial Year (FY 2023.2024)

The following are the key achievements on implementation of the CCIS- FLLoCA Grant within FY 2023/24

- ❖ Training and Capacity Development of WCCPCs, County Assembly Environment Committee, County Climate Change Planning and steering committees and the County Environment Committee. Following the training and capacity development of all 55 WCCPCs on climate change mitigation, adaptation, resilience and project proposal writing, the County Directorate of Environment, Energy, Natural Resources and Climate Change received priority project proposals from WCCPCs. This was followed by projects screening and approval by the County Climate Change Planning and Steering Committees. A breakdown of projects at the implementation level is in table 2 below.
- ❖ Partial desilting of stormwater retention pond at Kivumbini. During the year, the Department managed to implement this project to its completion following the proposal received from Kivumbini WCCPC
- ❖ Equipping of the Climate Change Unit. The County Climate Change Unit was equipped with modest furniture to facilitate implementation of its mandate as per the Nakuru County Climate Change Act 2021.

1.2 Directorate's Name: Environmental management, Natural Resources and Climate Change

Vision:

A climate-resilient County that fosters innovation, education, and collaborative action for present and future generations

Mission:

To foster sustainable environmental practices that enhances climate resilience through community-driven solutions and collaborative policy making and implementation.

Core Values

1. Professionalism
2. Accountability
3. Integrity
4. Equity
5. Transparency

Strategic Goal

To implement innovative climate solutions through collaborative and environmental stewardship approaches while promoting sustainable development and community wellbeing.

Specific Objectives

1. To enhance climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience
2. To enhance community engagement and capacity development
3. To strengthen policy and governance
4. To enhance environmental conservation
5. To mainstream climate considerations into county development
6. To promote innovation, technology adoption, research and development
7. To enhance partnerships and resource mobilization
8. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and data management

Table 1: Summary of Programmes Achievements on Previous FY 2023/24

S/No	Name of Activity	Sub-Activity	Output Indicator	Target as per Workplan	Annual Achievement	Actual cost of activity	Variance (Target-Achievement)	Comment
1	Training and Capacity Development	Training and capacity development of County steering and planning Committees	No of steering and County Climate Change Planning Committees trained	2	1	-	1	Training of County Planning Committee complete, payment in process
		Training and capacity development of Ward Climate Change Committees	No of Ward Climate Change Committees trained and capacity built on climate resilience	55	55	5,815,879.3	0	Target Achieved
		Training and capacity development of County Assembly	Number of County Assembly members trained and capacity built on climate action and resilience	77	25	-	52	Training of the County Assembly Water, Environment and Climate Change Committee done, payments in process
2	Development of County Climate Information System	Sourcing and engaging consultancy/ software developers to develop County climate information system	No of County climate Information systems developed	1	1	-	1	Draft developed in collaboration with MET Department
3	Procurement of equipment and office furniture for CCU	Procure assorted office equipment and furniture for CCU Unit	No of CC unit equipped	1	1	3,919,346.85	0	Target for the year achieved.
4	Induction of WCCPCs, Planning and Steering Committees	Introduction of County steering committee, Planning Committee and the 55 WCCPCS, Validation of proposed projects	No of Climate Change Committees involved	57	57	3,686,291.4	0	55 Ward Committees, County Climate Change Planning committee and County Climate Change Steering Committee acquainted at Nyayo Gardens
5	Training of the County Climate Change Unit	Training of the County Climate Change Unit	CCU Members capacity built	15	8	617,400	3	Capacity building to continue
TOTAL						14,038,917.55		

Table 2: Performance of Capital Projects for the FY 2023/24

Project Name	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Objective/	Output	Performance Indicators	Allocated Budget (Ksh.)	Source of funds	Project Status	Remark
			Purpose						
Proposed Partial Desilting of Storm Water Retention Pond at Old Town Treatment Works.	Kivumbini Ward Identified action — Rehabilitation of storm water drainages	Implementation Matrix-Enhance Solid Waste Management and pollution control	Prevent further siltation and pollution into Lake Nakuru. By regularly desilting the drain, the project protects the lake, nearby communities during rainy season in Kivumbini ward	Storm water retention pond partially desilted	3126 m3 Storm water retention pond partially desilted	4,000,000	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	Implementation of the project has enhanced pollution control into lake Nakuru especially during the rainy seasons
Proposed Rehabilitation of Lions Garden in Biashara Ward, Nakuru East Sub County.	Biashara Ward Identified action- Rehabilitation of Road medians, roundabouts, highways and open spaces, schools and institutions	Implementation Matrix-Rehabilitation of County Green Spaces, parks and recreation sites	Build urban resilience by reducing urban heat island effect, promote socio - economic activities and support psychosocial wellbeing	Lion's garden rehabilitated.	1.43-acre lions garden rehabilitated	11,019,830	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete, pending handing over to the community	Landscaping, construction of washrooms and stalls, walk paths, fixing of taps, installation of lights and concrete benches, and painting works done.
Proposed Installation of Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction Of 30m3 Tank and Pipeline at Meli Borehole in Elementaita Ward, Gilgil Sub County.	Elementaita Ward Identified action- Increase water access	Implementation Matrix-Increase access to potable water	Provision of potable, reliable and affordable water access.	Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction masonry Tank and Pipeline at Meli Borehole	Solar panels, 1 pumping unit, 30m3 tank and 2.1km pipeline	4,998,325.39	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	The project has increased accessibility to safe water to 2,000 households

Project Name	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Objective/	Output	Performance Indicators	Allocated Budget (Ksh.)	Source of funds	Project Status	Remark
			Purpose						
Proposed Solarization and Equipping of Tachasis Borehole Water Project in Mauche Ward, Njoro Sub County	Mauche Ward Identified action-Equip the existing boreholes (pumps, solarization and piping)	Implementation Matrix-Increase access to potable water	Provision of potable, reliable and affordable water access.	Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction masonry Tank and Pipeline at Tachasis Borehole	Solar panels, 1 pumping unit, 50m3 tank and 1.2 km pipeline	4,389,000	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	The project
Proposed Construction of a Water Harvesting Pan (100m3) At Narasha Village in Olkaria Ward, Naivasha Sub County.	Olkaria Ward Identified action-water harvesting techniques to address drought	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans and	Enhance availability and accessibility of farming water to Narasha Residents therefore increasing their climate resilience and adaptation while the bee keeping activity will enhance their socio-economic livelihoods.	Water harvesting pan	100m3 water pan constructed, 1 water trough and fencing around the project	3,000,000	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	Fencing, excavation, installation of dam liner and construction of water trough complete, pending levelling of excavation material
Proposed Solar Power Installation and Equipping of Kimamoi Borehole Water Project in Soin Ward, Rongai Sub County.	Soin Ward Identified action-Drilling and equipping of boreholes	Implementation Matrix- Increase access to potable water	Provision of potable, reliable and affordable water access.	Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction masonry Tank and Pipeline at Kimamoi Borehole		6,138,283	CGN – Counter Funding	Ongoing	Project awarded. The contractor has committed to complete the project within Quarter 2 FY 2024/25
Proposed Installation of Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction of Water Kiosk and Laying of Pipeline at Nyondia Green Valley Borehole in	Malewa West Ward Identified action-Development of water infrastructure	Implementation Matrix- Increase access to potable water	Provision of potable, reliable and affordable water access.	Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction masonry Tank and Pipeline at Nyondia Green valley Borehole		4,999,310.58	CGN – Counter Funding	Ongoing	Laying of pipeline and construction of water kiosk complete, solar structure installed, pending pump and solar panels installation

