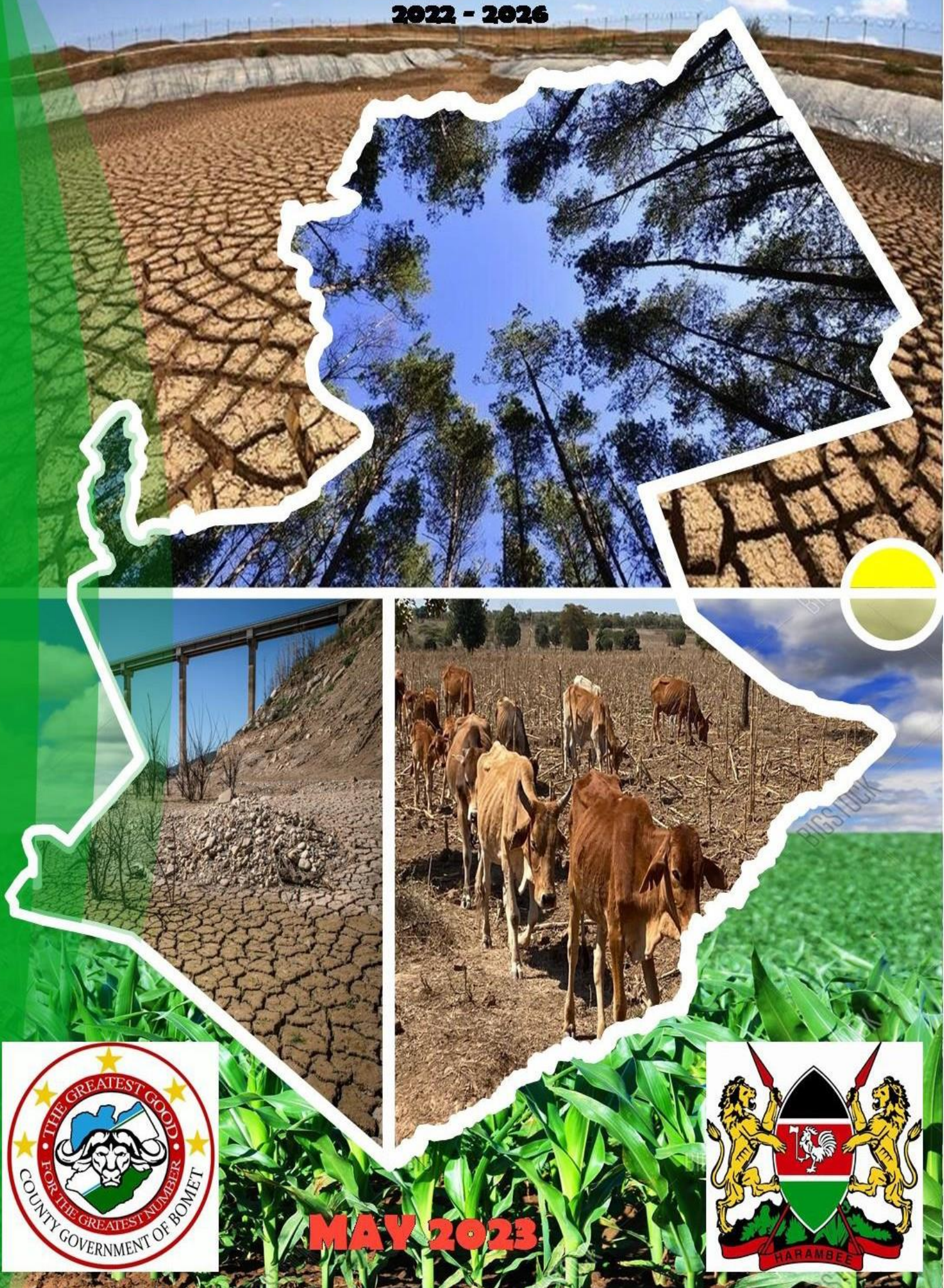


COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET

BOMET COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

2022 - 2026



MAY 2023



Foreword



Bomet's economy is highly dependent on the natural resource base, and thus is highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts and flooding that pose a threat to the sustainability of our development. In this regard therefore, we have consulted with various stakeholders to put in place several mitigation and adaptive mechanisms to curb further effects of climate change on our ecosystem.

In order to safeguard sustainable development, Bomet has demonstrated its commitment to climate action. First off, we conducted countywide Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) whose recommendations informed the development of a strategic five-year County Climate Change Action Plan (CCCAP) aimed at providing clear and concise response priorities to climate variability and change.

The Bomet County Climate Change Act, 2021 has been enacted through the County Assembly's support. The legislation seeks to protect the climate system for the benefit of the current and future generations by supporting the National legislations and policies and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, ratifying the Kyoto Protocol in 2005, and contributing to continental and regional climate change initiatives. With the Action Plan in place, my government is focused on implementing key interventions that can help to achieve the goal of low carbon climate resilient development. These efforts will go a long way in addressing the adverse effects of climate change cutting across key sectors that are important to the economy and society: Environment, Water and Forestry; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Trade; Extractive industries; Energy; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism; and Health.

Bomet County has also established Climate Change Resilience Investment (CCRI) Funds to ensure that the county's systems of governance, ecosystems and society have the capability to maintain competent function in the face of climate change. This will assist in a return to some normal range of function even when faced with adverse impacts of climate change. Adaptive capacity is key to improving the socio-economic characteristics of communities, households and industry as it includes adjustments in behaviour, resources and technologies, and is a necessary condition for design and implementation of effective adaptation strategies. There is mutual reliance in that the national adaptive capacity depends on the resilience of its systems.

I urge all the stakeholders to join hands with us in protecting our natural resources for posterity and future generations. To achieve the desired climate action, we must all work together. I also appeal to every citizen, agencies and local communities take up the challenge and save our ecosystems by adhering to appropriate adaptive and mitigation capacities for socio-economic development of our society.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H.B.' or similar initials.

H.E PROF HILLARY BARCHOK, EGH
GOVERNOR, BOMET COUNTY

Acknowledgement

The Department of Water, Sanitation, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change has made major strides geared towards sustainable development. As a Department we are continuously partnering with stakeholders to ensure that we achieve sustainable development through the implementation of an integrated climate change development plan. As such, we have realized the development of the Bomet County Climate Change Action Plan (BCCCCAP) with a key focus to facilitate a coordinated, coherent and effective response to climate change's local, County, national and global challenges and opportunities.

As a Department, we have adopted an overarching mainstreaming approach to ensure the integration of climate change considerations into development planning, budgeting and implementation. In response to climate change in Bomet County, the Action Plan is poised to adhere to the constitutional governance framework and commitment to sustainable development as per the Bomet County Climate Change Act, 2021.

We have also made efforts to realize the establishment of Climate Change Resilience Investment (CCRI) Funds that seek to look into the county's systems of governance, ecosystems and society have capability to maintain competent function in the face of climate change.

Adaptive capacity is key to improving socio-economic characteristics of communities, households and industry as it includes adjustments in behavior, resources and technologies, and is a necessary condition for design and implementation of effective adaptation strategies. There is mutual reliance in that the national adaptive capacity depends on the resilience of its systems. Thus, we are compelled to enhance our adaptive capacities and build resilience to climate variability and change.

I wish to laud the Director of Climate Change for coordinating the entire process of developing the strategic *BCCCCAP 2022-2026* and managing contributions from the experts whose expertise and professionalism have been instrumental throughout the entire process of developing the Plan.

Lastly, I acknowledge and appreciate the support from Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program under National Treasury and National Treasury Project Implementation Unit (NTPIU) for financing the *BCCCCAP 2022-2026* and guiding us throughout the process.



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CECM - WATER, SANITATION, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
BCCCAP	Bomet County Climate Change Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCCF	County Climate Change Fund
CCU	Climate Change Unit
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CFA	Community Forest Association
CGB	County Government of Bomet
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
DP	Development Partners
FLoCCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KENHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoECC&F	Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forestry
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTPIU	National Treasury Project Implementation Unit
PWD	People Living with Disabilities
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical working Group
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WSE&CC	Water, Sanitation, Environment and Climate Change

Definition of Terms

Adaptation means adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Adaptive capacity refers to the ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences.

Carbon credit or offset is a financial unit of measurement that represents the removal of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent from the atmosphere. Carbon credits are generated by projects that deliver measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon market is a market created from the trading of units of greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change refers to a change in the climate system that is caused by significant changes in the concentration of greenhouse gases due to human activities, and which is in addition to the natural climate change that has been observed during a considerable period.

Global warming refers to the observed or projected gradual increase in global surface temperature. It is one of the consequences of climate change.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases that absorb and emit radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. The main GHGs measured in a GHG inventory are, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

Mitigation refers to human interventions to prevent or slow down atmospheric GHG concentrations by limiting current or future emissions, and/or enhancing potential sinks for greenhouse gases.

Resilience refers to the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend, or disturbance. It is manifested through responding or reorganizing in ways that assert the essential function, identity, and structure of the system, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation

Vulnerability refers to the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. It encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm, and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Executive Summary

This *Bomet County Climate Change Action Plan (BCCCAP) 2022-2026* is a five-year plan to steer County's climate change action. The BCCCAP provides mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development, in a manner that prioritizes adaptation, and recognizes the essence of enhancing the climate resilience. Align climate change actions in the county with the CIDP. Encourage participation of the private sector, civil society, and vulnerable groups within society, including children, women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, youth, and members of minority communities. The BCCCAP process was undertaken through a participatory approach where it involved engaging local communities, stakeholders, and decision-makers in the process of understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change. These approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge and expertise in developing effective climate change responses, and aim to empower communities to take action on climate change.

In response to taking action on the challenges posed by climate change, the County Government of Bomet has established the Directorate of Climate Change to coordinate actions by the County with the aim of transforming Bomet county into a climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous, and inclusive. The county government developed Bomet County Climate Change Act, in June 2021. Currently, the county has a draft climate change policy and county climate change fund.

