



Makueni County Peer-to-Peer Learning Visit

Learning Visit by Kwale, Narok & Siaya County Representatives

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Abbreviation

ADA	-	Adaptation Consortium
ASALs	-	Arid & Semi-arid Lands
CBDRR	-	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	-	Climate Change Act
CCCF	-	County Climate Change Fund
CCD	-	Climate Change Directorate
CEC	-	County Executive Committee
CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
CIS	-	Climate Information Systems
CO	-	Chief Officer
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	-	Early Warning System
ICRM	-	Integrated Climate Risk Management
IIED	-	International Institute for Environment and Development
KADP	-	Kenya Accountable Devolution Programme
KMD	-	Kenya Meteorological Department
KRCS	-	Kenya Red Cross Society
LREB	-	Lake Region Economic Block
NCCAP	-	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDMA	-	National Drought Management Authority
PA	-	Programmatic Approach
WB	-	World Bank

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The ‘Devolution and Locally-Led Climate and disaster Risk Management’ project focuses on strengthening capacity of counties to address climate related vulnerability, risk management and resilience. This project is implemented by Ada Consortium in the context of the *Building effective, accountable mechanisms for climate resilience in Kenya* project focusing on scaling the County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) mechanism to other parts of the country beyond the initial five counties in the ASALs.

The project focuses on two outcome areas including;

- 1) County-level capacity developed on integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and County Climate Change Fund Preparedness in County integrated development planning; and
- 2) Foundations for community-county government partnerships for resilience established.

County Climate Change Fund Mechanism

The CCCF mechanism is designed to support the mainstreaming of climate change in county functions. It prepares them to access climate finance from different sources, and strengthens public participation in the management and use of those funds. It is properly aligned with all national policy and legal frameworks on climate change, governance, development planning, and public finance management.

The CCCF mechanism supports the integration of climate change adaptation and risk management into planning and budgetary systems, while institutionalising decision-making processes that are inclusive of vulnerable groups and which put communities in control, enabling them to prioritise investments that offer resilient pathways out of poverty and climate vulnerability.

The CCCF is more than a pot of money. It is a mechanism, with four inter-related components, each of which reinforces the others through an integrated approach. This includes the fund itself and another three components that ensure the fund is used effectively and accountably: (i) ward and county committees that identify and prioritize investments; (ii) climate information services (CIS) and participatory tools that strengthen analysis, planning and decision-making; and (iii) monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Why Makueni County?

Makueni was selected as part of the four pilot counties for this project based on a criterion that highlighted it as one of the few counties in Kenya that have made

good progress in climate change governance by having in place proper structures, legislation and plans for climate response, including the CCCF mechanism. Makueni is one of the five pilot counties supported by ADA Consortium to implement the CCCF mechanism and through proper leadership and demonstrable collaboration between the different arms of the county government as well as deep involvement of communities and prioritization of their needs, the county is one of the best learning models for CCCF and climate governance.

Currently ADA is working with other stakeholders to scale out the CCCF mechanism to new counties. Central to the scale-out approach is reinforcing political will and building the necessary capacities of national, county and local institutions to scale out and adopt the mechanism. Through this project, ADA targets Kwale, Narok and Siaya as the next frontiers for the CCCF mechanism with Makueni providing inspiration and lessons particularly around the four minimum standards for the mechanism as follows;

- Makueni have enacted CCCF legislation and operationalised it, aligned with relevant national policies and legislation, and gives life to CCCF principles.
- CCCF structures are established and operationalised at all levels in the county, and comply with constitutional principles of representation, public participation and accountability.
- Makueni County government, through a climate finance regulation has made an annual appropriation to the fund of 1% of the total county budget.
- The county has in place a Climate Information Service Plan; CCCF investments are informed by climate information.
- The investments are determined by the Ward climate change committees address issues that can be evidently linked to a demonstrable climate change problem.

1.2 Learning Visit Objectives

The main objective of the learning visit to Makueni County is to give the participants first hand lessons and experience from their counterparts in Makueni County on implementation of the County Climate Change Fund Mechanism.

The visit aims to achieve the following specific objectives:

- 1) To learn from Makueni County Government about the institutional, policy and regulatory framework for climate change and how it supports establishment and operation of the CCCF.
- 2) To interact with the climate planning committees in Makueni under the CCCF mechanism to learn about their functions and operations (Including the role of the mechanism in enhancing community-county government partnerships for resilience).

- 3) To learn from the local County Director of Meteorological Services and his team on the process for development and implementation of the Climate Information Services Plan.

