

COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE FUND MECHANISM

BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH



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A paper presenting summary information on the County Climate Change Fund Mechanism implemented by the National Drought Management Authority through the Adaptation Consortium.

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Overview

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The County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) mechanism implemented by the National Drought Management Authority through the Adaptation (Ada) Consortium facilitates the flow of climate finance to counties and integrates climate change into planning and implementation. CCCF is geared towards addressing community climate change priorities, building resilience and fostering sustainable economic growth.

The CCCF mechanism has been piloted successfully in five counties of Isiolo, Garissa, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir and its expansion is one of the priorities in the National Climate Change Action Plan, 2018-2022. Drawing on the success of the pilot, the CCCF mechanism is currently being scaled out to Vihiga, Nandi, Bomet, Kisii, Kakamega, Kisumu, Narok, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Machakos, Kilifi and Kwale.

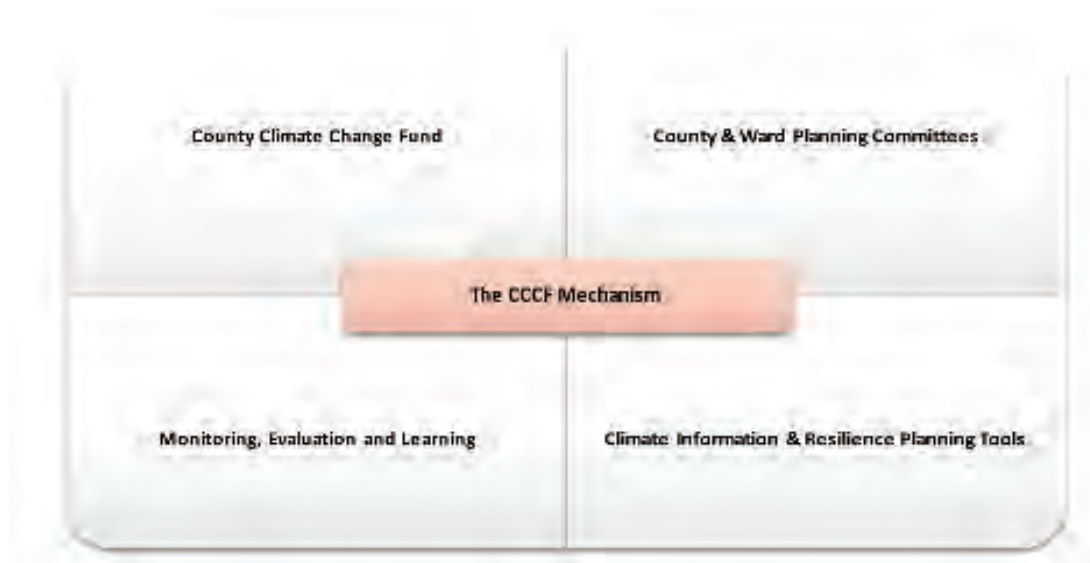


Counties implementing the CCCF Mechanism

Ada objectives

1. Support county governments to be climate finance ready.
2. Mainstream climate change into county planning and implementation.

To achieve the objectives, the County Climate Change Fund mechanism is implemented through four interrelated components, each of which reinforces the others through an integrated approach. These are:-

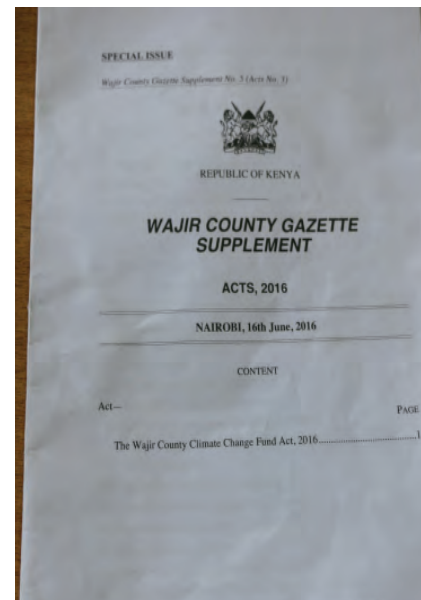


The CCCF is fully aligned with the policy and legislative framework for climate change in Kenya, as articulated in the Climate Change Act (2016), and is a priority in the current National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022). The mechanism operates within the framework of devolved governance established by the Constitution of Kenya (2010), and in accordance with related legislation such as the County Governments Act (2012) and the Public Finance Management Act (2012).