Project Name	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Objective/	Output	Performance Indicators	Allocated Budget (Ksh.)	Source of funds	Project Status	Remark
			Purpose						
Malewa West Ward, Gilgil Sub County.									
Proposed Solar Power Installation and Equipping of The Borehole at Karagoye Water Project in Lare Ward, Njoro Sub County	Lare Ward Identified action- Development of water infrastructure	Implementation Matrix- Increase access to potable water	Provision of potable, reliable and affordable water access.	Solar Panels, Pumping Unit, Construction masonry Tank and Pipeline at Karagoye Borehole		5,000,000	CGN – Counter Funding	Ongoing	Construction of water kiosk complete, pending installation of solar panels, mapping and installation of piping.
Proposed Rehabilitation of Mlango Tatu Water Pan in Eburru Mbaruk Ward Gilgil Sub County	Eburru Mbaruk Ward Identified action- Rainwater harvesting, Establishment of water pans	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans and	Provide a reservoir to mitigate against drought for pastoralists and farmers and reduce flooding downstream			3,999,460	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	Excavation complete, pending completion of spillway
Proposed Construction of a Water Pan Along Nyamathi River at Rianugu Area in Hells Gate, Naivasha Sub County.	Hells Gate Ward Identified action- Establishment of water pans	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans and	Provide a reservoir to mitigate against drought for pastoralists and reduce flooding downstream			3,000,000	CGN – Counter Funding	Complete and operational	Excavation done, pending installation of dam liner, construction of water trough, and construction of water intake

1.3 Role of Sector Stakeholders

During the FY 2023/24 several stakeholders played a crucial role in institutional strengthening for implementation of climate actions. The table below indicates the stakeholders actively engaged in this sector and highlights their roles and contributions.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS
Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of labor ❖ Participation and engagements in FLLoCA program for quality service delivery ❖ Provide feedback on service delivered
Development partners & NGOs e.g., Practical Action, Kenya Red Cross, VCA, WWF, FLLoCA, KfW, World Bank, WRI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Offer partnership in policy formulation, capacity development and awareness creation ❖ Enhance benchmarking, networking, collaborations and engagements ❖ Technology transfer, enhanced innovation, research and development ❖ Information dissemination, disclosure and accountability
National Government Line ministries and Parastatals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change ❖ NEMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Offer guidance and support on policy formulation, institutional strengthening and technical advice on climate actions ❖ Awareness creation, training and capacity development ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation ❖ Enhance cooperation, networking, collaboration and building synergies ❖ Resource mobilization ❖ Data and Information Dissemination ❖ Approval and issuance of permits
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Offer oversight ❖ Legislation

1.4 Challenges experienced during implementation of the ADP 2023/2024

1. Delays in transfer of funds from CRF to SPA
2. Continued Degradation of Environment and her resources through logging, excessive charcoal burning and over exploitation of fragile ecosystems
3. Harsh weather conditions which have affected sustainability of tree growing and rehabilitation programmes

1.5 Emerging issues and Lessons learnt

1. Involvement of community members, WCCPCs from project identification and implementation is key to achievement of County Plans
2. It is important to continue with capacity building of wards on climate change issues to bridge awareness gap

1.6 Recommendations

1. The National Treasury to hasten transfer of funds from CRF to SPA
2. Continuous strengthening of community engagement and participation
3. PIU to continue enhancing capacity building and training of CCU and county staff on FLLoCA

SECTION TWO: PROGRAM STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN THE PERIOD 2024-2025.

2.1 Introduction

Financing Locally led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program is an innovative program, jointly funded by the Government of Kenya, World Bank, DANIDA, SIDA and German Government to create resilience at the local (and community) levels to mitigate the impact of climate change. The program commenced in the course of FY 2021/22 and to run for five fiscal years.

The Nakuru County Climate Change Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2024-2025 outlines strategic interventions to enhance climate resilience and integrate sustainable development across key sectors. Aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 and national and global climate commitments, the ADP prioritizes climate-smart initiatives in water resources, agriculture, and environmental conservation among other sectors. It addresses key climate risks such as droughts, floods, and erratic weather patterns while promoting adaptation and mitigation measures, including renewable energy adoption, afforestation programs, disaster risk reduction, and rehabilitation of riparian areas. Actions in this plan emphasizes protecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, and marginalized communities, who are disproportionately affected by climate change.

2.2 Program Name: Financing Locally Led Climate Actions

- Program objective: To deliver locally-led climate resilience actions and strengthen county and national governments' capacity to manage climate risk
- Program goals and targets:
 1. **County Climate Institutional Support (CCIS) Grant:** The specific objective of the CCIS Grant is to kickstart County Governments to be ready for participation in the FLLoCA program, by ensuring effective:
 - a) Policy legal and regulatory framework – climate change policies and laws, climate finance policies and other related policies;
 - b) Institutional capacity – establishment of climate change units, climate change fund, budget provision;
 - c) Community engagements – public participation in programs, selection of the groups, implementation of the program etc.
 2. **The CCRI Grant shall be used:**
 - a) for building resilience of the county, and notably its communities and individual households, to shocks and stressors, such as disasters (incl. floods, drought, plagues such as locust invasion and pandemics,) *and* the impact of climate change.
 - b) for at least 95% be spent on eligible investments and a maximum of 5% for eligible Project Operational (Opex) expenditures.
 - c) be used for public goods identified in community led initiatives (and not for private goods that only benefit individuals or individual families).

2.3 Evidence of Climate Change in Nakuru County

In Lake Nakuru, the number of flamingos has been fluctuating due to changes in water levels, a phenomenon directly and strongly attributable to effects climate change manifest through global warming. The continued migration of flamingos from Lake Nakuru has derailed tourism and eco-tourism activities in this pristine Ramsar Site threatening the local livelihoods, and eroding the County's and the country's economic well-being.

The dwindling and unpredictable rainfall in Nakuru County, as occasioned by climate change, has also seen major challenges in agricultural productivity in the region. Agricultural yields have consistently dropped due to, among others, high production costs as a result of unpredictable rainfall, extreme weather conditions, and the associated alien crop pests and diseases.