2. Day 1: Learning & Exchange Workshop

2.1 Workshop Remarks

Ms. Halinish Yusuf, the Managing Director Sand Conservation and Utilization Authority – Makueni who served as Master of Ceremony for the meeting.

2.1.1 Opening Remarks

Hausner Wendo – ADA Consortium

Provided a brief introduction of the *Devolution and Locally-Led Climate and Disaster Risk Management* project, the purpose of the learning visit and its objectives.

Yasin Mahadi - World Bank KADP

Provided an overview of the Kenya Accountable Devolution Programme (KADP) and highlighted the space of the *Devolution and Locally-Led Climate and Disaster Risk Management* project within the programme stating its overall objectives and the rationale for focusing on Kwale, Narok, Makueni and Siaya. Yasin also highlighted the roles of the different partners and the World Bank initiative under KADP to support access to climate finance through the Council of Governors (COG).

2.1.2 Remarks by Makueni County Government Leaders

Daniel Mbuvi - County Drought Coordinator, NDMA Makueni

The CDM referred to the IPCC Climate change Assessment report and highlighted projected impacts of climate change in the coming years and indicating that socio-economic activities have contributed to climate change, affecting all sectors that touch on livelihoods. For example, the IPCC indicates there is going to be water shortages corresponding with increasing demand due to populations. Water catchments and ecosystems will be impacted by climate alongside human impacts like deforestation, leading to extinction of plant and animal species and reduction in biodiversity

The attitude has been that Climate change is an academic issue, however experience at community level demonstrates that it is real and affects everyone. Models and scenarios demonstrate the impact of climate change is getting worse

(delays in rain etc); there is going to be suppressed rains and shortening of crop growing seasons as a result.

In the health sector, prevalence of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, typhoid, cholera is on the rise, as well as livestock pests and diseases.

The CDM indicated that there is an increasing correlation between climate change and disaster risk particularly drought and floods in Kenya. For example, in Makueni infrastructure and assets were destroyed by flash floods in 2018 occasioning losses of over KSh. 4 Billion.

He provided the following recommendations for climate actions:

- Mainstreaming of climate action has to be prioritized for sustainable development.
- Improving climate information services.
- Legislation: Regulations, policy and laws to enable climate actions need to be developed.
- Sensitization of county government units and communities on climate action.
- Sectorial mainstreaming of climate change issues in all county plans and programmes.

Robert Kisuya - ECM Water, Sanitation, Environment & Climate Change

After welcoming guests and appreciating everyone for participating in the meeting, the ECM made the following remarks:

The passion of the governor and county government in general for tackling climate change is remarkable and particularly demonstrated by the governor's leadership on climate change actions. The governor and county understand the importance of anchoring climate action in law to enable the county to implement response activities. The governor has been on the forefront of lobbying the county assembly to create an enabling legal and regulatory environment.

The County Climate Change Fund Board has been established through regulation. To operationalize the CCCF board the county has established a county climate change liaison officer.

The county is developing a policy on climate change that should lead to a Climate Change Act for the county. The county assembly continues to develop other supportive laws and regulations on environmental issues e.g. sand management; the assembly has been very supportive in establishing an enabling legal and regulatory framework.

In Makueni, environment and climate change have been given priority and there is a Chief Officer appointed as the focal person for climate in the county. There

has been a process of mainstreaming climate change in all departments, a process achieved through support from the Adaptation Consortium under the CCCF mechanism. All departments have come up with regulations for climate action e.g. civil engineering works on roads and houses should support water harvesting.

The ECM indicated that the county is working on a water harvesting programme for the county where every households should have at least two 10,000 litres capacity tanks for water harvesting: communities will access this through loans based on a seed fund from the county government and other partners. In the CIDP the county has included 6 mega dams and 30 sand dams in the wards; the county is gazetting water towers for protection; other programmes include tree growing, institution and household-based.; sand conservation etc.

Eng. Joseph Muema - Chair County Assembly Committee on Environment and Climate Change

Eng. Muema had the following remarks to make:

- For climate response there is need for a participatory approach which includes the communities and every stakeholder
- In Makueni there are clear signs of climate change particularly increased heat levels and drought, floods etc.
- The right interventions need to be put in place to avoid maladaptation e.g. in Makueni sand dams are more effective and preferable than boreholes as the latter deplete aquifers.
- Counties have very minimal financial resources to deal with climate change as it was well highlighted in the national climate change governance conference in 2018.

