WORLD BANK GROUP

KERICHO COUNTY

Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) Report

2023

FOREWORD

The economy of Kericho is largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture, rendering the County susceptible to risks from climate variability and extreme weather events. Increasing inter-seasonal variability and declining rainfall in the rainy season have negatively impacted agricultural productivity including the County's vital cash crops of tea and coffee. Projections show that recurrent prolonged dry spells and heavy rains are likely to be exacerbated by increasing temperatures and unpredictable rainfall events in the future.

In recent years, Kericho has experienced severe crop and livestock losses, reduced access to ground and surface water, displacement from landslides and general weather disruption. Delayed onset of seasonal rains and high incidence of torrential rains has also been experienced which cause massive soil erosion and destruction of crops. On the other hand, farmers have been experiencing longer dry spells which has in some instances led to crop failure and economic loss.

The County Government of Kericho, the National Treasury and the World Bank supported 'Financing Locally Led Climate Action' (FLLoCA) Program commissioned a Technical Working Group (TWG)and County climate change unit (CCCU) to conduct the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA). The PCRA report provides an overview of the county climate risks of the policy context and explores future climate scenarios in Kericho County. The report also highlights community and sector level vulnerabilities and examines possible impacts of climate change at household level.

My administration seeks to fulfil its pledge as an 'equalizer,' removing road blocks and creating new opportunities for the most marginalized; the elderly, youth, women and persons living with disability.

While the of Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resource through CCCU shall lead the initiatives, I urge all actors, elected leaders, county sectors, private entities and public benefit organizations in supporting Kericho residents in coming with climate actions that improve resilience of both our livelihoods and investments through collaborations and joint efforts.

H.E DR. ERICK K. MUTAI (PHD)
GOVERNOR, KERICHO COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The County Government of Kericho wishes to acknowledge the enormous support, vision and guidance by H.E the Governor, Dr. Erick K. Mutai (PhD) in the preparation of Kericho's first Participatory Climate Risk Assessment Report. This Report gives Kericho County a baseline of livelihood risks brought about by climate change, sets the stage for preparing our plans for adaptation and assisting our community to build climate resilience.

We acknowledge the staff of the Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources for their tireless effort in engaging stakeholders from the ward up to the County Assembly in passing the initial legislation and establishing the institutional framework for consultations.

We thank the Kericho County Climate Change Unit (CCCU)staff for being part of the facilitation of the ward-level PCRA data collection, bringing local insight and experience to the process.

We are also grateful to the Technical Working Group (TWG), ward and subcounty administrators as they facilitated ward and countywide consultation workshops and drafted the PCRA final report. We acknowledge other experts such as the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) among others who provided a pool of experts to analyze data. Also, both state and non-state for creating time to review and align the hazards, priority plans with their technical thinking and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for 2023-2027.

We sincerely thank the local communities through the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) in all thirty wards of Kericho County and all the key stakeholders who volunteered their time to apply the PCRA tools that generated key content for this report.

HON. ROSEMARY ROP
CECM, WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCCAP	County Climate Change Action Plan
CCCF	County Climate Change Funds
CCCPC	County Climate Change Planning Committee
CCCU	County Climate Change Unit
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CMIP5	Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project Phase 5
COP	Conference of Parties on Climate Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FLLoCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Actions
GoK	Government of Kenya
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
MAM	March, April, May rainy season
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OND	October, November, December rainy season
PBO	Public Benefit Organization
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk Assessment
PWDs	People With Disabilities
RCP	Representative Carbon Pathway
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nation
WCCPCs	Ward Climate Change Planning Committees

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Adaptation - Changes made in response to the likely threats and opportunities arising from climate variability and climate change.

Asset(s)- A resource that has potential or actual value to an organisation.

Climate - Average weather based on the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities, such as temperature, precipitation and wind, over an extended period of time.

Climate change - Statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer).

Drought - Refers to a prolonged absence of rainfall for an extended period of time resulting to water shortage.

Exposure - The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected (IPCC AR5).

Hazard - Potential occurrence of climate related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss (IPCC 2021).

Impact - The effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts and sea level rise are a subset of impacts called physical impacts.

Infrastructure - Assets and systems of assets that support our society.
NOTE: This includes buildings, open space systems, public domain areas and associated landscape infrastructure, and transport, water, power and communications assets.

Mitigation - Reducing causes of climate change.

Resilience - Adaptive capacity of an organisation, a community or an individualto a complex and changing environment.

Risk - The potential for loss, damage or destruction of an asset as a result of a threat exploiting a vulnerability. Lying at the intersection of assets, threats (actual, conceptual, or inherent) and vulnerabilities.

Risk analysis - Process to comprehend the nature of risk and to determine the level of risk.

Risk assessment - A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend (UN, 2004).

Vulnerability - Degree to which a system is susceptible to or unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change including climate variability and extremes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kericho's economy is highly dependent on the natural resource base, and thus is highly vulnerable to climate variability and change(s). Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, resulting in increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as prolonged dry spell and unpredictable rainfall patterns, threaten the sustainability of the county's development. In order to safeguard sustainable development, Kericho County has developed the Kericho County Climate Change Policy, 2020 and the Kericho County Climate Change Act, 2021 to provide a clear and concise articulation of overall response priorities to climate variability and change. To operationalize the policy and act, the county has developed this Climate Risk and vulnerability Assessment Report that profiles vulnerability of the county in terms of climate change.

The Kericho Climate Change Policy, 2020 also provides strategic actions that support institutionalised climate actions. Improved climate governance by putting in place the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) in each of the 30 wards in the County, a County Climate Change Planning Committee (CCCPC) and the County Climate Change Steering Committee provided ease and a suitable institutional arrangement for the PCRA process roll out.

Participatory climate change approach involved engaging local communities, stakeholders and decision-makers in the process of understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change. These approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge and expertise in developing effective climate change responses and aim to empower communities to take action on climate change. County Government of Kericho formed Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) and trained them in February, 2023. These committees were drawn from the community level through a rigorous process where the community members elected themselves. The criteria used during the composition of these committees factored in the eldery, gender, youth and people living with disabilities. WCCPCs was established under section 14 of Kericho County Climate Change Act, 2021.

Kericho County PCRA exercise was conducted through three stages namely; the Inception and Sensitization stage, the Capacity building and data collection stage and the County validation and Sector Climate Risk Assessment.

The Participatory Risk Assessment process for Kericho County started with an inception meeting that involved the County Climate Change Unit (CCCU) domiciled at the Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources. To ensure the process was successful, the consulting team engaged with the TWG on an array of assignments that included; capacity building on the PCRA process, PCRA tools, and more importantly a session on the identification of key stakeholders for the process, when and how to engage.

The overall objective of the assessment is to map out vulnerability of the county to climate change and develop adaptive strategies towards adaptation and resilience. The project has two expected high-level outcomes to provide a detailed Kericho County Climate Change vulnerability report and develop proposed intervention measures to combat climate change.

The most common climatic hazards in Kericho county were identified by the communities. The potential risks from these hazards were also identified. The common hazards includes;the prolonged dry spell, heavy rains, pest and diseases, unpredictable rains, high tempertures, hailstorms, lightning and thunderstorms, soil erosion, fires and strong winds.

Future climate change projection senarios indicate that Kericho County is expected to experience a warmer future and reduced seasonal rainfall. These changes are expected to create extensive impacts on most of the dependable economic and livelihood sectors in the County. Such a scenario compounds the already water stresses experienced in a significant number of wards during the months of January to Mid-March usually before the onset of the long rain season of March-April-May (MAM). Projected drastic temperature increases will have significant impacts on numerous sectors including; agriculture, water and energy. Increasing temperatures, already by the mid-century and more so by the end of the century, would contribute to elevated evaporation of soil-moisture and also from surface water resources. These increase in temperature extremes are likely to impact directly on human health, crop yield, livestock, the household demand for energy, as well as migration. Their distribution and adverse impacts isdependent on the locality and the sector. The assignment also found that water, agriculture, environment and natural resources, roads and infrastructure to be the most sensitive and most impacted sectors. The exercise further revealed that women in most parts are experiencing adverse effects from climatic hazards and are hard-hit during the times of drought and dry spells due to water scarcity for domestic use and sanitation. Likewise, the women, children and the elderly were found to bare the greatest brunt of landslides whenever they occur.

Regionally major town centres namely; Litein, Kapkatet, Chepseon and Londiani were found to experience sporadic water shortages during the dry months of December-February. The same was also reported for specific estates within Kericho Town.

Beyond the boundary of town centres, different livelihood bear the brunt of drought and failed seasons due to Unpredictable rain patterns. Water scarcity due to drying shallow well, natural springs, community water pans and ponds explained the risks various localities undergo. Soin, Soliat and Kaplelartet wards led in those that had numerous crop failures due to failed season or unpredictable rains. On landslides, Kamasian, Kunyak and Kipkelion wards reported areas that in the rest past have experienced frequent landslides with damages and fatalities reported.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Context of the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA)

1.1. Background

Kericho County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It is located in the South Rift of the Great Rift Valley, about 256 km from Nairobi, the capital city ofKenya. The County lies between longitude 35º02' and 35º40' East and between the equator and latitude 0º23' South with an altitude of about 2002m above sea level. The County borders UasinGishu County to the North West, Baringo County to the North, Nandi County to the North-West, Nakuru County to the East and Bomet County to the South. It borders Nyamira and Homa Bay Counties to the SouthWest and Kisumu County to the West . The County occupies a total area of 2,479sq.kms and is divided into 6 sub-counties, 30 wards, 85 locations and 209 sub-locations.The 6 sub-counties and 30 wards areas indicated in table 1.

Subcounty	Wards
Ainamoi	• Ainamoi • Kapsoit • Kapkugerwet • Kipchebor • Kipchimchim • Kapsaos
Belgut	• Waldai • Kabianga • Cheptororiet/Seretut • Chaik • Kapsuser
Bureti	• Kisiara • Tebesonik • Cheboin • Chemosot • Litein • Cheplanget • Kapkatet
Soin/Sigowet	• Sigowet • Kaplelartet • Soliat • Soin
Kipkelion East	• Londiani • Kedowa/Kimugul • Chepseon

	• Tendeno/Sorget
Kipkelion West	• Kunyak • Kamasian • Kipkelion • Chilchila

TABLE 1: SUBCOUNTIES AND RESPECTIVE WARDS IN KERICHO COUNTY

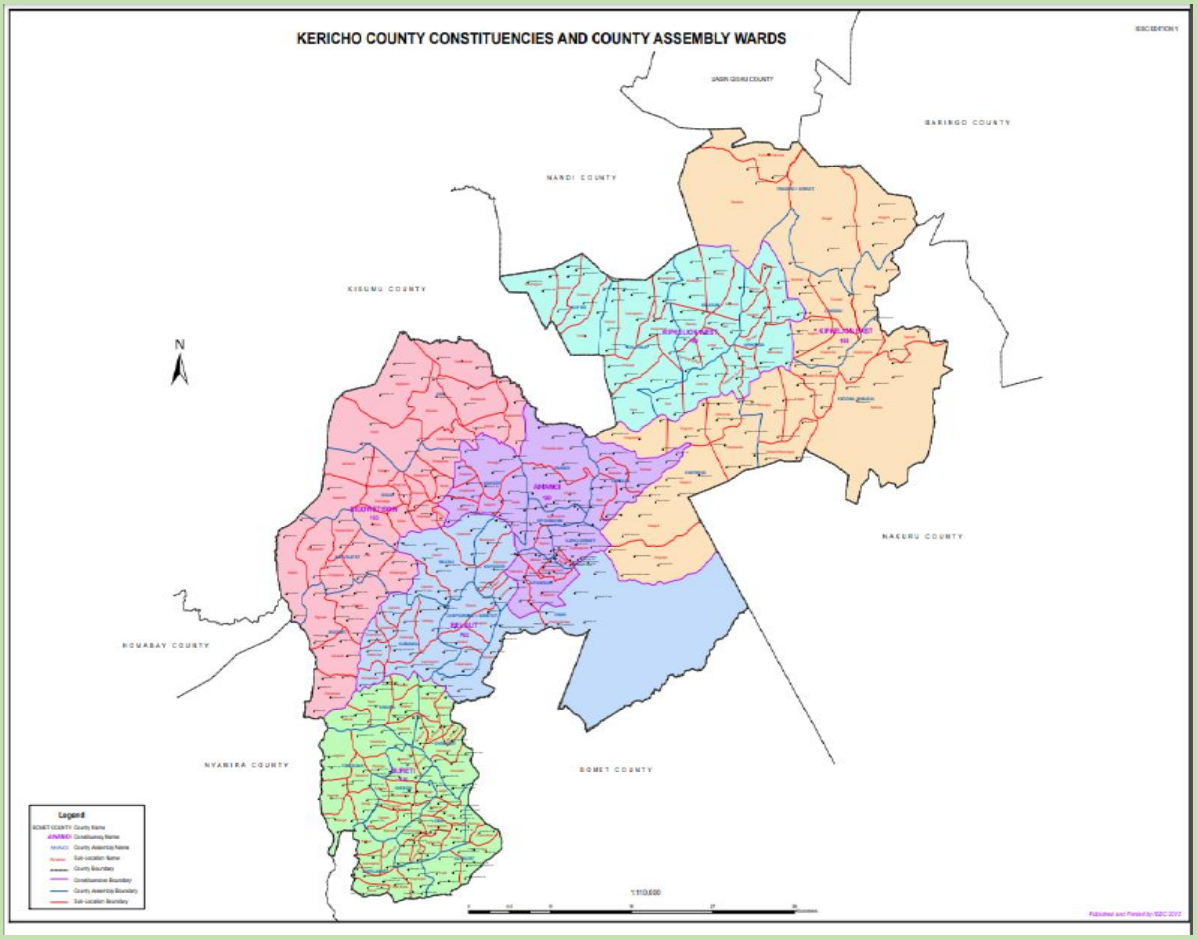


FIGURE 1: KERICHO COUNTY MAP

Agriculture (mainly focusing on crops and livestock)is the mainstay of the economy in Kericho County.The main crops include; tea, coffee, sugarcane, avocado, bananas, maize, beans, pasture, finger millet and sorghum. Livestock includes; dairy, poultry,pigs and fish.

Kericho County as is other counties in the highlands west of rift valley is consideredone of the high-potential counties in Kenya in terms of agricultural production andother livelihood activities in Kenya. Due to the impacts of climate change, the aspirations of the County Government to spur economic growth has faced hurdles due to a host of challenges. Some of the challenges in the recent past have been the covid-19 pandemic, global economic recession and the Ukraine war, but climate change impacts have been the consistent and the most frequent disruption for the County's development agenda and aspirations. Though

it has been noticeable in terms of reduced agricultural yield, crop failures,and other disruptive hazards likehailstorms,the Kericho County Participatory Climate Risk Assessment (PCRA) Report, 2023 has brought to fore some of the most disruptive climate risks to the County's development effort as well as hazards that cause loss and damages to important livelihoods.

The PCRA showed that the resilience of the community and investments to climate change are dependent on both strategic actions the County may take to avert the negative impacts of Climate change as well as local-level development actions that makes the community more resilient to the negativeimpactsofclimatechange.

1.2. Policy Context

1.2.1. The National (Kenya) Climate Change Policy and Legal Framework

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

1.2.1.1. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), 2010

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

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

1.2.1.2. The National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2016

The National Climate Change Framework Policy was ratified by the National Assembly in 2016. The main objective of the policy is to enable a coordinated, coherent and effective response to the local, national and global challenges and opportunities

presented by climate change. The policy aims to enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience to climate variability and change while promoting a low carbon development pathway. The policy identifies the adaptive capacity of individuals and communities as being key to improving their socio-economic situations. Thus, to effectively establish the adaptive capacities of individuals and communities, the policy recognises the need for vulnerability assessment. As a policy statement on enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity, the Government commits to ensure integration of climate change risk and vulnerability assessment in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments. The policy further compels the Government to promote public and stakeholder consultation and participation, including vulnerable groups, to enhance adaptive capacity and climate resilience.

1.2.1.3. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2013-2017

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

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 was developed pursuant to the provisions of the Climate Change Act, 2016. The NCCAP 2018-2022 builds on the NCCAP2013-2017. It contains detailed actions that the country intended to take to tackle climate change from 2018 to 2023. The plan set out to support Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development in a manner that prioritizes adaptation and recognises the essence of enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable groups including; children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and marginalized and minority communities. The plan specifically seeks to: align climate change actions in the country with the Government's development agenda, including the Big Four Agenda; encourage participation of the private sector,civil society and vulnerable groups within the society including children, women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, youth and members of minority or marginalized communities;provide the framework to deliver. Kenya's NDC for the 2018-2022 period and provide a framework for mainstreaming climate change in all sectoral functions at the National and County levels.

1.2.1.4. The National Climate Change Act, 2016

The Climate Change Act came into force in 2016. The main objective of the Act is to governthe development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya.The Act is to be applied to all sectors of the economy by both the national and county governments. Specifically the Act is to be applied to ensure among othe robjectives; mainstreaming of climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation, building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change, formulation of programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change and mainstreaming and reinforcing climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities.

1.2.2. Kericho County Climate Change Policy and Legal Framework

The county framework here refers to the climate change policy and legal framework in Kericho County. This framework included the Kericho County Climate Change Policy, 2020 and the Kericho County Climate Change Act, 2021. The policy provides for sector specific adaptation and mitigation policy interventions for key sectors that then firm-up need to assess sector-wide climate risks. It also provides strategic actions that support institutionalised climate actions, improved climate governance through establishment of Ward Climate Change Committees (WCCPCs) in each of the 30 wards, the County Climate Change Planning Committee (CCCPC) and the County Climate Change Steering Committee (CCCSC) that provided ease and a suitable institutional arrangement for the PCRA process roll out.

1.3. Purpose of the PCRA Report

The PCRA report is one of the deliverables of PCRA and CCAP commissioned by the County Government of Kericho as part of its core responsibility towards delivering climate resilience services and development to the resident of the County and ensuring that negative impacts of climate extremes due to changes in climate on key sectors doesn't slow its programs and projects. It is also aimed to ensure that people and livelihood suffer minimum or zero losses and damages due to fluctuating climate shocks. As one of the documents that would inform government programs in CIDP and also help formulate County Climate Actions, the County considered the exercise a key deliverable informing other policy strategies already enacted to drive the sustainable development agenda in the County.

The PCRA exercise aims to determine the nature and extent of the current and future climate change risks, by analyzing potential hazards and assessing the vulnerabilities that could pose potential threats or harm to Kericho County's population, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend on.

The overall objective of the assessment is to map out vulnerability of the county to climate change and develop adaptive strategies towards adaptation and resilience. The project has two expected high-level outcomes:

i. To provide a detailed Kericho County Climate Change vulnerability report; and
ii. Develop proposed intervention measures to combat climate change.

1.4. Key steps in the county's PCRA process

Participatory climate change approach involved engaging local communities, stakeholders and decision-makers in the process of understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change.These approaches recognize the importance of local knowledge and expertise in developing effective climate change responses and aim to empower communities to take action on climate change.

County Government of Kericho formed Ward Climate Change Planning Committee (WCCPC) in February, 2023. These committees were drawn from the community level through a rigorous process where the community members selected and nominated themselves. The criteria used during the composition of these committees factored in the gender, youth and people living with disabilities. These are the groups who were involved during PCRA process. WCCPCs were established under section 14 of Kericho County Climate Change Act, 2021.

