

PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK ASSESMENT REPORT



**EMINING WARD
MOGOTIO SUB COUNTY
BARINGO COUNTY**

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Emining ward covers 529.21 Sq kilometers and is located within Mogotio Sub - county. It is one of the thirty wards of Baringo County. The ward extends to Tian to the west, Maoi to the North, Kures to the South and Majimoto to the East. The current population is about 27,725 with 4,949 households spread across all the six locations and eleven sub-locations. Settlements are still based on historical settlements, whereby Emining and Cheberen locations form the Keberen residents, Kimose-Pokor, and Koibos Soi, Kamar and Koibos form the Endorois community. Residents also practice pasture and crop farming.

1.2 Agro ecological zones and livelihood

Most parts of the ward are arid and semi-arid, especially Koibos Soi, Kamar and koibos locations while Kimose, Emining and Cheberen receive moderate rainfall.. The main livelihood zone in the ward is Marginal Mixed farming whereby residents are rearing of cattle, goats and sheep for meat and milk production (Table 1) as well as producing some crops especially the drought tolerant ones such as millet, green grams among others. Some areas i.e. Kapcheluguny, Chepchomus, Embogong, Kapnarok, Maji moto swamps and Kibutiei are swampy and prone to floods, during the rainy season.

1.3 Natural resources (Rivers, Hills, Conservancies etc)

NO	NATURAL RESOURCES	location
1	Permanent rivers	Emining, Koibosoi
2.	Forests	Emining, Cheberen
2	Seasonal river	Emining , Molos, Maji moto
2	Springs and catchments	Emining, molok, Molos
3	Community forests	Emining, Cheberen
4	Hills	Cheberen
5	Quarry's	Emining
	swamp	Emining

1.4 Critical facilities (Health facilities, markets, livestock facilities (Dips, markets, crushes) (Tabulated)

The critical and the most essential facilities in Emining ward are schools,dams,hospitals,cattle dips, dispensaries, waterpans, markets and boreholes.

1.5 Social facilities e.g., social halls, church

Social facilities in Emining ward include schools,shrines, churches, and social halls

1.6 Telecommunication and road network

The ward enjoys main highway of Nakuru-Marigat road. There are two more tarmac roads ; Emining-Ravine road and Saos-Kabarnet road. Besides, the ward also has several murrum roads connecting various locations and sub locations.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 TARGETING, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES

2.1 Targeting (criteria for selection of participants in the PCRA process

In the PCRA process ward administrator played a key role in the selection 20 community representatives drawn from different sub locations in the ward who fully participated in the climate risk assessment process.Community representatives were selected based on the following criteria: ward administrator would nominate a representative from every village, people who understands the needs of the community. In their selection, ward administrator was to include at least a number of youths, gender balance, people with disabilities, representatives of marginalized/minority community, Faith based organization and CBO's. Also elderly persons of both gender were involved in the process because their views pertaining issues climate change is of help in the PCRA methodology.

2.2 Objective of PCRA process

FLLoCCa project is to be implemented at the ward level and the communities within the ward are key in the implementation. PCRA involves sensitization of public in the ward and mobilizing communities to get involved in the process that guides the community in prioritizing strategies and actions on climate change adaptation & mitigation. Also such forums enlighten community to become familiar with external organizations that may have useful resources and planned activities related to climate impacts, disaster and risks as a planning tool, for community unification and sensitization towards collective action. The PCRA approach focuses more on the role of the community in understanding the hazards, severity & magnitude that exist in the community and their impact on their livelihoods, assets and people. This will give the

community and other partners a baseline roadmap in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation strategy.

2.3 methodology

The Eming ward PCRA was held between 24th –28 April, 2023 at youth empowerment centre. The PCRA team collected primary data from participants through discussion and interviews during the actual PCRA exercise, The facilitators were drawn from NDMA and the county government comprising of persons with previous experience in conducting community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) exercise. The exercise was undertaken in five days, the facilitators were keen to ensure that critical exercise flow was covered and that participants were able to critical reflect during each stage. For example, the PCRA flow skipped resource identification however this was made up during capacity assessment of community readiness. To ensure the community members represented all the aspects, the sample was carefully selected to represent all the locations/sub locations, genders, and age and community interest.

Summary of Participatory Disaster Risk analysis

The identified drought hazards were then discussed using the following characteristic.

$$DR = \frac{H \times V}{C}$$

Hazard assessment

The participants developed a hazard profile using the following characteristics:

- Cause, warning signs and signals, Duration, Period of occurrence, Frequency, Force, Forewarning and Effects on individual and the community. Given the characteristics the group then gave analytical description of the drought hazard.

Vulnerability assessment

The participants continued by looking at whom and what is vulnerable to the hazard profiled earlier. The vulnerability assessment followed the hazard assessment because vulnerability is hazard specific. The groups disaggregated the human elements at risk according to;

- Gender, Age and Social –economic nature of household
- etc. and for non-human elements they considered;

- Productive assets (livestock, crops, shops) and Critical facilities for basic service provision

For each of the elements at risk the degree of vulnerability and the underlying causes were given.

Capacity assessment

The capacity to cope with the drought hazard discussed earlier was done in the same groups.