Hon. Douglas Mbili - Speaker Makueni County Assembly

Highlighted articles 42, 69 and 70 of the Constitution of Kenya which entrenches citizen rights and redress measures with regard to environment and climate change and indicated that citizens have an express right to sue their governments for absence of measures to address climate change and other environmental issues that affect them.

Comparing to HIV aids education the speaker indicated the importance of introducing climate change as a subject in early schooling for new generations to grow with it indicating that the change of attitudes and behaviour required for climate action can be better achieved through younger generations although necessary for everyone.

Giving example of the climate action achievements achieved in Makueni with the legislative support of the county assembly, he reiterated the importance of

supportive legal and regulatory frameworks enabling establishment of necessary structures and institutions, allocating authority and responsibility, and financial allocation.

The Speaker also highlighted the need for a monitoring and evaluation framework to identify and document the many activities in different sectors that are supporting communities adapt to climate change. These should be captured, accounted for and reported as climate response activities.

2.2 Makueni County Government Institutional Regulatory Framework on County Climate Change Fund

In 2015 Makueni Climate Change Fund Regulations were established under the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The Regulations set up institutional arrangements to manage the funds and spearhead climate change action in Makueni.

Institutional Arrangements of Makueni County Climate Change Fund

The following institutions are created by the climate change regulations to manage the County Climate Change Fund;

- Steering committee (SC)
- The County Climate Change Fund Management Board
- County Climate Change Planning Committee (CCCP)
- Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs)

Steering Committee: Provides a forum for key stakeholders on climate change-financing partners, agents of the county government, representatives of the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees. Also provides policy co-ordination for planning and implementation of activities within the county. Consists of 20 members including the Governor.

Management Board: Performs the following roles;

- Governance
- Coordination
- Oversight
- Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting
- Resource Mobilization

County Climate Change Planning Committee

- Reviews and prioritizes projects submitted by Ward Climate Change Planning Committees.

- Provides additional technical support where needed to improve the Ward climate Change Planning Committees proposals.
- Identifies country wide climate needs, vulnerabilities and develops proposals for action.

Ward Climate Change Planning Committees

- Hold consultative meeting with communities and county planners and other local planners, and other local players.
- Conduct participatory and livelihood and local economy resilience assessments to identify climate vulnerabilities.
- Use the findings to prioritize and design investments that will promote climate change resilience and adaptative capacity.

2.3 Progress of Makueni CCCF in Climate Change Response

Participants were taken through the progress of climate response in Makueni under the CCCF Mechanism. The following achievements were highlighted;

- Makueni has put in place climate change regulations, 2015 and has now began the process of developing a climate change Act for the county.
- The climate change regulations created various climate governance structures including a steering committee, climate change fund Board, planning committee and Ward climate change committees.
- Ward climate change committees have spearheaded implementation of prioritized investments some of which have already been implemented.
- The Kenya Meteorological Department has developed a Climate Information Service plan for Makueni to guide provision of climate information services; CIS intermediaries have also been trained to ensure climate information reaches consumers at grassroots.
- With support from the Institute of Environmental Law and Governance (ILEG), Makueni has carried out a review of its legal and regulatory framework for climate governance and is developing a draft climate policy and strategic plan to guide climate action in the county.
- In terms of investments, the county has allocated 150 water tanks (10,000 L) to institutions, allocated KSh. 2 Million to 25 Wards for climate related projects.
- There has also been significant mainstreaming of climate change in the County Integrated Development Plan; for better leadership, capacity building of the Climate Change Fund Board on corporate governance has

been carried out and similar capacity building is targeted for the rest of the climate change institutions.

2.4 County Model Initiative on Building Community Resilience – Lessons from Makueni Sand Conservation & Utilization Authority

The Managing Director for the Makueni Sand Conservation and Utilization Authority took participants through lessons from what the Authority has been doing with communities as part of environmental conservation and climate resilience.

In Makueni, a semi-arid county, riverine sand is key for water conservation as it holds and stores huge amounts of sub-surface water apart from allowing it to percolate and recharge underground aquifers. The sand also plays other roles like stabilizing river banks and promoting riparian vegetation regeneration.

The Sand Authority came up as a product of recommendations made by the task force appointed by the Governor to examine sand conservation and utilization and recommend sustainable interventions. The task force report led to the formation of the Makueni County Sand Conservation and Utilization Act, 2015 which created the Authority and came up with regulations on sand conservation and utilization gazetted in 2016. The Authority has the mandate to regulate and ensure sustainable conservation and utilization of sand and provide protection for the environment and equitable sharing of the accruing benefits and for connected purposes.

