



MOGOTIO WARD PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT.



PCRA Community participatory Groups for lower & Upper Mogotio

MOGOTIO WARD MOGOTIO SUB-COUNTY

BARINGO COUNTY

APRIL 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Participatory climate risk assessment(PCRA) process which culminates into the development of community action plan was developed by the mogotio ward community representatives under the guidance of a team of officers drawn from government ministries .The exercise was made possible with valuable technical and financial support from world food program

The PRA team appreciates the Sub county administrator-mogotio and Member of county assembly-mogotio ward for the mobilization of the participants for the community engagement exercise as per the agreed project Criteria.

Special gratitude goes to the community for welcoming the technical team and cooperating throughout the PCRA process to come up with a community action plan (CAP) that represents their needs and aspirations.

Special gratitude also goes to the PCRA team members who tirelessly worked round the clock to co-ordinate, facilitate, compile, edit and finalize the mogotio ward, Community Action Plan (CAP).

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 Background information

Mogotio ward is one of the wards found in mogotio constituency baringo county.it borders,nakuru county to the south,eldama ravine ward west, and emining ward to the east.it has 7 location with 15 sub location and with a total population of 41,018.

s/no	LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	POPULATION
1	Lembus mogotio	-chemogoch -kipsogon -mogotio	17,414
2	Ngubereti	-legetetwe -ngumbereti	2,678
3	Lembus kiptoim	-kiptoim -sagasagik -olbach -ndanai	5,139
4	rosoga	rosoga	3,860
5	Koitebes	koitebes	2,185
6	kipngorom	Kipngorom kapterit	5,507
7	sirwa	Sor kapkien	6,420
8			41018

Location	male	female
Lembus mogotio	8,658	8,755
Lembus kiptoim	2,599	2,540
ngubereti	1340	1338
sirwa	786	769
rosoga	1926	1934
koitebes	1089	1096
kipngorom	2815	2692
total	19213	19124

1.2 AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES AND LIVELIHOOD

The mogotio ward community are agro-pastoralist since they practice livestock keeping and at the same time they practice crop farming.

1.3 NATURAL RESOURCES

Location/resources	Lembus mogotio	rosoga	ngubereti	Lembus kiptoim	koitebes
rivers	1 pemanent and 2 seasonal	1	2 seasonal	1	1 seasonal and 1 permanent
Pan dams	15	3	7	0	3
boreholes	9	4	4	4	4
conservancies	0	0	0	0	0
Gas geysers	0	0	0	1	0
sprigs	0	0	0	1	0

1.4 CRITICAL FACILITIES

Location/resources	Lembus mogotio	rosoga	ngubereti	Lembus kiptoim	koitebes
Health facilities	10	1	1	2	1
markets	5	0	2	3	3
Cattle dips	8	4	3	5	1
quarry	0	0	0	5	3

1.5 SOCIAL FACILITIES

Location/resources	Lembus mogotio	rosoga	ngubereti	Lembus kiptoim	koitebes
churches	23	12	12	15	7
schools	22	7	8	10	5
Stadium	1	0	0	0	0
Social halls	0	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER 2