Climate change has occasioned the spread of new pests and diseases in several parts of Kenya, and specifically, in Nakuru, the emergence of agricultural pests and pathogens like armyworms and *Tuta absoluta* has escalated economic costs of their management. The increased prevalence of such pests as armyworms has posed major threats to both vegetable and cereal productions in the region, raising the costs of agricultural production in the region, with more adverse effects being heaped on the County's economy. In 2016, the county lost approximately 30% of crops to pest invasions. It is estimated that in 2017 maize production in 70,000 acres was curtailed by armyworm invasion

Nakuru County has hosted many people who have been displaced by the extremes of weather. This has led to increased population pressure in the county, with increased land degradation, deforestation, as well as the escalated abstraction of water upstream. These have compounding effects in derailing the county's economic potential.

Climate change has been associated with increased unpredictability and irregularity of rainfall, some very torrential. The increase in heavy rains and flooding can exceed the carrying capacity of stormwater drainage and sewerage systems in the region resulting in their collapse; storm overflows as well as seepage from such facilities into the water bodies. This, besides the high potentials in occasioning eutrophication, also results to dirty and unsafe water for human consumption following the possibility of introducing pathogens that can potentially cause disease outbreaks. Extreme rainfall received during certain periods has led to damage of major infrastructure facilities involving roads, dams, bridges, and culverts, thereby perplexing transport and local trading activities. This hinders economic growth. The livestock sector is occasionally impacted negatively by irregular and unpredictable rainfall in the region arising from climate change. Shorter lengths of rainy seasons, as well as increasing frequencies of droughts, have seen adverse negative impacts on the crop and dairy productivity. A socio-economic survey on the severity of climate change on livestock production pointed to an estimated 78.3% interviewees being severely affected, with approximately 73.6% of the respondents highlighting adverse and significant drops in sheep productivity due to climate change. Although poultry farming was perceived a temporary strategy to effectively cope with climate change in the region, this can also be hampered by the increased incidences of disease outbreaks, and high operational costs for medication and maintenance, as occasioned by other synergistic but climate-related factors in the region.

A recent climate change vulnerability assessment of Naivasha basin showed that there has been an increase in the temperatures from 1960 to 2010. However, this increase has not been uniform. For example, the minimum daily temperature increased by 3.5 C while the maximum temperature increase was only 0.6 C during the same period. Climate change has led to continued increases in

the average number of dry days in the region from 25 to 80 days in a period between the years 1970 to the years of 1990's. In the region, climate change has also led to 14-15 days increase in the number of dry days during the March-May long rains period. There is an increased number of cloudless nights (dry days) during the periods of low temperatures. This suggests an increase in risks of heavy frosts in the upper catchment areas in the region. Also, the increasing frequency of warm nights in the region suggests a significant decrease in the risks of frost in the region's lower catchments.



Figure 1: Impacts of fluctuating lake water levels on infrastructure at Lake Nakuru National Park

Source : <http://kecobat.blogspot.co.ke/2014/11/>

Table 5: Summary of Capital Programmes FY 2024-2025

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
1.1	Fencing, Solarization, Pipe laying from Ndoswa to Kapkarang and construct a masonry tank	Reticulation of water from Ndoswa to Kapkarang, Lawina, Kapkein, Segut villages	Water	Ndoswa Location, Marioshoni Ward	Designed to enhance water access hence stop uncontrolled water resource exploitation that has contributed to land degradation	Aligns with the Priority adaptation action targeting enhanced access to clean water	7,417,308	6 months	Kilometers of pipeline laid and operationalized	5	800 men, 1200 women
		Fencing the borehole site with chain link.							Complete and secure chain link fence around the borehole site	securing a 50*100 plot	
		Solarization of the borehole							Solar power installed	1	
		Installation 100m3 masonry tank							Capacity of masonry tank installed	50m3	
									Population served through the system	2000	
1.2	Sustainable riparian protection and conservation of 3km Muro River from Elburgon town through growing assorted bamboo, fruit trees, and indigenous tree species and Tree Nursery establishment	Conserve and rehabilitate the 3kms Muro River Riparian with assorted tree species and fruits, grass species, sweet potato vines, and bamboo species	Environment	Elburgon	Aligns with the action to deal with Land Degradation as their priority hazard	Aligns with Objective 2, under restoration of wetlands (lakes and riparian zones)	4,362,238.00	6 Months	Area of Riparian rehabilitated and conserved	3kms	600 men, 400 women
		Awareness creation and sensitization							Number of Tree nurseries established	1	
									Number of awareness creation and sensitization meetings held	1	
1.3	Fencing, Construction of a 12M High steel water tower and installation of a 2 number 10M3 plastic water tank and 2.1KM pipelaying from	Fencing, Construction of a 12M High steel water tower and installation of a 2 number 10M3 plastic water tank and 2.1KM	Water	Kiambiriria Location, Turi Ward	Aligns with the community's needs where lack of piped water leads to community fetching water	Nakuru CCAP seeks to ensure water access is enhanced in Nakuru and Kiambiriria water project is	5,000,000	6 months	Capacity of tank	10m3	1200 people
									Length of steel tower	12m	576 men
									Km of Pipe laid	2.1 km	624 women

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries	
	Kiambiriria water project	pipelaying from Kiambiriria water project			from the nearby rivers leading to clogged water ways leading to flooding during the long rains	among the stalled water projects in Turi ward						
1.4	Fencing, construction of water access points and conservation of the intake covering 0.6 Acres using bamboo and Native tree species (Olea europia, Dombeya torida, Moringa Oliefera, Prunus africanus and Sesbian sesban and establishment of a tree nursery at Tayari Spring	conservation of the Spring intake and riparian through growing of bamboo and favorable riparian aquatic species including reeds, papyrus,	Integrated water & Environment	Tayari Location, Molo Ward	Aligned with the PCRA to address Deforestation and Land degradation caused by extensive human activities along Tayari Springs	Nakuru CCAP encourages conservation of springs and wetlands especially in areas where human activities threaten the existing wetlands	4,500,000	6 months	size of area fenced and rehabilitated	0.6 acre	1500 people	
		Protection of the riparian through growing Bamboo spp and grass							Washing bay/ soak pit constructed	1	780 females	
		Construction of washing bay and soak pit for disposal of grey water							Water access points constructed	1	720 males	
		Establish water access points							water trough constructed	1	1000 domestic animals	
		Construct water troughs for livestock							Capacity of tree nursery	1600		
		Establish assorted tree nursery										
2.1	Protection, Rehabilitation and Conservation of Gitura Dam	Introduction of Water troughs, water access points, laundry areas, Silt traps, and introduction of herbaceous and gallery forest landscape along the Dam's Riparian	Integrated (Agriculture & Water)	Mwisho wa Lami Location,	Addresses drought hazard, which was identified in their PCRA as their priority. The dam also will act as a flood control zone	Anchored among the priority adaptation actions and restoration of degraded landscapes in Nakuru County	4,500,000	6 Months	size of area fenced and rehabilitated	0.69 ha	500 women, 700 men, 10,000 livestock	
				Mau Narok Ward					water troughs constructed			1
									Laundry areas constructed			1
									Silk traps constructed			1
2.2	Construction of a 50m3 masonry tank, and Solarization of Tachasis Borehole,	Solarization of the borehole	Water	Tachasis Location, Mauche Ward	The project addresses drought hazard identified by the	Nakuru CCAP enhances water access by finishing the	4,500,000	3 Months	Solar system installed	1	1500 people (690 Male, 810 Female)	
		Construction of a 50m3 masonry tank							Size of masonry tank constructed	50M3		