The key climate actions include:

- Enhancement of institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Disaster risk management
- Food and nutrition security enhancement
- Enhance the buying capacity of the local community to purchase food Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
- To promote the adoption of clean energy
- Enhance the level of waste management at the county

For each of the priority areas for adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting strategies, specific actions are identified that will be required to implement each of the sub-objectives in the short, medium and long term. Lead and supporting government agencies and other stakeholders responsible for implementation of each of the activities are identified.

1 : Background and Context

1.1 Introduction & Background

Bomet is a multi-ethnic county but predominantly occupied by the Kipsigis sub-tribe of the Kalenjin tribe with its headquarters located in Bomet town. The major economic activities in the county include: tea farming, dairy farming and beef farming. Bomet County lies between latitudes 0° 29' and 1° 03' South and between longitudes 35° 05' and 35° 35' east. It is bordered by four counties, namely: Kericho to the north, Nyamira to the west, Narok to the south and Nakuru to the north-east covering an area of 2,037.4 Km². The county is the source of major rivers such as Mara and Itare which flow into Lake Victoria. Bomet County is divided into five (5) Sub-Counties (Constituencies), 25 wards, 66 locations, 177 sub-locations and 1,977 villages as shown in table 1. The locations and sub-locations are administrative units of the national government. The Bomet County Government Coordination Act, 2014 established Sub-County, Ward, Community and Village administration. Bomet County has five parliamentary constituencies and 25 electoral wards.

This Action Plan is intended to identify specific actions that will be required to implement each of the sub-objectives in the short, medium and long term. These timeframes are defined as follows:

- Short-term: 1-3 years
- Medium-term: 4-10 years
- Long-term: 10+ years

The Action Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis to monitor its progress and update where necessary.

1.2 Purpose and process of the BCCCCAP

The BCCCCAP provides mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development, in a manner that prioritizes adaptation, and recognizes the essence of enhancing the climate resilience. Align climate change actions in the county with the CIDP. Encourage participation of the private sector, civil society, and vulnerable groups within society, including children, women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, youth, and members of minority communities. The BCCCCAP process was undertaken through a participatory approach where it involved engaging local communities, stakeholders, and decision-makers in the process of understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change. These approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge and expertise in developing effective climate change responses, and aim to empower communities to take action on climate change.

Bomet county government formed Ward Climate Change Planning Committee (WCCPC) and trained them in 2022. These committees were drawn from the community level through a rigorous process where the community members elected themselves. The criteria used during the composition of these committees factored in the gender, youth, and people living with disabilities. These are the groups who were involved during BCCCCAP process. The community identified the hazards and developed the vulnerability matrix with the guide of the TWG. They also proposed the adaptive capacity and the mitigation measures of these hazards while stating

their local response. BCCCAP took into consideration the priority climate change actions proposed by vulnerable groups.

1.3 Steps taken by the county on climate action

In response to taking action on the challenges posed by climate change, the County Government of Bomet has established the Directorate of Climate Change to coordinate actions by the County with the aim of transforming Bomet county into a climate-resilient, low-carbon society that is sustainable, prosperous, and inclusive. Some of the steps taken so far include:

Bomet County Climate Change Act, 2021: Bomet county government enacted climate change Act, in June 2021.

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP): The CIDP is a planning document that sets out the development priorities for Bomet County. The CIDP includes provisions for addressing climate change, such as building resilience to the impacts of climate change e.g. promoting renewable energy, support on alternative water sources, Smart agriculture, roads and other infrastructure.

These instruments lay the foundation for action on climate change by the County government. However, an action plan outlining actions in each of the sectors is needed to provide guidance for climate change mainstreaming into sector plans.

1.4 Underlying Climate Resilience Context

1.4.1 Impacts of Climate Hazards in the County

Hazard refers to the potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss. The most common climatic hazards in Bomet County were identified and possible climate resilience investment projects were proposed by the communities and community groups. The potential risks from these hazards were also identified. The common hazards include the prolonged dry spell, pest and diseases, frost and hailstones, soil erosion and strong winds.

The hazards are discussed in detail below:

a) Prolonged dry spell

From the community response, Bomet County would experience long rainy season and short dry seasons in the months of Jan, Feb and Jun. Currently the region experiences prolonged dry spells. The residences are now experiencing problems such; scarcity of water, food shortage, crop failure, loss of livestock and low agricultural production. This has led to low income and increase in poverty level in the county.

b) Pest and diseases

There have been trends of different types of pests and diseases affecting both crops and livestock currently in Bomet. Outbreak of fall army worms, livestock diseases such as ECF that has been a menace in crop and livestock production respectively. Due to this, the residents have experienced low production, high cost of production, livestock death and crop failure in the County. Its impacts have increase food insecurity which in turn cause harm to human health such as malnutrition.

c) Floods

Prolonged intense rainfall has resulted into inland floods in the low lands in the County more so in Sotik, Bomet Central, and Chepalungu Sub-Counties. From the community, the impact of these included; pollution of water resource resulting into increase in chances of water-borne diseases, damage of infrastructure such as roads and water storage infrastructure, crop damage and displacement of people. Pooling and stagnant water have increase chances of vector-borne diseases such as malaria.

d) Soil erosion

Soil erosion was identified by the community as a hazard which has affected some parts in high-altitude areas like Chepalungu, Sotik, and Bomet East sub-counties. They have attributed soil erosion to loss of soil fertility, damage to animal pasture and siltation of water resources (water pollution). This has led to low agricultural productivity and health problems due to water pollution.

e) Frost and Hailstones

Frost and hailstones affect high altitudes areas in the county such as Konoin, Sotik and Bomet central. The community indicated that this hazard causes crop damage and low quality and quantity of agricultural production especially tea production in the county. The hazard has been prioritized by the residence of Konoin and Bomet Central.

f) Strong winds

From the community, it was established that strong winds are a common occurrence in various parts of Bomet County, but the magnitude and distribution vary depending on the terrain and other factors. The most affected areas are highlands areas of Sotik and Chepalungu and plain areas in Konoin. Strong winds in the county have been attributed to crop damage, destruction of building such and human shelter, schools and health facilities among others.

g) High temperatures

High temperatures were reported in Chepalungu and Bomet East sub counties. The increase in temperatures have affected learning institutions especially afternoon hours. This hazard has been identified and its mitigation proposed to be installation of air fans in schools.

1.4.2 County Climate Hazard Map

Participatory Hazard Mapping is one of the most common tools used to map a specific area, identify general infrastructures, houses and livelihood assets and weigh their exposure to hazards that are changing or introduced with climate change. It was found that the participatory nature of the tool makes it an effective tool to tap climate risk information and identify potential risks across locations. The women, youth and PWDs participated during the identification of hazards. The map depicts the type of hazard, its location, route/influence, its potential extent, and resources that are exposed to it (such as houses, springs, livestock, roads and bridges, schools, or market places). Hazards were marked using a cross or another well-known symbol. GIS based land information makes participatory or community-based hazard mapping more accurate and effective. The community was asked to draw the map of their ward and map all the community assets and hazards identified above. These maps were further

processed using ArcGIS to produce more accurate georeferenced map. Below are the hazards maps of the sub counties.

The Bomet county hazard map is shown in Figure 1.1. while for the sub-counties are shown in Figures 1.2-1.6.