2.0 TARGETING, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES

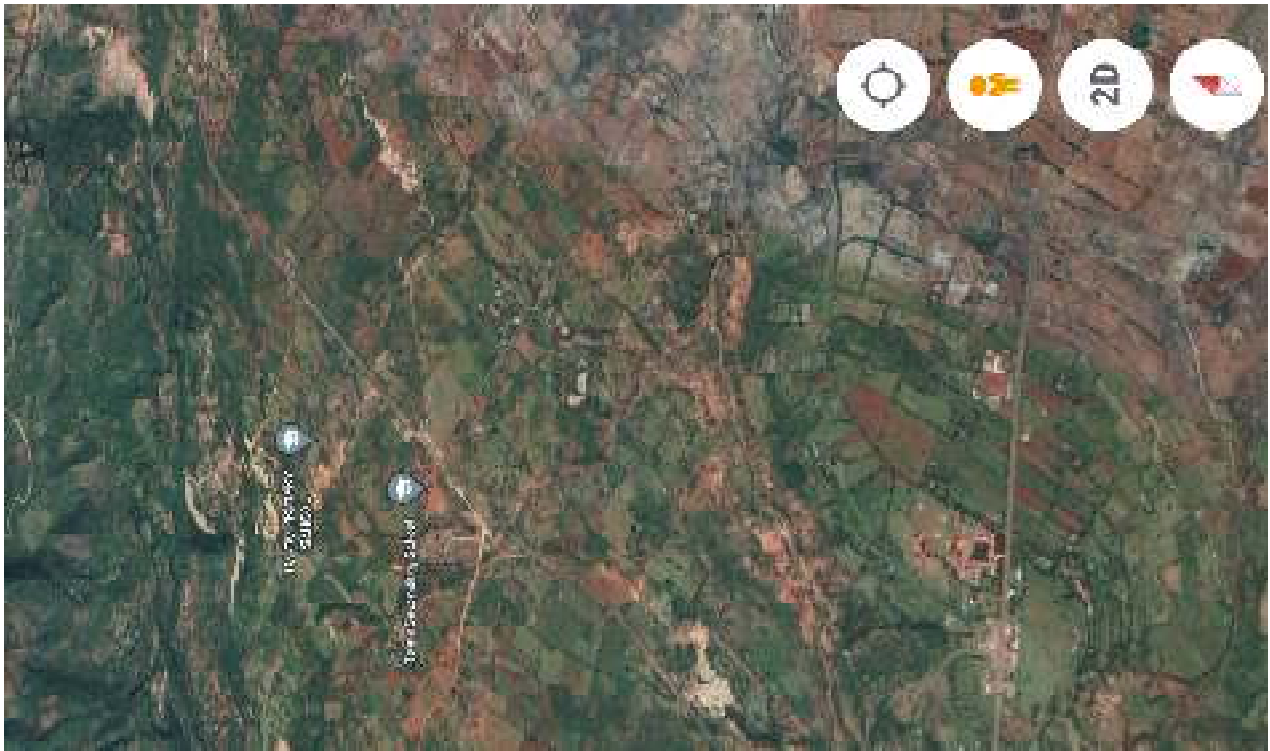
Mogotio Ward mainly depends on livestock and small holder cultivation and irrigation agriculture as the main livelihood strategies. Given the situation the Ward has been a victim of persistent drought coupled with other Risks of climate change. In the recent past the Ward has experienced frequent episodes of droughts and floods at the lower region of the sub-county and this situation has been made complex for some parts of the Ward due to other hazards which are resultants of drought or are reinforced by frequent episodes of droughts. Among this other reinforcing hazards that have complicated the climate risk actions of the Ward include, poverty, human and livestock diseases.

The ward has two dissimilar livelihood zones that a greater part of agro-pastoral and mixed farming is concentrated in upper zone of the ward; this area has a higher altitude ranging from 1800 to 2350m above the sea level.



Google earth map of the upper Mogotio Zone, which shows the vegetation proration of the zone from Kimngorom to Kaplaimoi

The lower mogotio ward zone is major pastoral with a few community practicing irrigation along river perkerra river.



The lower Mogotio ward zone, (Google Earth)

2.2 .OBJECTIVES OF PCRA

The specific objectives include:

- i. To empower the community understand their climate risks and assess their ability to manage these risks.
- ii. To use the participatory tools and processes in planning on adaptation and mitigation measures of the climate Risk.
- iii. To develop Climate action plan to support community managed these risk reduction efforts taking into account major climate generated hazards in the community.

2.3 METHODOLOGIES

A team of PCRA facilitators drawn from the county government departments undertook the process with the support of local leaders. The 2 team were engaged to carry out the process in the ward, one team on the upper Mogotio (sirwa, kapkein, Kingorom) and another team concentrated on the lower Mogotio (Lembus mogotio,Ngubereti,rosoga,Koitebes,Lembus kiptoim) locations of Mogotio Ward. Both teams mobilized the community so as to undertake the PCRA process at their respective areas, one group held in Sirwa Secondary school. The community was requested to select (20) twenty community members who were to participate in the PCRA process. To ensure the community members represented on all the aspects, the sample was carefully

selected to represent all the targeted sub locations, genders, age and special groups such as people living with disabilities.

A five day meeting was convened at Catholic hall. The participants were taken through Participatory Climate Risk assessment steps and guided and enlighten on the Baringo County Climate Change Act, 2022. The PCRA sessions begun by the community identifying the various resources in their sub locations, this was done with the aid of resource/social maps where the community participated in sketching their location boundaries and placing the specific resources identified on the map. They then identified the climate hazard that affects them and did assessments and characterization of the hazards, they later developed adaptation goals (short & Long term of the impacts caused by the climate hazards that they experience these step accumulated to them developing adaptation strategies to deal with these hazards.