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
	and construction of a water kiosk at Kap James center	Water kiosk constructed			WCCPC as a need to serve Community	stalled Tachasis water project			Water kiosk constructed	1	
		Installation of submersible pump							water pump installed	1	
2.3	Conservation and Protection of Davishon Dam by erecting a live fence (Agave Eggersiana and Euphobia species) and growing of assorted tree species and aquatic plants	fencing using chain-link and kai apple planters (322.5M) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing of assorted trees (Dombeya torida, Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Prunus Africana, Olea Africana and Senna spectabilis) Vetiver grass, and aquatic plants (Reeds, Papyrus) through establishment of a tree nursery and installation of 1No. siltation trap and overflow. • Construction of water access points for community and livestock trough • Establish an apiary • Improve the overflow of the dam to prevent flooding • Removal of floating aquatic weeds, which indicates high levels of eutrophication 	Agriculture, Water and Environment	Teret Location, Kihingo Ward	The project is designed as a flood control mechanism hence addressing Flood hazard, a priority identified in the Kihingo's Priority	Nakuru CCAP encourages conservation and protection of wetlands hence the project aligns with the plan	4,500,000	6 months	Fencing done	322.5 meters	1000 people (480-Male 520-female)
									Capacity of tree nursery established	200,000	
									Water access points constructed	1	
									Number of beehives in the apiary	12	
									Overflow repaired	1	
		Rehabilitating the river riparian with Bamboo species, fruit trees including							Area of riparian rehabilitated	3.5km	

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		avocado, guava, and indigenous trees including dombeya, from Sigoan Village to Nessuit Center									
		Mapping and securing, the Nursery/Propagation site									
		Collaborate with the local CBOs, WRUAs, WRA, and various leadership levels including nyumba kumi in rehabilitation									
2.5	Solarization of Karogoe Borehole, laying a 1.9 km pipe line from Karogoe Primary School to Karogoe and Muthiga centers, and construction of a water kiosk	Site assessment and securing	water	Karogoe Location	The WCCPC's hazard priority was Drought and the project goes to finish the stalled project	The Nakuru CCAP has a priority to enhance water access to the community hence the project aligns with the plan	4,500,000	6 months	Site secured	1	2000 people (900 male, 1100 female)
	Solar panel installation and its accessories		Lare Ward	Solar system installed					1		
	Pipe laying 1.9kms from Karogoe Primary to Muthiga, and Karogoe villages			Km of pipeline laid					1.9		
	Construction of 1No. onsite water kiosk to enhance water access			Water kiosk constructed					1		
2.6	Protection and Conservation of River Ndarugu riparian 5kms from Kenyatta Bridge to Piave area	Awareness creation of riparian best practices	water, agriculture, Environment	Piave Location, Njoro Ward	The WCCPC's priority hazard in the PCRA was drought, where the project is designed	the project aligns with the priority to restore riparian zones and wetlands in Nakuru County	4,500,000	1 year	Awareness creation forum held	1	1000 people (600 women, 400 men)
	Surveying, mapping, and pegging of the riparian land on each side of the river on the 5 Km -stretch from Kenyatta bridge to Piave area			Area of riparian rehabilitated and protected					5km		
	Plant indigenous trees (dombeya, fruit trees, and bamboos										

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		Collaborate with the local CBOs, farmers, WRUAs, WRA, and various leadership levels including nyumba kumi									
3.1	Establishment of a Tree Nursery and Vertical Gardens and 8.3km Pipelaying from Kahuru Borehole	8.3km Piping of water from Kahuru Borehole	Water, Environment, Agriculture	Biashara	Drought was the major identified hazard in Biashara ward therefore identifying the need for drilling and piping of a borehole	Aligns with the Priority adaptation action targeting enhanced access to clean water	7,700,000	6 Months	Km of pipeline extension	8.3	4700 women
		Establishment of tree nursery and vertical Gardens							Capacity of tree nursery	60,000	2000 men
									Number/ capacity of vertical gardens	8 with a capacity of 5200	14,000 livestock
3.2	Proposed Construction of a Water Pan Along Nyamathi River at Rianugu Area in Hells Gate, Naivasha Sub County.	Excavation of a 2350m3 capacity water pan; Construct 1No. Water trough; Fencing of 0.4acres of the water pan	Agriculture	Hells Gate	Hells Gate Ward Identified action- Establishment of water pans	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans and	3,000,000	3 Months	Capacity of water pan constructed	2350M3	2000 people (1000 male, 1000 female) 5,000 livestock
									water trough constructed	1	
									Area fenced	0.4 acres	
3.3	Establishment of a tree nursery at Kayole and Kihoto	Establishment of tree nurseries to help tree growing in the degraded areas in the ward	Environment	Kayole and Kihoto	The activity addresses the second priority hazard as indicated by the WCCPC's priority and goes to ensure that degraded areas are rehabilitated	Nakuru CCAP prioritizes addressing land degradation and flooding in Nakuru County	5,000,000	1 year	No. of tree nurseries	2	4000 people (2000 male, 2000 female)
				Lake View Ward					Capacity of tree nursery	240,000	
3.4	Establishment of tree nursery at Maai Mahiu health center and Longonot dispensary and tree planting at Tongi Tongi river	established tree nursery to assist in rehabilitation of the Tongi Tongi river following the flooding disaster	Environment	Mai Mahiu	The Climate action is aligning with the Ward's PCRA with the action addressing flooding and degradation	Nakuru CCAP prioritizes addressing land degradation and flooding in Nakuru County	5,000,000	1 year	Number of tree nurseries established	2	3500 people (1500 male, 2000 female)
									Capacity of tree nurseries established	240,000	
									Number of trees grown	2000	

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
					resulting from the hazards						
3.5	Solarization and piping of ssero borehole	introducing solar powered systems to power the borehole's pump	Water	Ndabibi Location	The climate action aligns with the wayward PCRA which recognizes drought as the priority hazard	The Nakuru CCAP recognizes actions that enhances access to water for use by the community and the livestock	5,000,000	6 months	Solar system installed	1	1700 people (700 male, 1000 female)
		introduce pipeline to enhance water access		Maiella Ward					Km of pipeline laid	2.5	
3.6	Proposed Construction of a Water Harvesting Pan (100m3) At Narasha Village in Olkaria Ward, Naivasha Sub County.	Establish a water pan of 2350 cubic meters and installation of dam liner around the water pan	Agriculture	Olkaria	Olkaria Ward Identified action- water harvesting techniques to address drought	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans	3,050,000	6 Months	Capacity of water pan constructed	2350 m3	1500 persons and 3000 Livestock
		Well, digging and hand pump installation Fencing around the water pan Solar lighting mast installation. Establishment of a 1No. water trough (10M Wide and 1M deep)							Solar lighting installed	1	
		Establish langstroth beehives for the community							water troughs constructed	1	
		Fencing of the area around water pan							Number of bee hives installed	10	
3.7	Desilting of Nyakairu and Maraigushu water pans	Fencing, reclaiming the silted water pans and afforestation to mitigate siltation process	Agriculture	Naivasha East	The climate action aligns with the prioritized hazard, drought from the ward's PCRA	Nakuru CCAP encourages investing in water pans to secure water for domestic and livestock use	8,000,000	1 year	Capacity of water pans desilted	4500m3	1600 people (800 male, 800 female)
									Water pan fenced		
									Number of trees grown		
3.8	Installation of bio-digester(biogas) at Naivasha Comprehensive	Installation of 2 bio-digester systems at Naivasha Comprehensive and	Environment, Energy	Viwandani	The climate action aligns with the pollution hazard	Nakuru CCAP prioritizes use of nature-based solutions to	4,000,000	1 year	Number of biodigester systems in place	2	1000 students