Capacities were looked from two perspectives;

- Capacity to address the hazard; mitigation and prevention opportunities available within the community
- Capacity to address vulnerability; individual skills, knowledge and attitudes for survival and society systems to support the high-risk groups

Risk analysis

This was a summary of the three assessment i.e. hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment. It looked at drought hazard effects on elements at risks and gaps in hazard prevention and mitigation, vulnerability reduction (survivability and community support systems) and conclusion on risk levels. It also gave recommendation for appropriate risk reduction measures that would;

- Prevent or mitigate the drought hazard
- Reduce vulnerability through enhancing capacity of individual to cope and community to provide support

The participant's plenary outputs on hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments and risk analysis are provided in this report, with recommendations actions (Contingency and preparedness) required to reduce the risks.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 PCRA FINDINGS

3.1 Environmental & Socio-Economic Baseline Information

Ward representatives reported that deforestation is experienced in the ward due to human activities eg rampant tree felling and charcoal burning. Drought is one of the hazards prioritized in the ward.

Social- economic activities done by the people as a source of their livelihood include;

- Livestock keeping- cattle(cows, goats and sheep), poultry farming, bee- keeping
- Crop farming- crops planted include maize, beans ,groundnuts

3.1.1 Community Resource Hazard Map



3.1.2 HISTORICAL TRENDS

The following table presents the historical profile of events/hazards/disaster in the ward.

Year	Event	Effects	Mitigation Measures
1927-1928	Drought “Kiplelkowo” also referred to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• loss of livestock• Migration of people towards lake Baringo & Bogoria	Relief food by government

	as drought of “White Bones”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives and livelihoods • Malnutrition 	
1943	Drought “Kipchai”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Livestock • Loss of livelihood • High malnutrition 	People use to survive on tea and cassava
1965- 1967	Drought “Kormotwa”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Livestock • Loss of livelihood • High malnutrition 	Government relief food Wild fruits Fed on dead animals
1979- 1981	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure • Lack of water • Migration 	Relief food Wild fruits and animals Construction of dams
1984	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass migration • Mass loss of livestock • Lack of food • Family breakups • Disruption of education 	Government relief food i.e. yellow maize Introduction of “maziwa ya nyayo” “Supro” in schools Wild fruits and animals
1999- 2000	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Livestock • Loss of livelihood • High malnutrition • Human wildlife conflict • Crop failure drying of water points 	Relief food from the government
2009	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Livestock • Loss of livelihood • High malnutrition • Lack of water • High food prices • Diseases outbreak • Livestock Migration to Eldama Ravine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief food by the government • Wild fruits
2013- 2014	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • High malnutrition cases • Loss of livestock • Drying of water points 	Provision of Relief food
2016- 2017	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • High malnutrition cases • Loss of livestock 	Provision of Relief food
2021- 2022	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • High malnutrition cases 	Provision of Relief food Livestock feeds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livestock • Drying of water points • Loss of livestock • Resource based conflicts 	Water trucking Livestock slaughter offtake Cash transfer
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

3.2 Hazard Identification, Prioritization, Characterization and Analysis

3.3 Hazard Identification

The community members listed the following as key hazards in their locations affecting their livelihoods optimal performance

1. Drought
2. Flood
3. Land slide
4. Livestock diseases
5. Crop pest & diseases
6. Wildfire
7. Human diseases
8. Human wildlife conflicts
9. Deforestation
10. Drugs & substance abuse
11. Soil erosion

Hazard ranking

1. Drought
2. Deforestation
3. Drugs and substance abuse
4. Human disease(malaria)
5. Soil erosion
6. Crop pest &disease
7. ECF
8. FMD
9. PPR
10. CCP
11. Human wildlife conflict
12. Floods
13. Land slide
14. Wild fire

3.3.2 Hazard characterization and profiling analysis

Characteristics	Elements of characteristics of the hazard	Analytical description of hazard(Drought)	Exposure variables	
			How will it affect me	How will it affect my community
Cause /origin	A natural event caused by insufficient precipitation over extended period of time usually more than one season it is also contributed by climate change activities are: Deforestation Overgrazing	Drought in Emining ward is caused by Shortage of rainfall over extended period of time, deforestation and poor farming practices. Its frequency has increased due to climate change. It is signaled by: Change in wind direction, high temperatures during the day and low temperatures during the night, some trees shading their leaves, appearance of certain galaxy immediately after sunsets, and causes water shortage, Shortages of food and pastures, Outbreak of diseases and School dropouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased family conflicts. - Increased cases of malnutrition. - Loss of livestock. - Migration of livestock. - Reduction in income levels. - Disruption of household roles and activities. - Loss of livelihoods especially casual labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhances rural urban migration and thus low productivity - Closure of livestock markets - Migration of livestock to Eldama Ravine sub county - Increased poverty levels - Increased cases of Child labour - Charcoal burning - Increased human wildlife conflict - Increased insecurity due to petty theft - Increase in poverty - Leads to contamination of water sources
Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dust - Heat - Thirst 			
Warning signs and signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in wind direction, - High temperatures during the day and low temperatures during the night, - Trees with broad leaves shed leaves, - Migration of birds and insects, - Reading of stars (female star on top of 			

	the male star is a sign of drought.			
Forewarning	2-3 months			
Speed of onset	Slow onset			
Frequency	2-3 years			
Period of occurrence	February to April			
Duration	4-5 months			