Chapter 3

Resource/ Hazard map for Mogotio Ward

Resource Maps shows the resources of an area, location and use of the resources, they depict physical features, boundary, religious institutions, livestock infrastructures, and water sources, produce collection centers, major crops in the area, trading centers, schools, dispensary major infrastructure, cultural sites. Maps help to learn about a community and its resource base and provide useful information about local perceptions of resources. The community members participate by drawing a sketch map using their fingers, sticks and other locally available materials such as pebbles, leaves, and flowers. The Map was drawn on the ground and later transferred on a flip chart as presented in figure below



3.3.2 Historical Trends about Climate & Non-Climate Hazards.

3.4 HISTORICAL HAZARD PROFILE

hazard	when	impacts	How did they cope
drought	Jan-april	-loss of livestock -shortage of food,water -loss of pasture -malnutrition -loss of lives -loss of livelihood -	-irrigation -destocking -reduced meal /ratio -food suppliments -migration -twigs cutting for livestock -purchase of hays
Environmental degradation	May-june-october	-loss of vegetation -soil erosion -loss of arabal land -air pollution -siltation in dams and pans -loss of lives	-construction of soil erosion structures like the gabions -cover crops -paddocks

3.3 Hazard identification, prioritization, characterization and Analysis.

3.3 HAZARD CHARACTERIZATION

elements	description	How it affects me	How it affects the community
Cause/origin	-insufficient rainfall -climate change -overstocking -urbanization -land degradation -soil erosion	-shortage of food ,pasture and water -family conflict -loss of livelihood -malnutrition -human diseases -livestock diseases -high cost of living -mental illiness -human-wildlife conflict	-increase in insecurity -community conflict -poverty -low level of development -low level of school enrolment -migration -high mortality rate -human-wildlife conflict
Early warning sign	-Shedding of leaves -flowering of specific species (acacia) -assessment of animal intestine(goat and sheep) -change of temperature -migration of birds,insects,animal -position of star -weather forecast -animal behavior -Decrease in water level at the source -low humidity		

	-fading of leaves		
Speed on onset	slow		
frequency	Every two years		
Period of occurrence	5 months		
duration	Nov-march		

3.5 PAIRWISE RANKING

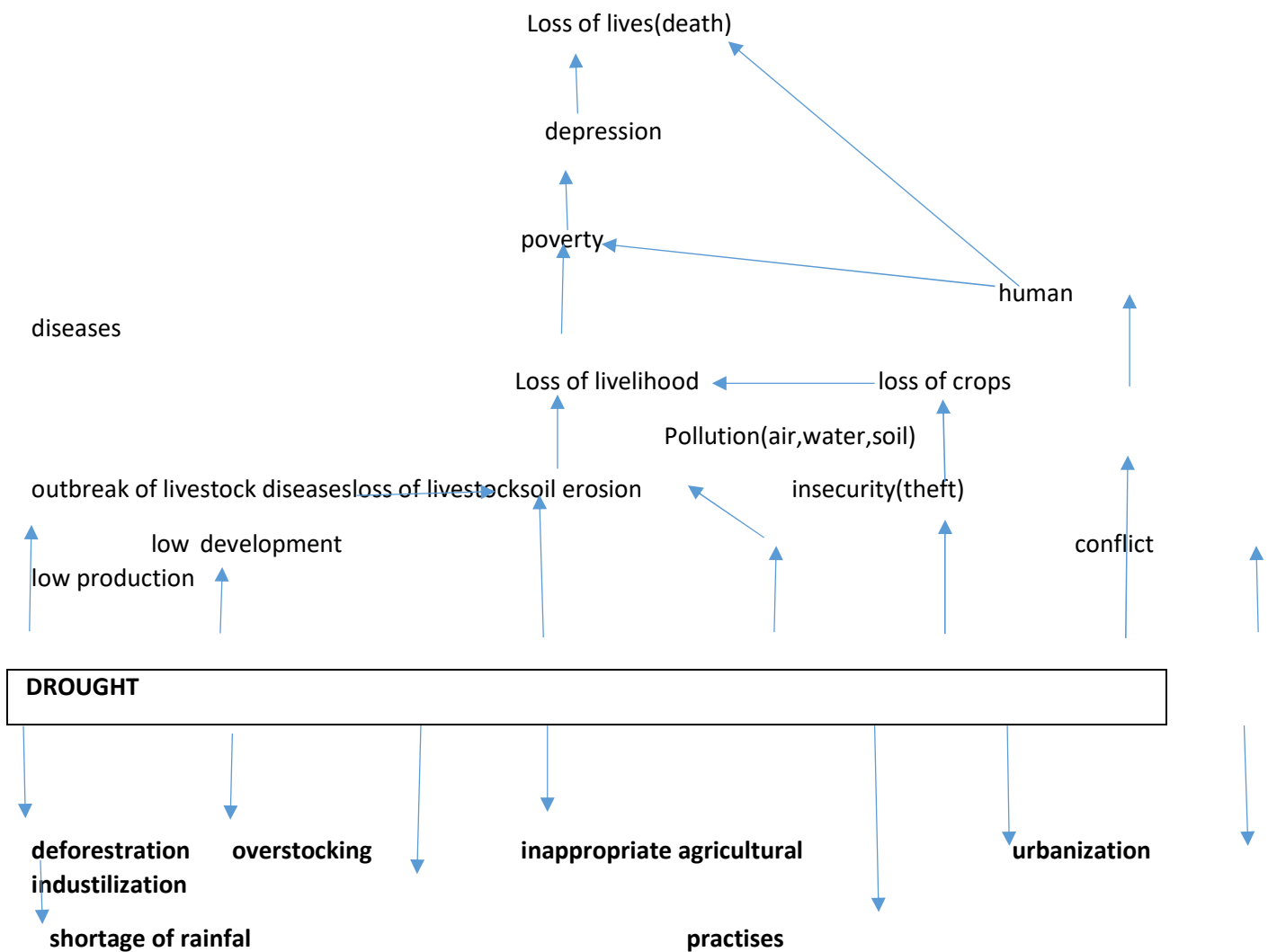
This tool is used to rank hazard according to how the community feel it affects them. out of the hazards provided by the community ,10 hazards were ranked. they include; drought, environmental degradation, livestock disease, crop diseases, human wildlife conflict, poor infrastructure, drug abuse, unemployment and Human disease. the table below shows the results of the hazards ranked.

