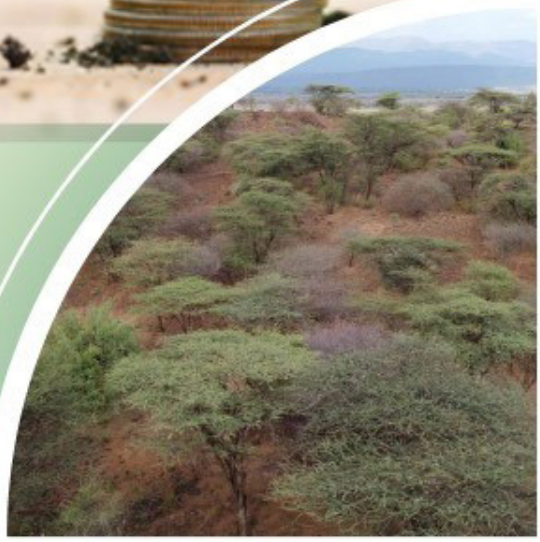
NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR BARINGO LANDSCAPE CONSERVANCIES



NbS

VCA VOICES FOR JUST CLIMATE ACTION

2024-2028

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FORWARD FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The environmental challenges we face today- from the escalating impacts of climate change to the alarming loss of biodiversity, demand an urgent and well-coordinated response. As a global community, we must align conservation efforts with sustainable development goals to secure a viable future for all. Nature-based solutions (NBS), grounded in the strength and resilience of ecosystems, offer a vital pathway forward. Research shows that NBS, along with land-sector initiatives, could contribute up to 30% of the climate mitigation required by 2050 to meet the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming. These solutions not only combat climate change but also restore ecosystems, boost biodiversity, and sustain livelihoods for our communities.

This strategy is the culmination of extensive consultations, research, and participation from a wide range of stakeholders. Two pivotal workshops held at Spa Lake Bogoria brought together county and national government departments, indigenous communities, local leaders, NGOs, research institutions, and the private sector. Through this inclusive process, we ensured the strategy reflects diverse perspectives and draws from the collective wisdom necessary to tackle Baringo County's unique environmental challenges.

At its core, the strategy emphasizes community-led conservation, the restoration of degraded landscapes, and the sustainable management of natural resources. Together, these pillars form the foundation for long-term environmental resilience and socio-economic prosperity.

The strategy is divided into five chapters. The first chapter outlines the current state of Baringo County's natural resources and ecosystems. The following sections provide evidence-based insights, outline four strategic goals, and present an implementation plan that will guide our actions over the next five years. This plan is designed to ensure that nature-based solutions become an integral part of our development policies, delivering tangible benefits for both our communities and the environment.

Through this strategy, we envision a future where people and nature thrive in harmony. By embedding sustainable practices into our local development, we aim to enhance the well-being of our people

Mr. Augustus Chepkurwo,
Chairman, Baringo County Conservancies Association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE CEO

With the urgent challenges of climate change and land degradation, the conservancy model in Kenya stands as a beacon of hope, offering a comprehensive solution that integrates community-driven conservation with sustainable land use. This model has received policy and legal recognition, making it an essential strategy for not only conserving habitats but also restoring biodiversity and promoting equitable sharing of natural resources. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013 and the Environmental Management Coordination Act of 1999 have laid the groundwork for the remarkable growth of community conservancies across Kenya, which are now at the forefront of reversing biodiversity loss- estimated at 85% over the last four decades.

In Baringo County, where most areas are classified as arid and semi-arid, the role of conservancies is even more critical. Our landscapes- stretching across Tiaty, Baringo South, North, Mogotio, and the highlands of Koibatek- are home to diverse and unique wildlife, including the Greater Kudu, Impala, leopards, zebras, and more. Yet, due to hunting, poaching, climate change, and habitat destruction, wildlife populations have dramatically declined. Climate change remains the most devastating crisis, disproportionately affecting developing nations like Kenya, where communities heavily rely on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Here in Baringo, our conservancies serve not just as wildlife sanctuaries but also as vital spaces for mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and inter-community tensions. As the Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA), we are proud to champion locally-led conservation efforts. Our mission is clear- to be the united voice for conservancies, advocating for enabling policies, building capacity, and providing a collaborative platform for equitable growth. We also commit to promoting Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to enhance ecosystem resilience, improve biodiversity, and deliver societal benefits.

Through the support of the County and National Governments, Indigenous communities, and key partners like KWCA, WWF, UNDP, and USAID, our NBS strategy is poised to bring transformative impact. We aim to foster rich ecotourism, promote Indigenous knowledge, and advance sustainable products like honey and aloe, which have garnered international recognition.

Together, we will continue this important work of building a future where nature thrives, communities prosper, and biodiversity flourishes. This will be achieved through Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), which are defined as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage natural or modified ecosystems. These actions effectively and adaptively address social, economic, cultural, and environmental challenges, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience, and biodiversity benefits (United Nations Environmental Assembly).

Susan Jepkemoi
CEO, Baringo County Conservancies Association

Abbreviations

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BCCA	Baringo County Conservancies Association
CCS&AP	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CGB	County Government of Baringo
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
GoK	Government of Kenya
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBS	Nature Based Solution
KAGRC	Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture Livestock Research Organization
KCIC	Kenya Climate Innovation Centre
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCR	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment and Management Authority
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PFM	Public Finance Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TRA	Tourism Regulatory Authority
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States of America for International Development
VSLG	Village Savings and Loans Groups
WFP	World Food Program
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUAs	Water Resource Users Associations
WRTI	Wildlife Research and Training Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Background to the Strategy

Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) are defined as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sus tainably use, and manage natural or modified ecosystems, which address social, eco nomic, cultural, and environmental challen ges effectively and adaptively, while simulta neously providing human well-being, ecosys tem services, resilience, and biodiversity be nefits (United Nations Environmental Assem bly).

This strategy was developed through a partici patory approach involving extensive stakehol der consultations, community participation, field assessments, and a review of best practi ces in nature-based solutions. Stakeholders were drawn from community-based organi sations, civic society organisations, and rele vant County and national government repre sentatives. To effectively implement NBS initiatives, a strategic framework is essential, providing a structured approach to guide inputs and maximize outcomes.

The main approaches to NBS implementa tion include:

- **Safeguarding natural ecosystems from native degradation and anthropogenic threats.**
- **Implementing adaptive management strategies to effectively manage ecosys tems while balancing human needs with ecological integrity, and**
- **Enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts through nature -based approaches such as natural flood management, green infrastructure, and coastal protection.**
- **Rehabilitating degraded ecosystems through ecological restoration techniques such as reforestation, habitat rehabilita tion, and wetland restoration.**
- **Promoting the sustainable utilization of natural resources and biological resour ces while ensuring the long-term viability of ecosystems and biodiversity.**

Baringo County is predominantly arid and semi-arid, encompassing most parts of Tiaty, Baringo South, Baringo North, and Mogotio sub-counties, with an exception of the highlands of Koibatek and partly Baringo Central. All these hosts unique and diverse wildlife which include the Greater Kudu and Impala antelopes, dikdik, waterbucks, Ostrich, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, monkeys, baboons, jackals, and key foundation species. However, wildlife populations have significantly declined over the recent past due to an interplay of factors such as hunting, poaching, habitat destruction, climate change, and land degradation. Climate change is the most devastating global crisis in recent times that has impacted all facets of life on earth, furthermore, its impact has hit hardest developing countries due to their heavy reliance on natural and biological resources to support community livelihoods, high illiteracy levels, and poverty coupled with their low capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Like in the rest of the country, the Baringo Landscape Conservancies are crucial for protecting biodiversity and supporting alternative livelihoods. They are especially useful in mitigating conflict between people and wildlife including people vs people conflicts as they serve as strategic buffer zones between the two. The Conservancy model in Kenya has earned policy and legal recognition as an international holistic solution to combat climate change, restoration of large-scale land degradation, fostering harmony among warring communities, and promoting equitable benefit sharing of natural resources. The recognition of conservation as a land use and as a strategy to conserve habitats and increase wildlife populations 'Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013' and 'Environmental Management Coordination Act 1999' has led to the growth of community conservancies in the country which are now playing a vital role in stemming biodiversity and wildlife losses estimated at 85% in the past 4 decades (1977-2016).