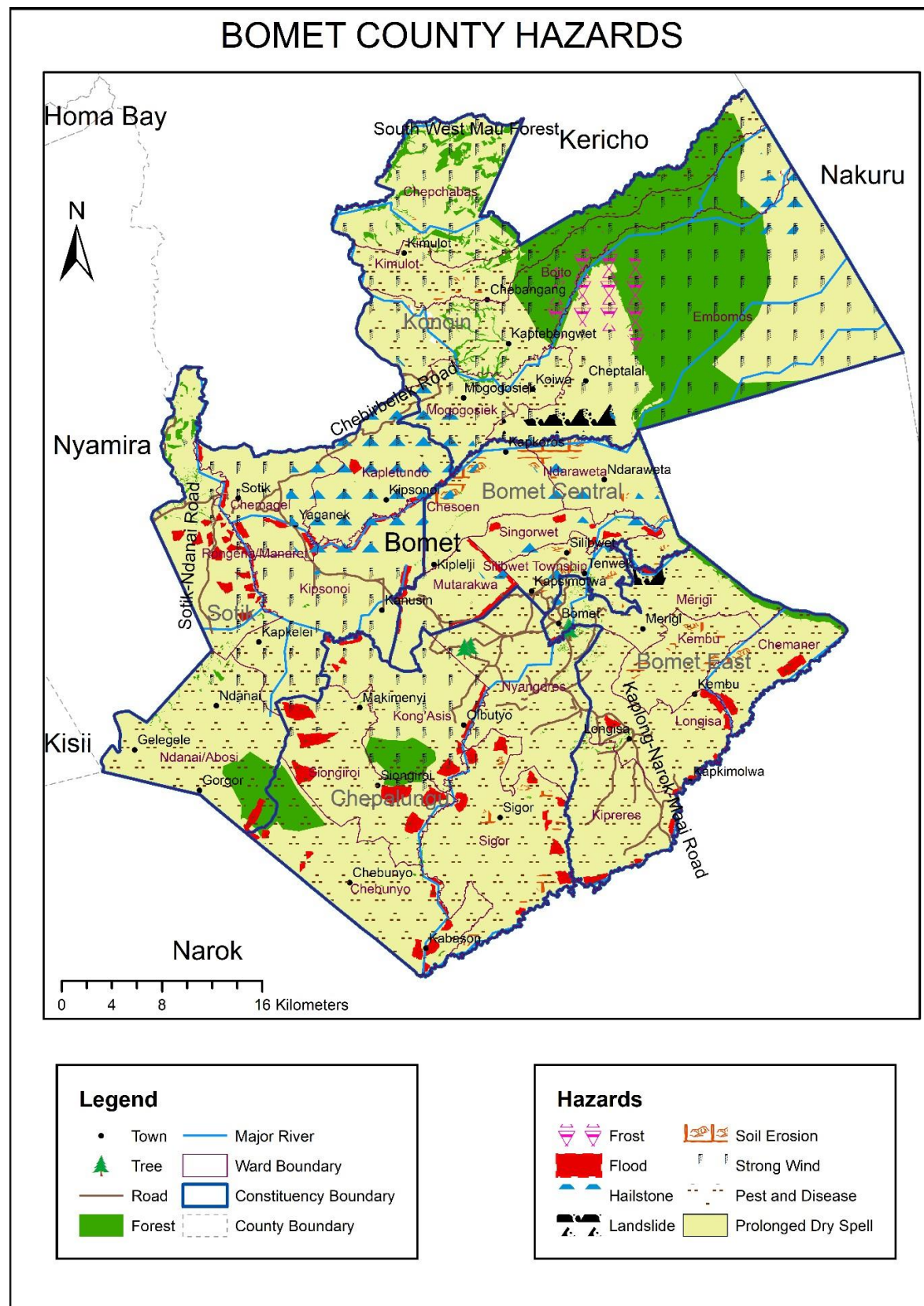


Figure 1-1. Hazard map for Bomet county

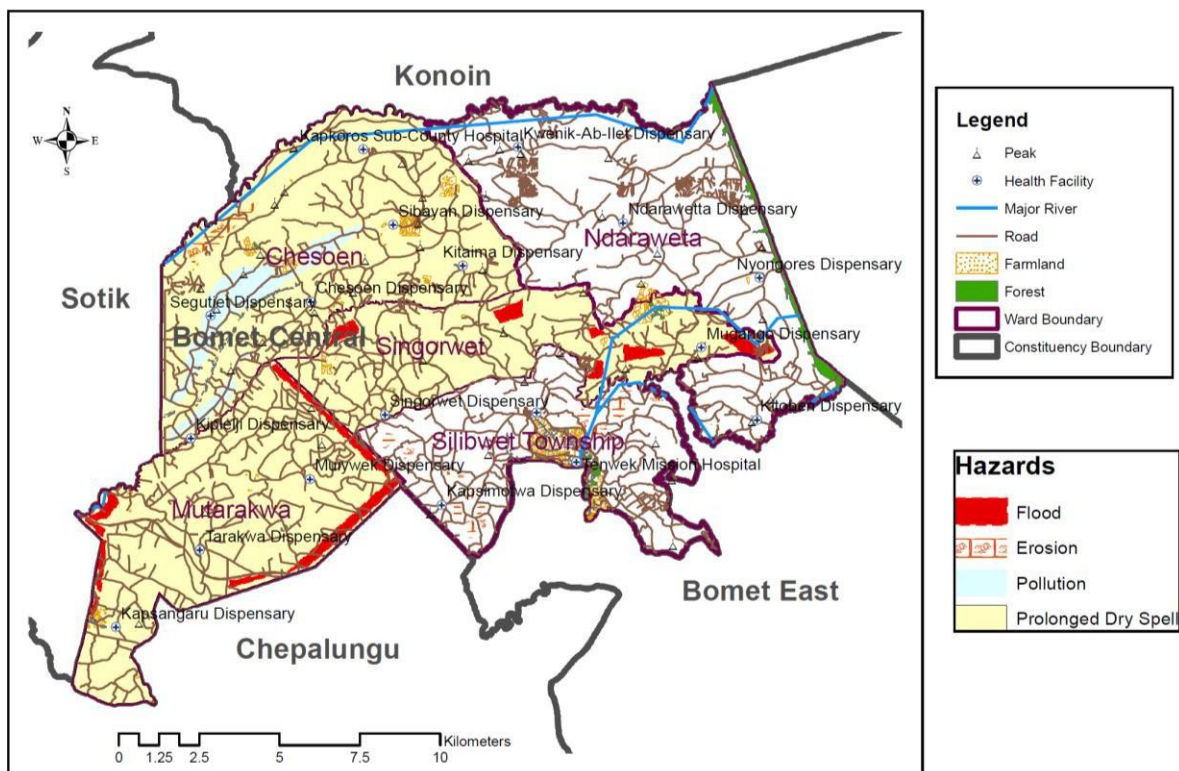


Figure 1-2: Hazard map for Bomet central sub county

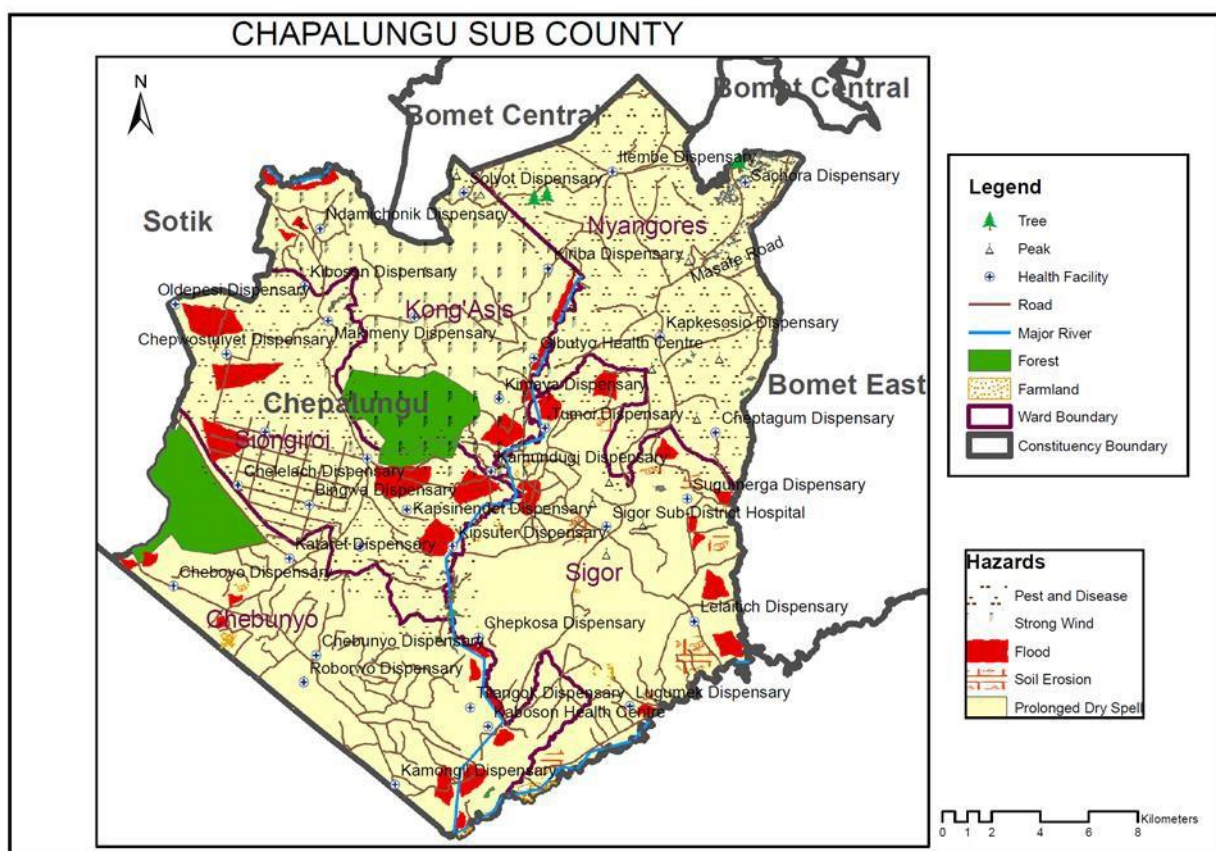


Figure 1-3: Hazard map for Chepalungu sub county

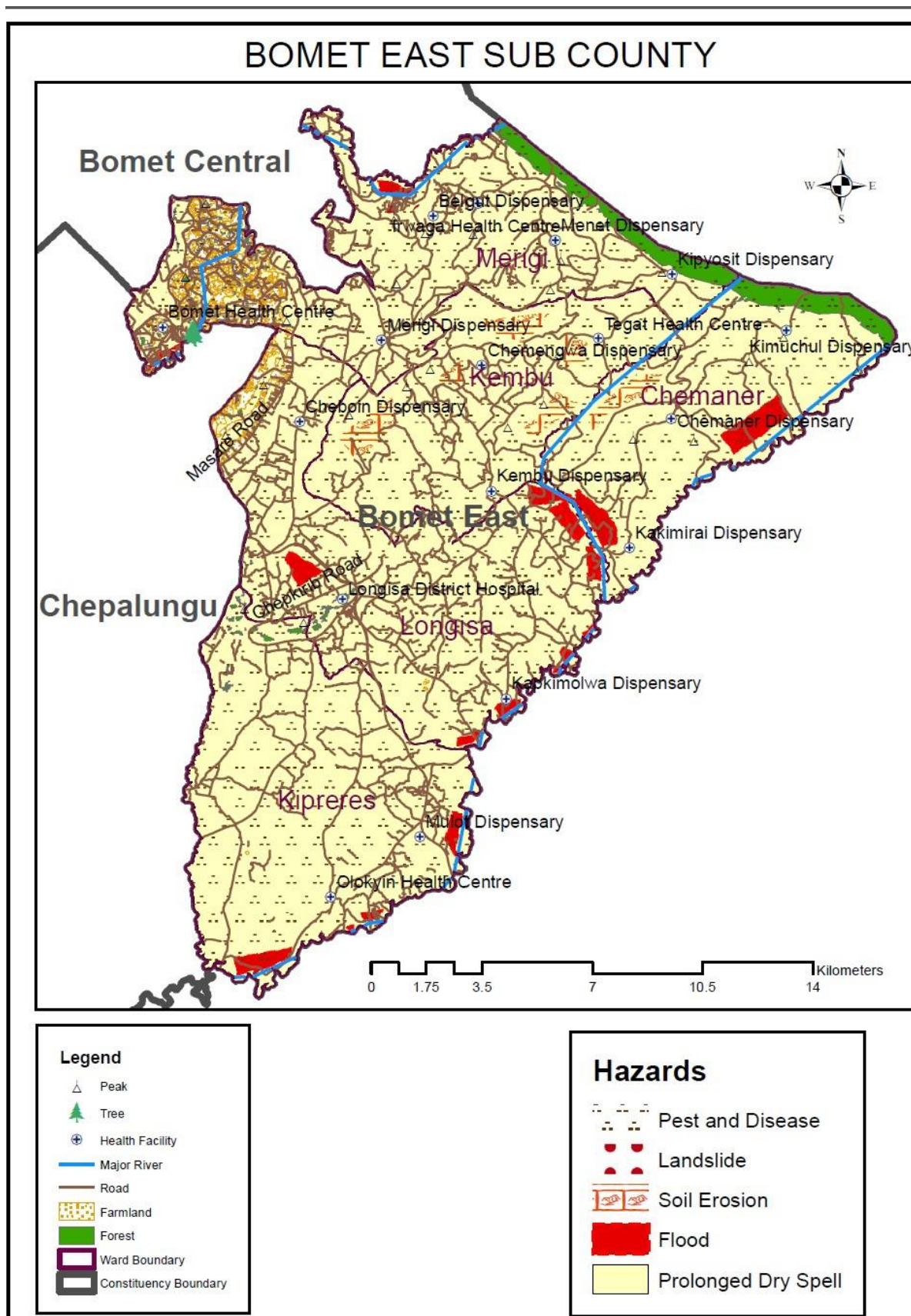


Figure 1-4. Hazard map for Bomet East Sub county

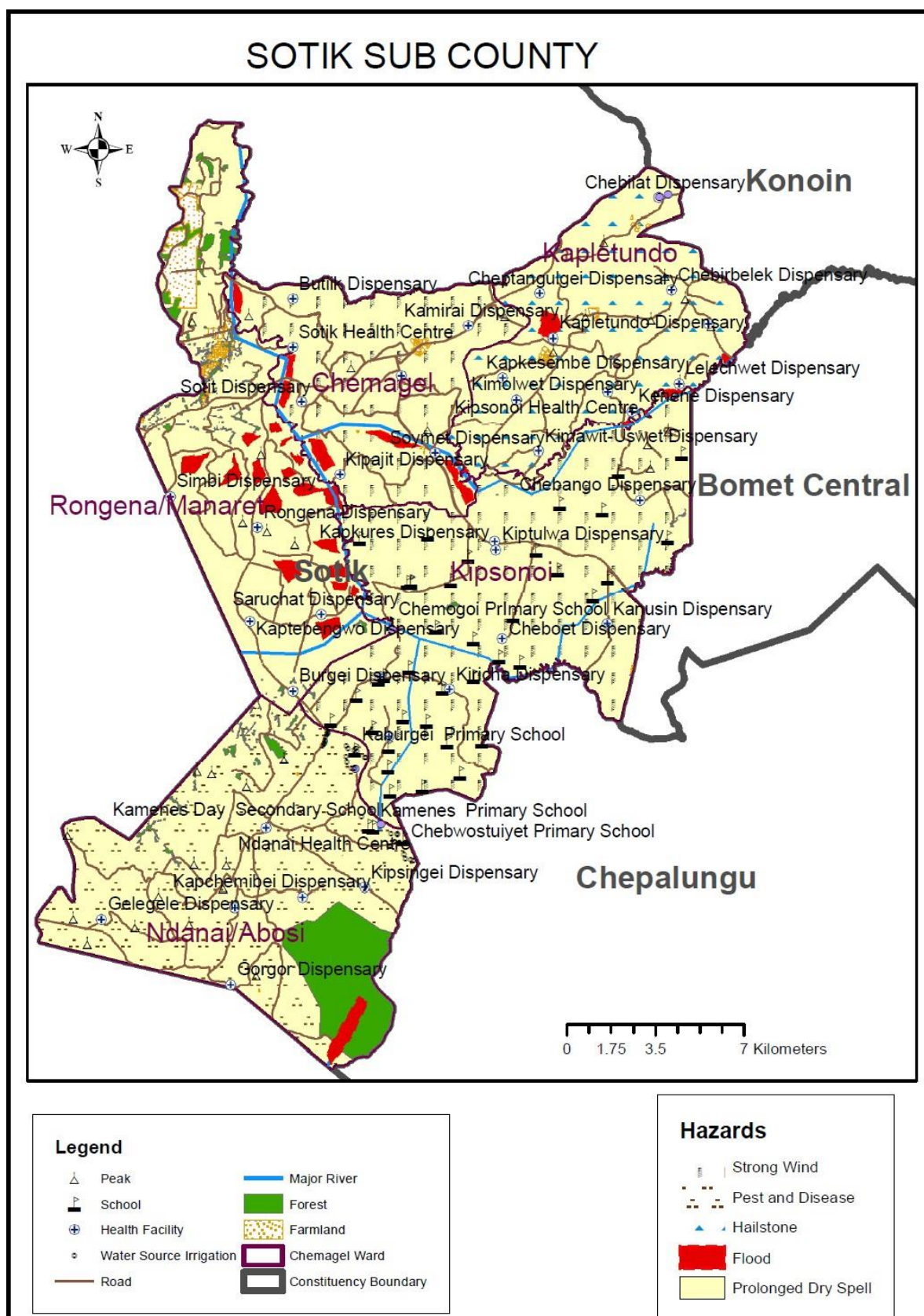


Figure 1-5: Hazard map for Sotik Sub county

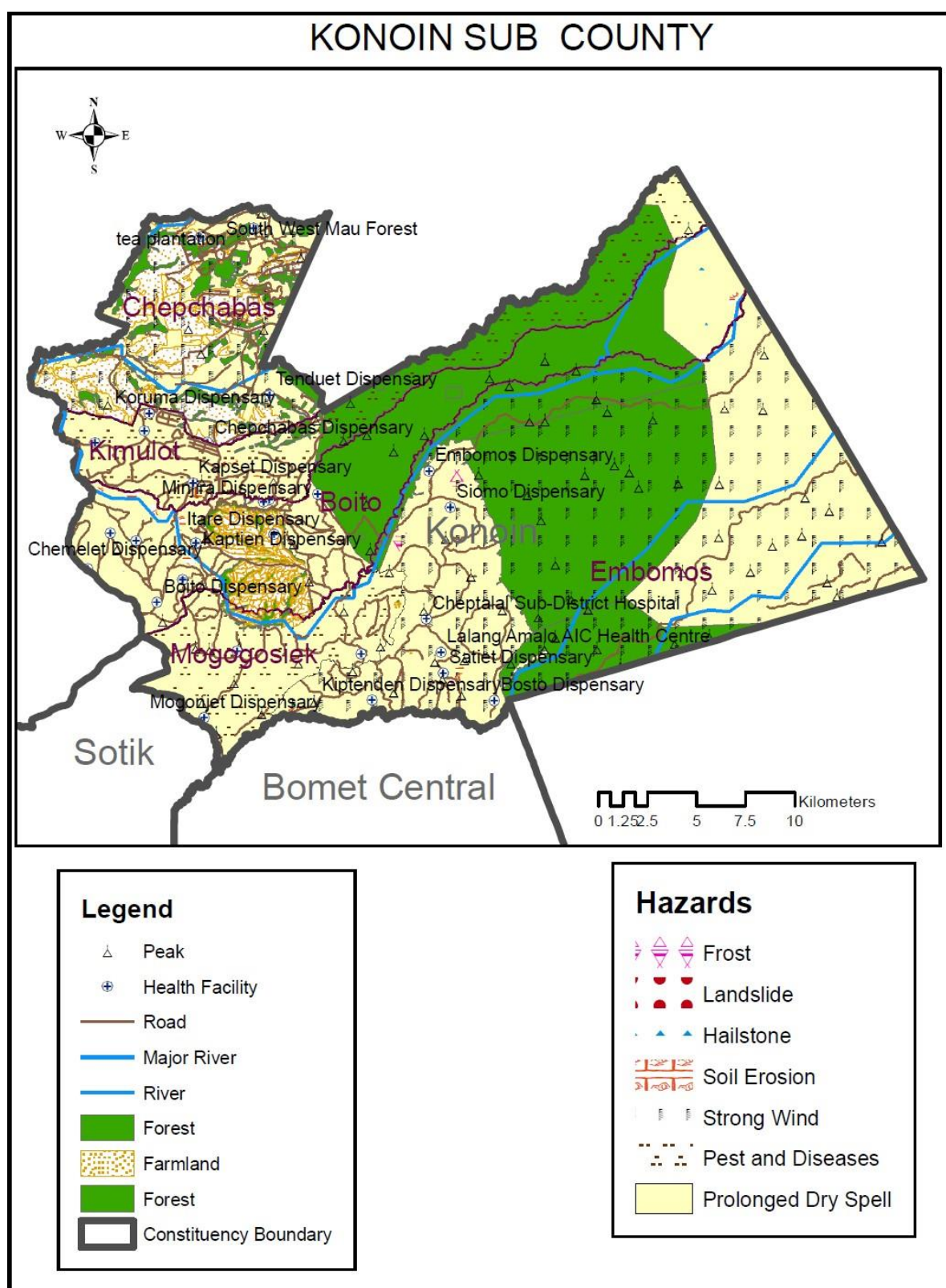


Figure 1-6: Hazard map for Konoin sub county

1.4.3 Summary of Differentiated Climate exposure and Vulnerability of key groups and livelihoods in the County

Climate change vulnerabilities contribute to the risk of the occurrence of climate change impacts. The Bomet County's climate change vulnerabilities manifest in various forms including Low

crop production, loss of income, pests and diseases, and loss of livelihoods among others as enumerated in Table below.