	D	ED	LD	CD	HWC	PI	DA	U	HD	TOTAL	RANK
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	8	1
ED		ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	ED	7	2
LD			LD	CD	LD	LD	LD	LD	LD	5	4
CD				CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	HD	5	3
HWC					HWC	DA	U	HD		1	6
PI						PI	U	HD		1	7
DA							U	HD		1	8
U								HD		3	5
HD									HD	6	3

From the above pairwise ranking we found that drought is the major problem affecting the community of Mogotio followed by environmental degradation. out of the 10 hazards ranked ,only the first two hazards will be analysed that is drought and environmental degradation.

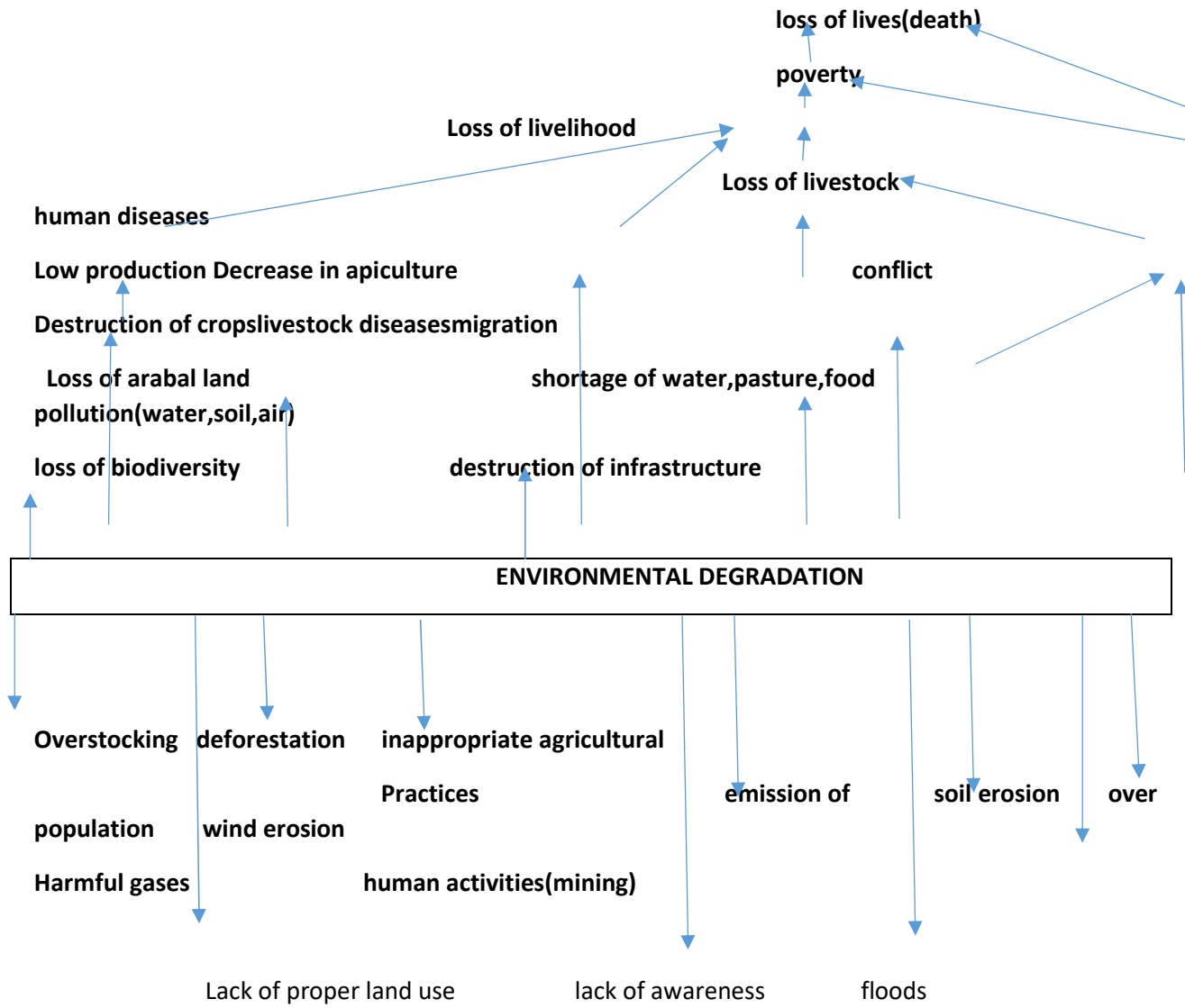
3.6 PROBLEM TREE

this tool is used to identify the causes and the negative impacts/manifestation of a hazard. the stem of the tree represent the hazard itself, the roots represent the causes while the fruits represents the impacts/effects



excessive use of
chemicals(pesticides)

change in weather patterns



storage													
Tick control													
irrigation													
Pasture production													

Most of the productive activities such as farming are being carried out during long rain season that is may and April. furthermore outbreak of diseases for both crops and livestock occur in rainy seasons .

There are activities that are being carried out through the year whether it is dry or rainy season . an example is the tick control and pasture production.

During dry season,the community experience food insecurity and the community employs the drought coping strategies such twigs cutting for livestock and irrigation.

Moreover,we found out that throughout the season,hazards are experienced in both rainy and dry seasons.

3.4 Vulnerability Assessment

3.4.1 Non Human Elements

The Non Human Vulnerability assessments was ranked as follows,

HAZARD	IMPACT	LOCAL RESPONSE	EFFECTIVENESS	SUSTAINABILITY
drought	Loss of livestock	Cutting of twigs like ngoswe	2	1
		Storage of pasture	2	1
	Inadequate water	Traditional prayer	3	2
		Sinking sand dam	2	1
	Low school enrolment	School feeding program	2	1
		Use of local administration	2	2
		Organizing community fundraising	2	1
Loss of pasture	Migration	2	1	
Outbreak of livestock diseases	Seeking veterinary services	2	2	