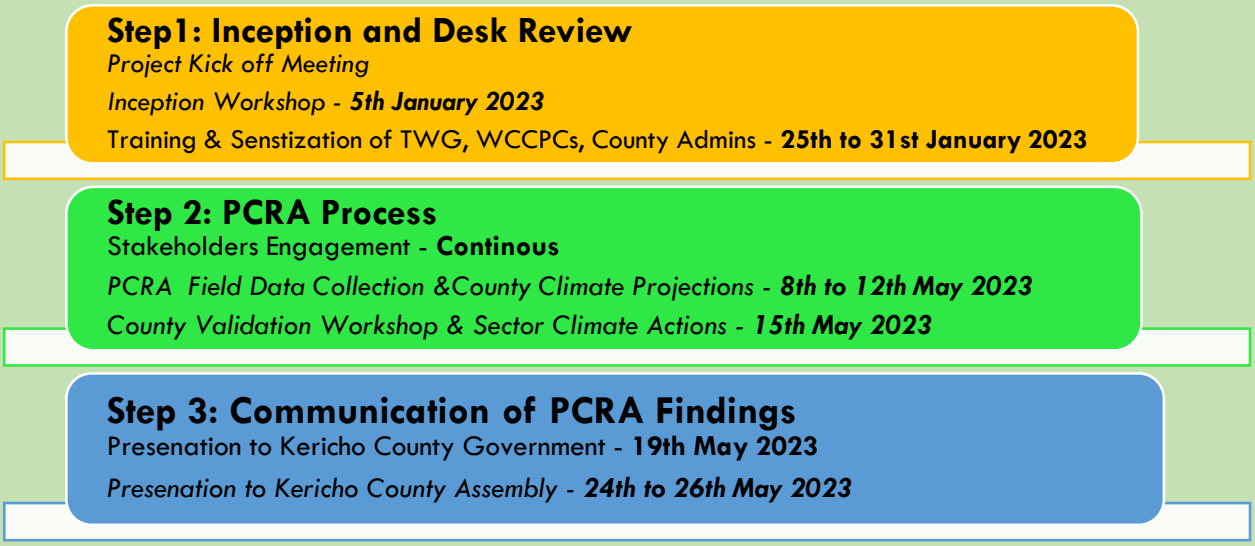


FIGURE 2: KERICHO COUNTY PCRA PROCESS KEY TIMELINES

1.4.1 Training of the Technical Working Group (TWG)

The process began by formation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) which would be the lead team for Countywide PCRA and CCAP and ultimately carry out stakeholders' analysis for the 30 wards. The TWG was inducted on PCRA and CCAP process on 26th to 27th January, 2023 in Kisumu. The purpose of the training was to

build the capacity of participants in conducting PCRA to enhance climatechange adaptation and resilience building in Kericho County. They were then engaged in the identification and analysis of stakeholders both at ward and County Level.

FIGURE 3: TWG TRAINING IN KISUMU

To ensure the process was inclusive the first step involved was desktop review of relevant documentation in policy and County data that included household data from KNBS, economic planning data from County statistics, County agricultural and climate data and relevant national climate change policy guidelines. The study aided in clustering of wards during the data collection exercise, helped in identifying policy and data gaps within the County and provided characterization of key stakeholders to be engaged in the process.

The second development and scoping step involved mapping of stakeholders at the ward level who make significant contributions to the livelihood and investment at the local level. This was followed by an analysis of stakeholder roles to evaluate their relative centrality and how the communities engage them. Stakeholders identification was based on the level of importance and influence in the PCRA process and the role they play in mitigating the effects of climate change in the County.

For ease and uniformity and cross learning process in data collection the wards were clustered based on similarity of climate, livelihood activities, investments, shareable community assets – in summary; agroecological and agroeconomic zones as shown in the table below:

S/No	Clusters
1.	Tendeno/Sorget, Londiani and Kedowa/Kimugul
2.	Chepseon, Kipkelion and Kamasian
3.	Chilchilla and Kunyak
4.	Kapsaos, Kapkugerwet, Kipchebor and Chaik
5.	Ainamoi, Kipchimchim, Kapsoit and Kapsuser
6.	Soin and Soliat
7.	Waldai, Sigowet and Kaplelartet
8.	Kabianga and Seretut/Cheptororiet
9.	Kisiara, Chemosot and Tebesonik
10.	Cheboin, Litein, Kapkatet and Cheplanget

TABLE 2: KERICHO COUNTY WARD CLUSTERS

1.4.2. Hazard Identification and Prioritization Matrix

The hazard pairwise ranking matrix was used to stimulate the participatory information generation process and also to understand the community's perceptions of various types of hazards they encounter. The matrix provides the current perception of the community on the severity and the frequency of different disasters.

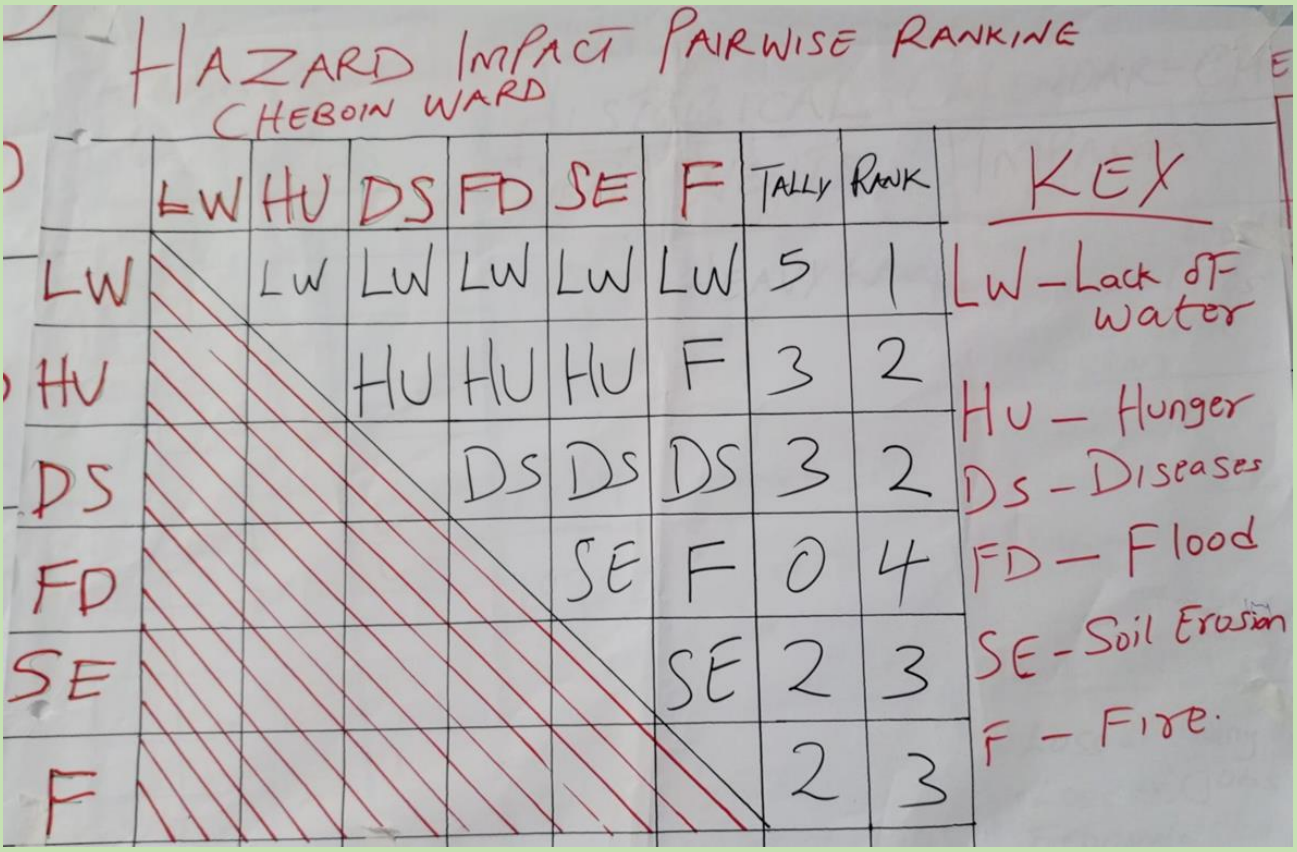


FIGURE 4: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION MATRIX FOR CHEBOIN WARD

Participants were asked to list all the hazards experienced in their locality. A scale from 1 to 5 was used to mark the severity and the frequency of the different disasters, with 1 as the lowest score and 5 as the highest. The scores for each disaster type were obtained by tallying to obtain the total score for each hazard. These scores were then used to rank hazards allowing priorities to be identified and giving focus to hazards and adaptive strategies.

On the other hand, the participants considered every hazard in turn and decide by consensus which is the most critical. If the participants did not decide easily between two particular hazards,the facilitator asked which most affects the poor and vulnerable members of the community.This enabled participants to agree more easily on a ranking.This tool worked well after the impacts of the hazards had been thoroughly explored (e.g.through the pairwise ranking matrix tool).

1.4.3. Hazard Mapping

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

FIGURE 5:HAZARD MAP FOR SOIN WARD

1.4.5. Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar can be used to identify timing, the period and stresses related to disasters over an annual cycle. This tool is able to capture information about seasonal weather changes and hazards, diseases, community events and other information relevant to livelihoods under each month of a year. Nature dependent livelihood activities rely on timely seasonal or weather changes; timing and amount of rains, dryspells and other environment dynamics. A discussion was done with the community related to observe seasonal changes in the environment and how the community has changed practices to adapt their livelihoods. The team leader of the group plotted the seasons on a flip chart as members contributed on how the seasons were compared between the past 20-30 years and current state.

The number of variables or elements changed from ward to ward depending on community perceptions.The seasonal calendar provided information on change in the time of occurrence of the climate events. The assessment of character and magnitude of the variables is also equally important even if they occur during the usual seasons, such as the intensity and characteristics of rainfall or droughts, or the severity temperatures, for example. The figure below shows the sample of the seasonal calendar done by thecommunity.

FIGURE 6: SEASONALCALENDAR 2023 FOR KAPKATET WARD

1.4.6. Vulnerability Assessment

This tool was used to assess the effects of climate change and its impacts on different sectors. The sectors considered were; agriculture and food security, forest and biodiversity, water and energy, settlement and infrastructure and human health. Focus was given on getting the following information:

1. Which are the sectors most affected by climate change induced hazards based on those listed?
2. In each event of hazard, what is the magnitude of the effects on the sectors?
3. Has damage increased, decreased or remained static over past decades?

Based on this information, the effects of climate change and its impacts were assessed for the identified sectors. Through observation and assessment, communities ranked the effects as low,mediumandhigh.

1.4.7. PCRA Multistakeholder and Validation Workshop

The county-level assessment brought together both state and non-state actors across the County. Representatives from national departments decentralised in Kericho and County officers from seven sectors affected by climate change including; agriculture, water, environment and forests as sectors most affected by climate change participated. Local civil society organisations were represented and brought their perspective on local conditions. Further, the County actors validated the assessment results to align the ward and County's adoption properties and strategies.

The table below shows the County and ward level stakeholders involved during the PCRA process.

Category 1-Data Providers	Category 2: Process Enablers
Research Institutions • Tea Research Institute (TRI) • Coffee Research Institute, Kipkelion • Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KeFRI), Londiani **Agricultural Programs:** • Agriculture Sector Development Support Program (ASDSP) • Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) • Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program III (LVEMP III) **State Actors;** • National Government, Ministry of Interior and Internal coordination	These group of stakeholders were also mapped both at the Grassroot level and County Level. **At the Ward level** • Chiefs • Assistant Chiefs • Village Elders • Local Member of County Assembly (MCA) • Youth Leaders • Opinion Leaders • Religious Leaders **County Level Enablers** • Directorate of administration

• County Statistical Office • Renewable Energy Regulatory Commission (REREC) • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) • Nyayo Tea Zone Corporation • Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL) • Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) • Kenya Forestry Services (KFS) **Relevant County Departments;** • Department of environment Energy Natural resources • Public service • Public Works Roads and Transport • Agriculture Livestock and Cooperative Management Information Communication • E-Government, Youth Affairs • Gender and Sports • Finance and Economic Planning • Department of Health Services • Land Housing and Physical Planning • Public Service Management **Academia** • University of Kabianga **Private Actors;** • Eketerra Limited • James Finlays Kenya Limited. **Public Benefit Organizations (PBOs)** • Kenya Red Cross • Caritas • Anglican Development Services-South Rift (ADS-South Rift) local CSOs • Transfo-Green World, Kericho County • Civil Society Network, Noble Global Initiative	• County Assembly Committee on Environment and Climate Change • Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry, and Natural Resources • Climate Change Unit & TWG • Department of ICT and Public Communication • Local FM stations (like Radio Injili, Kitwek, Kass and others)

TABLE 3: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED DURING THE PCRA PROCESS

In line with the Kericho Climate Change Act 2021, the PCRA was undertaken through representative WCCPCs which incorporated the women,youth, elderly, PWDs, FBOs, CBOs and minority groups based in Kericho County. The County also incorporated representatives of special interest groups to broaden representation. The county government organized for the validation workshop were multi stakeholders were invited to discuss and validate the report.

FIGURE 7: MULTISTAKE HOLDERS VALIDATION WORKSHOP HELD AT ACK, KERICHO TOWN

CHAPTER TWO

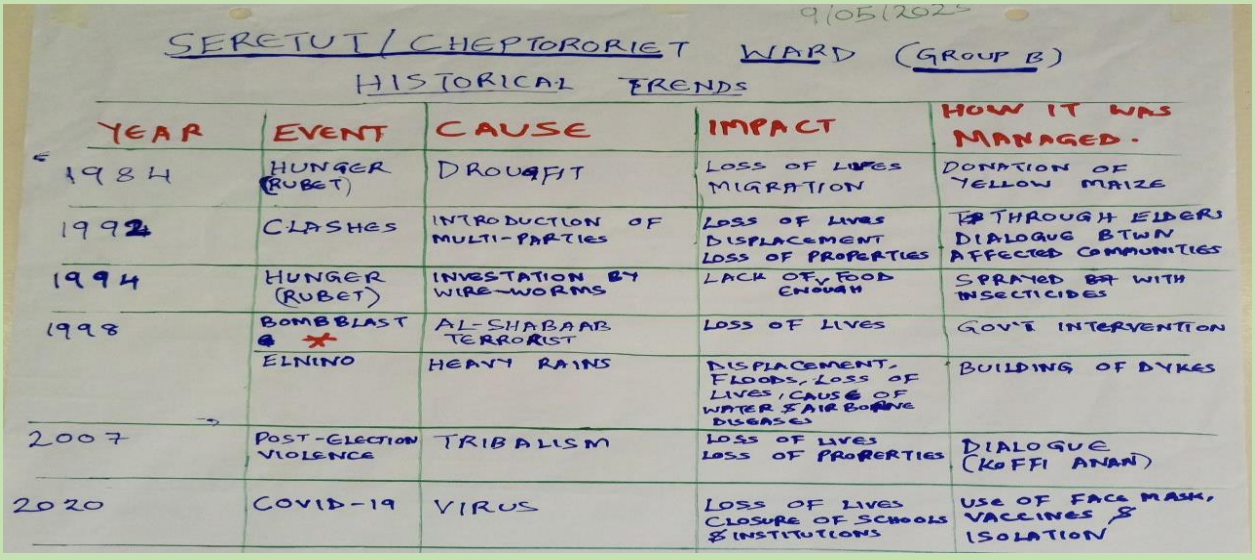
2.0. Kericho County Climate Hazard Profile

The section that follows, synthesizes information on Kericho's climate characteristics, projections, vulnerability to natural hazards and sectoral climate change impacts.

2.1. Current and Historical Climate Hazards and Trends

Stakeholders identified historical climate risks and hazards during PCRA ward-level meetings and theapplication of PCRA tools. These illuminatedthe major hazards and risks that have causedserious and frequent disruption, damage and loss at the community level. By generatinga historical timeline,ward level stakeholders were facilitated to note on the frequency, extent of loss and damage of various hazards. They also reflected onthe spatial impact of hazardsand the number of people affected. Through the exercise, the ward meetings were able to facilitate rankingand prioritization of hazards that were more sensitive and vulnerable to. This was again repeated at the County validation meeting where scientific data from the County actors were used to qualify the information communitieswere less resilient to.

The PCRA team consolidatedthe feedback at County level, through a participatory and cross-sectoral, holistic assessment of current and likely future climate risks.As a way of validating the local level assessment,County birds eye view of the level of exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity was drawn.



SERETUT/CHEPTORORIET WARD (GROUP B)

HISTORICAL TRENDS

YEAR	EVENT	CAUSE	IMPACT	HOW IT WAS MANAGED.
1984	HUNGER (RUBET)	DROUGHT	LOSS OF LIVES MIGRATION	DONATION OF YELLOW MAIZE
1992	CLASHES	INTRODUCTION OF MULTI-PARTIES	LOSS OF LIVES DISPLACEMENT LOSS OF PROPERTIES	THROUGH ELDERS DIALOGUE BTWN AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
1994	HUNGER (RUBET)	INVESTATION BY WIRE-WORMS	LACK OF FOOD ENOUGH	SPRAYED WITH INSECTICIDES
1998	BOMBBLAST	AL-SHABAAB TERRORIST	LOSS OF LIVES	GOV'T INTERVENTION
	ELNINO	HEAVY RAINS	DISPLACEMENT, FLOODS, LOSS OF LIVES, CAUSE OF WATER & AIR BORNE DISEASES	BUILDING OF DYKES
2007	POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE	TRIBALISM	LOSS OF LIVES LOSS OF PROPERTIES	DIALOGUE (KOFFI ANAN)
2020	COVID-19	VIRUS	LOSS OF LIVES CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS & INSTITUTIONS	USE OF FACE MASK, VACCINES & ISOLATION

FIGURE 8: HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR SERETUT/CHEPTORORIET WARD

2.2. Exposure and vulnerability profiles of the County

Hazard refers to the potential occurrence of climate-related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss. The most common climatic hazards in Kericho county were identified by the WCCPCs. The potential risks from these hazards were also identified. The most common hazards include; drought, high tempertures, fires, pest

and diseases, hailstorms,thunderstoms, floods, soilerosion, landslides, unpredictable rains and strongwinds.