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
	School and Naivasha Central Primary School	Naivasha Central Primary School			priority as per their PCRA	deal with pollution from garbage and in this case turning it into energy					
4.1	Extension of 3kms Pipeworks from Nakuru Nairobi highway (Kikopey area) to Kikopey dispensary and Kiamaji areas	3 km pipelaying,	water	Gilgil	Gilgil Ward Identified action- Development of water infrastructure.	Implementation Matrix-Increase access to potable water	6,038,496	1 year	KMs of pipe laid	3	3000 people (1350 male, 1650 female)
4.2	Solarization, piping from Meli Borehole to Meli Primary School, and construction of masonry tank at Meli borehole	Solarization, piping of 1.4km from Meli Borehole, construction of 30m3 masonry tank at Meli borehole	Water	Elementaita	Elementaita Ward Identified action- Increase water access	Implementation Matrix-Increase access to potable water	4,998,325.39	6 months	Solar system installed	1	2000 people (1000 male, 1000 female)
								Capacity of masonry tank constructed	30m3		
								KMs of pipe laid	1.4		
4.3	Desilting of Mlango Tatu Water pan	Desilting 8200m3 Mlango tatu water pan	Agriculture	Mbaruk/Eburru	Eburru Mbaruk Ward Identified action- Rainwater harvesting, Establishment of water pans	Implementation Matrix-Promote small-scale irrigation by constructing water pans and	3,999,460	6 months	Capacity of water pan desilted	8200m3	4100 people (1700 male, 2400 female)
4.4	Solarization, Pump installation, lay 1.5km pipe laying from Green Valley Borehole to Green Valley Village, and construction of Water Kiosk at Nyondia Green Valley Borehole	solarization, installation of submersible pump, pipe laying, water kiosk construction.	water	Malewa West	Malewa west ward identified action- Development of water infrastructure	Implementation Matrix- Increase access to potable water	4,999,310.58	1 yr. FY 23/24	Solar system installed	1	2900 people (1400 male, 1500 female)
								submersible pump installed	1		
								Water kiosk constructed	1		
								KMs of pipe laid	1.5		
4.5	Solarization, repairing the existing water access points at Kagisho borehole	5 km pipelaying from Kagisho borehole to Gilgil Olkalau road, repairing the existing water access points	water	Murindat	Murindat ward identified action- Development of water infrastructure.	Implementation matrix-Increase access to potable water	7,261,576	FY 24/25	Solar system installed	1	3300 people (1500 male, 1800 female)
								Access water points repaired	2		
								KMs of pipe laid	5		

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
5.1	Fencing, solarisation, construction of a water kiosk and 1.5km pipelaying from Kitoben borehole to Kitoben center	Fencing and Solarization,	Water	Amalo	Development of water infrastructure was identified as a major action plan during PCRA	Implementation matrix-Increase access to potable water	4,343,233.14	1 Year	Kms of pipes laid	1.5	1000 people (450 male, 550 female)
		Construction of water kiosk							1		
		1.5 km pipe laying							1		
5.2	Fencing, solarisation and 6km pipe laying from chebara borehole to Sororik, Obosi, sachangwan and Maziwa area and tree growing in 5no schools	Installation of solar panels; Fencing; 6-kilometer laying of pipes to connect water to Sororik, Obosi, Sachangwan, and Maziwa areas;	Water	Keringet	Development of water infrastructure was identified as a major action plan during PCRA	Increase access to potable water	4,439,784	1 Year	Solar system installed	1	5000 people (2000 male, 3000 female)
									Kms of pipes laid	6	
5.3	Proposed Kapselele spring rehabilitation through tree growing and fencing construction of water kiosk, piping from Kiptagich water project to Kiptagich centre	construction of retention wall, construction of water kiosk, one 10,000 plastic tank, pump, and fencing	Water	Kiptagich	Land degradation was identified as a main hazard in the area leading to biodiversity loss	Increase access to potable water	4,372,795.16	1 Year	Area fenced	108m	1000 People, (450 male, 550 female)
		2km pipe laying from the existing Kiptagich water project and growing of 2500 bamboo tree							Number of assorted tree seedlings grown	2500	
									Water kiosk constructed	1	
									Capacity of plastic water tank	10,000l	
									KM of pipeline laid	2	
5.4	Drilling and capping of Kapkembu borehole depth 210m	Drilling the borehole, Installing the casing, and capping	Water	Tinet	Development of water infrastructure was identified as a major action plan during PCRA	Increase access to potable water	3,217,840	1 year	depth of the borehole in meters	210	3000 people, (1350 male, 1650 female)
6.1	Establishment of a 50-Tonne Capacity Irish Potato Cooling Plant(16x5.5x3.2metre	Site preparation	Agriculture	Kiptororo	drought was identified as the major hazard	Enhance food security	12,682, 905	1 year	Capacity of potatoes cooler	50 tones	2500 people, (1200 male, 1300 female)
		Architectural designs (Well-insulated barn using special									

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
	s) Transport 20ft. container	sandwich cladding material for roof and walls. The design intentionally blocks any light and heat from entering, creating an environment where potatoes cannot sprout or decay hence preventing post-harvest loss. Installation of 500No. plastic trays with a capacity of 25kgs			leading to food insecurities						
		Building works, /construction									
		Cooling works installation									
		Temperature control and testing									
									Capacity of masonry tank constructed	100m3	3000 people, (1350 male, 1650 female)
6.2	3.5km pipelaying from Chesirikwa dispensary to Chesirikwa primary and construction of a 100m3 masonry tank and afforestation of Chesirikwa catchment	Pipe laying 3.5kms from Chesirikwa Dispensary to Chesirikwa Primary	Water and Environment	Nyota	Development of water infrastructure was identified as a major action plan during PCRA	Increase access to potable water	5,208,191.20	1 Year	Kms of pipes laid	3.5	
		Construction of 100m3 masonry tank							Capacity of masonry tank constructed	100m3	
		Grow 25000 indigenous trees within the Chesirikwa catchment, Chesirikwa Dispensary and Chesirikwa primary school							Indigenous trees grown	25000	