Human –wildlife conflict	Report to the local wildlife service authority	2	2	
	Low crop production	Planting drought resistant crops e.g sweet potatoes, cassava	3	2
		Using traditional method of food storage	2	1
Early maturing plants		3	2	
Environmental degradation	Loss of livestock	-cutting of twigs	2	1
		Storage of pasture(hay)	2	1
	Shortage of water	Reduce water wastage	2	1
		Buy water for use	3	2
	Shortage of pasture	Migration	2	1
		Storage of pasture	2	1
	Shortage of food	Practicing traditional ways of storing food	2	1
Low crop production	Conservation agriculture	2	1	
Pollution(air,water and soil)	Recycling of waste	2	2	
	Application of the correct quantity of fertilizer	2	1	
Out break of livestock diseases	Seeking of veterinary services	2	1	

	Human diseases	Seeking medical assistance at the health facilities	2	1
		Use of herbal medicine	2	2
	Loss of arabal land	Building of terraces along the slopes	2	1
		Practise of farmer manage natural regeneration	2	2

3.4.2 Human Elements

ELEMENT	GAPS		EXISTING CAPACITY
	Inadequate funds	< 5yrs boys	-food supplement -screening -routine check up -immunization
	Low personnel level	<5yrs girls	-food supplement -screening -immunization -routine check up
		6yrs-12yrs male	-enhanced meals -food supplement -screening
		6yrs-12yrs female	-enhanced meals -food supplement -screening -vaccination
		13yrs-17yrs male	-enhanced meals -food supplement -sreening -training
		13yrs-17yrs female	-enhanced meals

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -food suppliments -immunization -screening -training
		18yr-35yrs male	-enhanced meals
		18yrs-35yrs female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -enhanced meal -food suppiment -screening -routine check up Endowed energy to work
		35yrs -60 yrs male and female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -enhanced meal -screening -routine check up
		elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -relief food -cash transfer -enhanced meal -regular check up
		Marginalized group,PWD,pregnant mothers,lactacting mothers, people with chronic diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -relief food -aiding equipments -food suppliments -enhanced meals -medical covers -gifts in kind -screening -affirmative actions -reguar check up