Conservancies operate on the belief that with adequate support, incentives, and policy institutional, frameworks, communities and landowners can collaborate with county and national governments to become effective stewards of natural and biodiversity conservation, benefiting from and protecting a natural healthy, and productive environment 'KWCA 2016'. given the dynamic environmental challenges, innovative strategies for sustainable pasture production, soil erosion control, and habitat restoration are essential. One promising approach is Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), which has gained significant traction for its holistic strategy to address environmental, social, cultural, and economic challenges. NBS involves sustainably managing and utilizing nature to tackle issues such as climate change, water and food security, human health, disaster risk management, and poverty. Our strategy commits to leveraging NBS to enhance ecosystem resilience, improve biodiversity, and provide multiple societal benefits.

As a landscape association, Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) spearheads biodiversity conservation through locally-led and managed community-based natural resource management. The primary goal of the institution is to be the collective voice for the conservancies in Baringo by:

- Advocating for enabling policies, mainly at the county level
- Building the local capacity of the conservancies, and
- Providing a platform for coordinated collaboration for equitable conservancies' growth.
- Providing a platform for Nature-based Solutions

The membership of BCCA has grown to the current 16 conservancies covering diverse landscapes. The highlands conservancies are Kiplombe, Kiborit, Kimg'ochoch, Morop-Tarambas and Kamgoin. The Lake System conservancies, comprising Lake Baringo and Kamnarok landscape are Ruko, Kaptuya, Kabarion, Ngenyin, and Sinibo. Lastly, there are the Lake Bogoria landscape conservancies which are Irong, Chuine, Kiborgoch, Koibos, Tuiyarus, and Mangar.

Our vision is to contribute towards thriving ecosystems that support wildlife and prosperous community livelihoods. However, there is still a lot to do as we march towards the Sustainable Development Goals fifteen (15) target of protecting 30 percent of earth's land and sea by 2030.

However, the most important factor in conservancy growth is their contribution to the socio-economic welfare of the communities. They provide an opportunity for better governance, security, land management, economic growth, food security, employment, and sustainable socio-cultural practices while enhancing people's livelihoods.

CHAPTER 2 - SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Current State of Natural Resources and Ecosystems

Baringo County is predominantly arid and semi-arid, encompassing most parts of Tiaty, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, and Mogotio sub-counties. The exception is the Koibatek sub-county, which lies in a highland zone. Covering an area of 11,015 km^2, the county had a population of 666,763 according to the 2019 national census, with 53.2% of the population below the poverty line compared to the national average of 45.2%.

The rainfall varies from 1,000mm to 1,500mm in the highlands to 600mm per annum

in the lowlands. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10°C to a maximum of 35°C in different parts of the County. The main land use activities within the county include pastoralism, intensive crops and livestock agriculture, wildlife conservation, forestry, and natural water bodies such as Lakes Baringo and Bogoria. The county is geographically and ecologically diverse. Physical features include mountains and cliffs, lakes, and rivers while habitats range from natural and plantation forests, to scrub vegetation. While exotic forests are present, indigenous forests are primarily found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho, Ol' Arabel, and Eldama Ravine.

All these host unique and diverse wildlife which include the Greater Kudu and allied antelopes, zebras, leopards, Baringo Giraffe (Rothschild giraffe), patas monkey, honey badger, Hippopotamus, crocodiles, Ant eaters, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, velvet monkeys, baboons, jackals and many more.

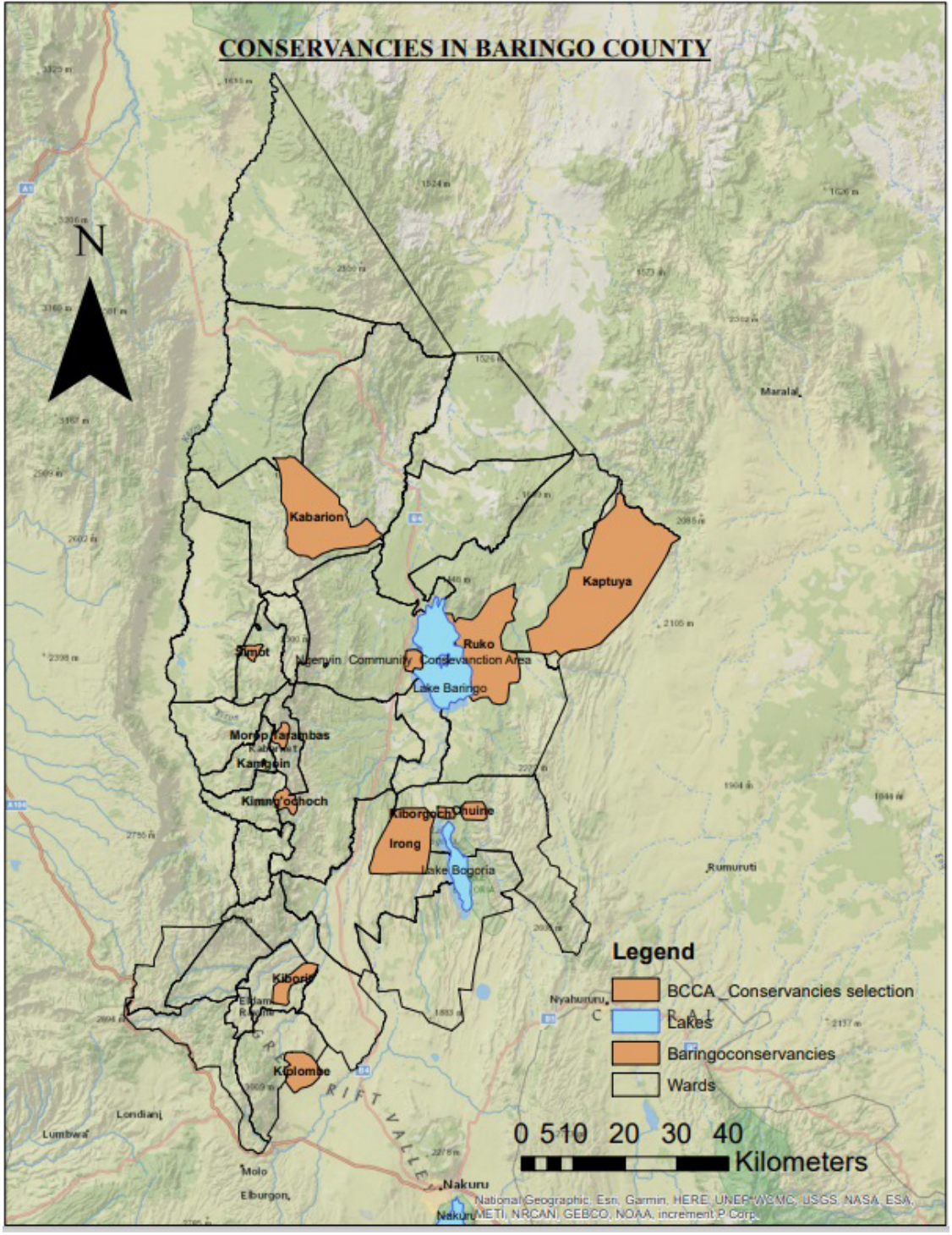
The County is also world renowned for rich birdlife, the flagship species being the lesser flamingo which aggregates in huge numbers in Lake Bogoria. This has earned the landscape the status of an Important Bird Area (IBA).