The hazard are discussed in detail below:

a) Prolonged dry spells

From the community response, Kericho County would experience long rainy season and short dry seasons in the months of Jan, Feb and Jun.This hazard that was identified by most of the wards. Currently the region experiences prolonged dryspells. The residences are now experiencing problems such;scarcityofwater, food shortage, crop failure, loss of livestock and low agricultural production. This has led to low income and increase in poverty level in the county.

b) Heavy Rains

Prolonged intense rainfall has resulted into inland floods in the low lands in the County Moreso in Chaik, Kapsoit, Kapsaos, Kisiara, Londiani and Kedowa/Kimugul wards. From the community, the impact of these included; pollution of water resource resulting into increase in chances of water-borne diseases, damage of infrastructure such as roads and water storage infrastructure, crop damage and displacement of people. Pooling and stagnant water have increase chances of vector-bornediseasessuchasmalaria.

c) Unpredictable rains

This has been experienced in Waldai, Cheplanget, Kaplelaret, Soin, Soliat, Sigowet, Kipkelion, Kamasian and Chepseon wards. This has led to flash floods and soil erosion hence reducing agricultural produtivity which leads to food insecurity.

d) Pest and diseases

There have been trends of different types of pests and diseases affecting both crops and livestock currently in Kericho; outbreak off all army warms, livestock diseases such as ECF that has been a menace in crop and livestock production respectively. Due to this, the residents have experienced low production, high cost of production, livestock death and crop failure in the County. Its impacts have increase food insecurity which in turn cause harm to human health such as malnutrition. This was a hazard identified in Waldai, Seretut/Cheptororiet, Kabianga, Chilchila, Kipkelion, Kamasian, Kapkatet, Litein, Cheplanget, Sigowet, Kaplelartet, Soin and Chepseon wards.

e) High temperatures

High temperatures were reported in Chaik and Kapsaos wards. The increase in temperatures has affected crop production especially tea.

f) Fires

The prevalence of fire is experienced mainly during prolonged dry spells which leads to destruction of property, wildlife habitats and forests. The most affected areas are Cheboin, Londiani, Kedowa/Kimugul and Tendeno/Sorget wards.

g) Hailstorms

Hailstorms affect high altitudes areas in the county such as Kapsuser, Kapkugerwet, Kipchebor, Kipchimchim, Chemosot and Kisiara wards. The community indicated that this hazard causes crop damage and low quality and quantity of agricultural production especially tea production in the county.

h) Thunderstorms

The community stated that thunderstorms accompanied by lightning strikes that may injure, destroy or kill plants, trees, human beings, animals and infrastructure in Chaik, Ainamoi and Kapsoit wards.

i) Landslides

WCCPCs of Kunyak and Tebesonik wards highlighted landslides as a hazard. This has mainly led to loss of vegetation, distruction of property and even loss of lives and livestock hence affecting livelihoods are negatively affected.

j) Strong winds

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

2.3. Prioritized Hazards

According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate hazards refers to the potential occurrence of climate related physical events or trends that may cause damage and loss. As earlier indicated, during the PCRA data collection in the thirty wards of Kericho County, stakeholders and WCCPCs identified and prioritised that ward specific hazards.

The hazards were collated and prioritized as per Table 5.

Sub-County	Ward	Hazard - Priority 1	Hazard - Priority 2	Hazard - Priority 3
Belgut	Chaik	Prolonged dry spells	Thunderstorms	High Temperatures
	Waldai	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and diseases	Unpredictable rains
	Kapsuser	Prolonged dry spells	Hailstorms	Strong winds
	Seretut/Cheptororiet	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and diseases	Heavy rains
	Kabianga	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and Diseases	Heavy rains
Ainamoi	Kapsaos	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	High Temperatures
	Kapkugerwet	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Hailstorms
	Kipchebor	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Hailstorms
	Ainamoi	Prolonged dry spells	Strong winds	Thunderstorms
	Kapsoit	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Thunderstorms
	Kipchimchim	Prolonged dry spells	Hailstorms	Strong winds
Bureti	Kapkatet	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Pests and diseases
	Litein	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Pest and diseases
	Kisiara	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Hailstorms
	Chemosot	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Hailstorms
	Tebesonik	Prolonged dry spells	Landslides	Heavy rains
	Cheplanget	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and Diseases	Unpredictable rains
	Cheboin	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Fires
Sigowet/ Soin	Kaplelartet	Prolonged dry spells	Pest and diseases	Unpredictable rains
	Soin	Prolonged dry spells	Unpredictable rains	Pest and diseases
	Soliat	Prolonged dry spells	Unpredictable rains	Heavy rains
	Sigowet	Pest and diseases	Prolonged dry spells	Unpredictable rains
Kipkelion West	Kunyak	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Landslides
	Chilchila	Unpredictable rains	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and Diseases
	Kipkelion	Pests and Diseases	Prolonged dry spells	Unpredictable rains
	Kamasian	Pests and Diseases	Prolonged dry spells	Unpredictable rains
Kipkelion East	Londiani	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Fires
	Tendeno/Sorget	Prolonged dry spells	Heavy rains	Fires
	Chepseon	Unpredictable rains	Prolonged dry spells	Pests and Diseases
	Kedowa/Kimugul	Heavy rains	Prolonged dry spells	Fires

TABLE 4: PRIORITIZED HAZARDS PER WARD IN KERICHO COUNTY

2.4. Differentiated Impacts of Climate Trends and Risks

Climate change has had an impact on the livelihoods of men, women, boys and girls in Kericho County. The effects of climate change are felt disproportionately based on livelihoods, gender, frequencies of the hazards, seasonality of the impacts and their evolution. Kericho County being largely an agricultural hub, from the discussions during data collection, it was evident that the levels of agricultural production has been adversely affected. This has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of households to cope with the climate change shocks.

It is evident that women and men experience climate change effects differently. Thus, is based on the gender roles as prescribed by the society. In all the wards, there was an outcry of the continuous receding of water levels in the existing ground water sources, the quantities have reduced, the quality of water has continuously reduced, the shallow wells have dried up, the spring water is insufficient and it takes a longer time for a

standard 20 litre Jerrycan to be filled. During the day, there are long queues and the water contamination levels are high. This has excruciated the already heavy workload of women and made life unbearable. As a back-up strategy by the community, women now go to fetch water very early in the morning or very late at night. Again, this makes women and girls susceptible to incidences of attacks.

The Table Below Shows the Gender - Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change

Climate Change Impacts	Keg Affected Groups	Vulnerability
Water Scarcity 	Women Men Youth PWDs	• Women and youth queue for long hours thus unable to do productive roles. • Women and men travel long distance to fetch water, this affects their health and wellbeing. • Long periods used to fetch water breeds concern and doubts, leading to household conflicts between men and women. • PWDs are also affected as they cannot access most water points.
Food shortage/ Hunger 	Women Men Children The elderly Youth	• Women and men work have to work as casual labourers to provide food as the cost of inputs and labour has increased hence increasing food commodity prices. • In the rural set up, women depend on men for food security, crop failures therefore burden the men. • Food shortage lead to family conficts hence causing family break ups. • Food shortage has led to malnutririon of the elderly and children as they only feed on accessible food irregardless of diet. • Youths and children have to drop out of school and engage in casual labor to help raise food for the family.
Access to health and Disease burden	Women Men	• Women are primary caregivers; when a household member is unwell, women take the central role. Malaria outbreak for instance in Kericho was rare, the climatic conditions currently are favourable for mosquito breeding thus new cases of malaria.

		• Disease burden increase on the household level; this affects the household income which has already been strained hence men are required to work extra hard to sufficiently support the household. • Women headed households are three times as affected by disease burden, caregiving and strained financial resources. • PWDs mainly lack access to health care services mainly due to immobility and insufficient finances
Natural Disaster 	Women PWDs	• Increased levels and incidences of disasters; fires, drought, thunderstorms and floods have led to increased women and PWDs susceptibility to dangers and incidences of mortality. • In the quest to protect their families, women end up risking their lives for the sake of their children.

TABLE 5: GENDER DIFFERENTIATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

During both ward and County levels of data collection activity, it was observed that the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men contributed to increased vulnerability, especially of women due to existing gender inequalities.

2.5. Spatial Distribution of Risks

Kericho County conducted its PCRA data collection from the ward up to the County levels. The ward socioeconomic and institutional factors shape the climate transformation pathways of Kericho County. The data obtained was used to generate a hazard and vulnerability risk map for each subcounty shown in the figures below:

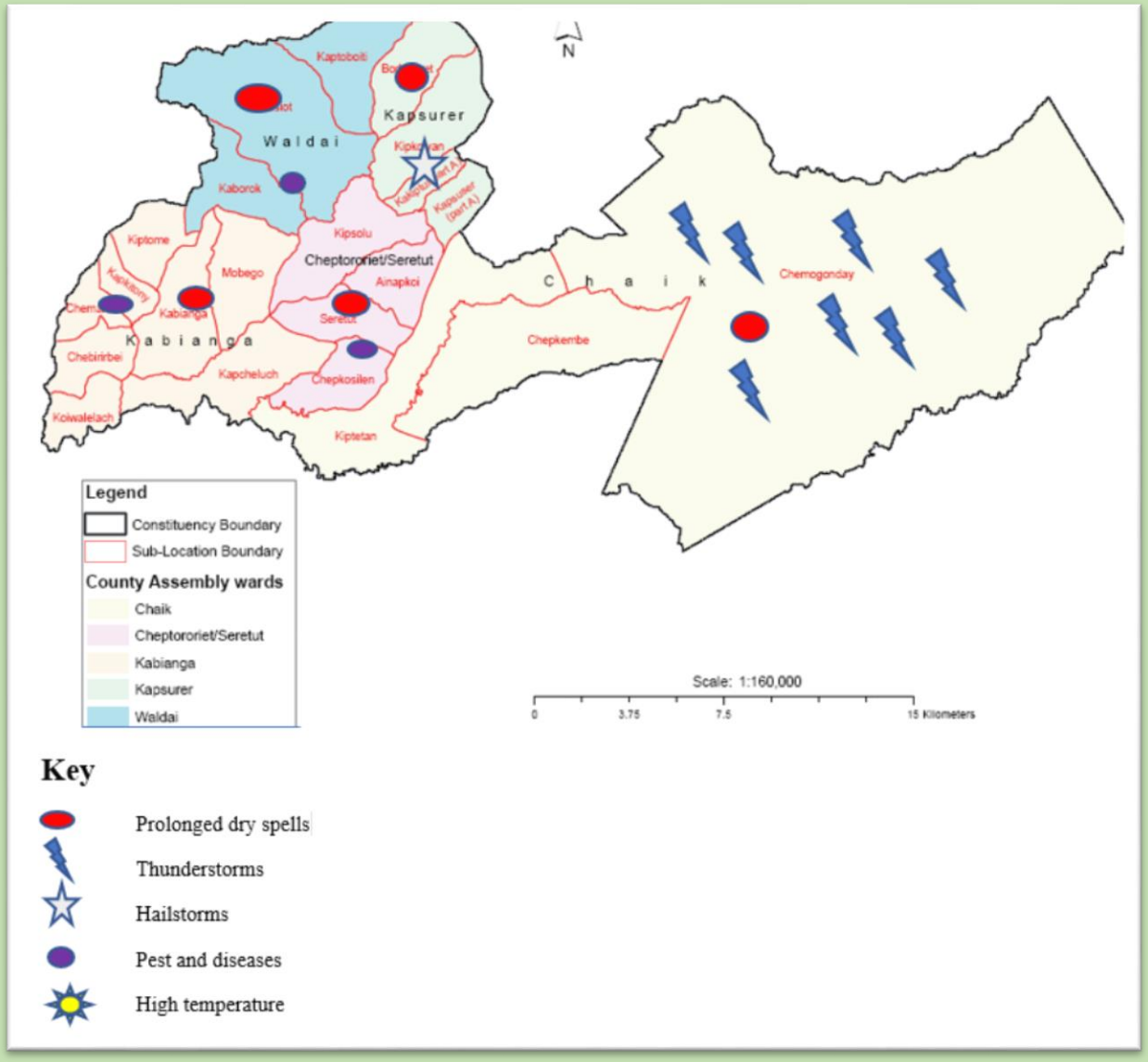


FIGURE 9: BELGUT SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

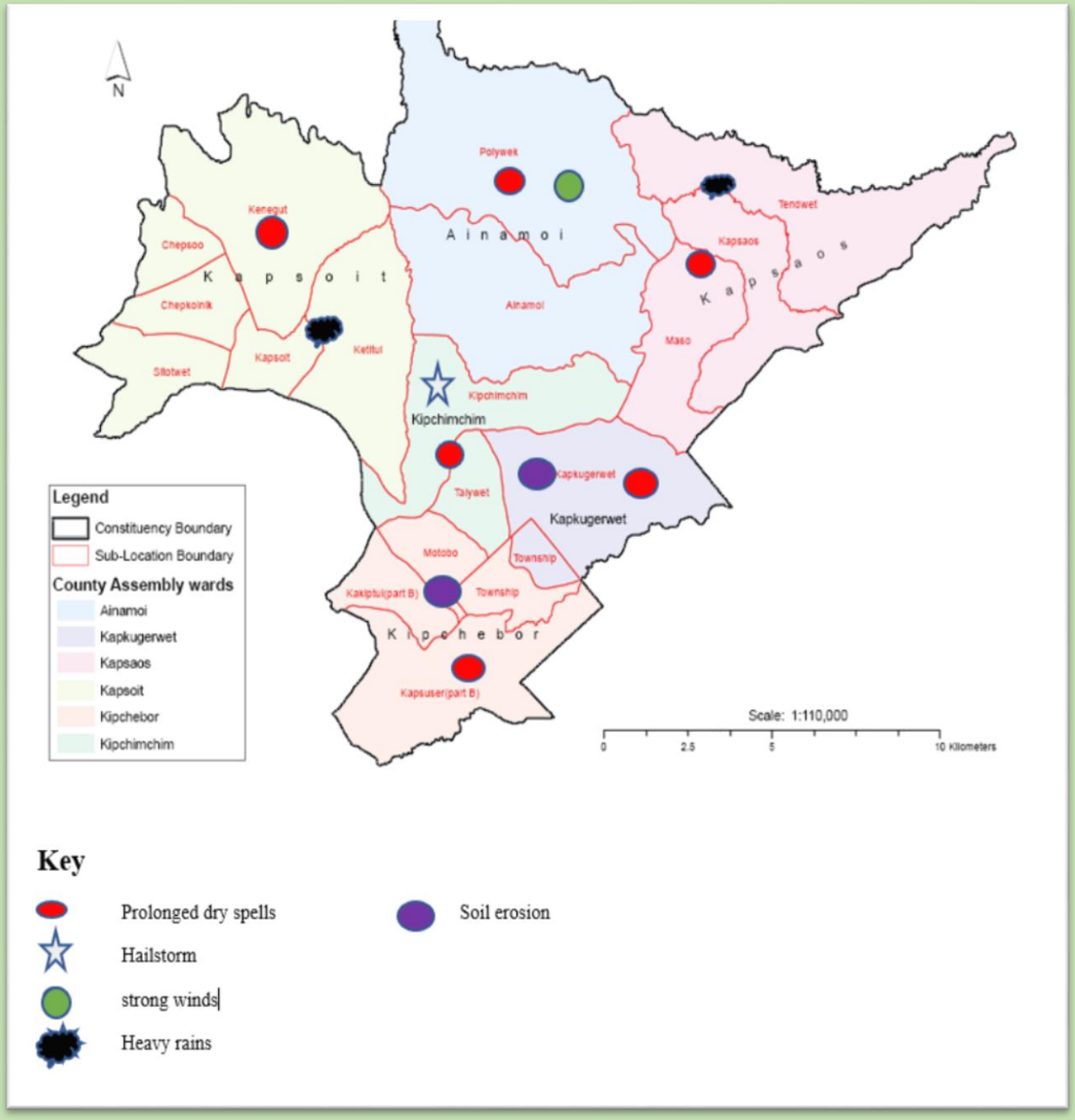


FIGURE 10: AINAMOI SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

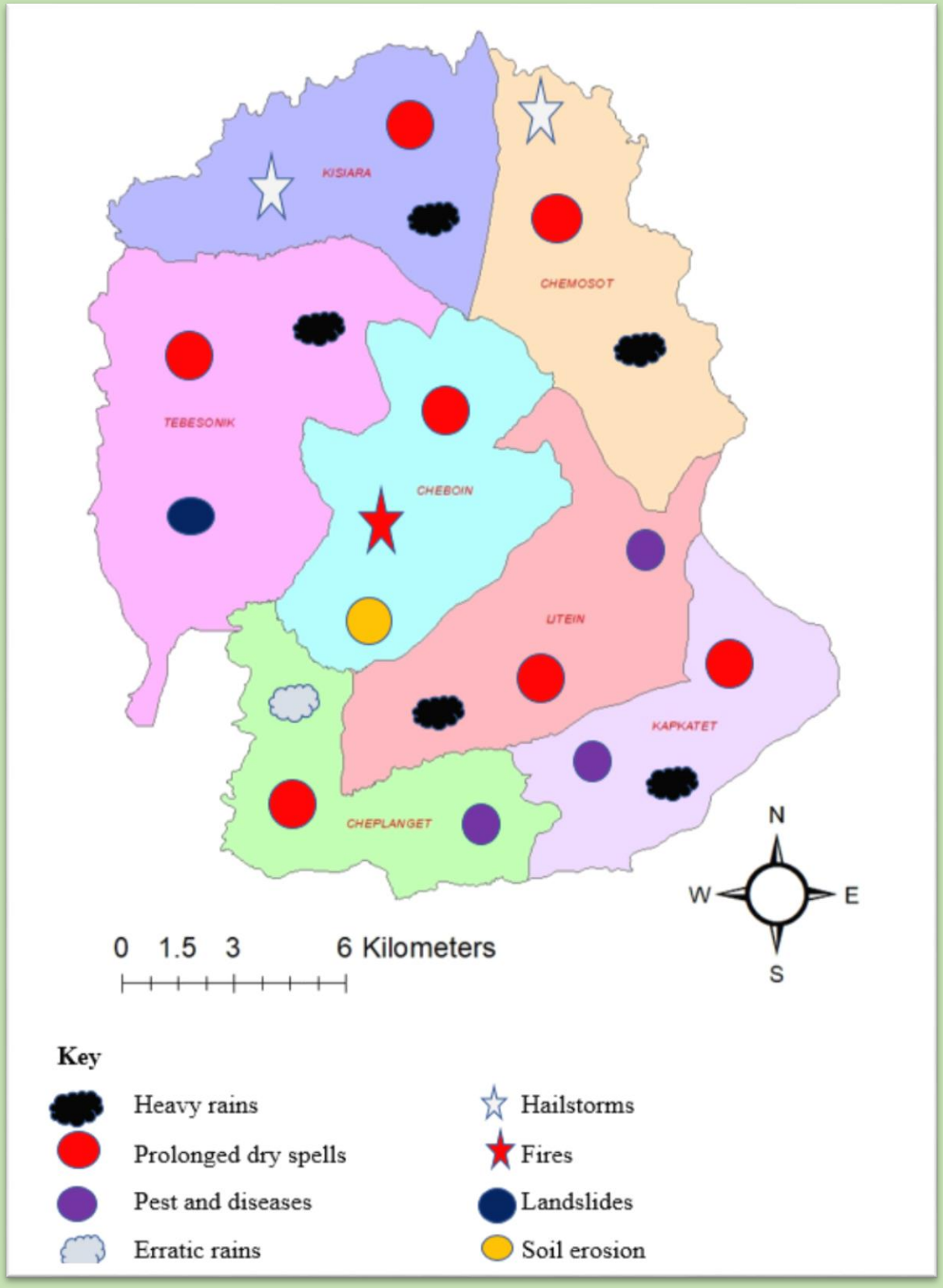


FIGURE 11: BURETI SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

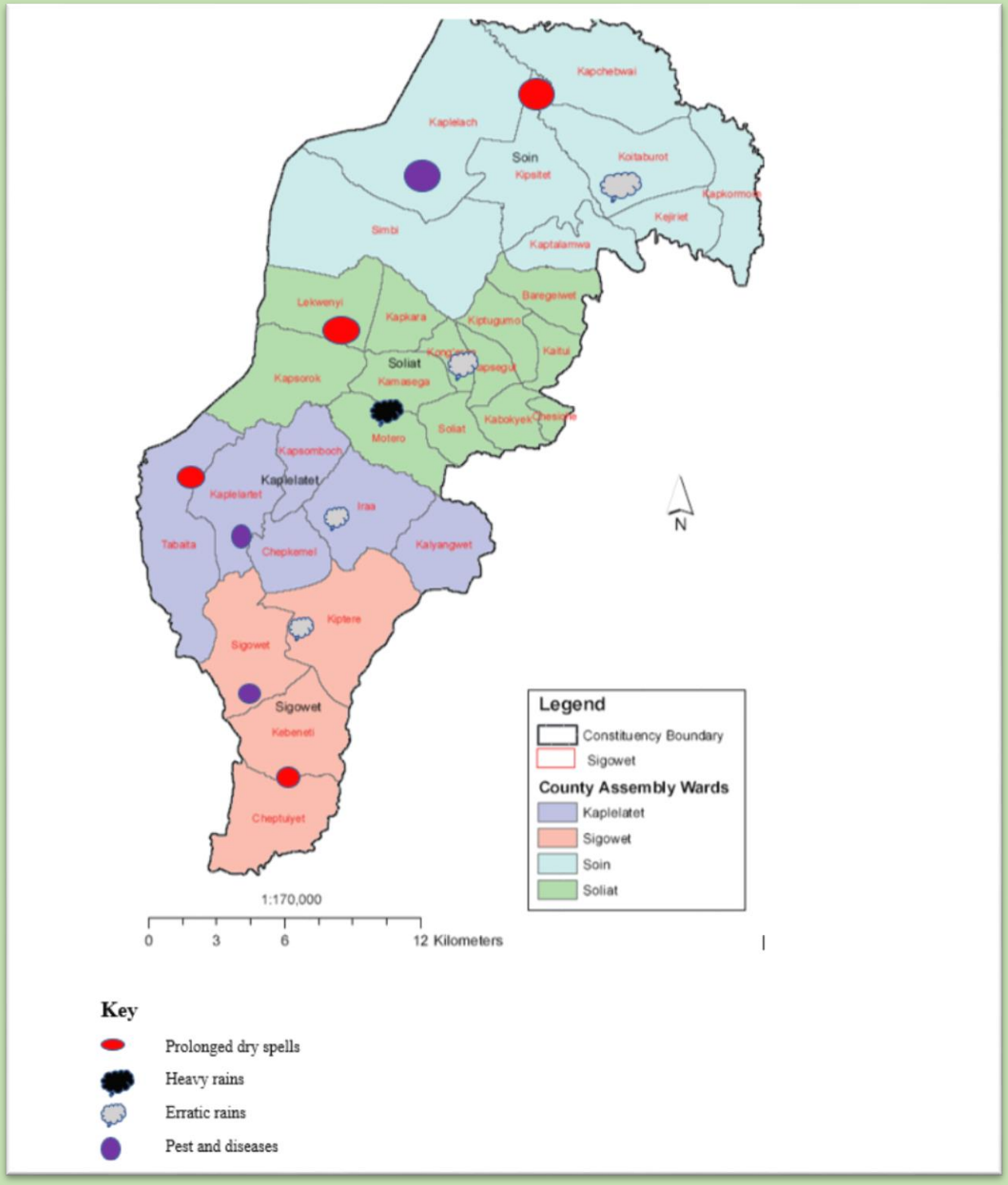


FIGURE 12: SOIN/SIGOWET SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

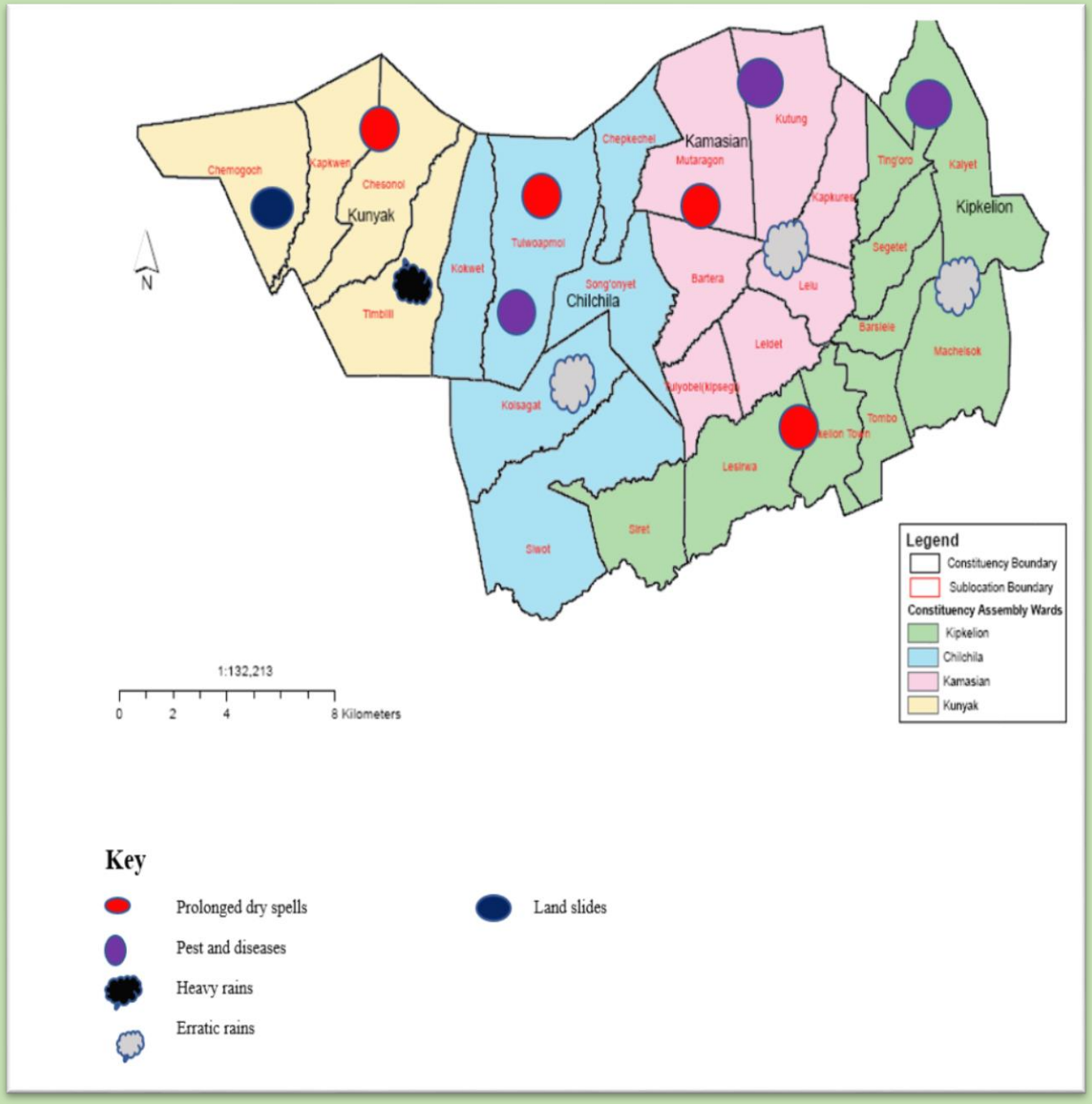


FIGURE 13: KIPKELION WEST SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

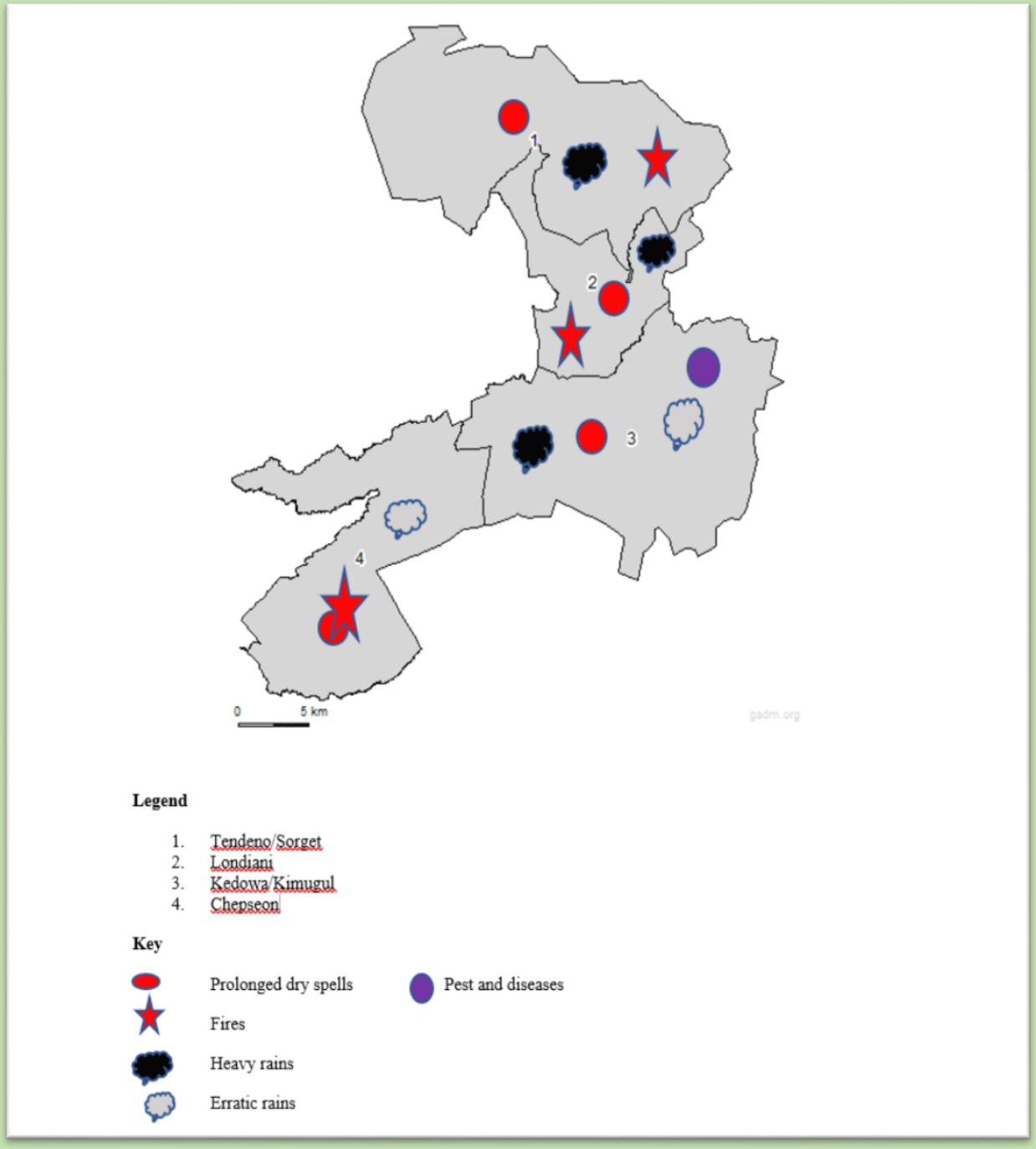


FIGURE 14: KIPKELION EAST SUBCOUNTY HAZARD MAP

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. Future Climate Scenarios for the County

3.1. Climate Change Projections and Hazard Assessment

County Climate Change Projections were conducted as part of the PCRA that also looked at the historical climatic trends. This will aid in generating adaptation options for key assets,livelihoods and economic investments in the sectors that are sensitive to climate change impacts. Agriculture being the mainstay of Kericho County socio-economic development was given elevated attention, while viable enablers supporting the sector were the policy framework and infrastructural development.

Representative Carbon Pathways (RCPs)

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth Assessment Report (AR5), RCPs are considered as the four pathways used to model future climate scenarios which are considered possible depending of the volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) that maybe generated in the years to come represented as possible range of radiative forcing by the turn of the century (2100) expressed as (2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5 W/M^2)

3.1.1. Background and Overview

Climate change is projected to have adverse effects on most sectors of Kericho County according to climate analysis for projected scenarios. This is consistent with projected rise in Sub Saharan Africa of ~1.5 to 2 times the global rate of temperature increase (James and Washington, 2013; Niangetal. 2014). Drier short rain season for both low mitigation pathways (RCP 4.5) and enhanced anthropogenic forcing (RCP 8.5).However, climate change does not primarily affect sectors via temperatures and rainfall alone but other indirect impacts have more devastating effects than the noticeable climate data. The Climate Risk Profile for Kericho County done by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) for example, showed that the County had a climate change vulnerability index (0.448), which is similar to some Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), and well above the national average of 0.4381. This is compounded by an absolute poverty rate of 41.3% (source). The report also showed a major change in rainfall patterns over the last three decades where prolonged dry spells characterised by high moisture stress have had a negative impact on key sectors like tea. The unpredictable nature of rainfall patterns has also had significant impact as seen from the declining yield of seasonal food crops like maize and beans.

3.1.2. County Climate Change Projections

The future climate scenario for Kericho County was undertaken under the low mitigation storyline of RCP 4.5 and the enhanced radiative forcing of RCP 8.5. The two-storylineboth produced mixed results.

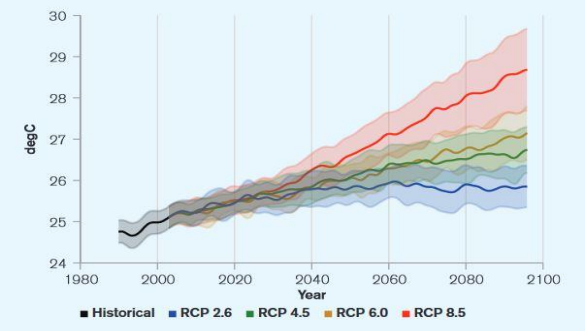
3.1.3. Highlights of Key Findings

- A decrease in annual average rainfall and a change in the seasonality of rainfall;
- An increase in mean annual temperature: higher maximum temperatures, more hot daysandmore frequent and intense heat-waves; and
- An increase in average wind strength and an increase in both the intensity and frequency of storms: short, high-intensity rainfall events and increased size and duration of storms.

3.2. National and Downscaled Climate Change Projections

3.2.1. Temperatures National Scenarios

According to the projections on the country climate risk profile report for Kenya done by the World Bank (World Bank, 2021) using The Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5(CMIP5), at high emission scenarios annual temperature increase median value for the near future is at +1.0 0C, 1.7 0C, 2.5 0C, rising up to 3.5 0C by the turn of the century. Similar work done on the climate risk profile for Kenya (USAID, 2018) showed the same pattern for low emission and medium level emissions with 1.4 °C in 2030 and 1.7 °C in both 2050 and 2080 under the low emissions scenario RCP2.6. Under the medium/high emissions scenario RCP6.0, median climate model temperature increases amount to 1.3 °C in 2030, 1.6 °C in 2050 and 2.2 °C in 2080.



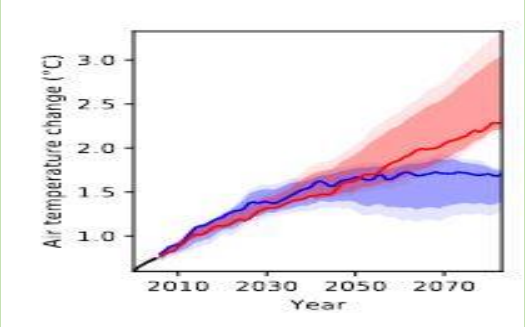


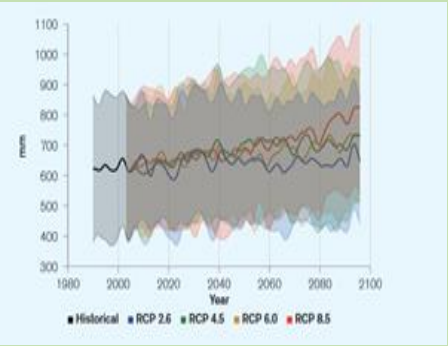
FIGURE 15: ANNUAL TEMPERATURES PROJECTIONS FIGURE 16: ANNUAL TEMPERATURES PROJECTIONS 2.0 AND 6.0

Left Figure 3a Sources World Bank Climate Risk Country Profile (World Bank, 2021) *and Right Figure 3b Sources: Climate Risk Profile Report Kenya (USAID, 2018).*

3.2.2. National Precipitation Projections

Rainfall on the other hand showed a highly uncertain and variable trend with significant increase in annual average by mid-century especially in the shorter rainfall season of OND. The projection also showed increased frequencies, duration and intensity of

heavy rainfall episodes (World Bank, 2021). Such scenarios are likely to increase the occurrences that are associated with heavy rainfall events such as flash floods and soil erosion. A similartrend was also found in the data produced by USAID (USAID, 2018) where due to the increased water vapour holding capacity of a warmer atmosphere projected an increased number of heavy rainfall events from the current number to a higher number by the turn of the century.



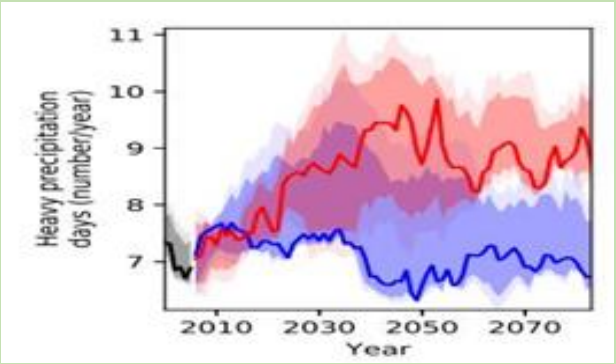


FIGURE 17: ANNUAL RAINFALL PROJECTION FIGURE 18: NUMBER OF HEAVY RAINFALL

Left Figure 5 Sources World Bank Climate Risk Country Profile (World Bank, 2021) *and Right Figure 6 Sources: Climate Risk Profile Report Kenya (USAID, 2018)*

3.2.3. County Future Climate Scenarios

Recent trends from the scenarios show that in the coming decades, Kenya's natural resources will continue to face significant pressure due to both anthropogenic and natural stressors, and this will have impacts on socio-economic development including food security and livelihoods. Understanding the impacts of these stressors is an important step to developing coping and adaptation strategies at every level.

The future climate scenarios for Kericho County were done based on the two storylines of RCP 4.5 which is the low mitigation pathway and the enhanced emission pathway of RCP8.5. The analysis of the future scenarios for temperature covered maximum temperature and minimum temperature. These were key in highlighting temperature extremities for Kericho County. The projections results covered annual precipitation values for the near future and mid-century for RCP 4.5 and Near Mid-century and turn-of-the-century periods for RCP 8.5 for precipitation. It also projected major rainfall season future scenarios mainly March-April-May (MAM) rains and October-November-December (OND) for the two storylines.