3.7.CO BENEFITS

S/NO	STRATEGY	CO BENEFIT	FURTHER IMPROVEMENT
1	afforestation	-wind break -control of soil erosion -timber harvesting	-fruit trees -bee keeping -habitat for animals -promote indigenous trees
	Establishment of home forest and farm forest	Soil fertility -wind break -commercial benefit -control soil erosion -	-fodder tree -fruit tree -medicinal tree -exotic trees
	Introduction of feed supplement pasture or fodder	-increase animal production -prevent soil erosion -soil fertility	-bee forage
	Introduction of new technologies	-promotes soil conservation	-use of manure to improve soil fertility -production of biogas by use of cowdugs
	Pest and disease control	-Crop rotation -use of biological method to prevent soil and water pollution	-increase soil fertility
	Rehabilitation of water sources	-availability of water for both animals, crops and human -increase in water volume	-introduction of fish farming -use for irrigation -planting of trees along the catchment area
	Management plan	Improve forest management plan	Future reference
	Proper timing and resistance crops	Forget achievement	Increase production Commercial benefit

3.8 ADAPTATION STRATEGY

HAZARD	IMPACT	STRATEGY	SHORT TERM GOAL	LONG TERM GOAL
drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -food shortage -water shortage -pasture/fodder decrease -malnutrition -loss of livelihood -low crop yield -loss of livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -irrigation -construction of water sources(dams,pans,boreholes) -food diversification -capacity building -storage -pest and disease control -planting of drought tolerant/early maturing crops -early maturing breeds (dorpers,sahiwal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cash transfer -relief food -enhance food -diversification -reduce post harvest loss -water tracking -commercial offtake -rehabilitation of existing water sources -water rationing -provision of supplementary feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -enhance waterstorage i.e damming,rain harvest structures facilities -conservation of water catchment area -afforestation -construction of weirs -construction of storage facilities for pasture and food -high yielding crops -crop diversification - practice of conservation agriculture -improved breeds - planting of orphan crops e.g cassava,sweet potatoes,pumkins
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -soil erosion -loss of biodiversity -pollution -human diseases -low production -pasture decrease -conflicts -floods -siltation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -afforestation -continuous capacity building -conservation agriculture -build of gabions and terraces,checkdams -cover crops -farmer manage natural regeneration -river change of course -enforcement of existing laws and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -recycling waste -clean and conducive environment -conservation agriculture -building gabions -capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -biodiversity regeneration -afforestation -construction of checkdams -river training

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR HUMAN ELEMENT

SAMPLE MATRIX EVLUATION OF RESPONSES TO THE IMPACT HAZARD

ELEMENT	GAPS		EXISTING CAPACITY
	Inadequate funds	< 5yrs boys	-food supplement -screening -routine check up -immunization
	Low personell level	<5yrs girls	-food supplement -screening -immunization -routine check up
		6yrs-12yrs male	-enhanced meals -food supplement -screening
		6yrs-12yrs female	-enhanced meals -food supplement -screening -vaccination
		13yrs-17yrs male	-enhanced meals -food supplement -sreening -training
		13yrs-17yrs female	-enhanced meals -food suppliments -immunization -screening

			-training
		18yr-35yrs male	-enhanced meals
		18yrs-35yrs female	-enhanced meal -food supplement -screening -routine check up Endowed energy to work
		35yrs -60 yrs male and female	-enhanced meal -screening -routine check up
		elderly	-relief food -cash transfer -enhanced meal -regular check up
		Marginalized group,PWD,pregnant mothers,lactating mothers, people with chronic diseases	-relief food -aiding equipments -food suppliments -enhanced meals -medical covers -gifts in kind -screening -affirmative actions -reguar check up

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT –HUMAN ELEMENT

HAZARD	ELEMENT AT RISK	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	REASON
DROUGHT	<5YRS boys	✓			-weak immune system -malnutrition -child neglect -exposure to diseases
	<5yrs girls	✓			-weak immune system -malnutrition -child neglect

					-exposure to diseases
	6yrs-12 yrs female		✓		-school feeding program -strong immune system -self awareness
	6yrs-12yrs male		✓		-school feeding program -strong immune system -self awareness
	13yrs-17yrs female	✓			-low hygiene -exposure to diseases -hormones imbalance -early pregnancy -high level of dropping school
	13yrs- 17yrs male		✓		-self awareness -strong immune -feeding program
	18yrs-35yrs female	✓			-low level of income -early parenting responsibility -straining
	18yrs-35yrs male			✓	-Self awareness -low responsibility
	36yrs-60yrs male and female	✓			-self awareness -high responsible -dependency ratio -prune to diseases e.g high blood pressure,diabeties
	elderly	✓			-low immune system -neglection -malnutrition -prune to lifestyle diseases
	Marginalized group, PWD,pregnant mothers,lactacting mothers,people with	✓			-malnutrition -high dependency ratio -selective feeding -low immune system

	chronic diseases				
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION	<5yrs boys	✓			-shortage of food -malnutrition -prone to diseases Weak immune system
	<5yrs girls	✓			-shortage of food -malnutrition -prone to diseases -weak immune system
	6yrs-12yrs male				-Malnutrition -prone to diseases
	6yrs-12yrs female				-Malnutrition -prone to diseases
	13yrs-17yrs male				-
	13yrs-17rs female				
	18yrs-35yrs male				
	18yrs-35 yrs female				
	36yrs-60 yrs male and female				
	elderly	✓			-low immune system -prone to diseases -
	Marginalized group,	✓			-low immune system -malnutrition -high dependency ratio -prone to diseases