However, wildlife populations have significantly declined over the recent past due to an interplay of factors such as hunting, poaching, habitat destruction, climate change, and land degradation and fragmentation.

Climate change is the most devastating global crisis in recent times that has impacted all facets of life on Earth. Its impact has, however, hit hardest developing countries due to their heavy reliance on natural resources to support community livelihoods, high levels of poverty coupled with their low capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. The impacts of climate change have transformed life for rural communities and the natural ecosystems they depend on. Frequent and intense droughts and floods, declining crop yields, declining levels of freshwater resources, increase in invasive species, and natural resource-based conflicts amongst rural communities have impoverished communities and increased their vulnerability to climate change.

According to the current Baringo County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027), loss of biodiversity, drought, and floods rank as some of the leading environmental threats in the County. Drought is attributed to climate change as well as poor land-use practices, natural resource use conflict, poverty, poor communication infrastructure, and poorly implemented traditional coping mechanisms. It is on this basis that various climate change adaptation options must be considered, and drought risk management strategies adopted. In some seasons, heavy rainfalls lead to floods that lead to an overflow of river channels causing destruction and displacements.

Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria have recently experienced a phenomenal rise in water levels that was attributed to geological forces, land degradation, and siltation. This led to the destruction of livelihoods, death, and displacement of people and wildlife.



Map Showing Conservancies in Baringo County

Land degradation in Baringo County is marked by soil erosion and loss of vegetative cover, leading to siltation in rivers, lakes, and springs, landslides, and long-term loss of land productivity. This degradation affects wildlife habitats and community livelihoods. Contributing factors include overgrazing, overstocking of livestock, unregulated charcoal burning, deforestation, and unsustainable farming practices on steep slopes. Additional stressors include population growth (a 20% increase since the 2009 census) and changing climate trends. Rangeland's management plans and policy formulation and enactment are key to the restoration of degraded lands.

A significant environmental concern is the invasive shrubs such as Prosopis juliflora, Acacia reficien, and Opuntia spp. Water hyacinth and Perthenanium spp. It was introduced over 40 years ago to promote energy self-sufficiency and environmental stabilization. But it has now spread across most of the county, rendering many areas unproductive. There is an urgent need to devise an appropriate management strategy for Prosopis juliflora to reduce its spread and mitigate its adverse. Probable measures may include commercial charcoal production and wood products production from the species.

2.2 Key Challenges

The following environmental and socio--economic problems were identified in the strategy paper which form the basis of the goals and objectives:

Habitat Loss – due to expanding and uncontrolled cultivation as well as poor enforcement of conservation policies, conflicting land uses, and encroachment to conservation areas

Pollution of Rivers and Lakes – due to the expansion of agriculture and erosion in the catchments an increasing use of chemicals

Extreme Weather Events – due to the effects of climate change, causing displacement of people and destruction of livelihoods as a result of rising water levels and floods

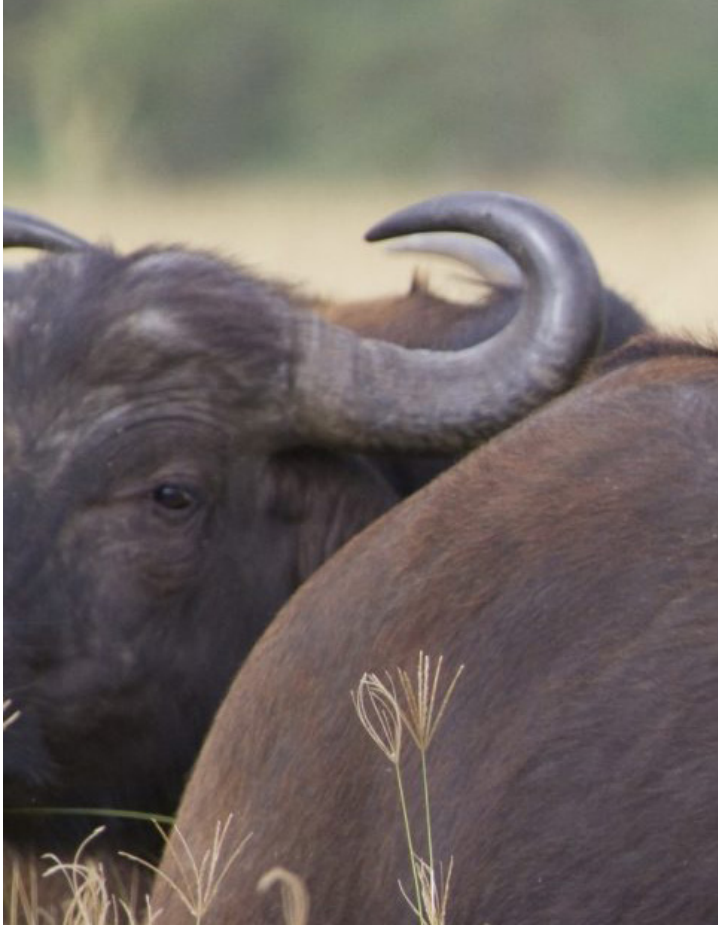
Limited Public Engagement – due to historical apathy and also a failure of leadership and administration to engage the public on governance and project implementation

Invasive Species – leads to land degradation and less pasture for livestock

Overstocking and Overgrazing – lead to habitat degradation and resource conflicts

Insecurity – due to limited resources such as pasture, marginalization, and illiteracy in some parts. Occurrences of insecurity disrupt livelihoods and contribute to negative publicity which inhibits investments and tourism

Poor Infrastructure - hinders economic activities especially marketing of agriculture products as well as tourism. Some of the priority infrastructure is roads, water, hospitals, and schools.