DEFORESTATION

Cause/origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Charcoal burning - wild fire - Overgrazing - Climate change 	<p>Deforestation refers to the decrease in forest areas across the world.</p> <p>It's clearing or thinning of forest by human. It's one of the main issues in global land use. It is a slow onset hazard with forewarning of five years, its warning signs include; extreme logging Its</p>	<p>Under 5 yrs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of parental care • Poor hygiene • Increased malnutrition <p>6-18 yrs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts • Drug abuse • Child labor <p>19-35yr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle rustling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early marriages - Malnutrition in children - Interruption of markets - Closure of schools - Congestion in some schools - Closure of roads - Congestion in water points - Insufficient drugs in
---------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Force	-bare land -strong wind - Heat/ rise in temperature - Drying of rivers - Vegetation and soil degradation
Warning signs	-extreme wood logging
Forewarning	5years
Speed of onset	Slow
Frequency	On daily basis
Period of occurrence	Jan–Dec
Duration	Annually

frequency is usually after every five years and occurs in January to December,

- Alcoholism
- Stress and depression
- Separation and divorce
- Difficulty/complications during deliveries
- 35-60yrs**
- Alcoholism
- Single parenting
- Overworking
- Lack of human resource
- Increased economic responsibilities
- Family conflicts
- Elderly**
- Neglected
- Depend on their children
- Conflict with children
- Poor hygiene
- Low immunity
- Special group**
- High dependency rate
- Diseases
- stigmatization
- Lack of balanced diet
- Lack of exclusive breast feeding

hospitals
- School drop outs
- Breaking down of borehole
- Breakage of marriages
- Increase in gender-based violence

3.3.3 Seasonality calendar – seasons and trends of community activities

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land preparation												
Planting												
Weeding												
Coffee harvesting												
Harvesting												
Charcoal burning												
PPR												
ECF												
Deworming												
Calving season												
Men circumcision												
Marriage												
Raining season												
Dry season												

3.4 Vulnerability Assessment

3.4.1 Non-Human Elements

	LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES AND ASSETS	Hazard 1 (Drought)	HAZARD 2 (Deforestation)	TOTAL	RANKING
Natural	Forest	3	3	6	1
	Land	2	3	5	2
	Water source	3	2	5	2
Physical	Hill	2	2	4	3
	Borehole	2	2	4	3
	Road	2	2	4	3
		3	3	6	1
Economic financial	Livestock	2	2	4	3
	Crops	2	2	4	3
	Charcoal burning	0	0	0	4
	Fishing	2	2	4	3
Social	School	2	2	4	3
	Churches	2	2	4	3
	Hospital	3	3	6	1

3.4.2 Human Elements

Hazard profile	Elements at risk	Location of element	High	Medium	Low	Why the elements at risk is in that location and exposed to hazard
<p>Drought</p> <p>Drought is a natural hazard that is caused by insufficient precipitation and usually experienced after every 2 years and normally starts from January to march. It lasts for a period of 4-5 months and affects human and non-human elements across the entire location. It leads to losses food insecurity that result from loss livelihood (Crop and</p>	< 5 years	Home School	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require special nutrition • They have low immune system • They fully dependent on parents/caregivers. • High risk of malnutrition
	6-18 years male		•			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts • Cattle rustling • Drug abuse • Early marriages • Indiscipline cases • Child labor • Lack of spiritual guidance • Early parenting
	6-18 years female	Home School	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist on household chores, • Victims of early marriages, • Early pregnancies
	19-35 years male	Home Businesses Collages	•			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family break ups • Cattle rustling • Alcoholism • Loan defaulters • Stress and depression leading to death • Burglary and robbery
	19-35 years female	Home Businesses	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prostitution • Separation and divorce

livestock		Collages				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases (HIV and Aids and STDs) • GVB • Stress and depression • Lack of family planning • Difficulty/complications during deliveries • Lack of balanced diet
	36-65 years male	Home Working Collages		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of human resource • Increased economic responsibilities • Family conflicts • Witch craft and sorcery • Family break ups due to polygamy • Foreseer
	36-65 years female		✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family break ups and conflicts • FGM operators/circumcisers (may contract diseases) • Family bread winners • GBV • Alcoholism • Single parenting • Overworking
	65 > elderly	Home	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglected • Depend on their children • Conflict with children • Poor hygiene • Witchcraft and sorcery • Low immunity • Abuse
	Pregnant and lactating	Home Hospitals	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of pre- and post-natal care • Lack of balanced diet

	mothers	Markets Farms				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of exclusive breast feeding
	PLWD	Home Schools Market places Secluded places	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of aiding materials • Shortage of food • High dependency rates • Rejection by the families • Difficulty on accessing critical facilities • Immobility • Lack of access to medical facilities • Lack of basic needs • Harsh climatic conditions • Denied basic education
	Critical facilities	Hospitals		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion due to increased number of patients • Shortage of drugs in hospitals • Understaffing • Poor roads leading to hospitals • lack of source of power • lack of equipment's • poor structural conditions • lack of water supply
		Schools		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of families leading to school dropout • Shortage of food • Understaffing • Ignorance by parents • Lack of water
Deforestation						
	< 5 years	Home	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of parental care • Poor hygiene