One key lesson provided by the operations of the sand authority is on community involvement; the authority ensures co-management of sand resources through sand management committees in which communities are represented at sub-county and ward levels as well as Sand Resource User Associations at community level. The sand committees have a number of functions including:

- Coordinating and supervising the construction of sand dams and gabions in designated conservation and utilization sites.
- Designation of access roads to sand harvesting sites and enforcing the use of the designated roads.
- Identification and recommendation of sites for rehabilitation, conservation and utilization.

It was clear through the presentation that the county collects revenue from commercial sand utilization activities and the revenue is channelled back to conservation and rehabilitation. The revenue streams from sand utilization include license application and registration fees, sale of sand, fines and any other sources as prescribed in the Act. There is a stipulated benefit sharing mechanism for the revenue generated from sand harvesting activities;

- 50% of all revenue collected goes to the conservation fund.
- 25% of the revenue is allocated to the Authority for its daily operations.
- 20% goes to the county government as revenue
- 5% is allocated to the local community.

The following achievements have been realized since formation of the Authority in 2016;

- Construction of 4 sand dams ongoing, 4 constructed in 2016/17
- Significantly curbed illegal sand harvesting for use outside Makueni County
- Increased compliance on the local use sand-licensing
- Extensive sensitization via barazas and media
- Increased community policing and appreciation of sand conservation
- Rejuvenation of rivers
- Increased revenue collection from cess :2015/16 – 2 Million, 2016/17 – 8Million, 2017/18- 10 Million, 2018/19 as at May 2019- 21 Million

2.5 Lessons from Development and Implementation of the Climate Information Services Plan

Climate information is important for helping counties and communities come up with relevant county-specific response strategies for climate change. For this reason, the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) has placed a Director of Meteorology in each county to support climate information service provision in counties.

KMD has the mandate to provide timely and accurate weather and climate information services for the safety of life, protection of property and conservation of the natural environment. The department is also charged with education and research.

In Makueni, the County Director of Meteorology, working with the county government and Adaptation Consortium developed a Climate Information Service Plan to guide provision of climate information services to the county. As part of the process the KMD created CIS intermediaries in the county after realization that there was distortion of climate information before it arrives to the end users e.g. farmers. Climate information intermediaries are persons of integrity living among the communities and holding leadership positions either as teachers, religious leaders, administrators, agricultural officers and so on. These have been trained and are utilized by the KMD to transmit climate information products, such as forecasts, they receive through mobile phone to their communities.

Various benefits of CIS intermediaries have been realized in Makueni. These include:

- Increased visibility of KMD and its services at local level in the county.
- Increased demand for KMD products particularly periodic weather forecasts.
- Improved communication channel between KMD and local communities.

2.6 Motivation, Challenges and Opportunities for Climate Change action in Makueni County

Motivation

- Achievements – established climate change regulations, being the first county to establish such.
- Community investments/ benefits to the community/ buy-in.
- Publicity / recognition
- Cordial relationship between state and non- state actors
- Allocation of funds by the county for climate change work- – Makueni commits 1% of its annual budget to climate change. During FY 2017/18 the Fund received Ksh24M and KSH 20M during FY 2018/19.
- Unity of purpose
- Exposure – search for opportunities
- CCCF Model – Devolved, Bottom Up Approach

Challenges & Weaknesses

- Inadequate staffing
- Inadequate Funds for scale out
- Inadequate policies
- Increasing climate change impact/ scenarios
- Inadequate coordination on climate change interventions
- Community attitude on climate information consumption
- Inadequate information sharing

Opportunities

- Funding – NEMA, NCCF, NDMA, World Bank, Swedish government
- Allocation of funds by the county Government- 1% of annual budget
- Directorate of Environment and climate change
- Development partners supporting Climate change
- Learning opportunities – COP 22(Morocco), 23, 24 (Poland)

3. Day 2: Reporting on Field Visits: CCCF Investments & Community Governance Structures

3.1 Wote Sand Dam Water Project

The County officials from other counties represented during the Learning visit were able to visit different areas within the county namely Kaiti river water purification project, a joint project between the county government and Kenya Red Cross Society (with support from USAid).

The project demonstrates the critical importance of sand for water conservation and harvesting and why sand conservation and wise utilization is a priority in Makueni county. The water in Kaiti river is conserved by sand dams to prevent a faster flow. The purification facility serves about 22,000 people in Wote town. Water demand far outstrips supply in the town and production from the sand dams is supplemented by strategic boreholes.