2.3 SWOT Analysis

Strengths

These refer to the internal advantages to be harnessed for better impact. The following strengths were identified during the development of this strategy:

- Support and cooperation from the County and National Government
- Acceptance of conservancies as a land use activity and a model of conservation by communities including Indigenous communities (Endorois and Ilchamus)
- Available Indigenous natural resource management tools such as Endorois biocultural protocols
- Good working relationship with County Government and Communities
- Good corporate alliance with respected partners interested in NBS support such as KWCA, WWF, UNDP, TNC, USAID, etc.
- Rich cultures and ecotourism
- NBS inclusive County Integrated Development Plans and County Spatial Plans
- Mapped and documented potential nature-based products and services with international recognition (geothermal, honey, Aloe, herbs)

Weaknesses

These are the internal areas within BCCA that require improvement to enable the institution to deliver a better impact. The following weaknesses were identified:

- Inadequate resources to support all the priority projects
- Poverty undermines conservation efforts
- Requires more partners and donors
- Inadequate capacity for fundraising
- Weak enforcement of relevant laws
- Limited innovation, supportive infrastructure, and level of awareness on upscaling NBS for long-lasting impact

Opportunities

These are the favourable external factors that, if well leveraged, can create a greater impact for NBS. The following were identified:

- Rich and unique biodiversity resources especially reptiles and birds
- Vast natural resources including sunlight and minerals
- Increasing global and local interest in sustainable practices
- Availability of innovative NBS technologies and practices
- Community Conservancies and their willingness to embrace alternative sources of livelihood
- Wetlands of international significance with special status such as Ramsar Site, IBA
- National reputation for high-quality products such as honey, fruits, and vegetables (melon, paw paws, onions, etc.), and mutton
- Beautiful sceneries and geographical features
- Indigenous, diverse culture
- Inclusive County Integrated Development Plans and County Spatial Plans development processed
- Prioritized green climate finance at the county, national, and international level
- Carbon credit and trading

Threats

These are external factors that can potentially derail operations or undermine impact. The following were identified:

- Climate change effects such as flooding and extreme droughts destabilize the people
- Insecurity in some areas disrupts community livelihoods and discourages investment
- Poor infrastructure hinders economic activities and investments
- Unpredictable government policy on important issues such as consumptive wildlife utilization and game farming
- Lack of strict enforcement of environmental laws cause encroachment on riparian habitats and pollution of water bodies
- Land fragmentation
- Weak land tenure

CHAPTER 3
METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

3.1 Development of the Strategy

This strategy was developed through a participatory approach involving extensive stakeholder consultations, field assessments, and review of best practices in nature-based solutions. The process included:

Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis - The key stakeholders and their representatives were identified and analyzed using the influence/interest grid

Stakeholder Consultations - involved the engagement of the stakeholders identified above which included county and national government departments, indigenous and local communities, partners, research institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. This was done to identify key pillars (sustainability, inclusivity, and adaptability) and understand ecological challenges and key interventions in addressing these challenges.

Stakeholder Workshops - Workshops were used to gather more inputs and build consensus on the strategic direction.

Literature Review - Examination of existing NBS frameworks, policies, and case studies. (Baseline Socio-Economic Survey: UNESCO -KNATCOM,)

3.2 Guiding Principles

Sustainability - Ensuring that NBS initiatives promote livelihoods, climate, and ecological balance.

Inclusivity - Engaging diverse stakeholders and respecting local indigenous technical knowledge and practices.

Scalability - Designing solutions that can be replicated and scaled up.

Adaptability - Incorporating flexibility to adapt to changing conditions and emerging challenges.

Table 1 – Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Stakeholder	Potential role
Government	
Baringo County Government	• Development of county climate change policies, laws, and related regulations • Supporting communities and the private sector in NBS initiatives • Enforcement of environment and related climate change policies and laws
Local administration (area chiefs and ward administrators)	• Sensitize local communities on climate change policies and other related regula-tions • Mobilize local communities for climate action and NBS initiatives
Government Agencies	
Kenya Wildlife Service	• Protection of wildlife and biodiversity • Work with communities to minimize human-wildlife conflict • Marketing wildlife attractions in the county to their national and international audience • Support communities to identify and undertake wildlife-related enterpris-es such as conservancies and game farming • Advise communities on climate-resilient livelihoods
Kenya Forest Service	• Protection and conservation of natural and plantation forests in the county • Support communities to identify and undertake forest-based enterprises such as farm forestry and eco-tourism • Advise communities on climate-resilient livelihoods • Sensitization and enforcement of forest-related laws
KEFRI	• Research on ideal agroforestry practices • Advice on suitable forest-related climate-resilient economic activities • Research on the best approaches to manage invasive Species e.g. prosopis juliflo-ra (locally known as Mathenge), opuntia, • Dissemination of forestry technologies • Promoting restoration of degraded landscapes and adaptation of green energy.
National Dtought Management Authority	• Coordination of all matters relating to drought risk management • Establishment of early warning systems to predict extreme weather changes such as extreme droughts and floods to minimize emergencies • Conduct capacity-building programmes for local communities to handle the effects of climate change
Water Resources Authoroty	• Regulate the management and use of water resources • Carry out water conservation programmes in all water catchment areas • Control pollution and improve water quality in all water bodies in the county • Set up a water monitoring system to collect vital data on water resources • Conduct regular dissemination of information and sensitize communities and governments on water trends concerning climate change
National Environment Management Authority	• Developing a framework for the commercial exploitation of natural re-sources • Supervise, coordinate, and enforce all environmental matters • Carbon credit regulator
National Land Commision	• Ensuring protection of land tenure rights • Monitor and oversight land use planning

Table 1 – Stakeholder Engagement Summary

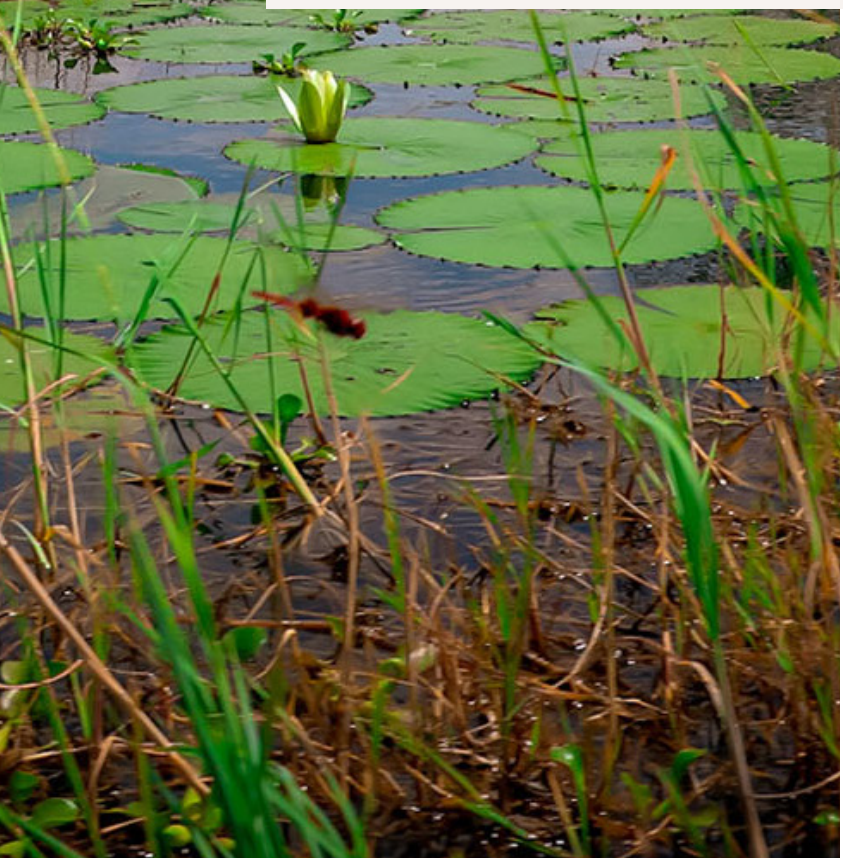
Stakeholder	Potential role
NGOs/Partners	
Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association	• Support the growth and management of conservancies in the county to ensure they become strong institutions • Community education on the importance of conservancies • Capacity building on land use planning and nature-based initiatives • Community mobilization and education on climate change and adaptive livelihoods
World Wide Fund for Nature - Kenya	• Support stakeholders (community/county government) develop climate change policies, laws, and other climate change instruments • Mobilization of technical, financial, and other resources required in the implementation of climate change actions in the project areas
Self-Help Africa	• Promote sustainable agricultural practices • Support rural communities in building climate-resilient activities • Capacity building for local farmers to undertake commercial production of livestock and agricultural crops • Support farmers access profitable markets for their produce
Farming Sytems Kenya	• Support measures to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability • Promote soil and water conservation practices • Support capacity-building farmers through training and access to farm inputs
Reconcile	• Facilitate conflict resolution related to natural resource use • Promote inclusive and participatory climate actions • Support policy development for sustainable resource management
World Food Programme	• Address food insecurity exacerbated by climate change • Support climate-resilient agricultural practices • Provide emergency food aid during climate-related crises
Northern Rangelands Trust	• Promote community-led conservation initiatives
Rhino Ark	• Supplement the conservation of Indigenous forests through sport
World Vision	• Support community development and resilience • Promote child and maternal health in the face of climate impacts • Facilitate access to clean water and sanitation
Beach Management Units	• Manage and protect freshwater resources • Promote sustainable fishing practices • Support community-based conservation effort
Research Institutions	
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) **KARLO, KEMRI, KEFRI**	• Conduct research on climate-resilient livestock practices • Provide data and recommendations for livestock management • Support capacity building for livestock farmers
Centre for agriculture and biosciences International (CABI)	• Provide research and knowledge on pest and disease management • Support sustainable agricultural practices • Facilitate capacity building and training for farmer