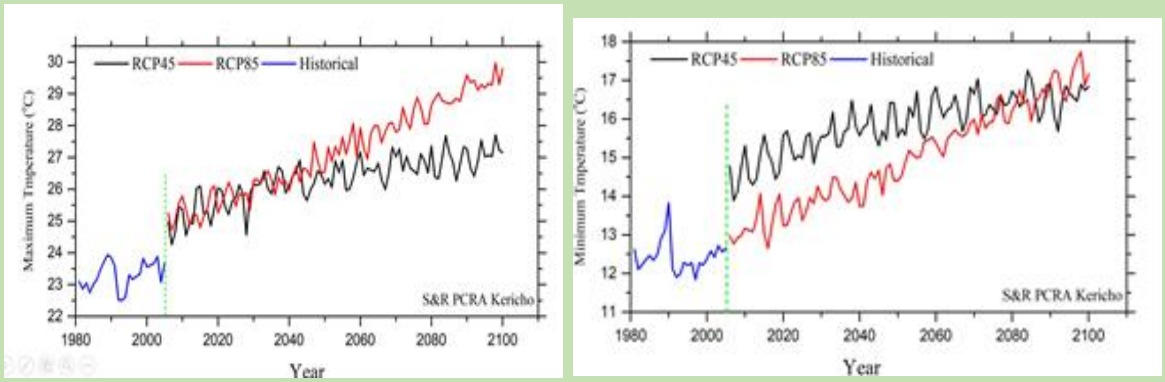


FIGURE 19: KERICHO COUNTY RCPS TEMPERATURES BEST CASE SCENARIO AND WORST-CASE SCENARIO

From the results above under the RCP 4.5 the average maximum temperature for the County is likely to increase approximately from 25°C to 26.5°C in the mid-century and up to 27.5°C by the turn of the century. In the more enhanced anthropogenic forcing of RCP 8.5 the projected increase for maximum temperature in Kericho county is likely to 27.5°C by mid-century and by up to 29.5°C by the turn of the century. On the other hand, the average minimum temperature is also likely to significantly increase along the two pathways of RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. This projected elevated increase in both maximum and minimum temperature is likely to create atmospheric moisture imbalance, a trend discussed in the national projection. This is likely to result in an increase in water resource imbalances and increased water vapour in the atmosphere. This is likely to lead touncertainty frommore frequent and extreme climate events including; soil moisture stress, droughts, unpredictable rains and heavy rainfall episodes.

3.2.4. Annual Precipitation

The rainfall projected values in terms of percentage increase,indicate an increased annual precipitation for Kericho County for two storylines in all three periods – the near future (2006-2035),mid-term (2036-2070) and long term (2071-2100). From the results in the two figures above, areas that already are experiencing water stress for both crop production and water resources availability have the lowest percentage increase. An approximate increasein range between 11%-30% for both two RCPs considered for areas that experience massive erosion and sporadic landslides, raise the chances of increasing related hazards and risks as well.The figures 15 below, illustrate the data under RCP4.5 in the short and medium term.

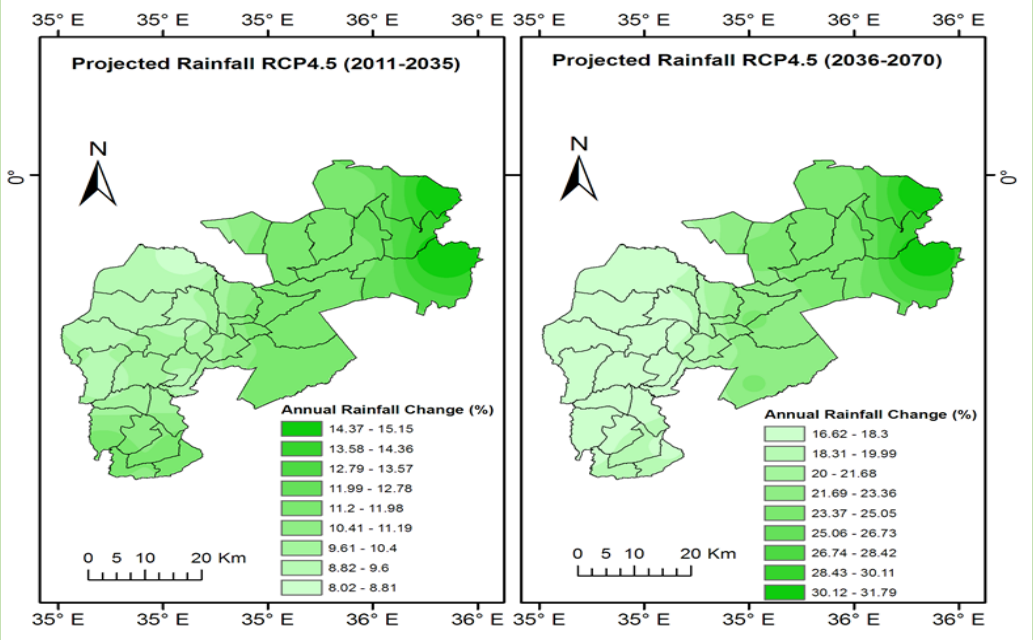


FIGURE 20: KERICHO COUNTY RCPS RAINFALL BEST CASE SCENARIO 4.5

A slight increase in annual precipitation in the near future and up to the mid-century is projected for Kericho County under the low mitigation pathway of RCP 4.5 this is represented by 14%-15% increase in Chepseon and Londiani wards and a smaller increase in annual precipitation in parts of Kericho such as Kaplelartet, Soin, Soliat, Kunyak and Chilchila wards.

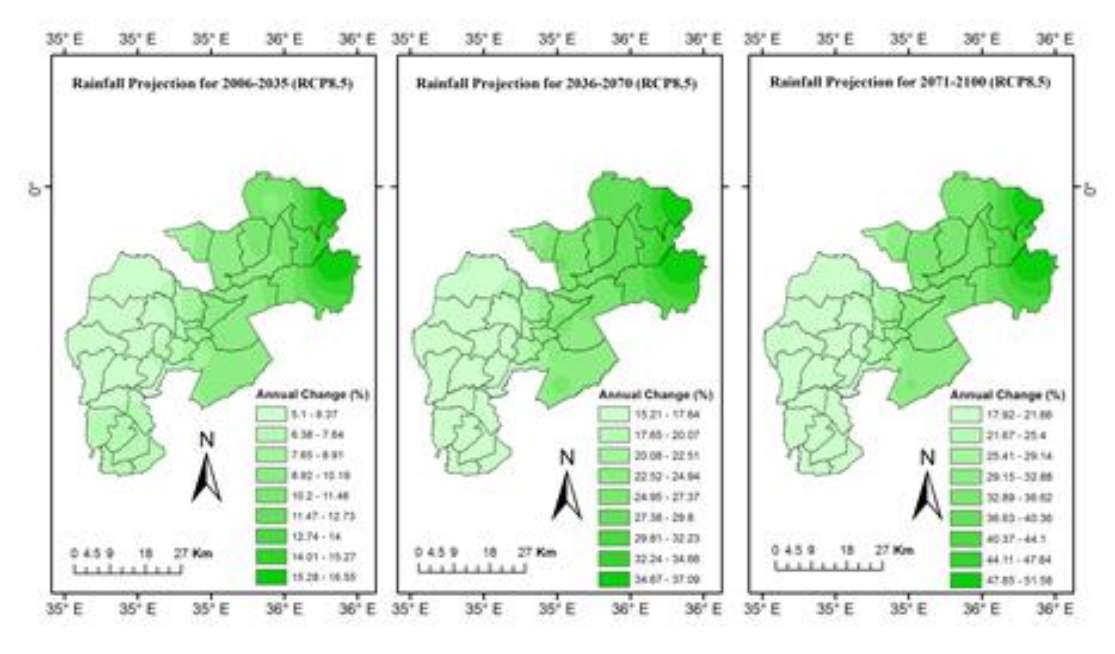


FIGURE 21: KERICHO COUNTY RCPS RAINFALL WORST CASE SCENARIO 8.5

The same trend as shown of increases in annual precipitation values is also shown in the enhanced emission pathway of RCP 8.5 where there is significant increase of up to 30% in annual rainfall projected for higher areas of Kipkelion East sub county in the mid-century level and up to 50% rise by the turn of the century on those areas.

3.2.5. Seasonal Precipitation

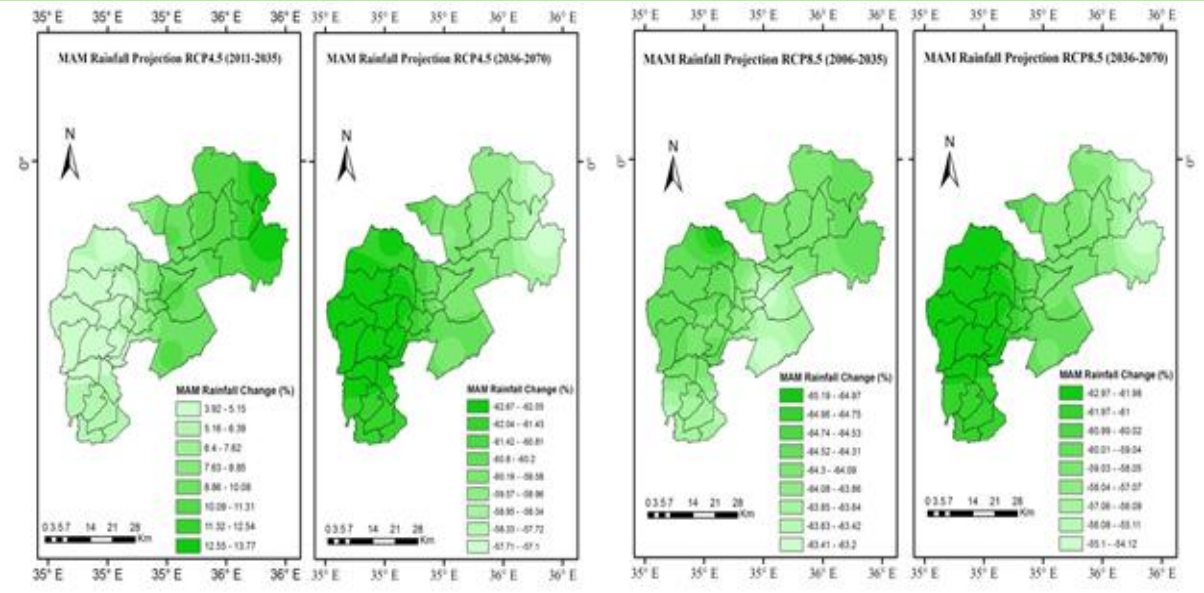


FIGURE 22: MAM RCP 4.5 PROJECTIONS YEAR 2001 TO YEAR 2070

The seasonal trend is however different with near future showing slight increase of 3% to13% for different areas in Kericho county for MAM season under low mitigation emission pathway of 4.5 while a negative trend of decreasing seasonal rainfall trend for MAM under the same pathway is worrisome for the continual dependency on the season in the mid-century and after. This paints a gloomy picture on mainstay food crops for Kericho county that are currently rain-fed. On the other hand, under an enhanced anthropogenic emission pathway of 8.5 the projected percentage change for MAM rainfall is a significant decrease of more than 53% for both the near future and mid-century. This showed that if increased emission under the Shared Socio-Economic Pathways.

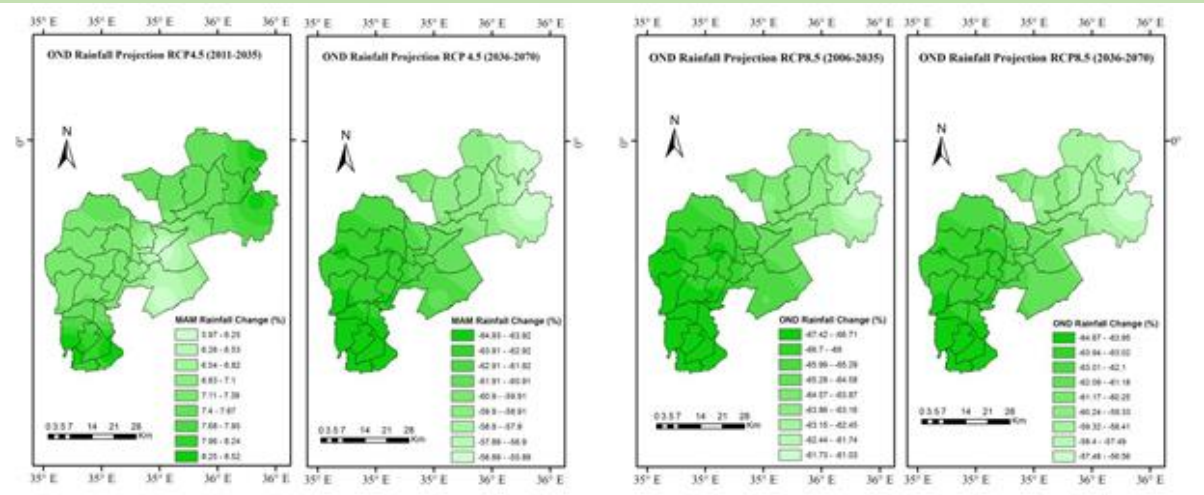


FIGURE 23: OND RCP 4.5 PROJECTIONS YEAR 2001 TO YEAR 2070

OND also shows similarity with the long rain season of MAM thus the two-storyline showed significant percentage decrease in the two analysed periods albeit for the RCP 4.5 where there were single digit percentage increases.

Conclusively with projected significant percentage decrease in the two seasons especially in the mid-term, and percentage increase in annual figures, wetter months in between the seasons shall put more pressure on the seasonally dependent sectors like agriculture, water resources which may also lead to unprecedented risks on other seasonal rainfall dependent sectors.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. Analysis of Existing Resilience/Adaptation Strategies to Current and Future Climate Risks

4.1. Overview of Existing Adaptation/Resilience Strategies and Their Effectiveness to Current Climate Risks

The PCRA data collectionteam analysed direct and indirect impacts of climate change in each of the 10 clusters of 30 wards that were drawn. This helped the participants and actors in the exercise to associate climate hazards and risks with impacts that have been experienced in the wards. The impact chain tool was used then to track adaptation pathways and to assess the existing adaptation strategies to current and historical climate risks. This exercise also leveraged existing adaptionoptions or those negatively impacted. In bringing assets and resources into the picture of the impacts, a resources map was used to select the pre-identified livelihood and investments within the clustered wards and test their vulnerability throughthe vulnerability matrix tool. The tool aided in identifying vulnerable investments livelihoods and thus helped to rank the hazards according to how they affect resources and thus prioritise them.

From the PCRA process at both County and community levels, the major livelihood for communitiesin Kericho County is agricultural.The most logical climate change coping mechanisms revolves aroundagricultural productivity for household resilience. Also, the impacts of climate change are more felt by women based on the gender roles they ascribe to(A list indicating all ward-basedimpacts and relatedlocal responses is annexed).

4.2. Effectiveness of Adaptation/Resilience Strategies to Future Climate Risks

Many adaptations strategies help address climate change impacts but there exists no single option which is sufficient by itself. Efficient and effective implementation of the resilience strategies depends on policies and cooperation at all levels including communities and County governments through among other things integrated responses that link adaptation with other societal goals and objectives. The responses are underpinned by common enabling factors which include effective county and communities' institutions and governance, innovation and investments in environmentally sound technologies and infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods and behavioural and lifestyle choices.

From both community and local engagements, the matrix table below highlights the effectiveness of strategies towards key climate risks taking into consideration the Kericho County livelihoods. This was adopted by stakeholders during county-level PCRA data collection activity.

Risk/ Hazard	Livelihood/ Economic System	Climate Resilience Strategies	Stakeholder Group Applying the Strategy	Gender and Social Inclusion information
Prolonged dry spells	Water for domestic use Rivers	Water harvesting/ borehole drilling	Households, CSOs,CBOs, and County Government	Water harvesting and drilling promotes equal access to water and reduces the effects of women and children travelling long distances in search of water.
	Livestock	Storage/preservation of fodder	Households, CSO and County Government	The availability of pasture for livestock enhances and sustains income for all family members and reduces migration for men in search of alternative livelihood.
	Crops i.e tea, maize,coffee	Planting of early maturing crops	Households	Planting of early crops strengthens food security for all people in the society including the marginalised groups.
Heavy rains	Tea Plantations	Diversification of livelihoods	Households,	Diversification of livelihood promotes food security for all people in society including the marginalised groups.
	Infrastructure i.e building and roads	Building terraces and dykes	CSO and County Government	Safe access to all including marginalised groups.
Hailstorms	Crops i.e tea, maize,coffee	Replanting of crops	Households	Sustained food production supports all segments of the population.
	Infrastructure i.e building and roads	Construction of greenhouses	Households, CSO,	Safe access to all including marginalised groups

Risk/ Hazard	Livelihood/ Economic System	Climate Resilience Strategies	Stakeholder Group Applying the Strategy	Gender and Social Inclusion information
Extreme Heat/High temperatures	Crops i.e tea, maize,coffee	Planting of resistant crops e.g. horticultural farming	Households, CSO and County Government	Sustained food production supports all segments of the population.
Thunderstorms/ Lightning	Infrastructure i.e building and roads	Placement of lightning arresters in buildings	Households	Safe access to all including marginalised groups.
Pests and Diseases	Crops i.e maize, coffee, tomatoes, sugarcane , tea, beans	-Crop rotation (changing the crops you grow in a particular field) controls diseases and pests by depriving them of food. -Planting resistant varieties -Use of biopesticides to control pests and diseases . -Timely planting -Limiting the use of inorganic pesticide in favor of other method integrated pests managent (IPM). -Crop diversification	Stakeholders, households and County government	Sustained food production supports all segments of the population. Diversification of livelihood promotes food security for all people in society including the marginalised groups.

Risk/ Hazard	Livelihood/ Economic System	Climate Resilience Strategies	Stakeholder Group Applying the Strategy	Gender and Social Inclusion information
		for food security and generation of income.		
	Livestock i.e. dairy animals	-Rearing animals that are resistant to pests and diseases	Stakeholders, households and County government	
Unpredictable rains	Crops i.e tea, maize, coffee, tomatoes etc	Timely planting, planting early maturity crops and crop diversification Roof water harvesting and storage	Households	Timely Planting of early and short crops strengthens food security for all people in the society including the marginalised groups. Harvested water can be used for micro-irrigation at Household level
Fires	Crops i.e sugarcane,tea etc	Discouraging burning of crop residue Minimum tillage, conflict resolutions measurements deployment	Households, stakeholders and county government	Discouraging burning of vegetations for land clearing ensures other areas i.e sugarcane plantation will not be damage . food security and income generation will be achieved
Landslides	Crops	Ensuring drainage systems, downspouts and gutters direct water away from hills.	Households, stakeholders and county government	Sustained food production supports all segments of the population.

Risk/ Hazard	Livelihood/ Economic System	Climate Resilience Strategies	Stakeholder Group Applying the Strategy	Gender and Social Inclusion information
		Farmers should avoid removing roots, stumps, trees and ground cover from slopes. Discouraging farming in landslide prone areas soil and water conservation measures should be reinforced Protection of water catchment areas and wetlands		
Strong winds	Crops i.e banana, coffee etc	Planting agroforestry trees to act as wind brakers and replenishing soil nutrients Planting cover crops Practicing minimum tillage	Households/ farmers, stakeholders	Wind brakers (trees) controls destruction of farm structures and ensures crops such bananas are not destructed before maturing .This will enhance food security and income generation for farmers and other stakeholders

TABLE 6: PRIORITISED HAZARDS AND ADAPTATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. Kericho County Climate Strategic Adaptation Investment/Action Priorities

This section represents strategic adaptation/resilience investment priorities identified during the county-level engagements which also aligned with the local-level process. Strategic investment priorities that strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of key livelihood, social and economic systems within Kericho County are elaborated in the table below.