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
6.3	Establishment of an agricultural aggregation centre at Baringo farm Sirikwa ward	Supply of materials (such as aggregate, building blocks, sand, cement, metals and roofing materials) Architectural designs	Agriculture	Sirikwa	During PCRA drought was identified as the major hazard leading to food insecurities	Enhance food Security	8,018,123	1 year	Capacity of the agricultural store in tones	500	direct beneficiaries 2000, (1200 male, 800 female)
		Building works construction (foundation, column base, reinforced substructure and superstructures, steel roof and installation of steel doors) Installation of rainwater goods Finishing Chain-link fencing with a gate									indirect beneficiaries 4,000 (3000 male, 1000 female)
6.4	Restoration and Conservation of Kiboko Spring Riparian land and its catchment at Sarambei Sub-Location	Construction of water access points and livestock water troughs	Environment	Kamara	Land degradation was identified as a major challenge in Kamara during PCRA	Afforestation in riparian areas and eroded areas	4,500,000	1 Year	Water access points constructed	2	15000 people (6750 male, 8250 female) 3000 livestock
		Restoration and conservation by erecting a Buffer (fence) around the Spring's source							Area fenced	0.8 acres	
		Growing of Giant Bamboo, assorted favorable aquatic plants, and assorted indigenous trees, within and along the spring's riparian							Number of assorted tree seedlings planted	5,000	
		Restoration of the degraded riparian land. The spring is natural and degraded.									
7.1	Solarisation, pumphouse and water	pipelaying of 5.6 km	Water		the major hazard	By 2030, increase access	7,134,527.22	6 Months	Solar system installed	1	550 women & 300 men

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
	kiosk construction and pipelaying at Gatongu Water project	Pumphouse and water kiosk construction with 10m3 tank		Subukia - Munanda location	identified in PCRA was drought, the action provided was drilling of borehole	to clean water to 80% of the population as per the Nakuru Climate Change Action Plan			Water kiosk constructed	1	
									Capacity of plastic water tank	10m3	
									KM of pipelaying	5.6	
7.2	Restoration of Baharini dam	Repair of intake, tree nursery establishment, 800m Fencing, Tree growing of bamboo and indigenous, water trough and piping from intake to masonry tank	Integrated water, Environment	Waseges - Simboiyon location	Major hazard identified in PCRA was Drought-Action provided was protection of water sources and rehabilitation of water harvesting facilities.	The project aligns with Climate Action Plan that targets to improve forest cover as it addresses drought	8,000,000	1 year	km of dam restored	1.8km	680 men 420 women
									Water troughs constructed	1	
									Capacity of tree nursery established	100,000	
									Area fenced	800m	
7.3	Propagation of drought resistant crops through establishment of a propagation hub	0.5 acres of site and land clearing and 200m fencing, drought resistant varieties seedlings e.g., maize, sorghum, sweet potato vines 2 - 10,000 litre tanks, solar water pump, water collection system and black shed net	Agriculture	Kabazi	Aligns with the drought hazard identified	one of the targets in the CAP is to address drought through agriculture adoption and crop diversification	5,000,000	1year	No of seeds propagated	1000	550 women 200 men
									2 Plastic tank capacity	20,000L	
									Solar system installed	1	
8.1	Piped Water Supply from Rugongo Borehole in Olrongai, Menengai Ward	Piping and Water Kiosk	Water	Menengai West	Aligns with the PCRA identified drought hazard	Enhancing water access	8,725,000	One Year	KM of pipeline laid	8.5	9,000 people
									Water kiosk constructed	1	
8.2	Piping and Equipping of Kimamoi Borehole	Solarization Pump Installation, Piping and Water Storages Construction,	Water	Soin-Kimamoi	Aligns with the drought hazard identified	Aims to provide accessibility to clean, potable and safe water for the	6,500,000	6 Months	Solar system installed	1	4,000 people (1800 male & 2200 female)
									Capacity of masonry tank constructed	30m3	

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
						communities of Majani Mingi and Kimamoi areas			Km of pipeline laid	2.4	
8.3	Water distribution(piping) from the existing Gwa Kirani borehole, 2 Water kiosk at Undugu and Kware	Installation of solar panel and accompanying accessories and pipe laying	Water	Visoi	Hydrological Drought captured as a key climate hazard experienced	The proposed project is expected to address water shortages concerns	5,979,527	One Year	Water kiosk constructed	2	1500 people
									KM of pipeline laid	6.2	
8.4	Restoration and conservation of Shawa River in Boror location in Waldai Village	Fencing of the Shawa Spring source, Planting of favorable species both trees and shrubs	Environmental Conservation	Waldai Village-Mosop	Hydrological drought was captured as one of the main hazards	This project proposal aligns with the climate action on addressing hydrological drought.	4,500,000	One Year	Area of Riparian rehabilitated and conserved	2 Acres	3000 people (2000 female, 1000 male) 2000 Livestock
									Number of trees grown	3800	
									Area fenced	0.7 acres,	
									Water trough constructed	1	
									Water access points constructed	1	
8.5	Piping Distribution, Solarization and pump installation of Arutani Borehole	Installations of Solar Panel, piping, pump installation, construction of a water kiosk	Water	Solai	Water scarcity is the main community challenge	Increase the communities access to safe and reliable water	9,519,578	One Year	Solar system installed	1	4900 people
									Water kiosk constructed	1	
									KM of pipeline laid	2.7	
9.1	Restoration and rehabilitation of Mbaruk Mireroni river	planting of 4.8km stretch of bamboo spp, indigenous and fodder species such as vetiver and Bracharia grass	Environment	Dundori -	Land degradation was identified as the major hazard	Under CAP one of the major targets is forest cover that will major contribute to water adequacy	2,500,000	6months	KM restored	4.8	5000 people directly and over 2000 indirectly (downstream)
9.2	Solarisation, equipping, piping and tree nursery establishment of Thayu water project	-Solarization, Equipping, -Fencing of the borehole, installation of elevated tank - 1200sm Fruit tree Nursery establishment	Water	Kabatini - Thayu location	Drought identified as the major hazard	Under the CAP one of the targets is to increase water access to at least 80% of the population	8,467,072.00	6 months	Solar system installed	1	1200 women,400 men