		School				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased malnutrition • Risk from fires/burns
6-18 years male			•			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts • Cattle rustling • Drug abuse • Early marriages • Indiscipline cases • Child labor • Lack of spiritual guidance • Early parenting
6-18 years female			✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and forced marriages • Lack of sanitary pads • Early parenting (pregnancies) • Complications during deliveries • Rape cases • STDs • GBV • School dropouts • Exposure to drugs
19-35 years male		Home Businesses Collages	•			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family break ups • Cattle rustling • Alcoholism • Loan defaulters • Stress and depression leading to death • Burglary and robbery
19-35 years female		Home Businesses	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prostitution • Separation and divorce • Diseases (HIV and Aids and STDs)

		Collages				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVB • Stress and depression • Lack of family planning • Difficulty/complications during deliveries • Lack of balanced diet
	36-65 years male	Home Working Collages		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of human resource • Increased economic responsibilities • Family conflicts • Witch craft and sorcery • Family break ups due to polygamy • Foreseer
	36-65 years female		✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family break ups and conflicts • FGM operators/circumcisers (may contract diseases) • Family bread winners • GBV • Alcoholism • Single parenting • Overworking
	65 > elderly	Home	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglected • Depend on their children • Conflict with children `` • Poor hygiene • Witchcraft and sorcery • Low immunity • Abuse
	Pregnant and lactating mothers	Home Hospitals Markets	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of pre- and post-natal care • Lack of balanced diet • Lack of exclusive breast feeding

		Farms				
	PLWD	Home Schools Market places Secluded places	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of aiding materials • Shortage of food • High dependency rates • Rejection by the families • Difficulty on accessing critical facilities • Immobility • Lack of access to medical facilities • Lack of basic needs • Harsh climatic conditions • Denied basic education
	Critical facilities	Hospitals		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion due to increased number of patients • Shortage of drugs in hospitals • Poor roads leading to hospitals • lack of source of power • lack of equipment's • lack of water supply
		Schools		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of food • Understaffing • Ignorance by parents • Lack of water

Summary of findings

- Children aged 0-5 years old, females aged 6-18, 19-35, 36-45 and 46-60 years old, adults aged over 60 years old, special groups, non-human elements of livestock and crops and the critical facilities of schools and water points are at high risk category in the event of drought hazard.
- Males aged 6-18, 19-35, 36-45 and 40-60, health facilities falls in the medium risk category in the event of drought hazard.

3.5 Capacity Assessment

3.5.1 Non-Human Elements

Draught	Existing	Required	Gaps
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and feed storage • Communal water facilities such as water pans boreholes and two rivers • Growing of Drought Tolerant crops (millet, green grams, cowpeas, sorghum) • Community knowledge on drought early warning • School meals program • Soil and water conservation structures in some community members land • Health facilities that provides food supplements • Micro irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on post-harvest management and developing modern storage equipment such as silos. • Water infrastructure development and Catchment protection for all springs • Provision of subsidized drought tolerant crops • Need to integrate both Scientific and indigenous knowledge in drought early warning • Adequate school meals program • Adequate training of community on soil and water conservation • Adequate health facilities and the need to equip and provide adequate staffing • Capacity building and support in micro irrigation infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity building on post-harvest handling of food and feeds • Lack of integrated early warning system • Inadequate school meals program • Inadequate capacity building on oil and water conservation • Inadequate health facilities drugs, staff • Inadequate support in micro irrigation infrastructure development and capacity building
	Existing	Required	Gaps
Deforestation	Alternative sources of livelihood (poultry keeping, honey harvesting, casual labor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity building of farmers on proper land management •Provision/ empowerment •Empowerment of legal sources of livelihood •Establishment of nomadic school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No extension officers •Food shortage
	Planting trees and cover crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empower farmers to maximize their land on pasture • Adoption of regular planting of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Financial constrains •Lack of fencing

	Grazing agreements at a fee with private lands Illegal herding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sensitization on pasture harvesting •Empowerment of grazing committees •Training on modern irrigation methods •Suitable tree species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate knowledge on pasture management •Lack of laws on illegal herding
	Formation of youth groups SMEs (merry go round and table banking, 4k club) Feeding on wild fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empowerment of youth and women on small and medium enterprises •Capacity building on modern preservation methods •Trainings on kitchen garden farming •Training on water harvesting techniques at household level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of capital •Inadequate technical knowhow on modern farming techniques •Inadequate knowledge on modern bee keeping methods
	Agro-forestry	<p>Training of farmers</p> <p>Provision of seedlings</p> <p>Empowerment of youth</p>	<p>Lack of capital</p> <p>Inadequate technical knowhow on modern farming techniques</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge on modern bee keeping methods</p>