Table 1 – Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Stakeholder	Potential role
Development Partners	
European Union, USAID, UNDP GEF/ SGP, CIFOR-ICRAF, FAO, World Bank, CETRAD	• Financial and technical support • Capacity building and training • Information exchange
Private Sector	
Banks and Saccos	• Provide financial services to support climate resilience • Develop and offer climate-smart financial products • Develop and roll out affordable credit facilities to support nature-based enterprises and other climate adaptation projects
Safaricom Foundation	• Support projects geared towards environmental conservation and education
Media	• Highlight case studies and achievements in climate-resilient activities for public sensitization • Sensitize national and county governments on policies that promote cli-mate resilience • Publicize government policies and efforts in climate change mitigation
Flower Farms	• Work with relevant government departments to minimize pollution of the environment • Set up CSR programmes to support the local communities cope with climate change • Support the economic aspirations of the local people through favourable employment policies
Hoteliers	• Support the local economy by purchasing supplies from the local people • Supporting local people by employing local labour • Supporting county tourism by promoting excursions that support local people such as boat riding
Tour Companies	• Marketing the local attractions and destinations to local and international tourists • Promote sustainable tourism
Local Organizations	
Local Community leaders and religious leaders	• Mobilizing communities to support government policy on conservation and climate change • Take a lead in gender sensitization to ensure the integration of women and youth in conservation leadership and nature-based enterprises • Liaison between public, county, and national government • Mobilize the people to form local committees on collective matters such as grazing, security • Arbitrate land use conflicts and disputes • Sensitize the public on gender and social inclusion
Indigenous welfare groups: Endorois Welfare Council Kerio Valley community organization, Tugen Council of Elders, green action movement Minority groups: Ilchamus Council of el-ders, Lembus council of elders Nubians, Turkana and Ogiek	• Support conservation and climate-resilient programmes • Lobby for equitable access to the benefits of natural resources • Work with county government on developing guidelines for accessing and harvesting wildlife products from Lake Bogoria Reserve
Conservancies	• Identify and manage their natural resources • Develop investment prospectus • Seek and partner with potential development partners • Develop favourable policies to attract business partners • Ensure stable and strong leadership to increase their management viability and visibility • Support BCCA to serve as a common landscape secretariat to advance their interests

LAND

Sustainable land management is a priority for BCCA and its member conservancies in all phases of our work. The organization seeks to contribute to environmental conservation and sustainable land management in its operations by working to reduce soil erosion, improve water resource management, and promote energy-efficient technologies



CHAPTER 4
NBS STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 Goals and Strategies

This strategic framework is anchored on four main goals:

Goal 1 – Sustainable land management is enhanced

Goal 2 – Natural Resources are conserved sustainably

Goal 3 – The economic prosperity of the people is enhanced

Goal 4 – Local Institutions are well-managed and governance enhanced

Each goal will be realized through several strategies, which will be pursued through various activities.

Goal 1 – Sustainable Land Management is Enhanced

The Context

All life on earth depends on land, which is the primary factor of production. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 specifically addresses the protection, restoration, and management of terrestrial ecosystems as the foundation of economic development. However, the land tenure of most Baringo conservancies is currently held in trust by the County Government of Baringo, highlighting the need for a transition to community land as supported by the Community Land Act 2016.
Sustainable land management is a priority for BCCA and its member conservancies in all phases of our work. The organization seeks to contribute to environmental conservation and sustainable land management in its operations by working to reduce soil erosion, improve water resource management, and promote energy-efficient technologies.

These will be achieved through the following strategies:

Strategy 1 - Strengthen land tenure Systems

Key activities:

- Sensitize the public on land tenure systems
- Support for registration of at least 10 community land
- Develop guidelines for leasing community land

Strategy 2 - Enhance land governance and management

Key activities:

- Sensitize communities on gender and social equity in land ownership
- Support the development and implementation of grazing plans and form effective grazing committees
- Promote water conservation to curb water-related conflicts

Strategy 3 - Promote gender and social equity in land ownership and management

Key activities:

- Sensitize the communities on the integration of women and youth in leadership on land matters
- Carry out capacity building of local leaders on land matters
- Lobby for the right of women and youth to inherit the land

Strategy 4 - Undertake land conservation and restoration of degraded areas

Key activities:

- Support the development of land use plans for community land
- Carry out resource mapping and documentation
- Research on control and management of invasive species
- Support communities to develop grazing plans and form effective grazing committees
- Work with NEMA to develop local guidelines for the exploitation of natural resources such as sand, murram, and other minerals
- Identify degraded areas and develop restoration programmes

Goal 2 – Natural Resources are Managed Sustainably

The Context

Baringo County is endowed with a wealth of natural and biological resources. There are lakes, rivers, swamps, and savannah woodlands and grasslands, in the lowlands. There are also fertile soils that support agriculture and minerals such as diatomite, rubies, and limestone. A significant portion of these resources are in the community conservancies and their effective management is important. The indigenous forests serve as catchments for the wetlands, source of herbal medicines, habitat for wildlife and the landscape hosts two of the Ramsar sites in Kenya as well as an International Bird Area (IBA).
All these resources can be harnessed to advance the livelihoods of local communities and their significant conservation. Effective natural resource management is a central part of BCCA's mission which involves the protection, sustainable use, and rehabilitation of natural resources.