Table 1-1. Summary of Differentiated Climate exposure and Vulnerability of key groups

Key group	Impacts
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to prolonged dry spell, women travel long distances to fetch water • Long-time taken to fetch water for household has an impact on their other economic activities. • Cases of gender-based violence are reported because the women shoulder stress from men due to decline in income. • Due to decline in food and nutrition during prolonged dry spell, women are most affected especially during menstrual cycles.
People Living with Disabilities (PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there are floods, mobility of the PWDs are affected especially in areas like Chepalungu sub county. • Extreme temperatures affect people who have albinism. • The impacts of the prolonged dry spell e.g. lack of water, decrease in income, lack of pasture etc. affects the PWDs greatly because they lack flexibility to diversify and cope with the change.
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly are affected by the lack of food caused prolonged dry spell affecting their well-being due to lack of nutrition. • The floods and other climate change related disasters affected the mobility of the elderly as well as ability to adapt to the changes.
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure damage e.g. schools by strong winds reported in some parts of Bomet county affects the school going children. • Declines in school attendance, and rising dropout rates especially during disaster like floods. • Impacts of prolonged dry spell affects the children especially those fetches water for the family since a lot of time is spent walking long distances. • It has been proved that, due to diminished income during prolonged dry spell, there are high cases of domestic violence hence, children are the victims. • Children mostly assist during livestock keeping, when the pastures decline, these children are forced to spent more hours looking for pasture.

1.5 Brief overview of Climate Change Actions in the County

1.5.1 Mainstreaming of NCCAP in County Actions

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 was developed pursuant to the provisions of the Climate Change Act, 2016. The plan set out to support Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development in a manner that prioritizes adaptation and recognizes the essence of enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable groups including children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and marginalized and minority communities. The plan provides a framework for mainstreaming climate change into sector functions at the National and County levels. County Governments are the main implementing agents of many of the climate actions set out in Section 3.2, and will implement the actions in such locally-appropriate ways as would bring on board the unique needs of local populations.

1.5.2 Climate Change in CIDP

Bomet County Government is required to mainstream climate change in their CIDP. The CIDP 2023-2027 developed mentions the impacts of climate change, and identified actions to address these impacts. Adaptation actions have been prioritized. The CIDP 2023-2027 has Environment, Water and Forestry; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Trade; Extractive industries; Energy; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism; and Health sectors.

1.5.3 Other key climate actions/strategies in the County

The key climate actions include:

- Enhancement of institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Disaster risk management
- Food and nutrition security enhancement
- Enhance the buying capacity of the local community to purchase food Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
- To promote the adoption of clean energy
- Enhance the level of waste management at the county

2. Policy Environment

2.1 National policy context

2.1.1 The National Perspective

Kenya takes climate change seriously. This is demonstrated by its enactment of the Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016). This Act is the first climate change-dedicated legislation in Africa. It provides the regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change, and mechanisms and measures to transition to low carbon climate resilient development. The first NCCAP was for the period 2013-2017. NCCAP 2018-2022 is Kenya's second Action Plan on climate change. It builds on NCCAP 2013-2017 by which considerable progress was made. This progress includes, the establishment of climate change funds in five counties, expanding geothermal power, establishment of the National Climate Change Resource Centre, and improvement of the legal and policy framework. NCCAP 2018-2022 is a framework for Kenya to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Climate change is a shared responsibility between the National Government and County Governments. The National Government led and guided the process of developing NCCAP 2018-2022, and worked with County Governments during this process. Implementation of the Plan is coordinated by the two levels of government, in line with the Constitution of Kenya (2010).

2.1.2 National Legal and Policy Framework

At the national level, the climate change policy and legal framework consists of policies, laws, strategies and plans as discussed in the following sections.

1) The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), 2010

The NCCRS was the first national document on climate change formulated in 2010. The strategy focuses on ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures are integrated in all government planning and development objectives. The objective of the strategy is to respond to climate change by: Enhancing the understanding of the global climate change negotiations process, international agreements, policies and processes and most importantly, the positions Kenya needs to take in order to maximize beneficial effects; assessing the evidence and impacts of climate change in Kenya; recommending robust adaptation and mitigation measures needed to minimize risks associated with climate change while maximizing opportunities; enhancing understanding of climate change and its impacts nationally and in local regions; recommending vulnerability assessment, impacts monitoring and capacity building framework needs; recommending research and technological needs and avenues for transferring existing technologies; providing a conducive and enabling policy, legal and institutional framework to combat climate change; and, providing concerted action plan, resource mobilization plan and robust monitoring and evaluation plan.

The NCCRS laid the foundation for the establishment of the current climate change response policy and legislative framework in Kenya. The policies, plans and legislations emanating from the implementation of the strategy include: The National Climate Change Action Plans; the National Adaptation Plan; the National Climate Change Framework Policy of 2016; and the National Climate Change Act.

2) The National Climate Change Framework Policy-2016

The National Climate Change Framework Policy was ratified by the National Assembly in 2016. The main objective of the policy is to enable a coordinated, coherent and effective response to the local, national and global challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. The policy aims to enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience to climate variability and change, while promoting a low carbon development pathway. The policy identifies the adaptive capacity of individuals and communities as being key to improving their socio-economic situations. Thus, to effectively establish the adaptive capacities of individuals and communities, the policy recognizes the need for vulnerability assessment. As a policy statement on enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity, the Government commits to ensure integration of climate change risk and vulnerability assessment in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments. The policy further compels the Government to promote public and stakeholder consultation and participation, including with vulnerable groups, to enhance adaptive capacity and climate resilience.

3) The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

The first NCCAP in Kenya was developed in 2012 to cover the five-year period between 2013-2017. The NCCAP 2013-2017 aimed to enhance the implementation of the NCCRS and to contribute to the achievement of Vision 2030. The NCCAP 2013-2017 had eight indicators namely: long term national low carbon climate resilient development pathway; enabling policy and regulatory framework; adaptation analysis and prioritization; mitigation actions; technology; national performance and benefit measurement; knowledge management and capacity development; and finance. The plan specified priority actions for the realization of each of the eight indicators. The NCCAP 2013-2017 contributed to the improvement in Kenya's climate change policy and legal framework and to the establishment of climate change funds in five counties¹³. It also informed the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 was developed pursuant to the provisions of the Climate Change Act, 2016. The NCCAP 2018-2022 builds on the NCCAP 2013-2017. It contains detailed actions that the country intended to take to tackle climate change from 2018 to 2023. The plan set out to support Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development in a manner that prioritizes adaptation and recognizes the essence of enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable groups including children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and marginalized and minority communities. The plan specifically seeks to: Align climate change actions in the country with the Government's development agenda, including the Big Four Agenda; encourage participation of the private sector, civil society and vulnerable groups within society, including children, women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, youth and members of minority or marginalized communities; provide the framework to deliver Kenya's NDC for the 2018-2022 period; and, provide a framework for mainstreaming climate change into sector functions at the National and County levels.

4) The Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016

The Climate Change Act came into force in 2016. The main objective of the Act is to govern the development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya. The Act is to be applied to all sectors of the economy by both the national and county governments. Specifically the Act is to be applied to ensure among other objectives: Mainstreaming of climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation; building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change; formulation of programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity

of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change; and, mainstreaming and reinforcing climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities.

2.2 County Enabling Legal & Policy Framework

The county framework here refers to the climate change policy and legal framework in Bomet County. This framework includes the Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 and the Bomet County Climate Change Act, 2021.

2.2.1 The Bomet Climate Change Act, 2021

The County Government of Bomet has developed the Bomet Climate Change Act, 2021. The Act provides a climate change governance and response framework in the County. It provides the framework and mechanisms for mobilization and facilitation of the county government, communities and others stakeholders to respond effectively to climate change through appropriate adaption and mitigation measures and actions.

It provides for climate change coordination and oversight framework; planning and implementation framework; measures and actions for responding to climate change; and the duties relating to climate change in the County.

3. Priority Climate Change Actions

3.1 Identification of strategic climate action priorities in the PCRA

Bomet county Climate Change Action Plan is the initial plan and has taken into account the impacts of climate change on socioeconomic sectors in the county. This plan has identified strategic areas where climate change action will be linked to the CIDP key activities (e.g. Water provision, food security, environmental conservation, development of agricultural value chain). It was established during PCRA that negative impacts affecting the community include; an increase in vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and cholera; damage to infrastructure in homes, schools, hospitals, and public places; and food insecurity due to prolonged dry spell, increased cases of hailstones affecting tea production.

3.2 Priority County Climate Change Actions

For each of the priority areas for adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting strategies, specific actions are identified that will be required to implement each of the sub-objectives in the short, medium and long term. Lead and supporting government agencies and other stakeholders responsible for implementation of each of the activities are identified.

3.2.1 Adaptation

Adaptation refers to adjustments in natural or human systems to respond to the potential impacts of climate change, thereby reducing the risk of harm and exploiting beneficial opportunities. In its climate change response, Bomet County will prioritise the adoption of adaptation strategies as a means of urgently addressing its high vulnerability and low ecological, social and economic resilience to climate change. Several adaptation interventions also support priorities for development identified in its CIDP.

Adaptation Objective: To reduce Bomet county's vulnerability to climate change through enhancing its adaptive capacity and resilience to the impacts of climate change.