3.5.2 Human Elements

Elements at risk (gender/age) Drought	Time element	Capacities		Gaps
		Existing	required	
0-5 years male and	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental care - Existing laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper parental Care - Early child immunization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate immunization due to long distances to health facilities

female		- Health services	- Supplementary feeding program	- Lack of nutrition support - Lack of proper parental care
	During	- Parental care - Supplementary feeding program	- Support from parents - Enhanced supplementary feeding program	- Inadequate supplementary feeding program - Inadequate mobile clinics
6 – 18 years male and female	Before	- Home grown school feeding program - Support from parents	- School feeding program	- Inadequate school feeding programs
	During	- Depend on parents - Home grown school feeding program	- School feeding program	- Inadequate school feeding programs
19-35 years	Before	- Rural urban migration - Skills and knowledge to earn income	- Creation of job opportunities	- Inadequate funds
	During	- Migrate to urban areas to look for employment - Some are in colleges	- Creation of employment opportunities - Support through provision of bursaries	- Inadequate employment opportunities - Inadequate funds for bursaries
36 – 50 years	Before	- Working - Knowledge and skills	- Creation of employment opportunities	- Inadequate employment opportunities
	During	- Personal knowledge - Rural urban migration - They do charcoal burning	- Empowerment of women and men youth through provision of development fund - Training on sustainable charcoal production	- Inadequate fund to support job opportunities for development - Training on sustainable charcoal production
Over 50 years	Before	- Government social protection - Remittances	- Adequate social protection program	- Inadequate social protection program
	During	- Government social protection - Remittances	- Adequate social protection program	- Inadequate social protection program

Special groups- PLWDs	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social protection (for the people living with disabilities) - Family support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social inclusiveness - Sensitization of registration of the PLWD person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate social inclusivity of the PLWD - Inadequate sensitization & registration of PLWD persons.
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social protection (for the people living with disabilities) - Family support - Migration to urban areas to get jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of special education program - Enhance of medical services to special groups - Social inclusiveness - Sensitization of registration of the PLWD person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate social inclusivity of the PLWD - Inadequate sensitization and registration of PLWD persons.
		-	-	-

Elements at risk		Capacities		
Individual survivability	Time element	Existing	Required	Gaps
Deforestation				
0-5 years	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of food - Balanced diet - Parental care - School feeding program ECDE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access to medical facilities - Better and sustainable school feeding program - Good shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical facilities - Food shortage
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserved food - Wild fruits - School feeding program - by-products from brewing busaa - honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - value addition on animal products - enhancing of sustainable school feeding program - empowering the community on keeping dairy cattle and goats - planting of fruit trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modern food preservation methods - lack of sustainable school feeding program - lack of dairy animals - shortage of water for fruits planting -
5-18 years male and female	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herding - School feeding program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better feeding program - Improved farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate feeding programs - Lack of better agricultural skills

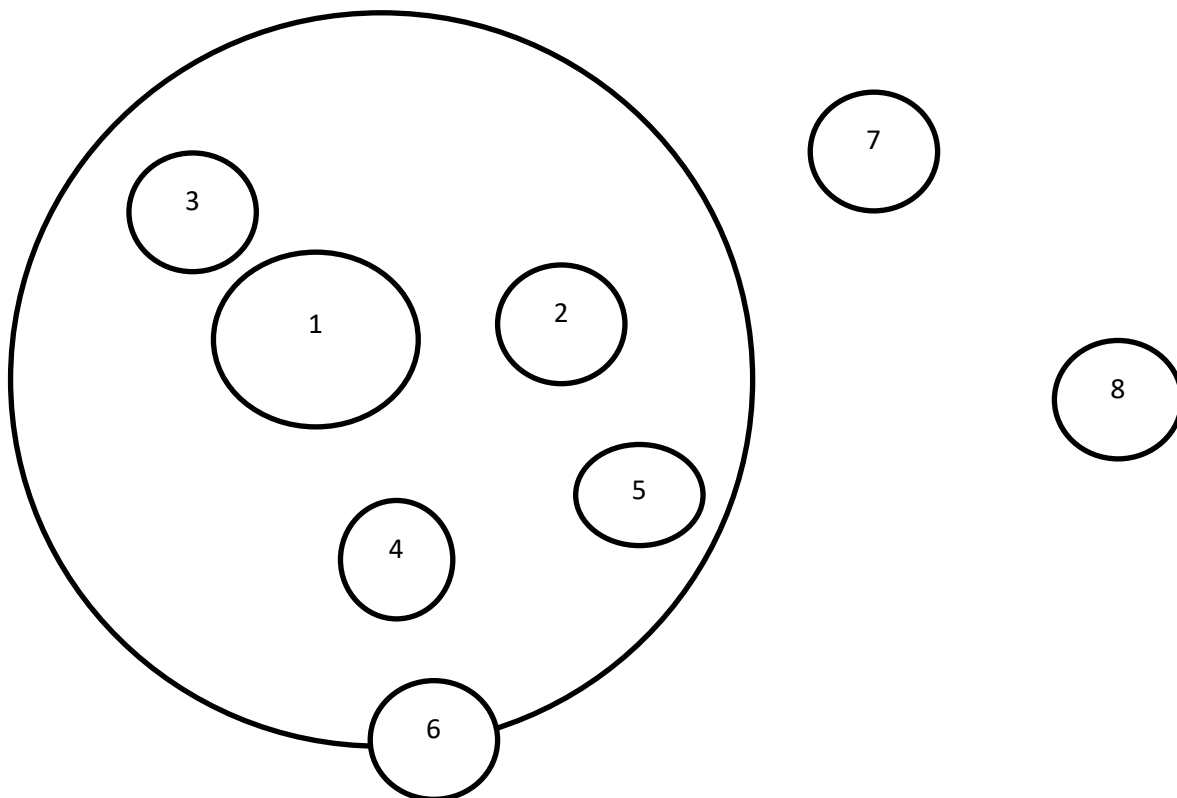
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming - Casual labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of better boarding schools - Trained on ranching management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate boarding facilities - Lack of knowledge in ranching
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunting and gathering of wild fruits and animals - Animal products i.e. milk, meat and blood - Dependency on parents - Peers cooperating by feeding among themselves - School feeding program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of fruit trees - Empowering of farmers - Enhancing sustainable school feeding program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of school feeding programs - Lack of technological know-how - Shortage of water supply for fruit planting - Inadequate boarding schools
18-35 male and female	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of food - Employment - Own property - Self-help groups - Casual labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowerment on better financial skills - Better livestock keeping methods - Sensitization on modern methods of farming - Empowerment to use their lands properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital - Lack of better livestock keeping skills - Lack of certified seeds - Inadequate skills on poultry and bee keeping - Lack of extension officers
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take care of children - Migration with animals - Walk for long distance in search of food and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial empowerment and trainings on business opportunities - Capacity building on alternative sources of livelihood - Establishment of pasture management - Empowerment on modern farming methods - Introduction of drought resistant crops - Establishment of irrigation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital - Inadequate knowledge on modern farming methods - Lack of improved farm tools