TABLE 7: SECTORIAL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Sector	Adaptation strategy	Adaptation actions
Agriculture	Improve production and food security	Promote alternative livelihood for community adoption
		Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices
		Promote the use of Climate information at all levels
		Adopt insurance mechanisms and other financial instruments
		Conduct climate change impacts and adaptation training
Water	Maintain water availability	Manage water demand e.g. through water reuse etc
		Integrate climate change scenarios into the water supply system
		Increase water storage capacity and diversify options for water supply and expand current sources
		Practice water conservation and demand management
Roads and infrastructure	Preserve development and life	Incorporate consideration of climate change impacts into planning for new infrastructure (e.g. replacing fallen tree, scour checks)
		Incorporate Building Codes
		Restrict or prohibit development in erosion zones by use of scour cheks and mitre drains
		Design resilient infrastures to adapt in flood hazard regions to match the projected expansion of flooding frequency and extent
		Build flood barriers to protect infrastructure
Health, sanitation and human settlements	Manage the climate-induced disease burden	Conduct climate change impacts and adaptation training
		Develop and implement a climate and health adaptation plan

Sector	Adaptation strategy	Adaptation actions
		Assess and determine suitable local public health interventions
Forestry	Improve tree cover	Promote the benefits of sustainable agroforestry.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

The PCRA process conducted by Kericho County ensured that local and county climatic impacts were mapped and desired adaptation strategies were participatory identified. The strategies identified are also aligned with the county third generation CIDP which is the core five-year development plan that integrates the long-term spatial, sector and urban plans with inputs from the county actors including community members. The PCRA process sets the platform for wards and county climate change action planning for targeted adaptation strategies implementation.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Local Responses on Hazard Impacts

WARD	HAZARD	IMPACT/RISK	LOCAL RESPONSE
Kapsaos	Prolonged dry season	Water scarcity	Harvesting rain water
			Traveling in search of water
			Drilling of boreholes
	Heavy rains	Diseases	Treating diseases
		Soil erosion	Construction of terraces
		Destruction of property	Planting cover crops
			Construction of wall dykes and dams
	High temperatures	Water shortages	Water harvesting
			Drilling boreholes
		Reduction of crop yields	Planting heat resistance crops
		Diseases	Diversification of food crops
Kapkugerwet	Prolonged dry season	Food shortage	Purchasing food
		Lower production and livestock	Purchasing feeds
		Water shortage	Drilling boreholes
			Rain water harvesting
			Water conservation
	Heavy rains	Water pollution	Proper drainage systems
		Crop destruction	Construction of gabions
		Loss of soil nutrients due to soil erosion	Planting more cover crops
	Hailstorms	Crop destruction	Construction of greenhouses
		Death of livestock	Counstruction of dairy shade Construction ofs
			Introduction of smart farms
Kipchebor	Prolonged dry season	Food shortage	Preservation of food
			Irrigation of food crops
		Water shortage	Water harvesting
		Loss of crop species	Diversification of food crops
			Planting drought resistant variety of crops
	Heavy rains	Loss of property	Reconstruction of drainage structures
		Water pollution	Water treatment

		Land degradation	Construction of gabions and terraces
		Landslides	Temporary relocation
			Planting of trees
	Hailstorms	Crop damage	Agroforestry
		Corrosion of iron sheets	Replace with non-corrosive
		Damage of infrastructure	Construction of strong Construction ofs using strong materials
		Loss of animals e.g. hens	Construction of shades to protect animals
Chaik	Prolonged dry season	Food shortage	Preservation of food
			Irrigation of food crops
		Water shortage	Water harvesting
		Loss of crop and livestock species	Diversification of food crops
			Planting drought resistant variety of crops
		Increased in number of school dropouts	School feeding program
	Lightning and Thunderstorm	Loss of property	Installing lighthening arresters
		Loss of lives of animals and humans	Compensation
	High temperatures	Crop damage	Mulching
		Corrosion of iron sheets	Replace with non-corrosive
		Damage of infrastructure	Construction using strong materials
		Loss of animals e.g. hens	Construction of shades to protect animals
Kisiara	Unpredictable rainfall	Soil erosion	Construction of terraces
			Afforestation
			Rotational grazing
		Food insecurities	Agro-forestry
			Contour farming
			Water harvesting
			Education and awareness
		Pollution	Minimum tillage
			Proper drainage systems
			Construction of gabions

		Waterborne diseases	Proper drainage systems
	Prolonged dry season	Food insecurities	Diversification of food crops
		Insufficient water	Drilling of boreholes
			Irrigation of food crops
			Planting drought resistant crops
			Diversification of income
			Practicing climate smart agriculture
			Construction of water reservoirs
		Loss of livestock	Domesticating drought resistant livestock
	Hailstorms	Crop damage	Mulching
		Corrosion of iron sheets	Replace with non-corrosive
		Damage of infrastructure	Construction using strong materials
		Loss of animals e.g. hens	Construction of shades to protect animals
Kamasian	Pest and diseases	Loss of crops	Spraying with organic pesticides
			Proper and timely weeding
			Crop rotation
		Food insecurity	Planting certified seeds
			Timely planting
	Prolonged dry season	Loss of livestock	Storage of pasture
		Food insecurities	Diversification of food crops
		Lack of enough water	Water collection
			Irrigation
	Unpredictable rainfall	Loss of crops	Timely planting
			Planting short seasonal crops
			Storage of enough food
		Soil erosion	Construction of gabions
			Carrying out rain water harvesting
			Planting of trees
Kipkelion	Pest and diseases	Food insecurities	Diversification of food crops
		Loss of crops	Spraying
			Timed planting

		Loss of livestock	Breed improvement
			Vaccination
			Spraying of livestock
			Quarantine of sick animals
	Prolonged dry season	Insufficient water	Digging shallow wells
			Drilling boreholes
			Constructing dams
			Spring protection
		Loss of crops	Roof water harvesting
			Planting drought resistance in crops
			Planting of trees
	Unpredictable rainfall	Loss of crops	Planting of short term crops
			Income diversification
		Soil erosion	Construction of gabions
			Planting cover crops
Chepseon	Pest and diseases	Loss of crops	Crop rotation
		Food insecurity	Spraying
			Timed planting
	Prolonged dry season	Insufficient water	Use of natural springs
			Digging shallow wells
			Planting of indigenous trees
			Roof water harvesting
			Drilling of boreholes
	Unpredictable rainfall	Insufficient water	Construction of dams
			Protection of Natural springs and wells
		Food insecurity	Crop diversification
		Soil erosion	Carrying out rain water harvesting
			Planting of trees
			Construction of check dams
			Construction of gabions
Soin	Prolonged dry season	Food shortage	Preservation of foods e.g. sun drying
		Water shortage	Irrigation
			Water harvesting
		Loss of crop and livestock species	Diversification of food crops and livestock breeds

			Rearing animals that are drought resistant
			Planting drought resistant variety of crops
	Unpredictable rainfall	Low crop and livestock production	Diversification of food crops and livestock breeds
			Keeping drought resistant livestock
		Water shortage	Storage of water and canal farming-irrigation
			Diversification of income sources and employment
	Pests and diseases	Low crop and livestock production	Use of organic chemicals
			Growing and keeping pest and diseases resistant crops
			Practice crop rotation
Soliat	Prolonged dry season	Decrease in food production	Afforestation
			Planting drought resistant crops
			Rearing animals that are drought resistant
		Reduced water quality	Carrying out contour ploughing
			Harnessing water harvesting technologies
	Heavy rains	Floods	Construction of check dams
		Destruction crops and livestock	Organic farming
			Carrying out crop rotation
			Crop diversification
	Upredictable rainfall	Food insecurity	Growing short term and drought resistant crops
		Water shortages	Storage of water and canal farming-irrigation
		Crop loss	Diversification of income sources and employment
Kedowa/ Kimugul	Prolonged dry season	Water scarcity	Water harvesting
			Drilling of boreholes
			Storage measures such as dams and tanks
		Loss of crops	Irrigation

			Planting drought resistant crops
		Loss of livestock	Storing pasture
			Migration to areas less affected
			Keeping drought resistant breeds
	Heavy rains	Soil erosion	Planting cover crops
			Carrying out mulching
			Construction of of gabions
			Construction of terraces
		Silting of dams	De-silting of dams
			Planting indigenous trees around the dam
		Water pollution	Cut-off drainage systems
			Reduced chemical use in farms and their proper disposal
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Water treatment before use
	Fire	Ecosystem destruction	Constructing fire rating boards
		Destruction of properties	Training of community members on fire fighting
Londiani	Prolonged dry season	Water scarcity	Water harvesting
			Drilling of boreholes
			Storage measures such as dams and tanks
		Loss of crops	Irrigation of food crops
			Planting drought resistant crops
		Loss of livestock	Storing pasture
			Migration to areas less affected
			Keeping drought resistant breeds
	Heavy rains	Soil erosion	Planting cover crops
			Carrying out mulching
			Construction of of gabions
			Construction of terraces
			Public education on proper land use
		Silting of dams	De-silting of dams

			Planting indigenous trees around the dam
		Water pollution	Cut-off drainage systems
			Reduced chemical use in farms and their proper disposal
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Water treatment before use
	Fire	Ecosystem destruction	Constructing fire rating boards
		Destruction of properties	Training of community members on fire fighting
Tendeno/ Sorget	Prolonged dry season	Water scarcity	Water harvesting
			Drilling of boreholes
			Storage measures such as dams and tanks
		Loss of crops	Irrigation
			Planting drought resistant crops
		Loss of livestock	Storing pasture
			Migration to areas less affected
			Keeping drought resistant breeds
	Floods	Soil erosion	Planting cover crops
			Carrying out mulching
			Construction of of gabions
			Construction of terraces
			Public education on proper land use
		Silting of dams	De-silting of dams
			Planting indigenous trees around the dam
		Water pollution	Cut-off drainage systems
			Reduced chemical use in farms and their proper disposal
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Water treatment before use
	Fire	Ecosystem destruction	Constructing fire rating boards
		Destruction of properties	Training of community members on fire fighting
Kunyak	Prolonged dry season	Food shortages	Planting drought resistant crop varieties e.g. sorghum

			Planting short-term crop varieties
			Efficient food management
			Irrigation of food crops
		Crop failures	Crop diversification
			Crop irrigation
			Planting drought resistant crops
		Water shortages	Prepare storage facilities during the rainy season e.g. storage tanks
			Protection of water catchment areas
	Unpredictable rainfall	Waterborne diseases	Water treatment before use
			Use of piped water
		Crop and vegetation loss	Planting of cover crops
			Making use of best farming practices
			Planting of trees
			Avoid encroachment of lands near streams or rivers
		Food shortages	Planting trees on catchment areas
			Avoid crop cultivation near streams or rivers
			Practice soil conservation measures e.g. terraces
			Education and awareness by agricultural officers to farmers
	Landslides	Destruction of water sources	Protection and mapping of landslide prone areas
		Soil erosion	Planting of trees
			Protection and mapping of landslide prone areas
		Food shortages	Planting trees on the upper hills
			Avoid crop cultivation on the upper sides
Chilchila	Pest and diseases	Food insecurity	Organic farming
			Carrying out crop rotation

			Crop diversification
	Prolonged dry season	Insufficient water	Conservation of water
			Harvesting rain water
			Planting more trees to combat desertification
		Inadequate pasture	Storage of fodder and silage
		Crop failures	Planting of early maturing crops
	Unpredictable rainfall	High production costs	Crop subsidies
		Water shortages	Harvesting rain water
Kipchimchim	Prolonged dry season	Food shortage	Diversification of food
		Water shortage	Harvesting rain water
		Loss of pasture	Preservation of pasture and using alternative sources of pasture
	Strong winds	Damage of Construction of and road infrastructure	Reconstruction and renovation of damaged areas
		Damage of crops and trees	Planting wind breaking trees
			Establishment of tree nurseries
			Planting wind breaking trees
			Establishment and adoption of greenhouse technologies
			Replanting of crops
		Injuries and deaths	Hospitalization of the injured
	Hailstorms	Destruction of crops and trees	Replanting and buying of crops
		Destruction of Construction ofs and properties	Establishment of greenhouses
			Buying of destroyed properties
			Reconstruction and renovation of damaged areas
Kapsuser	Prolonged dry season	Shortage of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Water harvesting
		Shortage of food	Purchasing food
			Irrigating farms to improve production
			Food donations
			Selling of livestock

		Low livestock production	Diversification e.g. poultry, bee keeping and fish farming
		Loss of human and animal life	Sale of animals before death (destocking)
			Seek for donations to aid human lives
		Increased poverty	Income diversification e.g. trading
			Setting up of emergency funds
	Hailstorms	Low crop production	Diversification i.e. planting crops such as sweet potatoes
		Weakening of economic activities	Diversifying economic activities
			Improving transport and communication
		Loss of property and livestock	Reconstruction of destroyed properties
			Setting up of emergency funds
			Burying the lost animals
	Strong winds	Destruction of property	Reconstruction of destroyed properties
			Relocating to safer areas
			Planting trees to act as wind breakers
		Loss of lives of animals and humans	Bury the dead
			Insurance for the animals
			Planting trees to act as wind breakers
		Increase in poverty due to destruction of properties and loss of animal lives	Setting up of emergency funds
			Insure the property for compensation due to the losses
Kapsoit	Prolonged dry season	Scarcity of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Water harvesting
		Shortage of food	Food diversification
	Heavy rains	Loss of animals	Dispose/ burial of the affected
		Damage to the infrastructural network	Report for maintenance to the relevant agencies

		Displacement of people and animals	Move to higher grounds for safety
		Damage of crops and land	Have enough food and source for relief
	Lightning, thunderstorms and hailstones	Destroys human and animal lives	Bury the dead
		Destruction of Construction ofs i.e. schools, hospitals and homes	Source for assistance for reconstruction
		Destruction of crops	Persevere with the situation
Ainamoi	Prolonged dry season	Loss of lives	Setting up of emergency funds
		Food shortages	Food diversification
		Water shortages	Water harvesting
	Strong winds	Destruction of properties	Renovation and construction of destroyed properties
		Destruction of crops	Replanting of crops
	Lightning, thunderstorms and hailstorms	Destruction of properties	Renovation and construction of destroyed properties
		Destruction of crops	Replanting of crops
		Death of animals	Destocking
Kaplelartet	Prolonged dry season	Food shortages	Food diversification
		Reduction of income sources	Income diversification
		Reduction of water resources	Water harvesting and storage
		Poor water quality	Water treatment
	Unpredictable rainfall	Loss of endangered species and/or biodiversity	Public education and awareness creation
			Afforestation and conservation efforts
		Crop failures	Adopting new crop varieties that are drought resistant
		Water shortages	Adopting water harvesting technologies
	Pests and diseases	Increased disease prevalence	Alternative sources of livelihoods
			Making use of organic fertilizers

		Reduction of crops and animals productivity	Using crop varieties with high pest resistance
			Growing local/indigenous plants
			Vaccination of livestock agnaist pest and diseases
Sigowet	Prolonged dry season	Food shortages	Diversification of food crops
		Drying up of water resources	Protecting water sources
			Water harvesting and storage
		Poor water quality	Water treatment
	Unpredictable rainfall	Crop failures	Crop diversification
		High production costs	Crop subsidies
			Access to adequate information
		Rise in ground water level	Maintenance of water supply systems
	Pests and diseases	Increased disease prevalence	Alternative sources of livelihoods
		Reduction of crops and animals productivity	Making use of organic fertilizers
			Using crop varieties with high pest resistance
			Growing local/indigenous plants
			Vaccination of animals
Waldai	Prolonged dry season	Loss of crops	Planting early maturing crops
		Water shortages	Adopting water harvesting technologies
	Unpredictable rainfall	Reduction of water levels	Planting indigenous trees
		Water pollution	Educating the public on the importance of wetland areas
		Reduction of vegetation cover	Planting cover crops or plants
	Pest and diseases	Loss of crops	Planting of early maturity crops
			Use of organic farm chemicals
			Planting pest resistant crops
			Use of rotational farm methods

		Loss of livestock	Vaccination
Cheplanget	Prolonged dry season	Water Scarcity	Drilling boreholes
			Use of storage tanks
			Afforestation; Planting of indigenous trees
			Removal of eucalyptus trees in river banks
		Food shortage	Making use of government subsidies
			Planting fast maturing crops
		Crop destruction	Replanting
			Planting of drought resistant crops
			Pruning of tea plantations
			Small scale irrigation
		Livestock death	Restocking
			Reducing livestock numbers
			Introducing use of silage
			Use of dairy meals to increase production
			Introducing zero grazing
			Diversification of income sources
	Unpredictable rainfall	Leads to Floods	Construction of bridges
			Construction of modern infrastructure
			Educating the society by C.H.V and treatment of people who are sick
		Soil erosion	Construction of of terraces
			Planting of trees
		Destruction of properties	Reconstruction of of destroyed infrastructures
			Construction of of modern structures
			Putting in place a good drainage system
	Pests and diseases	Food insecurity	Organic farming
			Carrying out crop rotation
			Crop diversification

Cheboin	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of water sources within the ward
			Afforestation
		Food insecurity/Hunger	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Food storage
			Relief food
	Fire	Destruction of property and loss of biodiversity	Community sensitization
	Heavy rains	Loss of soil fertility due to soil erosion	Afforestation
			Construction of of terraces
			Construction of gabions
Litein	Heavy rains	Soil erosion	Afforestation
			Construction of of gabions and terraces
			Planting covercrops
	Pests and diseases	Food insecurity	Organic farming
			Carrying out crop rotation
			Crop diversification
	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of current water sources
		Food insecurity	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Reduction of daily meals
			Relief food
		Fire	Setting up of emergency funds
Kapkatet	Prolonged dry season	Drying of crops	Planting of drought resistant crops
			Encouraging farmers to use irrigation systems
			Construction of storage facilities
		Drying of springs and swamps	Discouraging the encroachment of wetlands
			Encouraging the planting of indigenous trees e.g. bamboo

		Change of school routine	Provision of food programmes in schools
			Construction of water storage facilities
	Heavy rains	Crop destruction	Construction of terraces
			Contour cropping
			Planting of resistant crops
			Planting of cover crops
		Displacement of people and animals	Providing counselling services to the community
			Insurance for the animals
		Diseases	Vaccination against pests and diseases
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Proper sewerage and drainage systems
			Training of community workers
		Loss of soil fertility	Sensitization of community members
			Encouraging the use of organic manure
			Encouraging soil testing
			Fallowing of idles lands
	Pest and diseases	Food insecurity	Organic farming
			Carrying out crop rotation
			Crop diversification
Chemosot	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of water sources within the ward
			Afforestation
		Food insecurity/Hunger	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Food storage
			Reduced number of meals per day
			Relief food
	Heavy rains	Crop destruction	Construction of of terraces
			Contour cropping
			Planting of resistant crops
			Planting of cover crops

		Displacement of people and animals	Providing counselling services to the community
			Insurance for the animals
			Planting of trees and flowers
		Diseases	Vaccination against pests and diseases
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Proper sewerage and drainage systems
			Training of community workers
		Loss of soil fertility	Sensitization of community members
			Encouraging the use of organic manure
			Encouraging soil testing
			Fallowing of idles lands
	Hailstorms	Destruction of properties	Renovation and construction of property
		Destruction of crops	Replanting of crops
		Loss of lives	Avail climate information in time to avoid loss of life
		Death of animals	Sale of livestock before death
Tebesonik	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of water sources within the ward
			Afforestation
		Food insecurity/Hunger	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Food storage
			Relief food
	Landslides	Soil erosion	Protection and mapping of landslide prone areas
			Planting of trees
		Food shortages	Planting trees on the upper hills
			Avoid crop cultivation on the upper sides
	Heavy rains	Crop destruction	Construction of of terraces
			Contour cropping