To achieve the adaptation objective and in support of its sustainable development goals, actions in the following priority areas shall be implemented:

3.2.2 Food security and nutrition

Food security and nutrition			
Objective: To integrate environmental management and risk reduction and management strategies into agricultural development.			
Sub-objectives	Activity	Timeframe	Lead agency (and key collaborators)
1. Integrate climate change and risk reduction and management criteria into legislation, regulations, policies, plans and programmes in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.	a) Undertake an assessment of the laws and policies governing the agricultural and fisheries sectors, including the relevant institutions and their authority.	Short-term	Departments of Agriculture + Disaster Management + Department of Climate Change + farmers associations.
	b) Identify areas of the regulatory framework where decision-making relevant in climate change preparedness could be strengthened, including gaps or conflicts which undermine	Short-term	

	objectives, and develop and execute proposals for undertaking amendments or revisions to the regulatory system to address these challenges.		
	c) Capitalise on existing regional corporation efforts e.g. Lake Basin, Lake Region Economic Bloc to integrate climate change considerations into agriculture through incorporation of agreed commitments into legislation, relevant sectoral strategies, and work plans.	Short-term	
	d) Integrate and harmonise climate change adaptation and risk reduction and management in designing policies, plans and programs.	Medium-term	
2. Facilitate and promote climate-smart practices in the agricultural sector, including through investments in improved practices, technology and infrastructure that result in enhanced efficiency and capacity, increased resilience to climate change and natural disasters.	a) Develop an accessible database and system for dissemination of information on forecasted weather patterns for farmers.	Medium-term	KMD
	b) Develop and test adaptive measures in drought-prone areas through combining appropriate crops, new cropping patterns and land and water management practices.	Medium-term	Department of Agriculture + farmers associations + KMD
	c) Promote and employ climate-smart agricultural practices, including soil and water conservation best practices such as the use of hard and soft erosion control methods; increased water storage capacity for harvesting water in the wet season; non-chemical based integrated pest management systems; shade trees in pastures and live fences to provide fodder and lessen the impacts of hot weather; alternative farming methods that are suitable for emerging climatic conditions (e.g. dry farming, drip irrigation); and sheltered production systems (shade and greenhouses).	Short-Medium-term	
	d) Develop and implement integrated pest management systems.	Short-Medium-term	
	e) Develop a monitoring and response systems for pests, disease and invasive species.	Medium-term	
	f) Promote the practice of backyard gardening to reduce dependence on food support.	Short-term	
	g) Strengthen veterinary services systems, including animal health measures to prepare for the possible impacts of climate change.	Short-Medium-term	
	h) Encourage planting of fruit trees and bee keeping to improve nutrition and source of income	Short-Medium-term	

	i) Identify areas where agro-forestry could best be practiced and develop and execute training and educational programs for farmers and relevant departmental officers to support the practice. Ensure that climate change considerations are reflected in the Physical Development Plan and support activities regarding appropriate land use.	Short-Medium-term	
3. Explore synergies with other sectors to develop innovative agricultural programmes that support economic diversification and promote enhanced natural resource management, including via agro-forestry, agro-tourism and food festivals.	a) Ensure that climate change considerations are reflected in the <i>relevant policies</i> .	Short-Medium-term	County attorney + department of climate change
	b) Develop a resource network to provide technical assistance, through capacity building and dissemination of accessible knowledge products to improve preparedness for climate change impacts.	Short-term	Department of Climate Change + Small Business Association + farmers associations
	c) Improve and expand the agriculture and fisheries extension service especially to highly vulnerable individuals and communities.	Short-Medium-term	Department of Agriculture + Ministry of Health
4. Enhance extension activities and support services to small scale farmers and enable them to better prepare for and respond to climate impacts to protect and sustain their livelihoods.	a) Develop strategies to encourage youth involvement in agriculture and fisheries including via the promotion of agriculture as a career and awareness creation	Short-Medium-term	Department of Agriculture + Economic Development and Trade + farmers associations
	b) Improve public risk financing structures to enhance the development of agricultural insurance, including crop and livestock insurance mechanisms, and educate farmers as to the benefits of participating in these programs.	Medium-term	
	c) Strengthen farmer associations and their capacity to address climate change risks.	Short-term	

3.2.3 Natural ecosystems and resources

Natural ecosystems and resources			
Objective: To ensure the health and productivity of natural ecosystems to improve their resilience to climate change and their ability to provide ecosystem services that act as adaptation measures.			
Sub-objectives	Activity	Timeframe	Lead agency (and key collaborators)
1. Strengthen natural resource management legislation, regulations, policies, plans and programmes through integration of climate change and risk reduction and management considerations into ecosystem-based management approaches.	a) Ensure that regulations and other relevant legislation reflect climate change considerations.	Short-term	Department of Climate Change + County Attorney + County assembly
2. Conduct assessments of ecosystem and species vulnerability to climate change and integrate in biodiversity conservation planning.	a) Undertake vulnerability assessments for key terrestrial ecosystems (forests, watersheds, wetlands) and develop management plans	Medium-term	Department of Climate Change + NEMA

	to address risks from climate change.		
	b) Integrate climate change considerations into protected area management plans.	Medium-term	
	c) Ensure that species action plans for vulnerable species that are at risk from climate change address climate change considerations. I	Medium-term	
3. Manage ecosystems and species to reduce other threats that weaken their resilience, including through reducing the spread of invasive species, deforestation and forest degradation, and unsustainable uses of forest resources.	a) Develop invasive species management strategies and incorporate risks due to climate change.	Short-term	Department of Climate Change + NEMA
4. Protect and enhance forest ecosystems to capitalise on ecosystem services, such as watershed protection and soil stabilisation services to build resilience to impacts of heavy rainfall, drought and high winds.	a) Monitor and evaluate the impacts of climate change on hydro-geological conditions.	Medium-term	Department of Climate Change + NDMA NEMA KFS WRA
	b) Conduct forest restoration and protection and use soil and water conservation methods to limit flash flooding and soil erosion in vulnerable areas.	Short-Medium-term	
	c) Sensitize and assist the communities to embrace alternative sources of energy like Biogas	Short-Medium-term	

3.2.4 Water security and management

Water security and management			
Objective: To provide a safe and reliable supply of water to Bomet county's population and ensure efficient use of this resource			
Sub-objectives	Activity	Timeframe	Lead agency (and key collaborators)
1. Create an enabling legal, institutional and regulatory environment to govern the sustainable use of water resources and address possible inefficiencies, conflicts and gaps.	a) Identify areas of the regulatory framework where decision-making relevant in climate change preparedness in the water sector should be strengthened, including gaps or conflicts which undermine objectives, and develop and execute proposals for undertaking amendments or revisions to the regulatory system to address these challenges.	Short-term	Department of water + BOWASCO Ltd. + County Attorney + County assembly + Climate Change
	b) Clarify the role and authority of Bomet water and sanitation company in the implementation of policies specific to the sector or regarding climate change.	Short-term	
2. Mainstream climate change and disaster risk reduction and management considerations into	a) Develop a water strategy which incorporates an Integrated Water Resources Management ¹ approach and addresses climate change and disaster risk reduction and	Short-term	Department of water + BOWASCO. + County Attorney + Lake Victoria

¹ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems." (Global Water Partnership 2010)

policies, plans and programmes for water management.	management concerns. Strategies should include increased rain water harvesting and storage, water conservation and water recycling and reuse.		south water works +
	b) Review and strengthen as appropriate legislative measures to conserve and monitor water in large commercial users.	Short-term	
	c) Ensure revisions to the <i>Building Code</i> stipulate the minimum tank size for rain water harvesting and safe storage as determined by the size of house and or family and provide fiscal incentives to encourage implementation.	Short-Medium-term	Physical Planning department + Economic Development and Trade
3. Reduce the vulnerability of the water supply system through climate-proofing water storage, supply, and distribution infrastructure.	a) Undertake an inventory of underground and surface water resources, and an assessment of water use and demand by sector in order to determine the water balance.	Short-term	Department of water + BOWASCO.
	b) Promote the use of renewable energy sources to produce water thereby reducing vulnerability to electricity outages and reducing the cost of water.	Short-Medium-term	
4. Protect water sources from pollution including through suitable watershed and wastewater management strategies.	a) Develop <i>Conservation and Environmental Management Bill</i> to address water contamination issues to enhance the resilience of water resources.	Short-Medium-Long-term	Department of Environment + Department of water + BOWASCO+ NEMA.
5. Design and implement programmes for increased community and private sector participation in water resource management and conservation, including through enhancing efficiency of use, use of storage tanks, rainwater harvesting for agriculture and recycling of grey water.	a) Promote the installation of water conservation devices in large water users.	Short-Medium-term	BOWASCO. + Department of Climate Change
	b) Encourage the use of grey water for gardening and irrigation, etc.	Short-term	
	c) Develop a system for harvesting rain water for irrigation of agriculture.	Medium-term	

3.2.5 Human health and well-being

Human health and well-being			
Objective: To reduce the negative impacts of climate change on human health and well-being.			
Sub-objectives	Activity	Timeframe	Lead agency (and key collaborators)
1. Assess the vulnerability of the health sector to climate change impacts.	a) Undertake assessment of climate risks to health service delivery and produce a strategic sector plan that builds resilience to climate change impacts.	Medium-term	Ministry of Health + NDMA + Department of Climate Change
	b) Evaluate climate vulnerability of existing and proposed waste management systems and climate proof vulnerable systems.	Medium-term	

2. Mainstream climate change and disaster risk reduction and management considerations into health sector policy, plans and programmes, with emphasis on vulnerable groups.	a) Ensure health service delivery can address anticipated impacts from climate change.	Short-term	Ministry of Health
	b) Incorporate local knowledge into the development of health policies.	Short-Medium-Term	
	c) Address climate change impacts on human health in health financing, medical and disability policies and insurance.	Medium-term	Ministry of Health + Economic Development and Trade
	d) Develop vector control programme.	Short-term	Environmental Health
3. Integrate nutrition and food security into health sector planning.	a) Address climate change impacts on food security and nutrition in updates to the nutrition policy and plan.	Medium-term	Ministry of Health
4. Facilitate the development of integrated waste management systems to improve sanitation, sewage and solid waste and disposal in towns.	a) Undertake evaluation of liquid and solid waste management in towns and risks from climate change.	Short-term	Environmental Health + NDMA
	b) Develop integrated waste and sewage management plans to address risks from climate change.	Medium-term	
5. Improve systems to efficiently monitor environmental health indicators, such as air and water quality.	a) Undertake comprehensive water quality monitoring.	Short-Medium-Long-term	Environmental Health
	b) Develop <i>Conservation and Environmental Management Act</i> to reduce levels of pollution that affect human health and wellbeing.	Short-Medium-Long-term	Department of Environment + Health
6. Strengthen information and knowledge of linkages between disease and climate change.	a) Improve coordination and information sharing on temperature forecast data to enhance preparedness and response to health-related illnesses.	Short-term	Kenya Meteorological department