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		Laying of pipeline							capacity of elevated tank installed	10m3	
									Capacity of tree nursery established	40,000	
									KM of pipeline laid	3.5	
9.3	Installation of Energy Saving Jikos with their accessories	clearing of the construction area -Set up of 100- 300ltr stainless steel sufurias with louvered chimney pipe -Burner and fire chamber construction	Energy	Kiamaina - 7 Locations (Kagoto, workers	Hydrological drought as a result of Deforestation is what was identified in PCRA as the major hazard	Action 10 of CAP under forestry sector addresses Reduce deforestation and forest degradation by introducing alternative energy sources	7000000	6 months	Energy saving jikos with accessories installed	7	7,000 students
9.4	Rehabilitation and restoration of Mireroni/Mbaruk River, tree nursery establishment and construction of a 50m3 masonry tank	1000sm ground preparation for tree nursery for fruit and indigenous trees -Restoration of 2 km stretch -50m3 masonry tank construction	Integrated - Environment and Water	Lanet/Um oja	flooding and drought in that order were identified as the major hazard, restoration of the river and degraded landscapes were the projects identified	Action 11: of CAP Restoration of degraded landscapes in riparian habitats and water catchment areas in Nakuru County using indigenous vegetation.	2, 759, 883.6	1year	Area restored Capacity of masonry tank constructed	2KM 50m3	30,000 people both directly and indirectly
9.5	Equipping, solarisation and piping of Matangi Tisa Borehole	-Fencing of 20m by 10m around the borehole area -Construction of 100m3 masonry tank	Water	Bahati - Mutukanio	drought was majorly identified as the major hazard due to water	access to clean water and drought eradication is identified as a target in the	6,400,000	1 year	Fencing done Capacity of masonry tank constructed	60m 100m3	2000 people including coffee Farmers

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		-Pipelaying of 4km			scarcity in the ward	Climate Action Plan			KM of pipeline laid	4	
10.1	Fencing Solarization, Construction of Water Kiosk at Barut Market.	Fencing of 50*100 Kiptenden Borehole, installation of solar panels, construction of a water kiosk and 2.1km pipelaying from Kiptenden borehole to Barut Market	Water and Energy	Barut	The major identified hazard was drought leading to water shortage in the area therefore the need for alternative water sources	Access to clean water target: By 2030, ensure increase access to clean water to 80% of the population	5,416,945.50	1 year (2024/2025)	KM of pipeline laid	2.1	15,000 people
								Solar system installed	1		
								Water kiosk constructed	1		
10.2	Installation of energy saving jikos in Nakuru Hill Special school and Nakuru Probation Girls School	Repair existing 3No. 100 litre capacity cookstoves, fix new chimney pipes, repair internal chimney chamber molding Installation of two in one 50 litre rectangular stainless cylinder	Energy	London	Air pollution was the major identified hazard hence prioritizing adoption of clean energy sources	Implementation matrix: promotion and adoption of clean cooking stoves	1,000,000	1 year (24/25)	No of energy saving jikos repaired/installed	3	500 students
10.3	Adoption of Energy saving jikos	Installation of stainless boiler stoves, installation of chimney pots and installation of reducers, Molding Refacing at Kaptembwo, Kibowen Komen Primary and Eeileen Ngochoch Primary Schools	Energy	Kaptembwo	Air Pollution was the major identified hazard	Diversify alternative energy sources to reduce overreliance on wood fuel as per the objective on green energy production and use	2, 350,120	1 year 2024/2025	No of energy saving jikos installed	3	2000 students
10.4	Construction of a fishpond and Restoration initiatives along River Ndarugu	Installation of 374 square meter pond liner, fencing and installation of 1no. gate	Integrated Environment and Agriculture	Kapkures	Drought was the major identified as per the PCRA leading to increased cases of malnutrition	Enhance food security: Train 70% of fish farmers in Nakuru County on how to adopt to sustainable fish farming	5,580,000	1 year (2024/2025)	No of fishponds constructed	1	1,500 residents

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		purchase of 1 No. water storage tanks			due to food insecurity	technologies by 2030 Promote water catchment conservation and restoration using appropriate tree species			KM restored/ conserved	3	
		Stocking of catfish and tilapia fingerlings, stocking of fish feeds productions and mounting of harvesting sein net with sinkers and floaters and establishment of a sustainable tree nursery							Number of fingerlings stocked	2500	
10.5	Restoration of River Ndarugu and installation of energy saving jikos at Mwariki Primary School	Installation of boiler stoves (100 and 300 litre capacity), Installation of chimney pipes, Installation Of mild steel reducers (25 and 50 litre capacity)/chimney hood, and Molding Refacing	Energy/Environment (Riparian Conservation)	Rhonda	Air Pollution was the major identified hazard thus prioritization of restoration of River Ndarugu's riparian stretch	Implementation matrix: promotion and adoption of clean cooking stoves	2,500,000	1year (2024/2025)	No of equipped energy saving jikos installed	1	2500 students
		Establishment of a Sustainable tree nursery				Restore degraded landscapes in riparian habitats and water catchment in Nakuru County using indigenous vegetation			Capacity of tree nursery established	60,000	3500 local residents

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		Tree growing along 3km riparian stretch of River Ndarugu							KM of stretch rehabilitated	3	
10.6	Installation of energy saving jikos in Mama Ngina Primary and Koinange Primary	Molding Refacing, Installation of 25 and 50 litre mild steel reducers, Installation of chimney pipes and installation of 100 and 300 litre capacity boiler stoves	Energy	Shabaab	The major hazard identified was air pollution as per the county PCRA	Diversify alternative energy sources to reduce overreliance on wood fuel as per the objective on green energy production and use	1,800,000	1 year (2024/	No of equipped energy saving jikos installed	2	800 students
11.1	Rehabilitation of Lion's Garden	Greening and Beautification Improved stormwater management through installation of cabro/pathways Installation of solar lighting systems	Environment	Biashara	Rehabilitation of County green spaces		11,019,830	FY23/24	No of green spaces rehabilitated	1	1,000,000 residents
11.2	Desilting of the storm water retention pond	Excavation of 3700m3 of waste Clearing of drains Installation of 2No. penstocks to serve as a barrier	Environment (Pollution control)	Kivumbini	Flooding was the major identified hazard as per the PCRA therefore the need for enhanced maintenance of existing storm water infrastructure		4,000,000	FY 23/24	Capacity of storm water retention pond desilted	3700m3	100,000 residents
11.3	Integrated Climate Smart Agriculture Initiatives	Construction of 1No. Greenhouse and establishment of a mushroom farming propagation centre	Agriculture/Environment	Menengai East	Flooding was the major identified hazard as per the PCRA thus prioritizing		7,935,940	1year (2024/2025)	No of greenhouses/mushroom propagation centre constructed	1	34,000 persons

S.No	Name of Investment	Sub-Activities	Investment Sector	Location	Link with PCRA	Link with CCAP	Estimated Cost	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Target	Beneficiaries
		Establishment of a tree nursery			sustainable agricultural practices such as tree growing				Capacity of tree nurseries established	100,000	
11.4	Integrating water harvesting and climate smart agriculture with greenhouse initiatives and sustainable tree nursery at Muguga health centre	Fencing	Agriculture/Environment	Nakuru East	Drought was the major identified hazard as per the PCRA therefore need to practice agroforestry to address food insecurity in the area	Engage the youth, women and community-based organizations in appropriate commercial farming technologies	4,200,000	1 year (2024/2025)	No of greenhouses constructed	1	1000 farmers
		Purchase and installation of 2No. greenhouses(30M*16 M)							No of water-tanks purchased for purposes of water harvesting	3No. water tanks (10,000L)	
		Installation of growing mediums							Capacity of tree nurseries established	90,000	
		Purchase and installation of rainwater goods (3No. 10,000 litre water tanks), Purchase of indigenous vegetables									

2.3 Non-Capital Projects

As guided by the FLLoCA's Grant Manual 2024, at least 95% be spent on eligible investments and a maximum of 5% for eligible Project Operational (Opex) expenditures.