			Planting of resistant crops
			Planting of cover crops
		Displacement of people and animals	Providing counselling services to the community
			Insurance for the animals
			Planting of trees and flowers
		Diseases	Vaccination against pests and diseases
			Drainage of stagnant water
			Proper sewerage and drainage systems
			Training of community workers
		Loss of soil fertility	Sensitization of community members
			Encouraging the use of organic manure
			Encouraging soil testing
			Fallowing of idles lands
Kabianga	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of water sources within the ward
			Afforestation
		Food insecurity/Hunger	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Food storage
			Relief food
	Heavy rains	Crop destruction	Construction of of terraces
			Contour cropping
			Planting of resistant crops
			Planting of cover crops
		Displacement of people and animals	Providing counselling services to the community
			Insurance for the animals
			Planting of trees and flowers
		Loss of soil fertility	Sensitization of community members
			Encouraging the use of organic manure
			Encouraging soil testing
			Fallowing of idles lands

	Pest and diseases	Loss of crops	Planting of early maturity crops
			Plant crops resistant to pest and diseases
			Use of organic farm chemicals
			Planting pest resistant crops
			Use of rotational farm methods
Seretut/ Cheptororiet	Prolonged dry season	Lack of water	Drilling of boreholes
			Protection of water sources within the ward
			Afforestation
		Food insecurity/Hunger	Planting of fast maturing crops
			Food storage
			Relief food
	Pest and diseases	Loss of crops	Planting of early maturity crops
			Plant crops resistant to pest and diseases
			Use of organic farm chemicals
			Planting pest resistant crops
			Use of rotational farm methods
	Heavy rains	Crop destruction	Construction of of terraces
			Contour cropping
			Planting of resistant crops
			Planting of cover crops
		Displacement of people and animals	Providing counselling services to the community
			Insurance for the animals
			Planting of trees and flowers
		Loss of soil fertility	Sensitization of community members
			Encouraging the use of organic manure
			Encouraging soil testing
			Fallowing of idles lands

Annex 2: PCRA Attendance Lists

Cheboin Ward

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 10 **WARD** CHEBOIN **VENUE:** CHEIN SOCIAL HALL

DATE: 11th May 2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	DAVID ROTICH	1752124	COMMUNITY	KAPSOGUT	M	62	0720497587	
2.	IVY CHEPKIRUI	37631701	YOUTH	CHEBOIN	F	23	0700727861	
3.	LEONARD SANG KIBEI	20917210	PWD	KAPSOGOT	M	42	0702589980	
4.	CHEMUTAI JUDITH	23759525	WOMEN	KAPSO GOT	F	35	0757141667	
5.	BETT PATRICK	24912199	CBO	CHEBOIN	M	34	0711359004	
6.	CHEPKEMOI CAROLINE	28355442	COMMUNITY	CHEBORGEI	F	34	0717605334	
7.	HILLARY SANG	24657448	COMMUNITY	CHEBOIN	M	37	0720792764	
8.	RICHARD RONO	0326357	COMMUNITY	KAPSOGOT	M	67	0723000470	
9.	NAOMI CSIGEL	21134910	COMMUNITY	KAPTELE	F	38	0708633268	
10.	VERONICA CHEBET	13021058	COMMUNITY	KAPSOGUT	F	45	0712373938	
11.								

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 10 **WARD:** LITEIN **VENUE:** LITEIN SOCIAL HALL

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Wesley K. Cherwigit	0323928	Men	Chebwagan	Male	65	0726447044	[illegible]
2.	Paul K-Sot	0736350	Community	Ngesumin	Male	Elder	Farmer	[illegible]
3.	WINNY CHEPKORIR	20084209	WOMEN	NGESUMIN	FEMALE	45	0727230175	[illegible]
4.	CHARLES ROP	10897927	C.B.O	CHEBWAGAN	MALE	50	0725509313	[illegible]
5.	Timothy Ngeno	21810434	Spiritual leader	Litein	MALE	44	0725555073	[illegible]
6.	Richard K. Langat	10383571	Men	Ngesumin	Male	50	0710884736	[illegible]
7.	Joseph Tonui	3842365	Corim	" "	Male	7?	0762595559	[illegible]
8.	Lily Cherangoi	12927667	Women	Chebwagan	Female	45	0712864806	[illegible]
~~9.~~	~~DENNIS CHIRCHIR~~	~~37932937~~	~~MEN~~	~~NGESUMIN~~	~~male~~	~~24~~	~~0717021143~~	~~[illegible]~~ (number 13)
10.	Geoffrey Mutai	23017383	BODA BODA	Litein	M	47	0725 554960	[illegible]
11.	Kipngeno Hillary	33292485	Youth	Chebwagan	M	27	0714086611	[illegible]
12.	Mercy Chepkirui	36413159	CBO	Litein	F	24	0711804340	[illegible]
13.	DENNIS CHIRCHIR	37932937	Youth	Ngesumin	M	24	0717021143	[illegible]
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Kapkatet Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 10 **WARD:** Kapkatet **VENUE:** LITEIN SOCIAL HALL

DATE: 11TH May 2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	RUTTO ALFRED	22417163	MEN	CHEMOIBEN	MALE	41	0717569041	
2.	CHARLES LANGAT	31417674	PWD	KAPKATET	MALE	31	0726129138	
3.	JOY CC LANGAT	20667769	WOMEN	CHEMOIBEN	FEMALE	42	0710807344	
4.	Dennis Kiplimo	30235440	YOUTH	CHEMOIBEM	MALE	28	0792111691	
5.	Denis Kipyegon.	35572668	Youth.	Kapkatet	Male	24	0704583841	
6.	ROBERT K KORIR	35914367	youth	CHEMOIBEN	Male	26	0715 355 921	
7.	PR BERNARD KILEIMI	21153956	PWSIDR	KAPKATET	MALE	45	0725271165	
8.	PENINA CHEPKOECH	27553795	WOMEN	KAPKATET	FEMALE	35	0757101085	
9.	CYNTHIA CHEPKEMOI	34765236	WOMEN	CHEMOIBEN	FEMALE	25	0703677730	
10.	Kipkoech Denis	34364476	Staff	Kapkatet	Male	21	0707238455	
11.	Gedion kiprotich	32147037	Youths	Chemoiben	Male	27	0717911249	
12.	~~ELIZABETH TALIAN~~							
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Cheplanget Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 10 **WARD.** CHEPLANGET **VENUE:** LITEIN SOCIAL HALL

DATE: 11TH May 2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	ARON LANGAT	37514631	Community Chair	Cheplanget	Male	28	0726240[illegible]	
2.	EDWIN KIMUTAI KOSGEI	29173880	Dairy	Cheplanget	Male	31	0719491241	
3.	DIANA CHERONO	32205448	Women Rep	Cheplanget	Female	28	0705915229	
4.	EDISON K ROTICH	28098559	PWD	TECHOGET	MALE	31	0723261671	
5.	ALLEN MUTAI	30066403	YOUTH REP	TECHOGET	MALE	30	0729155023	
6.	CAREN CHEBHOGEN	33034697	WOMEN REP	MOBET	FEMALE	28	0799647625	
7.	DAVID KOSIKEI	13104839	ELDER	TECHOGET	MALE	47	0720726368	
8.	SILVESTER KIGEN	29138183	C.B.O	CHEPLANGET	MALE	32	0714490993	
9.	SAMMY LANGAT	23166039	Pastor	Tinted motta	Male	40	0726359[illegible]	
10.	BRIAN LANGAT	36708145	YOUTH	TECHOGET	MALE	28	0716300963	
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Sigowet Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: SOIN/SIGOWET **CLUSTER:** 9 **WARD.** SIGOWET **VENUE:** KIPTERE YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	JOEL K SANG	11430448	Community	Kebenet	M	52	01124115189	
2.	KIPROTICH CHERUIYOT	11635029	PRDC	CHEPTUIYET	M	49	0725028730	
3.	CHEPHEMOI LILIAN	20778181	WOMEN REP COMMUNITY	KIPTERE	F	46	0710222052	
4.	MARTIN VITALIS	21699660	Community/Stakeholder	KEBENET.	M	44	0725974630	
5.	PHILEMON KOSGEI	11299998	FBO	SIGOWET	M	52	0715860263	
6.	REUBEN CHIRCHIR	13886632	AGRIC	SOIN/SIGOWET	M	47	0729081777	
7.	~~EMMET KIMETTO~~	~~21727452~~	~~Community Stakeholders~~	~~KABENGWET~~	~~F~~	~~40~~	~~0715720752~~	
8.	SHEILA CHEPCHUMBA	24922102	Community/Stakeholder	KEBENETI	F	37	07112272 50	
9.	DAISY CHEMUTAI	26676263	WOMEN REP	SIGOWET	F	35	0727807169	
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Kapleleartet Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: SOIN/SIGOWET **CLUSTER:** 9 **WARD.** KAPLELARTET **VENUE:** KIPTERE YOUTH POLY TECHNIC

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	CHELANGAT RONOH	29737183	WOMEN	SINGORONIK	F	35	0728258700	
2.	CHEPNGETICH EURIAH	27419651	COMMUNITY	KAMONGWET	F	32	0727622489	EURIAH
3.	RONALD KIPRUTO	25643317	PWD	IRAA	M	35	0723575098	
4.	Arnold Kiprop Tegen	30356351	Youth	Kapl	M	29	0790135621	
5.	KIBET S. KOECH	23437123	COMMUNITY	KAPLELARTET	M	32	0720968652	
6.	BETT K. GEOFFREY	38116054	CSO's/CBO's	KAPLELARTET	M	25	0710328174	
7.	KOECH K. DANIEL	12751909	Religious Hep	KAPLELARTET	M	52	0729443866	
8.	EMMY KIMETTO	21727452	FARMER & STAKEHOLDER	KAPLELARTET	F	40	0715720752	
9.	Henry K. Sambu	3877960	Stakeholder	Kaplelartet	M	58	0722337659	
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Waldai Ward

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BELGUT **CLUSTER:** 9 **WARD:** WALDAI **VENUE:** KIPTERE YOUTH POLY

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	VALLERY CHERONO	25162675	RELIGIOUS	KAPTOBOITI	F	34	0710833378	
2.	EDNAH NGENY	11638756	PWD	KABOROK	F	49	0701219650	
3.	FELYN CHERONO	24324794	COMMUNITY	KAPTOBOITI	F	38	0708183584	
4.	CHESANG NGENY	21932715	COMMUNITY	SOSIOT	F	42	0728516783	
5.	EDITH CHEPKIRUI	RD073559	RELIGIOUS	KAPTOBOITI	F	37	0726381775	
6.	KIPROTICH LENIS RONO	33250939	YOUTH	KAPTOBOITI	M	26	0704029087	
7.	VINCENT KIPNGETICH	24321629	BUSINESS COM-	KE WALDAI	M	38	0722749696	
8.	CHARLES KIRUI	24788930	COMMUNITY	WALDAI	M	37	0799103742	
9.	ERIC K. BII	7479448	COMMUNITY	WALDAI	M	60	0722494053	
10.	JOSEPH K. SIRUM	6024772	CBO	CHERANGET	M	60	0724412005	
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Kapsuser Ward

Attendance - part 1

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BELGUT **CLUSTER:** KAPSOIT AGC **WARD:** Kapsuser **VENUE:** AGC - Kipsamumgut

DATE: 11-05-2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Chepkirui Tonui	27959311	Gender	Kapsuser	F	33	0715775439	
2.	Joseph Chepkoisgei	39976846	PWD	Kapsuser	F	23	0792252129	
3.	Maureen Chepkurui	27760656	Women Rep	Kipkoiyan	F	34	0792845583	
4.	Robinson K. Rugut	23655881	REL-ORG	Kipkoiyan	M	39	0726640896	
5.	Joseph K. Martim	20116246	Village Elder	Kipkoiyan	M	43	0708720048	
6.	Benson Tow	26116673	Community	Kapsuser	M	37	0716030322	
7.	Edwin Kemei	21901020	CBO	Kakiptoi	M	48	0723148915	
8.	Kiprono Petterson	29086832	Stakeholder	Kipkoiyan	M	33	0707634566	
9.	Kenneth Kiptoo	28814504	CBO	Kipkoiyan	M	30	0726345082	
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Kapsoit Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: AINAMOI **CLUSTER:** KAPSOIT AGC **WARD** KAPSOIT **VENUE:** AGC Kipsamungut

DATE: 11-05-2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Gideon Kirui	22560681	EXPERT	TOLANET	MALE	41	0114892279	
2.	JOYCE CHEPKORIR	31852545	WOMEN	SITOTWET	FEMALE	28	0706984118	
3.	KIPNGENO ISAAC	32579047	YOUTH	KETITUI	MALE		0719213998	
4.	ROBERT TOO	30036033	DISABILITY	KENYELWI	MALE	35	0723604330	
5.	DAVID LANGAT	22973784	GUIDES	KENYELWI	MALE	43	0727068721	
6.	REV. CHARLES MUTAI	11430884	PASTOR	KAPSOIT	M	51	0715-311940	
7.	NATHAN KIBET	22897429	EXPERT	CHEPKOINIK	MALE	38	0721444616	
8.	BERNARD K. BII	24212640	CBO	KIBOMBEI	MALE	37	0722603395	
9.	JOYCE KOSKEY	23242337	PASTOR	OGIRGIR	FEMALE	42	0708910363	
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Ainamoi Ward

Attendance Ainamoi Day 1

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: KERICHO EAST **CLUSTER:** KAPSOIT AGC **WARD** AINAMOI **VENUE:** AGC CHURCH Kipsamungut

DATE: 12-5-2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Pst JOSEPH K. BIEGON	14439179	FAITH BASE	POITWEK	MALE	46	0726940484	
2.	YEGON HILLARY KIPKIRUI	27861147	CBO	POITWEK	MALE	34	0720138336	
3.	COLLINS KIPLANGAT	36928833	COMMUNITY	AINAMOI	M	26	0741105208	
4.	GIDEON KIPKEMOI	37143975	YOUTH	AINAMOI	MALE	24	0722449780	
5.	FANCY CHEBUTO MUTAI	38673623	COMMUNITY	POITWEK	F	23	0791627315	
6.	AGNES CHEPNGETICH	13103908	WOMEN	AINAMOI	F	49	0724097433	
7.	JOEL LANGAT	20249722	DISABILITY PWD	AINAMOI	M	48	0722158007	
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Kipchimchim Ward

Attendance
Day 7

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: AINAMOI **CLUSTER:** KAPSOIT AGC **WARD.** KIPCHIMCHIM **VENUE:** AGC Kipsamungut

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1. ✓	NOAH K KOREI	27090389	YOUTH	TOWNSHIP	M	33	0718312432	
2. ✓	SIMION K. KORE	12750281	Clergy	AINAMOI	M	46	0724046304	
3. ✓	Cheppngeno Selim	12479773	CBO	Ainamoi	F	48	0728759448	
4. ✓	Joseph K Koech	4748535	Community	Townships	M	62	0725466809	
5.	Simon Yegon	5452294	Community	AINAMOI	M	60	0711124362	
6. ✓	THOMAS K. Rop	21430754	PWD-	AINAMOI	M	44	0725232316	
7. ✓	FLORAH NATHAN	13269079	Women	Kipchimchim	F	50	0711660596	
8. ✓	CHERUIYOT PATRICK	29927314	Community	KIPCHIMCHIM	M	30	0707519714	
9.	FAITH CHEROTICH	33609936	WOMEN	KIPCHIMCHIM	F	26	0711639282	
10. ✓	LILY FELICITY	24178638	Community	KIPCHIMCHIM	F	37	0726252324	
11. ✓	STANLEY KIRUI	11798234	Community	KIPCHIMCHIM	M	49	0722751113	
12.	CHERONO BEATRICE	28868342	Community	KIPCHIMCHIM	F	34	0724951766	
13.	CHEPKEMOI HERMA	36239474	PWD	Kipchichim	F	31	0729407825	
14.	GABRIEL K. KAISEI	30999757	Community	KIPCHIMCHIM	M	30	0720912897	
15.	David PWD	10513076	CSO	TOWNSHIP	M	54	0722584	

Kunyak Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Kipkelion West **CLUSTER:** .... **WARD** Kunyak **VENUE:** ChulChula ICT Center.

DATE: 11/5/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE	
1.	FRANCIS K. Pop	969[illegible]17		Kunyak	Male	55	0710793001	[illegible]	KAPKOROS
2.	DAVID KIPTOON RONOH	10012053		KUNYAK	MALE	56	0710479789	[illegible]	KAPKOROS
3.	CHEPKOECH CAROLINE	28424789		KUNYAK	FEMALE	32	0715975072	[illegible]	KAPKWEN
4.	Emmaculate Chepkemboi	30087236		KAPKOROS	FEMALE	30	0708646119	[illegible]	
5.	DICKSON SIGILAI [illegible]	2513497	PWD	KAPKWEN	M	70	0722689361	[illegible]	
6.	Paul Koech	20261442		KUNYAK	M	44	0700788049	[illegible]	
7.	ARON K. MAROSOI	13107224	CSO	KAPKEMOI SUB-LOC	M	46	0724599079	[illegible]	Kapkemoi/Kunyag
8.	FREDRICK KIPKORIR BORE	27182547	ELECTIVE	CHEMOGOCH	M	36	0714813608	[illegible]	
9.	KIPKOECH FREDRICK NGETICH	29518498	ELECTIVE	KAPKWEN	M	30	0729599013	[illegible]	
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Chilchila Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Kipkelion West **CLUSTER:** Belgut **WARD.** Chilchila **VENUE:** Chilchila ICT Center

DATE: 12/05/2023.

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	WILSON CHERUIYOT	11206554		SIWOT	M	57	0720932979	
2.	JULIUS KILEL	23497456		KIPTERIS	M	39	0703566048	
3.	Caroline Chemutai	29746087		CHILCHILA	F	29	0708886209	
4.	Lydia chepkoech	32433383		CHEPKECHEI	F	29	0714207	
5.	KIPTOO MARITIM	25579942		SIWOT	M	31	0703782	
6.	CHEBUNGAT ASHETO	32612409		Toroton.	F	27	0727879370	
7.	KIPTOO CHERUIYOT	22343734		KOKWET	M	60	0714804152	
8.	BIRGEN RIMINE	38103481		SIWOT	M	22	0111251114	
9.	KIPROTICH WESNET	27864707		CHILCHILA	M	33	0718743354	
10.	Bernard Tarus	26095945		Toroton	M	32	0711711001	
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Kapsuser Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Kipkelion East **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD** Kedowa/Kimugul **VENUE:** Landlord Social Hall

DATE: 12/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	VINCENT KIBEI	25464084C	COMMUNITY DUTY	KEDOWA	MALE	34	0722619115	
2.								
3.								
4.	Nelson KEMBOI	28844313	ELECTED	KEDOWA	MALE	33	0735976300	
5.	CLARA CHEROP	28455730	ELECTED	KOBOSIAH	FEMALE	30	0727687110	
6.	SANDRA CHEPKIRUI	36379638	Elected	Kimugul	female	29	0797226797	
7.	ANNAH CHUMO	11078414		KEDOWA	female	50	0726507304	
8.	SONGORE PHANNUEL	1753898	ELECTED	LONDIANI	MALE	59	0721217803	
9.	EMMY CHEROP	22481251	Elected	KEDOWA	Female	43	0724392839	
10.	Rotich Bernard	30837720	Elected	KIPYEMIT	Male	35	0704417818	
11.	PHILIP KIPROND NUGE	11525613	Elected (PHD)	KEDOWA	MALE	50	0727729604	
12.	JIM K. MUTAI	1771311	PASTOR/ELECTED	KEDOWA	MALE	64	0727358753	
13.								
14.								
15.								