3.2.6 Sustainable physical development

Sustainable physical development			
Objective: To climate-proof existing and planned physical infrastructure in Bomet county			
Sub-objectives	Activity	Timeframe	Lead agency (and key collaborators)
1. Intensify efforts to strengthen the enabling legal, institutional and regulatory environment governing physical development and land-use zoning to address inefficiencies, conflicts and gaps with regard to climate change responses.	a) Identify areas of the regulatory framework where decision-making relevant in climate change preparedness in the physical development sector should be strengthened, including gaps or conflicts which undermine objectives, and develop and execute proposals for undertaking amendments or revisions to the regulatory system to address these challenges.	Short-term	Physical Planning department + Ministry of Agriculture + Ministry of Health + Ministry of public works + Disaster Management Department.
	b) Ensure that physical development plans address climate change impacts, including through using proper setbacks for urban development and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).	Medium-term	
2. Harmonize physical development planning with other strategies for			

enhanced water and energy efficiency, security and management and land use to support agriculture and other uses.			
3. Integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction and management considerations into physical development policies, plans, programmes and projects.	a) Ensure that climate change risks are considered during the project EIA process and are integrated into any environmental management plan.	Short-Medium-term	Physical Planning department + NEMA + associations of architects and engineers + Disaster Management department
4. Assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and develop and implement plans to climate-proof critical infrastructure.	a) Draw on existing work by the Disaster Management unit and integrate climate change considerations into vulnerability mapping and development of community-based climate change and disaster response plans.	Short-term	Physical Planning department + associations of architects and engineers + Disaster Management department +
	b) Support the use of climate-resilient designs model buildings.	Short-Medium-term	
	c) Establish and climate proof road and utilities network in the county	Medium-term	
	d) Construct silt traps in streams to conserve soil.	Short-Medium-term	
5. Expand or improve transportation networks, particularly to vulnerable communities.	a) Increase and/or improve access roads to vulnerable communities.	Medium-term	Department of roads + Disaster Management Unit +

4. Delivery Mechanisms for BCCCAP

4.1 Enabling Factors

4.1.1 Enabling Policy and Regulation

Bomet county has developed the following policies and regulations that provide the enabling environment for implementation of climate change activities:

- Climate Change Directorate established.
- Bomet county Climate Change policy enacted in May 2019.
- Bomet county Climate change Act, 2021

Appropriate legislation is needed to be developed, including climate fund regulations that are informed by local contexts, aligned to County system, and conform to national public finance policies and laws. This legal and policy framework will guide the development and utilization of county climate change financing, and enable climate finance to address County-specific local issues.

4.1.2 Mainstreaming in the CIDP

The Climate Change Act, 2016 requires that County Governments mainstream climate change actions and interventions in their CIDPs, while taking into account National and County priorities. The Bomet CIDP mentions the impacts of climate change and identified actions to address these impacts. The main climate change impact mentioned in the CIDP was food insecurity, lack of water and low pasture and crop yield that resulted in prolonged dry spells. Erratic rainfall and unpredictable climate patterns were also noted.

The CIDP pointed out that climate change negatively impacted economic activities, leading to reduced food and livestock production, scarcity of potable water, and increased spread of diseases. The actions identified by the Bomet County focus on needs from the community from the ward level and their priorities. The proposed actions have sustainable development benefits to improve the lives of vulnerable groups in society, including children, women, the youth, and marginalized and minority communities.

4.1.3 Multi-stakeholder participation processes

The Directorate of climate change coordinates multi-stakeholders participation processes especially during development of this BCCCAP and PCRA. Identification, mapping and analysis of all the stakeholders within the county were done during Technical Working Group (TWG) workshop. The engagement process includes workshops, meetings and trainings. The key stakeholders identified with high interest and influence include: Bomet county sectoral staff, NGOs, CBOs, community leaders, community representatives, Government agencies e.g. NEMA, KWS, KFS etc.

4.1.4 Finance - County Climate Change Fund

Bomet county has a draft County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) that identify, prioritize, and finance investments to reduce climate risk and attain adaptation priorities. This is achieved through community-level planning committees that identify adaptation needs, guided by transparent decision-making criteria. CCCFs work through the government's established planning and budgeting systems, and will be linked with the Climate Change Fund established under the *Climate Change Act (2016)*. The CCCF is structured to blend resources from

development partners, the private sector, and National Government and County budgets. Although the CCCF has not enacted, Bomet county government has budgeted approximately Ksh. 64million as climate change funds for the financial year 23/24.

4.1.5 Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms

The Directorate of Climate Change will have overall responsibility for coordinating implementation of this Action Plan, including catalyzing and supporting implementation of specific activities by lead stakeholders identified.

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and review shall be integral parts of the implementation of this Action Plan. In order to achieve this, the Directorate of Climate Change, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, will conduct annual reviews of implementation of the Action Plan to assess progress made and to update as needed. In particular, the Action Plan will be updated to reflect targets and indicators developed.

4.1.6 Governance - County Government Structures

Bomet county government has two arms: legislative and executive. The executive arm of the county government is responsible for implementation of climate change plan while the legislative arm legislates relevant policies and plans. The governor is the head of the county and the overall responsibility of ensuring implementation of all the activities is bestowed on him/her. The implementation of the BCCCAP will be under the department of Water, Sanitation, Environment and Climate Change led by the CECM. Under this department is the directorate of climate change headed by a director who will be responsible in coordination and implementation of the BCCCAP in consultation with other stakeholders. The priority actions proposed in this action plan will be implemented by various departments within the county for example departments of Agriculture, Roads, Finance, Roads, Health among others. The County Assembly of Bomet other than approving and adopting of policies and legal frameworks, it approves the budgets in accordance to Article 207 of the constitution and oversees implementation of Climate Change Resilience Investment Projects supported through County Climate Change Fund (CCCF).

4.1.7 Governance - Climate Change Planning Committees

Bomet county climate change Act, 2021 stipulates the establishment, functions and composition of the climate change planning committee. The operation and facilitation of the committee is also well articulated in the Act. This committee comprises of 16 members appointed by CECM with its functions being to:

- Coordinate planning, and implementation of projects and activities for climate change response in the county
- Coordinate implementation of the county climate change action plan and the county climate finance framework.

4.1.8 Climate Information Services & Climate Data Access

Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) is mandated to provide climate information services which involves collating, analysing, packaging-up and distributing climate data on variables such as temperature, rainfall, wind, solar etc. KMD has the Climate Data Management Services Division (CDMS) which has the mandate of managing climate data from all meteorological observation systems owned by KMD and other partners in weather observations. Climate data is received through paper registers/forms, email, internet from Automatic Weather Stations

(AWSs). This data undergoes initial quality control. It is then keyed-in into the computerised electronic database where it undergoes further quality checks before it is archived ready to be made available to users. CDMS manages KMD-ENACTS Maprooms, a dedicated KMD Climate Information Service (CIS) web portal available 24/7. The Maprooms use merged station data with satellite estimates to produce climate information. The Maprooms aim is to enhance data

availability, access and use, continuously on a decadal and daily basis. Maprooms users find climate information for a particular County or Ward as required.

4.1.9 Resilience Planning Tools

Here are some commonly used resilience planning tools:

Risk and vulnerability assessments: These tools enable stakeholders to assess the risks and vulnerabilities faced by a system or community in the face of various hazards, such as climate change, natural disasters, or social disruptions. They help identify critical assets, analyze exposure, assess potential impacts, and understand vulnerabilities.

Scenario planning: Scenario planning tools facilitate the exploration of alternative future scenarios and their potential implications. Stakeholders can assess how different stressors or shocks might impact their systems or communities and develop strategies that can adapt to or thrive under different conditions.

Participatory mapping and GIS: Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and participatory mapping tools enable stakeholders to visualize and analyze spatial data related to hazards, vulnerabilities, and existing resources. These tools help identify areas of high risk, hotspots, or areas that need special attention in the planning process.

Resilience indicators and measurement frameworks: These tools provide metrics and indicators to assess the resilience of a system or community. They help stakeholders track progress, evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, and make data-driven decisions to enhance resilience.

Collaborative platforms and communication tools: These tools facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and stakeholder engagement. Online platforms, communication apps, and knowledge-sharing platforms enable stakeholders to exchange information, coordinate actions, and engage in participatory processes.

During implementation of this BCCCAP, the tools discussed above will be used so as to ensure planning and implementation is done successfully.

4.1.10 Measurement, Reporting and Verification

As per the Bomet county climate change Act, 2021; the executive committee member shall with the assistance of the representative of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and on behalf of the steering committee, monitor, investigate and report whether public and private entities are in compliance with the assigned climate change duties. Also, the executive committee member shall report to the steering committee on the performance of the functions on annual basis, and such report shall form part of the report of the steering committee to the county assembly.

Annual county climate change response report will be prepared as part of the implementation and monitoring process of BCCCAP as stipulated in the Bomet county Climate change Act. The steering committee, shall within three months after the end of every financial year, publish publicly a report on implementation of the county climate change action plan and other climate change response actions and impacts to the county assembly for review, discussion and debate. The county assembly, within one month of receiving the report, provide the recommendations and proposed actions to the steering committee.

4.1.11 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The Bomet Climate Change Act sets out institutional structures and responsibilities to guide the oversight and management of BCCCAP.

Table 4-1: institutional roles and responsibilities

Institution	Duties/Roles
The CECM responsible for climate change affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate climate change affairs, and reporting on the implementation of climate change on an annual basis.• Monitor, investigate and report on whether public and private entities are in compliance with the assigned climate change duties.
The Climate Change Directorate (CCD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates the implementation of BCCAP, this responsibility includes the coordination of climate change actions and related measurement, monitoring, and reporting.• Providing analytical support and technical assistance on climate change, and coordinates the implementation of, and reporting on, BCCAP.
Climate Change Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Led by the CEC member responsible for climate change. The unit oversee the implementation of climate change actions stipulated in CIDP
Steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The steering committee may, on recommendation of the CECM and in consultation with relevant CECMs, impose duties relating to climate change on public entity operating within the county.• Reporting on the performance of climate change duties by private entities, including monitoring and evaluation of compliance
The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is responsible for monitoring and enforcing compliance of climate change interventions (Climate Change Act, Section 17); and for integrating climate risk and vulnerability assessment into all forms of assessment (Climate Change Act, Section 20)
Private entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support in implementation of the functions/duties supporting adaptation and mitigation climate change impacts.