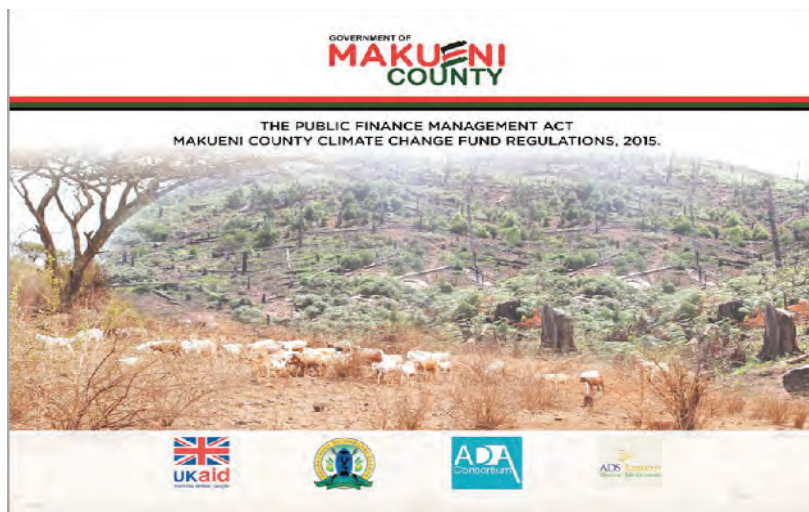
Component 1: County Climate Change Fund (CCCFs)

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The CCCF is a devolved mechanism under the authority of county government with strong fiduciary and high levels of accountability. CCCFs can be capitalised from a variety of sources, including county budgets, the national climate change fund, domestic and international partners. Most of the fund (70 percent) is allocated to wards. The remaining 30 percent is divided between county-level investments and operational costs.



Garissa and Wajir County Climate Change Fund Legislation



Makueni County Climate Change Fund regulation

Box 1: CCCF Funding Criteria

- Focus on public goods that benefit many people, including women and the young.
- Support the economy, livelihoods or important services on which many people depend.
- Enhance resilience to climate change adaptation and, where possible, propose mitigation measures.
- Encourage harmony and build social relations between people to foster peace.
- Have no negative impact on the environment.
- In line with county development priorities that integrate climate change.

Component 2: climate change planning committees

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Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) and County Climate Change Planning Committees (CCCPCs) constitute one of the four components of the County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) mechanism. These committees are established through the CCCF legislation. The WCCPC are elected at the community level and consult the communities on their climate change priorities. The WCCPC are elected publicly and according to their standing in the community. The law mandates that the Ward Administrator be a member of this committee.

The County Climate Change Planning Committees (CCCPCs) gives technical support to the WCCPCs, approves their proposals and decides how to allocate the county-level proportion of the fund available for county-wide investments. Its membership is drawn from technical departments of the county and national government, WCCPCs and other stakeholders.

The CCCF legislation mandates county governments to work through elected representatives from the community and technical experts from county governments, to identify and prioritize public good investments based on an agreed criteria (see Box 1). Pre-allocated budgets enable a more effective, engaged and participatory planning process. The work is implemented within the framework of devolved governance that ensure citizen-led approaches to planning and prioritisation of public funding.