			<p>garden farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education on pasture harvesting, management and storage 	
35-60 years male and female	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Own land property - Farmers - Savings and investments - Ready available human resource - Traditional herbalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipping with skills on modern methods of farming - Empowering with financial skills and business management - Pasture management ‘ - Upgrading of livestock breeds - Introduction of irrigation methods - Provision of modern bee keeping methods - Training on pasture harvesting and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of modern farming tools - Lack of trained personnel on business skills - Poor market conditions - Lack of skills on irrigation - Inadequate reliable sources of water - Lack of extension officers - Lack of storage facilities - Lack of knowledge on modern bee keeping methods
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Own property and livestock - Available human resource - Employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better farming methods - Training on better management of property - Enhancing knowledge on animal health - Education on pasture harvesting, management and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of storage units - Lack of agricultural extension officers - Inadequate skills on pasture harvesting, storage and management
60> elderly	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settle disputes - Partake in traditional ceremonies - Available human resource - Business investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowering on negative cultural vices - Trainings on management of investments - Enhance access to health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of management skills - Lack of medical cover
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserved foods - Foreseers - Depend on family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to government remittances - Access to medical services - Empowerment to enhance livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capital - Inadequate medical facilities - Lack of financial saving schemes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> members - Traditional healers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> within the farm by introducing pasture management and dairy farming 	
Pregnant and lactating mothers	Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of food - Traditional mid wives - Traditional herbs - Availability of water - Minimal family disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved food production at household levels - Capacity building on maternal health care - Better water supply - Enhancing water facilities nearest to the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimal maternal services - Shortage of water - Shortage of food at household level
	During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserved food stuff - Gathering of wild fruits - Depend on family members - Use of traditional herbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of modern health facilities - Empowering to plant fruit trees - Capacity building on SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to health facilities - Lack of fruit farms
PLWDs	<p>Before and</p> <p>During</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper care - Good health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building in teaching people to live with PLWD - Support from well wishers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of experts to train PLWD

3.6 Stakeholder analysis

This are the partners who have a stake within the community be it providing services and undertaking a project. The participants listed a number of stakeholder within the ward and through the discussion they illustrated using the Size of Circle to mean the influence and impact it has in the community whereas placement in the community depends on how close it is or far the heart of the community it serves



STAKEHOLDERS

1. Farmers /community
2. County government
3. National government
4. Cooperative society

5. Church
6. CBO
7. NGO
8. Hand in Hand

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 WARD CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING PROCESS

4.1 Adaptation Strategies

Deforestation				
HAZARD	IMPACT	ADAPTATION STRATEGY	ADAPTATION GOAL	
			Short term	Long term
Deforestation	Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees & and cover crops Shift cultivation Crop rotation Building of terraces & gabions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce soil erosion Increase food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased rainfall Restore soil fertility Land reclamation Restore water conservation areas
	Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees & cover crops Building of gabions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce soil erosion Increase soil fertility Awareness creation Reduce risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase food security Increase forest cover Restoration of degraded land
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees as per ecological zone Building of dykes and construction of gabions & terraces Early warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase vegetation cover Food production Reduce loss of property Improve soil fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased food production Increase bio diversity Increase crop yield
	Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote soil conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore soil

		irrigation during dry season <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Agro-forestry • Establishment of drought resistant crop & tree species • Establishment of pasture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase animal feed • Reduce soil erosion • Adoption of alternative sources of energy 	fertility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase forest cover • Improve livelihood • Increase amount of rainfall
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Drought				
HAZARD	IMPACT	ADAPTATION STRATEGY	ADAPTATION GOAL	
			Short term	Long term
Drought	Water shortage & drying up of water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure • Construction of boreholes • Planting of trees & and cover crops • Adoption & implementation of laws & policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce soil erosion • Increase food security • Increase water availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rainfall • Land reclamation • Restore water conservation points
	Loss of livestock & bio-diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of tree planting activities • Practicing irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase vegetation cover • Reduce sun intensity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase bio diversity • Increased rainfall