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR NON-HUMAN ELEMENT

	RESOURCE/ASSETS	HAZARD 1(DROUGHT)	HAZARD (ENVIRONMENTAL	TOTAL	RANKING
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			DEGRADATION)		
natural	rivers	3	2	5	
	springs	3	1	4	
	land	3	3	6	
		9	6		
physical	roads	2	3	5	
	Pipe line	1	0	1	
	dams	3	3	6	
	bridges	1	3	4	
		7	9		
Economic /financial	markets	3	2	6	
	minerals	1	3	4	
	cooperatives	3	2	5	
	businesses	3	3	6	
		10	8		
social	schools	3	3	6	
	churches	3	2	5	
	dispensaries	3	1	4	
		9	5		

From the above table we found out that in the natural resources ,land is mostly affected by both hazards, while in the physical resources, dams are the one most affected by the hazards. Moreover market and business are the major resources affected by the hazards and schools which are the social resources are mostly affected by the two hazards.

Furthermore, drought which is one of the hazards has the highest impact on the natural resource, physical ,economic and social resources

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

GOAL	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	RESOURCES REQUIRED	RESPONSIBILITY
Improve the standard living of the people of mogotio through climate change action by 2028	Enhance quality of water supply (clean and safe) within the ward	-drilling of boreholes	-kipsogon centre -chebyiywo -bartulgel -oreyet -kiptoim -chepkerrte -legetetwe -koitebes -kaplengnoi -kiprota -lgonwo -kabekwai -kaporpon	-land -funds -skilled personnel -labour -equipments	-county govt -national govt -community -other partners
		Rehabilitation of existing boreholes	-lombogishu -ngoswo -legini -chemogoch -ngolochei -leabarsai -lokatutwo -noiwe -kures -aram	-funds -skilled personnel -labour -equipments	-county govt -national govt -community
		Construction of pan dams	-chemogoch(2) -kipsogon(2) -sagasagik -kiptoim -olbat -ndanai	-land -labour -skilled personnel -funds -equipments	-national govt -county govt -other partners

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ngubereti -legetetwe Rosoga(2) -mwalel -pumbu 		
		Desilting /expansion of existing pan dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kanaab -chebuiywo -kuryonde -kabirek -muiya -chepngerechi -limanira -kipsasakwe -logir -nguseru -vocational training college -peypegoi -olbat -kamonong -asenwe -kapsebestim -chekwertee -bartulgei -kapsoti -ndanai -ngomwe -ngendalel -chesungei -kapkoraram -ngemsicha -lengne -ndaramiande -ngendap tewetet -kikorwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -skilled personnel -funds -equipments -labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -national govt -county govt -other partners -community

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -timo -chebutuk -igonwo -komolwe -kapchetus -kisama -koitebes -aram -tabare 		
		Installation of water harvesting structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kipsogok -chemogoch -mogotio -noiwet -lombogishu -lolbuga -bartugul -kelelwa -kelelwa hill -lomanira -ngubereti -leketetwe -kures -metebai -lombola -rosoga -ebeneza -kiprota -koitebes -aram -chepkokon Secondary -koitebes -sakasagik -lombogishu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -labour -funds -skilled personel - water harvesting structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community -county govt -national govt

			-kipsogon		
		Provision of water treatment chemicals	-Lembus mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti	-funds -skilled personel -treatment chemicals	-national govt -county govt -community
		Water tracking to schools and health facilities	-kiprota -kenot ECD -bartugul -Chematul ECD - -	-Funds - water tracks -labour	-county govt -national govt -community
		Pipeline extension	-kelelwa hill pry -kipsogon ECD -lombogisgu pry -chemogoch pry -kenot ECD -sagasagik dispensary -sagasagik pri,sec -lombogishu sec -kiprota ECD -kures pri -chemamill ECD - -	-pipes -skilled personel -labour -funds	-county govt -national govt -community
		weirs	-molo river bridge -molok -chepirara -kipngesio -bikwan -olmugur -sichoiwo -isanda river -sagasagik	-funds -skilled personel - labour -equipments	-national govt -county govt -community