Figure 1: Visitors touring the Kaiti River water facility that supplies Wote town with water collected from a sand dam

3.2 Masue Rock Catchment

The rock catchment constructed through partnership between Ada consortium, ADSE and Makueni County government serves to trap the surface run-off water that could go to waste to lower regions of the land and cause soil erosion, and redirect it into water storage tanks where it is channelled to users in the community. The trapped water is supplied to water collection points where it is collected for use in households as well as in the nearby schools. The project is managed by the local Ward Climate Change Planning Committee.



Figure 2: Participants listening to the Chair of the Masue Ward Climate Change Planning Committee

4. Conclusion

The case of Makueni county provides one of the best lessons on integration of climate adaptation in development across all sectors and activities by the county government; the most outstanding lesson from this process is the role good leadership plays in achieving effective climate change governance. On the other hand, the visit to Makueni provided visitors with valuable experience on holistic participation of citizens in assessing their vulnerability to climate impact, deciding their priority interventions and choosing the public good investments best suited to building their coping and adaptive capacity. All this has been made possible in Makueni county through adoption and implementation of the CCCF mechanism.

Learning from how the mechanism is paying dividends through the establishment of public good investments at the community level, building local resilience and facilitating the establishment of policy and legal frameworks for climate governance, county government officials from Kwale, Narok and Siaya expressed deep admiration of the strides taken by their host county and in their end of visit feedback session pledged to bring the lessons back to their counties and take leadership in driving the initial steps towards adopting the CCCF mechanism. The overarching response was that this visit enabled the participants to pick up key practical take-away lessons to share with their governments and to help them brainstorm as they prepare to start their journey to CCCF preparedness.

5. Annexes

5.1 Annex 1: Programme



PROGRAMME

Learning Visit on County Climate Change Fund by County Government Officials from Kwale, Narok and Siaya Counties to Makueni County

VENUE: A.T.C Kwa Kathoka,

DATES: 8th – 10th May, 2019 Makueni County

Day 1 (8th) – Arrival

Day 2 (9th) – Conference

Day 3 (10th) – field visits and departure

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8.00-8.30	Registration	Ruth Immaculate Japheth
8.30-09.00	Introductions	Halinish Yusuf Hausner Wendo - Ada
09:00-09:30	Opening Remarks	Hausner Wendo - Ada Yasin Mahadi –World Bank
09:30-10:00	Keynote speeches	Robert Kisylua

	<p>1. H.E. Prof. Kivutha Kibwana- Governor Makueni County</p> <p>2. Douglas Mbilu - Speaker Makueni County Assembly</p> <p>3. Robert Kisayula - ECM - Water, Sanitation, Environment & Climate Change</p> <p>4. Eng. Muema - Chairman, Committee on Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>5. Daniel Mbuvu – County Drought Coordinator NDMA</p>	ECM-Water, Sanitation, Environment & Climate Change, Makueni County
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-11:00	Institutional, policy and regulatory framework for climate change in Makueni county and how it supports establishment and operation of the CCCF	Tom Nguli MCCFB Chair
11:00-11:30	Progress of Makueni CCCF in climate change response - (functions and operations)	Joseph Munyao/ Morris
11:30-12:00	How Makueni county climate change establishes its foundations for community-county government partnerships for resilience	Lydia Muithya/ Ajelichah
12:00-12:30	Remarks	Chief Officers – Narok, Kwale and Siaya
12:30-1300	County model initiative on building community resilience - Sand Conservation & Utilization Authority	Halinish Yusuf Managing Director Sand Conservation & Utilization Authority
1300-1400	Lunch Break	
1400-1445	Process for development and implementation of the climate information services plan	David Mutua County Director

		Meteorological department-Makueni
1445-1520	Climate action Film/clip	
1520-1600	Motivations, Challenges and Opportunities In Makueni county climate change action	Tom Nguli & Lydia Muithya-MCCFB
1600-1700	<i>Plenary : How to build effective, accountable mechanisms for climate resilience in Kenya</i>	Board – Daniel Mbuvi
DAY 2-10 th May 2019		
08:15-08:45	Briefing of field visit	Lydia Muithya-ADSE/Board
08:45-09:15	Departure for field trip 1. Masue Rock Catchment 2.Wote-Red cross supported water Project	Climate Change Secretariat & County Driver
09.15-09.30	Departure for field visit	
Rapporteurs		
1.	Ajelicah Mulwa – Climate Change Liaison Officer	
2.	Florah Mbui	
3.	Caleb Muendo	
Supporting team		
1.	Evans Mulwa	
2.	Simon	
3.	Kelvin Mutua	