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture establishment • Promotion of drought resistant crops • Rearing of drought resistant livestock 	/Direct sunlight <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase food security • Promotes fodder tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore soil fertility • Land reclamation • Restore water conservation points
	Land slide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water diversification • Planting trees & cover crops • Building of gabions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce soil erosion • Reduce loss of property • Reduce risk /accident • Increase food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase food security • Provides astatic value
	Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Improve agricultural irrigation • Agro-forestry • Establishment of drought resistant crop & tree species • Establishment of pasture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote soil conservation • Increase crop production • Increase animal feed • Reduce soil erosion • Reduce cost of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore soil fertility • Increase forest cover • Improve livelihood • Increase amount of rainfall

4.1.1 Co benefits of adaptation strategies

ADAPTATION STRATEGY Deforestation	CO-BENEFITS	FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR CO-BENEFITS
Planting of trees & cover crops (drought resistant species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adequate rainfall ✓ Source of income ✓ Increase bio-diversity ✓ Promote antistatic value ✓ Provides shelter ✓ Increase honey production ✓ Herbs production ✓ Promote tourist attraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encouraging planting of indigenous tress. ✓ Promotion of afruitation ✓ Encourage agro-forestry ✓ Promotes conducive environment for both wildlife & human being ✓ Conservation of water catchment areas
Protection of water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce siltation ✓ Creation of employment opportunity ✓ Increase availability of water ✓ Promotes irrigation ✓ Conservation of water catchment areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land reclamation ✓ Fencing of water catchment areas ✓ Changing perception ✓ Proper mantaince
Establishment of pasture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve livelihood on livestock keeping ✓ Improves animal production ✓ Create employment ✓ Improves on income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Control grazing ✓ Establishment of irrigation system ✓ Planting of certified seeds ✓ Proper timing of planting season ✓ Proving of pasture

		establishment materials ✓ Sensitization
Use of alternative source of energy /livelihood	✓ Efficiency ✓ Reduce cost of living ✓ Reduce respiratory diseases ✓ Reduce accident (physical injuries) ✓ Reduce eye irritation	✓ Sensitization of community on improved livelihood ✓ Promoting on the use of alternative source of energy or renewable sources of energy

ADAPTATION STRATEGY	CO-BENEFITS	FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR CO-BENEFITS
Drought		
Planting of trees	✓ Increase bio-diversity ✓ Promote antistatic value ✓ Provides shelter ✓ Increase honey production ✓ Herbs production ✓ Promote tourist attraction	✓ Encouraging tree planting ✓ Encourage agro-forestry ✓ Promotes conducive environment for both wildlife & human being ✓ Conservation of water catchment areas
Harvesting & Conservation of water sources and catchment areas	✓ Reduce siltation ✓ Increase availability of water ✓ Conservation of water catchment areas	✓ Use of modern water harvesting process ✓ Reduces soil erosion ✓ Changing perception ✓
Establishment of drought resistant crops and animal	✓ Reduces spread of diseases ✓ Reduces farmers cost of	✓ Capacity building of the farmers on proper methods

breeds	<p>production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase rate of production ✓ 	<p>of grazing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adoption of modern technology ✓ Value addition ✓ Rearing of improved breeding
Establishment of pasture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve livelihood on livestock keeping ✓ Improves animal production ✓ Create employment ✓ Improves on income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proving of pasture establishment materials ✓ Sensitization

4.2 Ward level priorities

4.2.1 COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

GOALS	STRATEGY ACTIVITIES	TARGETS		TIME FRAME	REQUIRED RESOURCES	RESOURCE GAPS	SOURCE OF FUNDS	RESPONSIBILITY
		LOCATION	POPULATION					
Restoration of degraded lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees Construction of gabions 	Kabogor Majimoto Kamar Kaplelwo Emining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400H 200H 160H 250H 100H 	JAN – MAR C 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings Gabions material Funds Human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Inadequate personnel Lack gabions material 	CG NG NGOs	Community Ministry of water
Restoration of water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees Fencing Sensitization & awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tian majimoto 	4949HH	2024 april	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tree seedlings fencing material Human resources Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Inadequate personnel 	CG NG SHA	Dep of environment Community
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire 	110 persons	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate 	CG	Ministry of

of alternative sources of energy	ion of community on the benefit of using renewable sources of energy	ward		nov	resource • Funds	ate funds	NG NGOs	energy Community Dep of environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on energy saving jikos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire ward 	110women 10 @sub-location	2024 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource Funds Jikos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Lack of energy saving jikos 	CG NG NGOs	Ministry of energy. Community. Dep of environment
Proper range land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture establishment strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire ward 	400HH	2024 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Inadequate human resource 	CG NG NGOs	Community Livestock department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire ward 	20 members	Sep 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Human resource 	CG NG NGOs NDM A WFP	Community Department of livestock Department of agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bench 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire 	20	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequ 	CG	Community