Operational expenditures will include among others:

- Review of PCRA, CCCAP and Climate Change Policy
- Airtime and catering
- Maintenance of climate change unit motor vehicles
- Purchase and maintenance of software
- Maintenance and acquisition of ICT equipment

2.4 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides measures to harness cross sector synergies and mitigate adverse cross-sectoral impacts of projects where necessary.

- **Harnessing Cross-sector synergies:** Indicates what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible project impacts.
- **Mitigating adverse Cross-sector impacts:** States mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 8: Cross-sectoral impacts

Sub Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Administration services	Department of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of funds to SPA • Procurement process • Payment process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed transfer of funds to SPA • Lengthy procurement process • Delayed payment process 	Hasten transfer of funds to SPA, procurement and payment processes
Water and Sewerage Services	Department of Lands	Acquisition of Land for infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed implementation of projects due to lack of land • Inadequate surveying services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hasten Procurement process for acquisition of land • Include private surveyors in the procurement framework
Roads and Infrastructure	Department of Roads and infrastructure	Approval of wayleaves	Damage of water pipelines during grading/murramming	Liaison with department during implementation of projects
Environmental Management	All County Sectors in implementation of their projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste management • Adherence to ESIA/EA mainstreaming 	Environmental degradation/pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance solid waste management • Ensure compliance to Environmental Management Standards as per the ESIA.
Climate Change Resilience and Energy Development	All County Sectors	Mainstreaming climate change actions	Increased risks and vulnerabilities	Mainstream climate change actions within the departments

2.5 Environmental and Social Safeguards

The County Government of Nakuru through the Directorate of Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources is implementing various environmental and social safeguards actions to protect the well-being of communities and the environment. Before Implementation of any projects under the FLLoCA programme, a mandatory screening exercise is conducted which involves evaluating potential environmental and social-economic impacts. Screening was conducted for all identified projects. Environmental and social safeguards actions are based on five critical aspects namely screening, scoping studies report, incident reporting, EIA reporting, stakeholders' engagement and decision making.

Environmental and Social safeguard activities	Status	challenges encountered	Recommendations	timeline
Sub- project screening	All identified project were screened	Difficulty in accessing the project sites	periodic Maintenance of feeder roads	continuous
Public participation	Several tier public participation were undertaken encompassing the community, WCCPC, environmental and social experts, county officials and other stakeholders	High expectation among the members of the public Divergent views on where to site the project	continuous and meaningful public participation and proper communication	continuous
EIA reporting	10 number EIA reports for the commenced project submitted to NEMA 22 No EIA reports set to commence for the project to be advertised.	Acquisition of land ownership documents was a challenge including water abstraction permits	Ensure collaborative efforts between National government, county and community members in acquiring land ownership documents Good record keeping and documentation for ease retrieval of documents	continuous
Incident Reporting	No injuries recorded so far	-	Continuous trainings and	continuous

			toolbox talks on occupation and health safety measures among employees at workplace Continuous education and awareness on incident reporting.	
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2.7 GRM

The County Government of Nakuru, through its Directorate of Environment, Energy, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, has implemented an efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address queries related to the implementation of the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. This mechanism ensures that all raised concerns are promptly addressed upon receipt. The Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee, established for this purpose, is well-equipped and prepared to resolve any grievances that arise. This proactive approach demonstrates the County Government's commitment to maintaining transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the implementation of the FLLoCA program, thereby fostering trust and cooperation among stakeholders.

SECTION THREE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This section gives an outline on the Monitoring and Evaluation towards the achievement of the strategic priorities as outlined in section 2 of this document.

The Directorate of Climate Change operates a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) structure to track, assess, and enhance climate actions. It consists of a dedicated M&E Unit responsible for data collection, analysis, and reporting, working in collaboration with other County Departments, civil society, and development partners. The structure is guided by legal frameworks such as the Climate Change Act (Amendment) 2023 and County Climate Change Act 2021. Regular evaluations are conducted to ensure alignment with County Directorate of Climate Change and FLLoCA Program's climate goals, with findings used to inform policy adjustments and improve implementation.

The Directorate's M&E activities are coordinated by the identified M&E champions nominated within the CCU. M&E reports are prepared and submitted to PIU on a quarterly basis. Monitoring and evaluation is undertaken within the platform of KOBO toolbox and integrated within the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The guidelines of CIMES have provided for linkages with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) to ensure harmonized national reporting. Regular monitoring and evaluation will enhance accountability, informed resource allocation, and improved policy implementation. The insights from M&E will guide evidence-based adjustments to climate strategies, fostering sustainable development and climate resilience.

3.2 Data collection, analysis and reporting mechanisms;

The Directorate of Climate Change employs robust mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and reporting to ensure informed decision-making and accountability. Data is collected through surveys, interviews, digital tools like GIS, and community participation. The M&E data is collected through primary and secondary sources of data. Primary sources of data include; field visits, public participation forums, public barazas and Governor's meet the people tours while secondary sources of data include; sector reports, citizen complaint reports, training and meeting reports and reports from administrative data and surveys.

Data analysis integrates quantitative and qualitative methods to assess performance against climate-specific metrics. Reporting is structured into regular progress updates, quarterly reports, annual reviews, and stakeholder feedback reports.

3.3 Dissemination, feedback mechanisms, citizen engagement and learning

The Directorate of Climate Change employs comprehensive dissemination mechanisms to ensure information reaches stakeholders effectively. These include publishing reports, leveraging digital platforms, conducting workshops, and community engagement through public participation

forums. The Directorate regularly engages Ward Climate Change Planning Committees to ensure inclusivity, especially for grassroots communities. Through these efforts, the directorate fosters transparency and builds awareness of its climate initiatives.

Feedback mechanisms are central to ensuring stakeholder concerns and suggestions inform decision-making. The directorate organizes consultations with stakeholders, conducts surveys, and facilitates community dialogues to gather input. The Directorate has an effective grievance redress mechanism that ensures transparency and timely resolution of complaints, while digital tools enhance accessibility and inclusivity. These mechanisms create a feedback loop that strengthens trust and accountability in the directorate's operations.

Citizen engagement and institutional learning are key pillars of the directorate's strategy. Citizens are actively involved in planning and prioritizing climate projects through participatory approaches and Ward Climate Change committees. Special attention is given to youth, women, PWDs and marginalized communities to ensure diverse representation. Learning initiatives, such as training programs and knowledge-sharing platforms, help the directorate and its partners adopt best practices and improve performance. By addressing challenges like resource constraints, the directorate aims to enhance its impact on sustainable climate governance.

Attached is the Feedback Channel within the FLLoCA program

NAKURU COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