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kapngasio -lombola -olgoro -chamalengne -chabusieno -kiptirtir -ngemsicha 		
	<p>Enhance food security through food diversification and increase in production within mogotio ward</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -quality breeds e.g sahiwal bull,dorpers,galla goats,poultry,bee hives -drought resistant crops e.g cassava, sweet potatoes,yams,finger millet,cow peas,pumkin, greengrams -pasture production e.g area enclosure,paddock,pasture residing -irrigation i.e kitchen gardens,drips and furrow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lembus -mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved breeds -seeds -funds -skilled personel - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -county govt -national govt -community
		<p>Storage facilities Pasture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chemogoch -kipsogon -mogotio -legetetwe -ngubereti -kiptoim -sakasagik -olbach -ndanai -rosoga -koitebes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -funds -equipments -labour -skilled personel -land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -county govt -national govt -community
		<p>grains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lombala -LIC 		

		Increase area for agricultural use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chemogoch -kipsogon -mogotio -legetetwe -ngubereti -kiptoim -sakasagik -olbach -ndanai -rosoga -koitebes 	-land -funds	-county govt -community
		Vaccination against ECF, Blue tongue, anthrax, blackwater, foot and mouth, lumpy skin, Newcastle, ccp, ppr, rebis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chemogoch -kipsogon -mogotio -legetetwe -ngubereti -kiptoim -sakasagik -olbach -ndanai -rosoga -koitebes 	-vaccines -funds -veterinary officer -	-national govt -county govt -community
		Pasture harvesting equipments e.g hay baler, rake	one per sub location	-equipments -funds	-county govt -national govt
		Capacity building in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -animal husbandry -crop -record keeping -conservation agriculture -climate change response -pasture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lembus mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	Funds -extension officers i.e agricultural officer, veterinary office, environmental	

				officer	
		Enhance pasture/fodder land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lembus mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -land -funds -pasture seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -county govt -national govt -community
	Afforestation	<p>Growing of both indigenous trees e.g sogek,koloswe,yemtit,mwarub aini,sitewe,uswe,legne, Chemalegne,fig tree</p> <p>Exotic trees e.g bamboo,grivella,jacaranda,luki na,caliandra,moringa, Croton.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lembus -mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -land -tree seedlings -water -funds -labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kenya forest service -department of environment -national govt -community
	affruitation	Growing of fruit e.g mango ,avocado,macademia,orange,lemon,pawpaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lembus -mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -fruit seedlings -land -water -pesticides -funds -labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -department of agriculture -national govt -community
	Energy saving strategy	Use of modern technologies e.g biogas,solar,improved jikos,kokojikos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lembus -mogotio -lembus kiptoim -rosoga -ngubereti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -funds -equipments - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County govt community
	Mitigate soil erosion through climate change appropriate technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cover crops -buid of gabions,terraces -minimum tillage -check dams -tree planting/growing -mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -olduga -lombola-kiptirtir -chemalegne -olbat -hilltop-chemogoch -kigowee/koicha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -funds -equipments -tree seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County govt -national govt -community

		-river training	-chepkolaik -kapngasio -kapsimbu		
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Annex1; list of the participants

NAME	LOCATION	PHONE NO	Sign
KAREEM K. UGEMAD	KIPTAM	0724299877	
Thomas KONGA	KOITEBES	0722718504	
MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN	NGURURUETI	0708352526	
LABAN CHAMBERLAIN	CHEMBOGCH	0724216306	
CORNELINE KIPKO	ROSOGA	0724761266	
ALICE KIMETO	KIPSONGON	0723718855	
LABAN C. LABAN	NOGOTIA	0722364448	
EMMANUEL KOCHE	ROSOGA	0721946806	
Theresa KOCHE	CHEMBOGCH	0725571419	
MILLY CHUMBA	CHEMBOGCH	0703112105	
LABAN K. CHEPSEN	CHEMBOGCH	0721583014	
ANDREW RONCH	KOITEBES	0728082413	
CHEPTONAR EDWARD	KOITEBES	0703422375	
JENIFER KUCHE	ROSOGA	0712894673	
Rodney Kaimo	KIPTAM	0727779242	
Bernard Tegan	KIPTAM	0725696081	
KIPKORIR CHEMBOGCH	NOGOTIA KEMBEI	0722376328	
IRINE KOCHE	NGURURUETI	0716026188	

Annex2;ward climate change planning committee members

WCCPC

NAME	LOCATION	PHONE	ROLE
1 THOMAS KONGA	KOTEBES	0722713544	YOUTH ELDER
2 NEDDY CHEPTARIUS	LEMBUS MOGOTIO	0729266306	ABO
3 ALICE KIMETTO	LEMBUS MOGOTIO	0723718825	FEMALE ELDER
4 EMMAUEL KEEA	ROSOGA	0721946806	YOUTH
5 BERNARD WAGY	LEMBUS KIPTOM	0725096081	CBD
6 EMERINE JEROP	LEMBUS NEUBARET	0716026138	Marginal
7 KIPKORIR CHEMURIR	LEMBUS MOGOTIO	0722376328	PHD

Annex3; photos



Resource mapping