4.2 Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms

4.2.1 Directorate of Climate Change

The directorate of climate change play a pivotal role as the secretariat and also support the committees in day to day activities during implementation of the action plan.

4.2.2 County Climate Change Planning Committee

As per Bomet county climate change Act, 2021, the county climate change planning committee shall coordinate planning and implementation of projects and activities for climate change response in the county. Also, to coordinate implementation of the county climate change action plan and the county climate finance framework.

4.3 Implementation Matrix for BCCAP 2022 - 2026

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
To enhance the institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation	Development of climate change legislations	Ensure the climate change policy is implemented	Bomet county	Well-regulated and authorized climate change activities	Policy developed and implemented	Bomet county staff and county assembly	July 2023-Feb 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, All County Departments, MoECC&F, Community, NGOs	CGB/ DP	10	2	2	2	2	2
		Develop climate Change finance policy	Bomet county	Authorized provision of climate change funds	No. of policies developed	Bomet county staff and county assembly	July 2023-Feb 2024	Dept of WSE&CC, All County Departments, MoECC&F, Community, NGOs	CGB/ DP	5		5			
	Enhance the county's capacity in monitoring the impact of climate change	Train staff in monitoring the impact of climate change	Bomet county	Enhanced technical capacity in monitoring of climate change impacts	Number of staffs trained Number of trainings attended	Bomet county staff and county assembly	July 2023-June 2025	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance	CGB / DP	25	5	5	5	5	5
		Development of assessment tools	Bomet county	Accurate monitoring of climate change impacts	Number of tools developed	Bomet county staff and county assembly	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance and Economic planning	CGB / DP	10	5	5			
		Undertake climate change surveys	Bomet county	Well monitored climate change impacts	Number of surveys undertaken	Bomet county staff	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance	CGB / DP	35	5	10	10	5	5

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
		Establish a repository for climate change data and information	Bomet county	Availability of reliable climate change data and information in one point	Number of repositories established	Bomet county staff and county assembly	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance and Economic planning	CGB / DP	5		5			
		Review of BCCCAP 2022-26	Bomet county	BCCCAP review reports	Number of annual and final report	Steering committee, CCU, Ward committee, planning committee	July 2024-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Steering committee, CCU	CGB / DP	20			5	5	10
To reduce climate change risk to the local community and infrastructure	Improve the local community's resilience to climate change	To create awareness of the local community on the impact of climate change, mitigation and adaptation measures	Bomet county	Well sensitized community on the impact of climate change, Mitigation and adaptation measures	Number of community members sensitized Number of sensitisation undertaken	Persons with disabilities; the elderly; Women and children.	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community	CGB / DP	25	5	5	5	5	5
	Improve the ability of the local community to cope with prolonged dry spell	Mapping and assessment of all community water sources (e.g. springs, boreholes, pans, dams and shallow wells etc.)	Bomet county	Enhanced community ability to cope with prolonged dry spell	Number of water sources constructed. Number of early warning systems Number of capacity enhancement undertaken	Farmers. Pastoralist, and businessmen	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community	CGB / DP	85	5	20	20	20	20
		Drilling of boreholes (25No.)	Bomet county												

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
		Desilting 30No. and Construction of 25no. water pans	Chepalangu, Sotik and Bomet East												
		Protection of springs (5No. springs per ward)	Konoin and Bomet central												
		Distribution of rain water harvesting storage tanks to vulnerable groups	Bomet county												
		Sensitize the communities on water treatment and conservation	Bomet county												
	Improve the ability of the local community to cope with floods	construction of flood intervention projects (Target 15No. water pans, Dykes, 15No. storm drainages; River bank protections)	Chepalangu, Sotik and Bomet East	Enhanced community ability to cope with flood	Number of structures undertaken. Number of early warning systems.	Communities living in flood prone areas, Persons with disabilities; the elderly; Women and children.	July 2023- June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Finance, Community	CGB / DP	40	5	10	10	10	5
	Increase the resilience of county infrastructure to climate change	To increase the resilience of infrastructure to floods (Target 25no. concrete	Bomet county	Reduced destruction of infrastructure as a result of floods	Number of resilient infrastructures established	Pedestrians; Motorists; Farmers; communities	July 2023- June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Department of roads	CGB / DP	90	10	20	20	20	20

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
		bridges, 100No. line culverts, 300km graded and murramed roads.)													
To enhance the capacity of the local community in food and nutrition security	Improve food and nutrition security	Adoption of climate smart agriculture	Bomet county	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have adopted Climate smart agriculture	Farmers, and other value chain organizations	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Finance, Farmers	CGB / DP	75	5	10	20	20	20
		Advocating for diversity in crop production	Bomet county	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have diversified crop production	Farmers, and other value chain organizations	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Finance, Farmers	CGB / DP	45	5	10	10	10	10
		Increase productivity in livestock by adoption of climate smart action (e.g. fodder banks; Adoption of new animal husbandry techniques)	Bomet county	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have adopted climate smart actions	Farmers, pastoralist and other value chain organizations	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Finance Community	CGB / DP	45	5	10	10	10	10
		Construction of 100no. fish ponds	Bomet county	Increased fish production	No. of fish ponds										
	Adoption of alternative livelihood	Enhance the capacity of the	Bomet county	Increased and reliable	Number of community	Farmers, pastoralist, households	July 2023-June	Dept of WSE&CC,	CGB / DP	45	5	10	10	10	10

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
	sources	local community in the adoption of alternative livelihoods through seminars, field days, barazas		income sources	members with alternative livelihood sources; Number of income generating activities.		2026	Dept of Agriculture, Department of trade,							
To increase the county's forest cover by 10%	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	Reforestation and tree planting	Chepalungu and Mau forests	Restored forest	Number of forests rehabilitated	Communities, WRUAs, CFAs	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, CFAs, NGO	CGB / DP	85	5	20	20	20	20
	Rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial ecosystems	Rehabilitation of eroded areas through soil control structures, establishment of vegetation cover	Bomet county	Restored ecosystem. Construction of soil control structures	Number of sites rehabilitated. Number of soil control structures	Land owners with Quarries, Communities	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO, NEMA	CGB / DP	60	10	20	20	5	5
		Establish 30no. tree Seedling production sites per ward	Bomet county	Production of more tree seedlings	Number of established tree nurseries	Youth, Women, communities	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, CFAs, NGO, KFS, NEMA	CGB / DP	35	5	10	10	5	5
		Rehabilitation of rivers and wetlands	Bomet county	Restored ecosystem integrity of rivers and wetlands	Number of rivers and wetlands rehabilitated	WRUAs, communities with riparian areas	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO; WRUA, WRA, NEMA	CGB / DP	90	10	20	20	20	20
	Afforestation	Adoption of agroforestry on	Bomet county	Increased county	Number of trees planted	Farmers	July 2020-	Dept of	CGB	45	5	10	10	10	10

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
		farms. (target of 10,000 farmers to be provided with seedlings)		carbon sequestration capacity	on-farm		June 2024	WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO; KFS	/ DP						
		Tree planting in institutions within the county (Target of 250 institutions to be provided with tree seedlings)	Schools and county institutions with Bomet county	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of trees planted in institutions	Heads of institutions	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Ministry of education, NGOs; KFS	CGB / DP	45	5	10	10	10	10
To promote the adoption of clean energy	Enhance the local community's capacity to adopt clean energy	Train county staff on clean energy	Bomet county	Enhanced technical capacity of staff on clean energy	Number of staffs trained on clean energy	Bomet county staff	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO	CGB / DP	20	5	5	5	5	
		Sensitize the community on the importance of clean energy	Bomet county	Well sensitized community on clean energy	Number of community members sensitized on clean energy Number of sensitization forums undertaken	Communities, women, Youth, PWDs	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO	CGB / DP	40	5	10	10	10	5
		Train 5,000no. community groups on the production of clean energy equipment	Bomet county	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of groups trained on production of clean energy	Women groups, Youth groups	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO	CGB / DP	40	5	10	10	10	5
		Facilitate the community on adoption of energy saving	Bomet county	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of community groups facilitated	Women, vulnerable households	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community	CGB / DP	90	10	20	20	20	20

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
		Jikos (target 100,000 households)						NGO							
		Installation of 50No. solar panels in county infrastructure (e.g. Boreholes, buildings etc.)	Bomet county	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of infrastructures installed with solar panels	Heads of institutions	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community	CGB / DP	100	10	20	20	20	30
		Incentivize the sale of solar panels (target	Bomet county	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of traders engaged in solar panels	Dealers of solar panels	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, trade, MoECC&F, Community	CGB / DP	55	5	20	20	5	5
To reduce the level of pollution at the county	Establish a sustainable waste management system	Sensitize the community on sustainable waste management	Bomet county	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of sensitization activities undertaken Number of community members sensitized	Waste collectors, transporters and recyclers. Community	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO, NEMA	CGB / DP	25	5	5	5	5	5
		Develop sustainable waste management system	Bomet county	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of sustainable waste management systems	Municipal staff, county staff	July 2023-June 2025	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, NEMA	CGB / DP	20	5	5	5	5	
		Enhance the county's capacity to implement the sustainable waste management system	Bomet county	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of capacity enhancement the county has received	Bomet County staff	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO, NEMA	CGB / DP	45	5	10	10	10	10

Strategic Objectives	Activity	Sub-activity	Location	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Target groups	Time frame	Key actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KES million)					
										Total	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
To mainstream climate change in sectoral development	Mainstreaming climate change	Incorporate climate change activities in all the sectors at the county	Bomet county	Climate change mainstreamed in sectoral development	County planning documents	Bomet County staff	July 2023-June 2026	Dept of WSE&CC, MoECC&F, Community NGO	CGB / DP	55	5	10	20	10	10
Total										1,410	162	332	342	292	282