Conservation of natural resources will be addressed through 4 strategies:

Strategy 1 - Develop a strong conservation education programme

Key activities:

- Carry out routine civic education and sensitization campaigns on sustainable conservation, climate change effects, and the role of the communities
- Mobilize members of the public to carry out conservation activities

Strategy 2 - Promote ecosystem health through conservation and restoration

Key activities:

- Work with communities to undertake tree planting to enhance reforestation and carbon sequestration, as guided by Carbon Credit Regulations 2024.
- Identify important wildlife migratory corridors and promote their movement, and breeding to enhance biodiversity conservation.
- Re-introducing Indigenous resource management and governance systems to leverage knowledge and practices
- Enforcing conservation laws at National and County levels to ensure compliance and protection of natural resources
- Integrating local and international laws, policies, and regulations into the county legislative and administrative framework to provide legal backing for conservation efforts
- Undertake land restoration in ecologically degraded areas
- Control overgrazing through wholistic grazing plans
- Identify the invasive species and develop control or management measures

Strategy 3 - Develop a strong water conservation programme in the County

Key activities:

- Protect water towers from invasion and destruction
- Fence off sensitive and fragile habitats such as wetlands and springs
- Invest in water storage infrastructures such as dams and water pans to ensure availability during dry periods
- Establishment of river monitoring and weather systems to track and manage water resources effectively
- Pegging and conservation of riparian areas to maintain healthy waterways and support aquatic life

Strategy 4 - Support Conservancies to enhance their management and economic viability

Key activities:

- Support conservancies to enact strong and accountable leadership and governance structures
- Sensitize conservancy management on the importance of regular Annual General Meetings (AGMs) financial audits and elections
- Support conservancies to develop and implement management plans to guide their operations
- Make conservancies suitable areas for investments in carbon sequestration and tourism
- Conduct capacity building to enable conservancies to identify and exploit their economic opportunities
- Lobby national and county governments to support conservancies

Goal 3 – Economic Prosperity and Overall livelihoods are Enhanced

The Context

Baringo County has a poverty index of 52.2% against the national 45.2% according to KBS. This means half of the population is living below the poverty line which is compounded by inadequate access to infrastructure, climate change, and social services.

BCCA seeks to bridge this gap by exploring and facilitating the implementation of viable, sustainable livelihood options that range from tourism activities to benefit-sharing from Government managed reserves to more innovative revenue options from bio prospecting.

BCCA is dedicated to promoting resilient communities by integrating sustainable livelihood strategies, health initiatives, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs. This comprehensive approach ensures that communities are better equipped to withstand the impacts of climate change while improving overall well-being. By addressing food and nutrition security alongside these efforts, BCCA aims to create a holistic support system that promotes sustainability and resilience.

Sustainable livelihoods are at the heart of this objective, focusing on agricultural practices, livestock management, and economic opportunities that are environmentally friendly and economically viable. and promoting overall health. Additionally, improving food and nutrition security ensures that communities have reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

This goal will be realized through 4 strategies as follows:

Strategy 1 - Identify and initiate commercially viable Nature- Based Enterprises to generate income and create employment

Key activities:

- Conduct Total Economic Valuation (TEV) of natural resources to assess their economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- Conduct feasibility studies on viable nature-based enterprises and market the opportunities to potential investors.
- Support the local business community to invest in viable nature-based enterprises and support them with market access.
- Develop business proposals for conservancies and organized groups.
- Work with KWS and NEMA to license wildlife farming projects that are admissible in law.
- Lobby county government to support communities with affordable credit facilities.
- Promoting improved beekeeping practices, enhancing value addition and equity, and developing markets for honey and related products

Strategy 2 - Strengthen the food and nutrition security of the local people

Key activities:

- Introducing harsh climate-resilient crops.
- Explore sustainable school feeding programmes in marginalized areas.
- Sensitize the public on diversification of diet and healthy living.
- Support women to establish kitchen gardens to boost food security at the household level.
- Invest in cold food storage facilities by using solar in the markets to reduce post-harvest loss
- Innovation and transfer of knowledge to enhance climate-smart agriculture.
- Undertake food distribution during extreme drought to support victims of climate change effects.
- Invest in value addition of the animal products and crops

Strategy 3 - Support livestock production to become more commercially profitable

Key activities:

- Upgrade livestock breeds.
- Manage livestock health through vet extension services especially treatment of zoonotic diseases.
- Undertake value-addition investments in livestock products such as meat, milk, and hides.
- Explore branding of livestock products such as Koriema mutton.
- Support local communities seek external markets nationally and internationally
- Supplement natural pasture with commercial feeds.
- Supporting rangeland grazing plans

Strategy 4 - Make crop farming more commercially profitable to the farmers and community

Key activities:

- Promotion of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) techniques to restore degraded lands and improve soil fertility
- Invest in renewable energy storage facilities for perishable crops to curb post-harvest losses
- Support farmers' access to farm inputs such as seeds and fertilizers
- Invest in value addition for local fruits and vegetables to increase returns from farming
- Develop and upgrade infrastructures such as access roads to make it easy to transport produce to the markets
- Research and sensitize farmers on drought-resistant crops and modern farming techniques
- Support farmers to access external markets and lessen dependence on brokers
- Integrated Pest management

Strategy 5 - Promote high standards of sanitation and primary health of the communities

Key activities:

- Develop infrastructure for clean water in the settlements and public institutions
- Build and upgrade public sanitation facilities
- Upgrade and equip all dispensaries
- Carry out civic education to improve toilet use, such as through the adoption of Sato pans, and promoting maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to enhance health outcomes

Strategy 6 - Promote climate change and adaptation awareness

Key activities:

- Carry out public education on climate change and its effects
- Lay down an early warning system to predict extreme weather changes and advise the public
- Carry out reforestation and restoration of degraded areas
- Work with communities to establish tree nurseries to support the expansion of tree cover
- Support communities affected by drought emergencies such as floods and extreme drought
- Increase vegetation cover and grasslands/rangelands to minimize soil erosion.

Goal 4 – Communities and local organizations are well managed and become more responsive to NBS

The Context

The Context:
Baringo conservancies have existing governance structures composed of community members. Good governance is essential to ensure equitable sharing of resources which enhances community support for conservation. BCCA is committed to enhancing governance structures, knowledge management, and security measures to support locally-led NBS.

This goal will be realized through the following strategies:

Strategy 1 - Enhance the capacity of local institutions and facilities for better service delivery

Key activities:

- Identify gaps in service delivery
- Capacity assessment and enhancement of local institutions and government agencies
- Develop management plans showing priority interventions
- Advocate and support the development of policies relevant to NBS and enablers at national and county levels
- Influence national and county governments to fast-track urgent interventions

Strategy 2 - Foster transparency in the management of public institutions

Key activities:

- Sensitize the public to get involved in governance
- Strengthen public participation in budgeting and planning for Local organizations
- Lobby for representation of public representatives in the management of Local organizations
- Capacity builds the community members to play the oversight role in the management of local organizations
- Provide training on best practices of accountability and transparency to locals
- Strengthen local organizations feedback mechanisms

Strategy 3 - Promote inclusion in leadership and management of local organizations

Key activities:

- Sensitize the community on the importance of embracing women, youth, PWDs, and minorities in leadership
- Gender mainstreaming
- Support programmes that empower IPs, women, minorities, and youth to compete for leadership in different institutions
- Initiate training and mentorship/incubation programmes for women and youth to prepare them for leadership and management

Strategy 4 - Promote peace-building and community cohesion

Key activities:

- Work with county and national governments to identify security threats
- Sensitize communities to collaborate with security agencies in eradicating insecurity
- Develop infrastructures that ease mobility to enable security operations
- Improve radio and telephone networks to make it easy for the public to report security incidents
- Empower communities to carry out security intelligence and report to security agents
- Supporting community-led peace and cohesion meetings
- Establishment of common economic infrastructure like boreholes and sale yards
- Promotion of inter-community sports and cultural events to promote peace

Strategy 5 - Strengthen stakeholder collaboration and engagement platforms

Key activities:

- Jointly participate and support local and county-level events and activities promoting the sharing of information on NBS
- Advocate and capacity-build stakeholders and county officials in NBS strategies
- Participate in the inclusion of NBS and review of existing County integrated development plan and county spatial plan among others
- Jointly fundraise for NBS initiatives and programmes in the County

Table 2 – NBS Strategy Implementation Matrix

Strategic GOAL	Implementation Strategy	Strategic Interventions	Actors
Goal 1: Sustainable land management is enhanced	**Strategy 1.1**: Strengthen land tenure systems	• Sensitize the public on land tenure systems • Support for registration of at least 10 community land • Develop guidelines for leasing community land	CSOs, BCCA, WRA, KEFRI, CCY, Community, CLMC, NLC, CSO, BCG - lands, environment, agriculture & water departments
	Strategy 1.2: Enhance land governance and management	• Sensitize communities on gender and social equity in land ownership • Support the development and implementation of the grazing plan • promote water conservation to curb water-related conflicts	
	Strategy 1.3: **Undertake conservation and restoration of degraded area**	• Develop land use plans • Carry out resource mapping • Support implementation and monitoring of invasive species control • Research • Initiate restoration activities in degraded areas	

Goal 2: Natural resources are managed sustainably	**Strategy 2.1: Develop a strong conservation education programme**	• Carry out routine civic education and sensitization campaigns on sustainable conservation, climate change effects, and the role of the communities • Mobilize members of the public to carry out conservation activities	KEFRI, CCY, BCG, BCCA, WRA, GoK, Community, Meteorological Department
	Strategy 2.2: Promote ecosystem health through conservation and restoration	• Work with communities to undertake tree planting to enhance reforestation and carbon sequestration, as guided by Carbon Credit Regulations 2024. • Identify important wildlife migratory corridors and promote their movement, and breeding and enhance biodiversity conservation. • Re-introducing Indigenous resource management and governance systems to leverage knowledge and practices • Enforcing conservation laws at National and County levels to ensure compliance and protection of natural resources • Integrating local and international laws, policies, and regulations into the county legislative and administrative framework to provide legal backing for conservation efforts • Undertake land restoration in ecologically degraded areas • Control overgrazing through wholistic grazing plans	

		• Identify the invasive species and develop control or management measures	
	Strategy 2.3: Develop a strong water conservation programme	• Protect water towers from invasion and destruction • Fence off sensitive and fragile habitats such as wetlands and springs • Invest in water storage infrastructures such as dams and water pans to ensure availability during dry periods • Construction of water pans to harvest rainwater dams for water conservation and management (Delete) • Establishment of river monitoring and weather systems to track and manage water resources effectively • Pegging and conservation of riparian areas to maintain healthy waterways and support aquatic life	
	Strategy 2.4: Support Conservancies to strengthen their management and economic viability	• Support conservancies to enact strong and accountable leadership and governance structures • Sensitize conservancy management on the importance of regular Annual General Meetings (AGMs) financial audits and elections • Support conservancies to develop and implement management plans to guide their operations	

		• Make conservancies suitable areas for investments in carbon sequestration and tourism • Conduct capacity building to enable conservancies to identify and exploit their economic opportunities • Lobby national and county governments to support conservancies	
Goal 3: Economic prosperity and overall livelihoods are enhanced	**Strategy 3.1: Identify and initiate commercially viable nature-based enterprises to generate income and create employment**	• Conduct Total Economic Valuation (TEV) of natural resources to assess their economic, social, and environmental benefits. • Conduct feasibility studies on viable nature-based enterprises and market the opportunities to potential investors. • Support local business community to invest in viable nature-based enterprises and support them with market access. • Develop business proposals for conservancies and organized groups. • Work with KWS and NEMA to license wildlife farming projects that are admissible in law.	CCY, BCCA, KEFRI, BCG, GoK Community,

		• Lobby county government to support communities with affordable credit facilities. • Promoting improved beekeeping practices, enhancing value addition and equity, and developing markets for honey and related products	
	Strategy 3.2: Strengthen food and nutrition security	• Introducing harsh climate resilient crops. • Explore sustainable school feeding programme in marginalized areas. • Sensitize the public on diversification of diet and healthy living. • Support women to establish kitchen gardens to boost food security at the household level. • Invest in cold food storage facilities by using solar in the markets to reduce post-harvest loss • Innovation and transfer of knowledge to enhance climate-smart agriculture. • Undertake food distribution during extreme drought to support victims of climate change effects. • Invest in value addition of the animal products and crops	

	Strategy 3.3: **Support livestock production land use to become commercially more profitable**	• Upgrade livestock breeds. • Manage livestock health through vet extension services especially treatment of zoonotic diseases. • Undertake value-addition investments in livestock products such as meat, milk, and hides. • Explore branding of livestock products such as Koriema mutton. • Support local communities seek external markets nationally and internationally • Supplement natural pasture with commercial feeds. • supporting rangeland grazing plans	
	Strategy 3.4: **Make crop farming more commercially profitable to farmers and the community**	• Promotion of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) techniques to restore degraded lands and improve soil fertility • Invest in renewable energy storage facilities for perishable crops to curb post-harvest losses • Support farmers' access to farm inputs such as seeds and fertilizers • Invest in value addition for local fruits and vegetables to increase returns from farming	

		• Develop and upgrade infrastructures such as access roads to make it easy to transport produce to the markets • Research and sensitize farmers on drought-resistant crops and modern farming techniques • Support farmers to access external markets and lessen dependence on brokers • Integrated Pest management	
	Strategy 3.5: Promote high standards of sanitation and primary health of the communities	• Develop infrastructure for clean water in the settlements and public institutions • Build and upgrade public sanitation facilities • Upgrade and equip all dispensaries • Carry out civic education to improve toilet use, such as through the adoption of Sato pans, and promoting maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to enhance health outcomes	
	Strategy 3.6: Promote climate change adaptation and awareness	• Carry out public education on climate change and its effects • Lay down an early warning system to predict extreme weather changes and advise the public • Carry out reforestation and restoration of degraded areas • Work with communities to establish tree nurseries to support the expansion of tree cover	

		• Support communities affected by drought emergencies such as floods and extreme drought • Increase vegetation cover and grasslands/rangelands to minimize soil erosion.	
Goal 4: Communities and local organizations are well-managed and become more responsive to NBS	**Strategy 4.1: Enhance the capacity of local institutions and facilities for better service delivery**	• Identify gaps in service delivery • Capacity assessment and enhancement of local institutions and government agencies • Develop management plans showing priority interventions • Advocate and support the development of policies relevant to NBS and enablers at national and county levels • Influence national and county governments to fast-track urgent interventions	KEFRI, CCY, BCG, BCCA, WRA, GoK, Community, NGO,
	Strategy 4.2: Foster transparency in the management of local institutions	• Sensitize the public to get involved in governance • Strengthen public participation in budgeting and planning for Local organizations • Lobby for representation of public representatives in the management of Local organizations • Capacity builds the community members to play the oversight role in the management of local organizations	