	making	ward	members	June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Inadequate human resource 	NG NGOs	Department of livestock Department of agriculture Dep of environment
Diversification of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majimoto Kamar Radat Kimose 	200HH	2024 MAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of farmer Funds Bee hives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Inadequate human resource Lack of trainers Lack of enough bee hives 	CG NG NGOs	Community Department of livestock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afruitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheberen Emining Kimose 	400hh 150hh 500hh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Seedlings Fencing material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of seedlings Lack of human resources 	CG NG NGOs	Community Department of livestock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire 	4494HH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequ 	CG	Community

	building of farmers				g of farmer • Funds	ate funds • Inadequate human resource • Lack of trainers	NG NGOs	Department of livestock Department of agriculture Dep of environment
--	---------------------	--	--	--	------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

GOALS Drought	STRATEGY ACTIVITIES	TARGETS		TIME FRAM E	REQUIRED RESOURCE S	RESOURCE GAPS	SOUR CE OF FUND S	RESPONSBI LITY
		LOCATIO N	POPULAT ION					
Promotion of water harvesting	• Disilting of water pans	• Entire ward	• 1 per sub location	JAN – MARC 2024	• Funds • Human resources	• Inadequate funds •	CG NG NGOs	Community Ministry of water
	• Drilling and equipping	emining ward	1 Per sub loca	Nov 2023- marc	• Funds • Human resourc	• Inadequate funds	CG NG NDM	Community KFS Deprt of

	of boreholes		tion	2024	es		A Action aid NGOs	water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of water springs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 sub location 	Nov 2023-marc 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate personnel • 	CG NG NGOs	Community KFS Deprt of water
Restoration of water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcements of existing laws and regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	400HH	2023 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate personnel 	CG NG	Dep of environment Community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	400HH	2023 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Funds • Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate personnel • Lack of expertise 	CG NG NGO	Dep of environment Community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	400HH	2023 November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	CG NG NGOs	KFS Community Dep of

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds 			environment
Adoption of alternative sources of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of community on the benefit of using renewable sources of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	400HH	2023 nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource • Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	CG NG NGOs	Ministry of energy Community Dep of environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on energy saving jikos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	2700HH	2024 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource • Funds • Jikos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of energy saving jikos 	CG NG NGOs	Ministry of energy. Community. Dep of environment
Impromrnt of livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture establishment strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	220HH	2024 may	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Pasture seeds • Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate human resource • Lack of pasture seeds 	CG NG NGOs	Community Livestock department
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	55 lead farmers	Sep 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human 	CG NG	Community Department

		ward			resource	resource	NGOs NDM A WFP	of livestock Department of agriculture
Diversification of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward 	55HH	March –may 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmer • Funds • Bee hives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate human resource • Lack of trainers • Lack of enough bee hives 	CG NG NGOs	Community Department of livestock

ANNEX

Annex 1: PCRA Participant List

No	Name	Designation	Gender	Sub-Location/Village	Telephone
1.	Neddy Kibor	Community member	Female	Molos	0715234445
2.	Philemon Keror	Community member	Male	Kimose	0706787850
3.	Margaret Rotich	Community member	female	Cheberen	0712241317
4.	Laban Senitei	Community member	Male	Emining	0726281556
5.	Martin Ruto	Community member	Male	Oterit	0729281584
6.	Joseph Kiprop	Community member	Male	Emining	0724516271
7.	Reuben Chebon	Community member	Male	Kaplelwo	0723466289
8.	Samson Kiprono	Community member	Male	Emining	0727818660
9.	Bernard Chemjor	Community member	Male	Kabogor	0722686864
10.	Jackson Kiplagat	Community member	Male	Cheberen	0723876053
11.	John Mutei	Community member	Male	Koibos	0708887512
12.	Shadrack Rotich	Community member	Male	Molos	0722355928
13.	Douglas Kiplagat	Community member	Male	Kamar	0715294664
14.	Silvia Kimalach	Community member	female	Molos	0711774530
15.	Thomas Chemjor	Community member	Male	Chemoinoi	0701713051
16.	Jackson Chesire	Community member	Male	Radad	0716148750

17.	Joel cheruiyot	Community member	Male	Oterit	0722922536
18.	Geoffrey Chelimo	Chief	Male	Emining	0727513222
19.	Jacob Kangogo	Ward Admin	Male	Emining	0792043104
20.	Arnest Yatich	Community member	Male	Emining	0708052621
21.	Gladys Rono	Community member	female	Molos	0729027110

Annex 2 Ward Climate Change Planning Committee Members

No.	Name	Role	Gender	Telephone
1	John Mutei	Minority	Male	0708887512
2	Martin Rutto	PWD	Male	0729281584
3	Jackson Chesire	Religious leader	Male	0727 091 492
4	Shadrack Rotich	Youth	Male	0722355928
5	Samson Kiprono	Male Elder	Male	0727818660
6	Margret Rotich	Female elder	Female	0712241317
7	Philemon Keror	CBO	Male	0706787850
8	Jane Lentupuru	Environment officer	female	0727262918
9	Jacob Kangogo	Ward Administrator	male	0792043104

Annex 3-Community photos