Londiani Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: LONDIANI **CLUSTER:** 6 **WARD** LONDIANI **VENUE:** LONDIANI SOCIAL HALL

DATE: 11/5/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	WILLY K. NGETICH	3844384	NGO	KIPSIRICHET	MALE	65	0722822549	
2.	MANFRED KORIR	36636582	Youth	LEMOTIT	MALE	28	0715795708	
3.	MARY WANJIRU	21986342	Community	KAMWINGI I	FEMALE	45	0716308396	
4.	REUBEN KCHIRCHIR	0868395	FBO	TUYOBEI	MALE	64	0722818277	
5.	NGENO BENARD	23054916	Dairy (stakeholder)	KIPSIRICHET	MALE	42	0722482329	
6.	Gladys chepchirchir	33272169	Women	LEMOTIT	MALE	29	0712635498	
7.	Collins Tanui	30943226	Community	Kipsirichet	Male	29	0721659766	
8.	Violah chemutai	21799706	PWD	Kipsirichet	Female	42	0716554536	
9.	JOSEPH MUNGARA	3308774	Forest (stakeholder)	KAMWINGI I	MALE	66	0723772573	
10.	SAMSON CHEPKWONY	20221454	Dairy (stakeholder)	KIPSIRICHET	MALE	46	0720565373	
11.								
12.								
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15.								

Tendeno/ Sorget Ward

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Kipkelion East **CLUSTER:** 6 **WARD** Tendeno/sorget **VENUE:** Londiani social Hall

DATE: 11/05/2023

S/NO	NAME	ID NO	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	MILKAH WAIRAGU	14566430	~~Stake holder~~ Forest	SORGET	FEMALE	40yrs	0722228267	
2.	MICHAEL MWANGI	1750490	C B O	SORGET	MALE	63	0721694361	
3.	LINUS MARITIM	30899791	DAIRY (stakeholder)	KIPLOKYI	MALE	28	0701886344	
4.	JOASH KIPLANGAT	37499611	DAIRY (stakeholder)	KIPLOKYI	MALE	24	0719210590	
5.	TITUS ROTICH	28457616	YOUTH	BENDITAI	MALE	32	0705023272	
6.	JOHN SIMOTWO	23625514	ELECTED	TENDENO	MALE	40	~~575~~ 0759919474	
7.	PETER K. KAMAU	11117851	Religious	SORGET	MALE	51	0720917866	
8.	NICHOLAS KEMBOI	25946156	PWD's	Kiplokyi	MALE	36	0759070100	
9.								
10.								
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Soliat Ward

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: AIN / NGOWET **CLUSTER:** 5 **WARD** SOLIAT **VENUE:** FGCK Kipritet

DATE: 9/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY REPRESENTATION	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	ROBERT K. KORIR	30194139	Stakeholder	KAPSEGUT	MALE	31	0720351284	[signature]
2.	REV PAUL LELEO	11204613	MEMBER	SOLIAT	MALE	51	0727373122	[signature]
3.	Julius Matinkwony	11078639	W/ADM SOLIAT	EGK	MALE	51	072632776	[signature]
4.	KENEDY CHEPKWONY	25241949	C.B.O.	SOLIAT	MALE	37	0714574396	[signature]
5.	~~PR. A~~ ROTICH WILLY	22039580	MEMBER. STATE ADVOC	KAPSOROK	MALE	39	0728755137	[signature]
6.	BETT CHERUIYOT BYNETO	27850971	YOUTH	KAITUI	MALE	32	0727312605	[signature]
7.	BEATRICE JEPKIRUI	25130692	STAKEHOLDER	SOLIAT	FEMALE	35	0725202367	[signature]
8.	JUDITH NGETICH	28473794	STAKEHOLDER	KAPSEGUT	FEMALE	34	0724221722	[signature]
9.	Josephine C. Koril	12553278	Member	Soliat	Female	50	071240 7406	[signature]
10.	BETSY CHEPKIRUI MARITIM	22024731	RELIGIOUS	SOLIAT	FEMALE	43	0723726960	[signature]
11.	BETT KIPKOECH JONATHAN	2172534	PWD	SOLIAT	MALE	45	0722454762	[signature]

Soin Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

F

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: SOIN/SIGOWET **CLUSTER:** 5 **WARD** SOIN **VENUE:** FGCK. Kipsitet

DATE: 9/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY REPRESENTATION	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	JAPHET LANGAT	26445501	YOUTH	SOIN	M	33	0714378733	
2.	CHEPTEGOH MAGUT	33313748	STAKEHOLDER	KOITABU ROT	F	28	0741885666	
3.	EHEPTEGOR JOAN	34562667	WOMEN STAKEHOLDER	KIPSITET	F	28	0740187344	
4.	SIGEI JUSTUS	22369618	WARD CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE MEMBER	SOIN	M	42	0710209197	
5.	Robert K. Kiprotich	25189213	CBO	SOIN	M	36	0758153983	
6.	JOSHUA NGENY	8752461	ELDER	KOITABOROTOI	M	58	0726790686	
7.	CECILIA MIBEY	20874612	PWDS	KOITABUROT	F	48	0711451588	
8.	STANLEY K. SIIGEI	12480940	STAKEHOLDER	SOIN	M	50	0723833833	
9.	Mutai Josphat	26105510	CBO	Kapkisiara	M	32	0727852885 0712785583	
10.	Naomi Siele	21134915	Tea	Kibugat	F	38	0702633268	
11.	Peter Ngeno	14440527	County Government	Kokerich	M	46	0722375644	
12.								

Kamasian Ward

KAMASIAN

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: K.W **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD** KAMASIAN **VENUE:** AGC KAPKURES

DATE: 09-05-2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	JOSEPH TOO	12916177	COMMUN. REPR	KIPSEKI	MALE	50	0723831498	
2.	DANIEL RERE	24811755	COMMUN REP	LILLOCH	MALE	37	0726363756	
3.	FRANCIS M. MUGO	1769933	CBO REP	LILLOCH	MALE	66	0722490977	
4.	SAMUEL ONDIEKI	11245402	PASTOR REP	BOROWET	MALE	50	0711337026	
5.	BERNARD BEIT	23971396	YOUTH	KAMASIAN	MALE	35	0726000111	
6.	BEATRICE CHEPKEMOI	21681685	WOMEN REP	~~KATTA~~ LILLOCH	FEMALE	44	0798067819	
7.								
8.								

9.	Viola Chepkemoi	30125596	STAKEHOLDER	SOIN	F	29	0701733996	
10.	KOSGEY C EMMANUEL	27644224	STAKEHOLDER	SOIN	M	33	0724547987	
11.	SIONGOK BARNABAS	24504690	COMMITTEE	KOITABUROT	M	38	0729000461	
12.	KIPNGETICH BIEGON EDINSON	27300971	SOIN CDDC CHAIR STAKEHOLDER	SOIN	M	34	0710702275	
13.	DR-KIPSIGEI CHERUIYOT	20285632	CHERCOY	SOIN	M	43	0742473943	
14.								
15.								

Kipkelion Ward

KIPKELION

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: KIPKELION WEST **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD:** KIPKELION **VENUE:** A.I.C KAPKURES

DATE: 09-05-2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY GROUP/N.G.O's	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	HENRY INYAMBULA	9887244		KIPCHORIAN	MALE	55	0728656710	
2.	GEOFFREY LANGAT	8753784	COMMUNITY	LESIRWA	MALE	58	0722608650	
3. *	EDDY TOO	1765455		LESIRWA	FEMALE	69	0722338298	
4.	Josphat Biwott	26349952	Community	KALYET	MALE	36	720162983	
5.	Rose maiyane	14438171	women	Barsiele	Female	47	0721966447	
6.	KORIR EDWIN	30963599	Community	Macheisok	Male	23	0713804242	
7.	PASCAL BUSIENEI	17622220	PWD	MACHEISOK	MALE	63	0722636291	
8.								

Chepseon Ward

CHEPSEON

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Kipkelion West **CLUSTER:** .... **WARD:** Chepseon **VENUE:** ATC - Kipkelion

DATE: 9 - 05 - 2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	KENNETH K. BII	22765473	COMMUNITY	KAPSEGER	M	43	0720443656	
2.	ROBERT BII	28706916	YOUTHS	CHEPSEON	M	37	0714366311	
3.	BRENDA CHEROTICH	39960004	COMMUNITY	CHEPSEON	F	22	0728349405 ~~0728374405~~	
4.	DENNIS CHEPKWONY	31123151	YOUTH	CHEPSEON	M	32	0728978115	
5.	PETER KIMUTAI	29456707	COMMUNITY	KAPSEGER	M	29	0729233610	
6.	DAVID K. LANGAT	20883383	PWD	CHEPSEON	M	46	0712748458	
7.	VICTOR LANGAT	29114950	COMMUNITY	KAPSEGER	MALE	31	0708559772	
8.	JOYCE CHEROTICH	25254061	WOMEN	KAPSEGER	FEMALE	30	0726534424	

Tebesonik Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 3 **WARD** TEBESONIK **VENUE:** ICT BORIET

DATE: 09/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	ENNY NGENDL	20031710	Community	Kibugat	F	40	0720874504	
2.	Priscila Cheruyot	6009097	Women	Tebesonik	F	60	0722684693	
3.	Ngetich N. Kipatich	20178578	PWD	Tebesonik	M	40	0729897896	
4.	MUTAI BERNARD	23199975	FAITH BASED	KAPKUSIARA	M	42	0710175661	
5.	NATHAN KIBET CHERUIYOT	37162319	Community	Kibugat	M	25	0702723148	
6.	BERICK K. KOECH	2798235	YOUTH	Kibugat	M	32	0711986459	
7.	Julius K. Bii	3834237	Community	Tebesonik	M	72	0710804358	
8.	Benard Cheruie	12924173	community	Tebesonik	M	52	0727737721	

Chemosot Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: BURETI **CLUSTER:** 3 **WARD** CHEMOSOT **VENUE:** RORET ICT CENTRE

DATE: 09th May 2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	MOSES MUTAI	24280160	~~Forestry~~ Stakeholder	Chemosot	Male	40	0720150477	
2.	TITUS ROTICH	7482051	ELDERLY	KABARTEGAN ~~CHEMOSOT~~	MALE	61	0723260768	
3.	MERCY CHEPKEMOI CHERUIYOT	29714840	WOMEN	CHEMOSOT	FEMALE	30	0719656764	
4.	Abraham Kiptoo	39052022	Disability Rep.	Getaswet	male	22	0742 328 148	
5.	Rev. Julius Bii	10886317	Faith Based	Kabartegan	male	50	0720307324	
6.	NGETICH GILBERTSON	25749770	Community Rep	Kusumek	male	36	0728046394	
7.	AARON KOECH	21874145	MEN	CHEMOSOT	MALE	42	0711908709	
8.	JUDY CHEPKORIR	35815270	TEA	CHEMOSOT	FEMALE	25	0740689400	
9.	CLINTONE KIPKURUI KIRWA	30601125	Youth	CHEMOSOT	MALE	28	0794782327	
10.	RONALD KEIER	25300636	Civil Society	KUSUMEK	M	34	0725563827	
11.	Caroline Kirui	29184615	W. Admin	—	F	39	0704512103	

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Bureti **CLUSTER:** .... **WARD:** KISIARA **VENUE:** RORET ICT

DATE: 09/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	HARRIZON KIPKORIR	35777961		Tulwet	Male	26	0742787964	[signature]
2.	LENUS KOECH	28671969	MOALF LIVESTOCK	KISIARA	M	30	0718202395	[signature]
3.	LANGAT K. MARSHALL	20159823	PWD	KISIARA	M	47	0723230518	[signature]
4.	KIPYEGON KOECH	33994667	PASTOR	KISIARA	M	29	0708580177	[signature]
5.	MERCY CHEPTOO	39224797	WOMEN	KISIARA	F	23	0748616279	[signature]
6.	Gilbert Kipkoech	39894297	Youth	KISIARA	M	23	0726590455	[signature]
7.	CHEPNGETICH DAISY	25951875	Co-opted	KISIARA	F	35	0710238586	[signature]
8.	ROBERT CHEPKWONY	3733249	ELECTOR	TULWET	M	28	0711913484	[signature]

Seretut/ Cheptororiet Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Belgut **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD:** Seretut - Cheptororiet **VENUE:** A.C.K - Seretut

DATE: 9/5/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	RAYMOND K CHERUIYOT	3859440	PWD	KIPSOLU	MALE	60	0722468311	
2.	NEHEMIAH KIPCHUMBA	40813079	PWD ~~FBO~~ Rep	KIPSOLU	MALE	21	0721454645	
3.	Reuben Rono	10012153	FBO	SERETUT	MALE	54	0745-067137	
4.	CHEPNGENO ROSELIN	20892547	Community	SERETUT	FEMALE	38	0726169300	
5.	GLADYS LANGAT	24879963	Women	KIPSOLU	FEMALE	37	0723666172	
6.	IRENE CHEPKORIR	22015626	Women	KIPSOLU	F	38	0701286067	
7.	BEATRICE CHEPKORIR	21678888	FBO	KIPSOLU	FEMALE	35	0723020008	
8.	Silas Kipruto	28158699	CBO	Kipsolu	Male	32	0732549541	
9.	LAWRENCE K MUTAI	29738075	Youth Rep	SERETUT	MALE	30	0790065041	
10.	CAROLINE KOSKEY	24006817	COMMUNITY	SERETUT	FEMALE	38	0713634420	

Kabianga Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Belgut **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD** Kabianga **VENUE:** AGK Sereetut

DATE: 9/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	Ericsson Kipkemoi Bii	14463912	Community	Mobego	Male	46	0722739164	
2.	JULIUS K-Kemei	20244245	FBO	Mobego	male	48	0790586690	
3.	Justus Kipngetich Siele	37317987	Youth	Mobego	Male	25	0723671296	
4.	EDDAH CHELANGAT	33032095	Women	MOBEGO	FEMALE	28	0719782260	
5.	Mike Cheruiyot	25310235		MOBEGO	MALE	30	0711330253	
6.	Marion J. Maswai	24152598	PLWD	Mobego	Female	41	0729518675	
7.	CHEPNGENO HELLEN	22 044670	Women	CHEMAMUL CHEBIRBEI	FEMALE	42	0758630114	
8.	Kipkoech Kirui	23255487	Community	Chebirbei	Male	40	0725767116	
9	KIPKURUI FRANKLINE	27351105	CBO	KIPTOME	MALE	32	0711912730	
10	MOSES ROTICH	0327562	KFCS	KABIANGA	MALE	60	0722147920	

Chaik Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

Day 1

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: ..Arimoi.. **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD**.....Chaik.....**VENUE:** Kisiriria Rehabilitation Centre

DATE: .....9/05/2023.....

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	GLADYS CHEPKEMOI	27312984	WOMEN	CHAIK	F	35	0745139355	
2.	RIYAKI AGUTH JOSPHINE	20853259	WOMEN	CHAIK	F	46	0724523352	
3.	Maritim Edith Chemtich	22326164	FBO	CHAIK	F	43	0727480299	
4.	Bett Leonard Kiprono	20475660	COMMUNITY	CHAIK	M	45	0721541475	
5.	Isaac Kiprotich	30411351	Farmer	Chaik	M	26	0714252671	
6.	Geoffrey Chepkwony	21949469	Religion	Chaik	M	35	0710912506	
7.	Judith Chebet Ngetich	22854099	CBO COMMUNITY	CHAIK	F	39	0705709301	
8.								

Kipchebor Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

Day 1

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: ALMAMAI **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD:** KIPCHEBOR **VENUE:** KLERICHO REHABILITATION CENTRE

DATE: 9/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	PAUL KIBET BYEGON	13069493	PWD	KIPCHEBOR	MALE	49	0725244125	
2.	EZEKIEL BETT	24597720	CBO	KIPCHEBOR	M	35	0727397405	
3.	ALEX KIPROTO ROTICH	34939451	COMMUNITY	KIPCHEBOR	M	27	0794151353	
4.	Margaret Mbogo Mukeria	21734769	FBO	KIPCHEBOR	F	43	0795353233	
5.	Mercy Chepngetich Rono	20576278	WOMEN	KIPCHEBOR	F	47	0712432840	
6.	Edwin Cheruiyot	21966913	Community	Kipchebor	M	43	0722163485	
7.	Reubens om Malakwen Bett	13507112	CBO	Kipchebor	M	48	0722558959	
8.	Rutto Vincent	34411401	Youth	Kipchebor	M	30	0718500660	
9.	ABDULKARIM OMAR	23477774	MARGINALIZED	KIPCHEBOR	MALE	37	0723605177	

Kapkugerwet Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

Day 1

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: Ainamoi **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD.** Kapkugerwet **VENUE:** Kericho Rehabilitation Centre

DATE: 9/05/2023

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	SAMS HASSAN KIPKIRUI	26074476	YOUTH	KAPKUGERWET	M	34	0720632419	
2.	Margaret chepkoech Jumo	13249440	Tea	Kapkugerwet	F	66	0720985802	
3.	Charles Chapkwony Kipsang	21641127	COMMUNITY	Kapkugerwet	M	41	0720692732	
4.	~~Shadrack Kemei~~	~~11430650~~	~~COMMUNITY~~	~~Kapkugerwet~~	~~M~~	~~50~~	~~0728994935~~	
5.	Rugut Benard Kiptoo	21127431	FBO	Kapkugerwet	M	48	0723633498	
6.	Robert Kogo	20143351	Tea	Kapkugerwet	M	40	0727345413	
7.	Nicholas Tegon	14444962	Dairy ~~Tea~~	Kapkugerwet	M	48 56	0726735913	
8.	Jane chorotich	21435693	WOMEN	Kapkugerwet	F	44	0727068770	
9.	Kelvin Korir	30374430	CBO	Kapkugerwet	Male	29	0745722600	

Kapsaos Ward

Sustainability & Resilience Think LLP

DAY 1

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PCRA & CCAP DATA COLLECTION AT THE WARD LEVEL

SUBCOUNTY: AINAMOI **CLUSTER:** ..... **WARD**.....KAPSAOS.....**VENUE:** KERICHO REHABILITATION CENTRE

DATE: ....9/05/2023...

S/NO	Name	ID No	CATEGORY	LOCATION	GENDER	AGE	Contact	Signature
1.	AMM CHERONO KOECH	6252453	COMMUNITY	KAPSAOS	F	60	0722750492	
2.	YEGON WESLEY	25094034	CBO	KAPSAOS	M	35	0723731867	
3.	TOO PASCALINE	13665191	FEG	KAPSAOS	F	48 52	0710541335	
4.	PAMELA CHELANGAT	25985754	WOMEN	KAPSAOS	F	35	0714134193	
5.	JACKSON KIPKIRUI MUTAI	31000603	Youth	KAPSAOS	M	30	0712366702	
6.	TUM ANDREW KIBII	6607556	FBO	KAPSAOS	M	59	0725540097	
7.	Sang cheruiyot	25898312	Cotter	KAPSAOS	M	38	0727168112	
8.	BENSON CHERUIYOT	30560492	Dairy	KAPSAOS	M	30	0722292266	
9.	Shaddrack Kelvo	11430650	Community	Kapsaos	M	50	0725974435	
10.	John Kipchirchir Langat	6024522	PWD	Kapsaos	M	67	0721460616	

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