		• Provide training on best practices of accountability and transparency to locals • Strengthen local organizations feedback mechanisms	
	Strategy 4.3: **Promote inclusion in leadership and management of local organizations**	• Sensitize the community on the importance of embracing women, youth, PWDs, and minorities in leadership • Gender mainstreaming • Support programmes that empower IPs, women, minorities, and youth to compete for leadership in different institutions • Initiate training and mentorship/incubation programmes for women and youth to prepare them for leadership and management	
	Strategy 4.4: **Promote peace-building and community cohesion**	• Work with county and national governments to identify security threats • Sensitize communities to collaborate with security agencies in eradicating insecurity • Develop infrastructures that ease mobility to enable security operations • Improve radio and telephone networks to make it easy for the public to report security incidences • Empower communities to carry out security intelligence and report to security agents • Supporting community-led peace and cohesion meetings	

		• Establishment of common economic infrastructure like boreholes and sale yards • Promotion of inter-community sports and cultural events to promote peace	
	Strategy 4.5: Strengthen stakeholder collaboration and engagement platforms	• Jointly participate and support local and county-level events and activities promoting the sharing of information on NBS • Advocate and capacity-build stakeholders and county officials in NBS strategies • Participate in the inclusion of NBS and review of existing County integrated development plan and county spatial plan among others • Jointly fundraise for NBS initiatives and programmes in the County	

CHAPTER 5

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

BCCA will track the implementation of this NBS strategy as per the monitoring and evaluation matrix outline in table 3

Table 3 – NBS strategy monitoring and evaluation matrix

Strategic Pillar	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Interventions	Strategic Actions	Performance Indicators	Timeframe
Sustainable Land Management	**Enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem resilience**	Management of invasive species	Removal and control of invasive species	Number of invasive species controlled	2024-2028
		Protecting and managing water resources (springs, catchment areas, rivers)	Protection and management	Area of water resources protected	2024-2028
		Production and natural regeneration	Encouraging natural regeneration and supporting production	Ha of land under natural regeneration	2024-2028
		Reclaiming and restoring land	Reclamation projects	Hectares of land reclaimed and restored	2024-2028
		Land use planning	Developing land use plans	Number of land use plans developed and implemented	2024-2028
		Implementing seed banking	Establishing and maintaining seed banks	Number of seed banks established	2024-2025
		Establishment of tree nurseries	Setting up tree nurseries	Number of tree nurseries established	2024-2026
		Resources mapping assessment and documentation	Conducting resource mapping assessments	Number of resource maps created and documented	2024-2025
		Rangeland and grazing plan management	Developing and implementing rangeland management plans	Number of rangeland management plans developed and implemented	2024-2026

		Pasture production	Increasing pasture production	Amount of pasture produced (in tons)	2024-2026
		Bio-cultural protocol and knowledge	Documenting and promoting bio-cultural knowledge	Number of bio-cultural protocols documented and promoted	2024-2028
		Rangeland resource sharing plan	Developing resource-sharing plans	Number of resource-sharing plans developed and implemented	2024-2027
Natural Resources Management	**Sustainable utilization of natural resources**	Total Economic Valuation (TEV) of natural resources to assess their economic, social, and environmental benefits	Conducting TEV assessments	Number of TEV assessments conducted	2024-2026
		Protection of water towers to secure critical water sources	Protecting key water towers	Area of water towers protected	2024-2028
		Tree planting initiatives to enhance reforestation and carbon sequestration	Conducting tree planting campaigns	Number of trees planted	2024-2025
		Fencing of key areas such as wetlands and springs to protect sensitive ecosystems	Installing fences around sensitive areas	Kilometers of fencing installed	2024-2027
		Implementation of water storage solutions to ensure availability during dry periods	Constructing water storage facilities	Number of water storage facilities constructed	2024-2028
		Construction of pan dams for water conservation and management	Building pan dams for water conservation	Number of dams constructed	2024-2027
		Establishment of river monitoring and weather systems to track and manage water resources effectively	Setting up monitoring and weather systems	number of monitoring and weather systems established	2024-2028
		Awareness creation campaigns to educate communities on sustainable practices	Conducting awareness campaigns	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	2024-2027
		Identification and securing of wildlife corridors to support biodiversity and animal movements	Identifying and securing wildlife corridors	Kilometers of wildlife corridors secured	2024-2028
		Provision of watering points for livestock and wildlife to reduce competition for resources	Installing watering points for livestock and wildlife	Number of watering points installed	2024-2028
		Conservation of riparian areas to maintain healthy waterways and support aquatic life	Conserving riparian zones	Area of riparian zones conserved	2024-2028

		Promotion of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) techniques to restore degraded lands and improve soil fertility	Implementing FMNR techniques	Number of hectares restored using FMNR techniques	2024-2028
Livelihoods, Integrated Health, WASH, Food and Nutrition Security	**Improved community resilience and health outcomes**	Establishing tree nurseries and promoting beneficial tree species to enhance reforestation and provide resources for communities	Setting up tree nurseries and promoting beneficial tree species	Number of tree nurseries established	2024-2026
	Increased access to clean water and improved sanitation	Enhance access to clean water and sanitation	Implementing rotational grazing management, upgrading livestock breeds, establishing Indigenous pastures, managing livestock health, and improving livestock marketing	Number of rotational grazing plans implemented, Number of livestock upgraded, Area of Indigenous pastures established	2024-2028
	Enhanced food security and agricultural productivity	Improve local food production systems	Ensuring access to planting materials, adding value to agricultural products, and developing markets	Number of planting materials distributed, Number of value-added products developed, Number of markets developed	2024-2028
	Improved health and nutrition	Strengthen community health systems	Promoting improved beekeeping practices, enhancing value addition and equity, and developing markets for honey and related products	The number of beekeeping practices improved, Number of value-added honey products developed, Number of markets developed	2024-2028

		Improving toilet use, such as through the adoption of Sato pans, and promoting maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) to enhance health outcomes	Promoting toilet use and maternal, infant, and young child nutrition	Number of Sato pans adopted Number of MIYCN programs implemented	2024-2027
Governance and Management, Security	**Enhanced governance and knowledge of climate solutions**	Public engagement and civic education to raise awareness and promote community involvement in climate action and governance	Conducting public engagement and civic education sessions	Number of public engagement and civic education sessions conducted	2024-2028
		Re-introducing traditional natural resource management and governance systems to leverage indigenous knowledge and practices	Implementing traditional natural resource management and governance systems	No traditional management systems re-introduced	2024-2028
		Enforcing conservation laws at all levels to ensure compliance and protect natural resources	Strengthening enforcement mechanisms for conservation laws	No of enforcement actions taken	2024-2028
		Integrating local laws and regulations into the county legislative framework to provide legal backing for conservation efforts	Developing and integrating local laws and regulations into the county framework	No local laws integrated into the county legislative framework	2024-2028
		Providing and strengthening the use of radio communication and surveillance systems to enhance security and monitoring of conservation areas	Setting up and strengthening radio communication and surveillance systems	A number of radio communication and surveillance systems established	2024-2028
		Establishing a research documentation and repository center for effective knowledge management and dissemination of information on climate solutions	Creating a research documentation and repository center	Repository Centre established and number of publications	2024-2028

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