WCCPC Planning meeting

Component 3: climate information and resilience planning tools

The planning tools (such as climate information services, resilience assessments and participatory resource mapping) are used by county governments and communities for planning and to identify elements that builds or weaken their resilience to the changing climate. The tools empower local communities to participate in budgeting processes (enhance public participation) and provide an opportunity for county government and communities to discuss how local livelihoods function and interact, the factors that constrain their resilience to the impacts of climate change and practical ways to build adaptive capacity and long-term resilience.

County Climate Information Services (CIS) plans aim at providing climate information to different users at all levels within the county structure and processes. They provide timely and relevant information to help in decision making at the county and household levels. CIS plans are one of the key building blocks for effective mainstreaming of climate change. Climate information is also used by communities in the prioritisation of public good investments.

Climate information is delivered through public barazas, radio, SMS and CIS intermediaries. CIS intermediaries are community members who are trained to communicate climate information to communities in a language and format that can be easily understood.

The Kenya Meteorological Department has also developed a CIS toolkit to enable provision of meteorological services right from the national level and downscaled to the user at the sub-national and ward level. In providing the meteorological services, the County Directors of Meteorology (CDMs) take into account the unique social, economic and cultural characteristics and priorities of their respective counties.

Resource atlas for Isiolo and Wajir

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Resource Atlas of Isiolo County, Kenya

Community-based mapping of pastoralist resources and their attributes



July 2015

Resource Atlas of Wajir County, Kenya

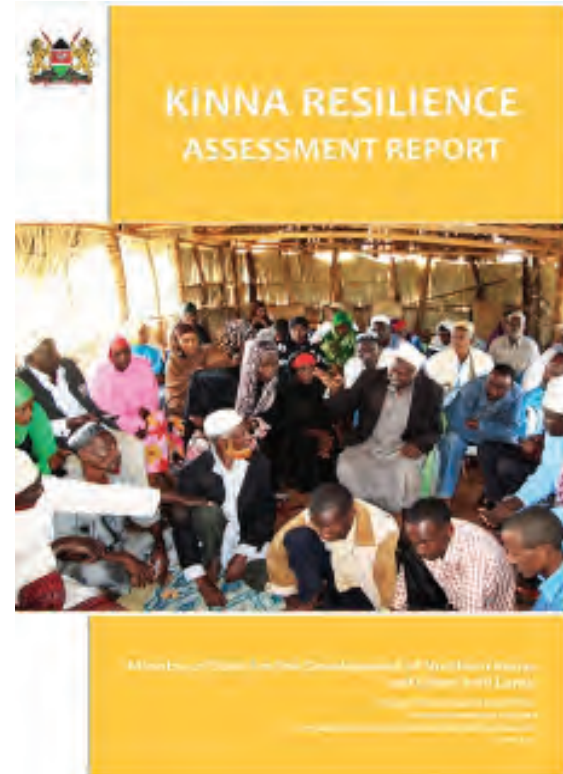
Community-based mapping of pastoralist resources and their attributes



February 2016

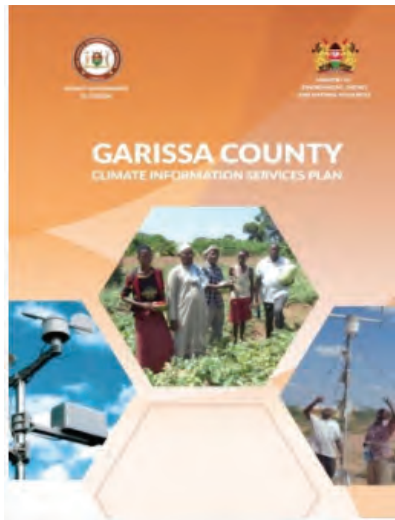


Resilience assessment toolkit and assessment report



County CIS plans and toolkit

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Use of CIS to inform prioritised public good investments



Training on the different weather equipment in Garissa (left) and Kisumu (right)



Communicating weather information at KMD headquarters (left) and an air thermometer (right)



Community members familiarising themselves with a Sunshine recorder (left) and measuring of Air temperature in Garissa County

Component 4: monitoring, evaluation and learning

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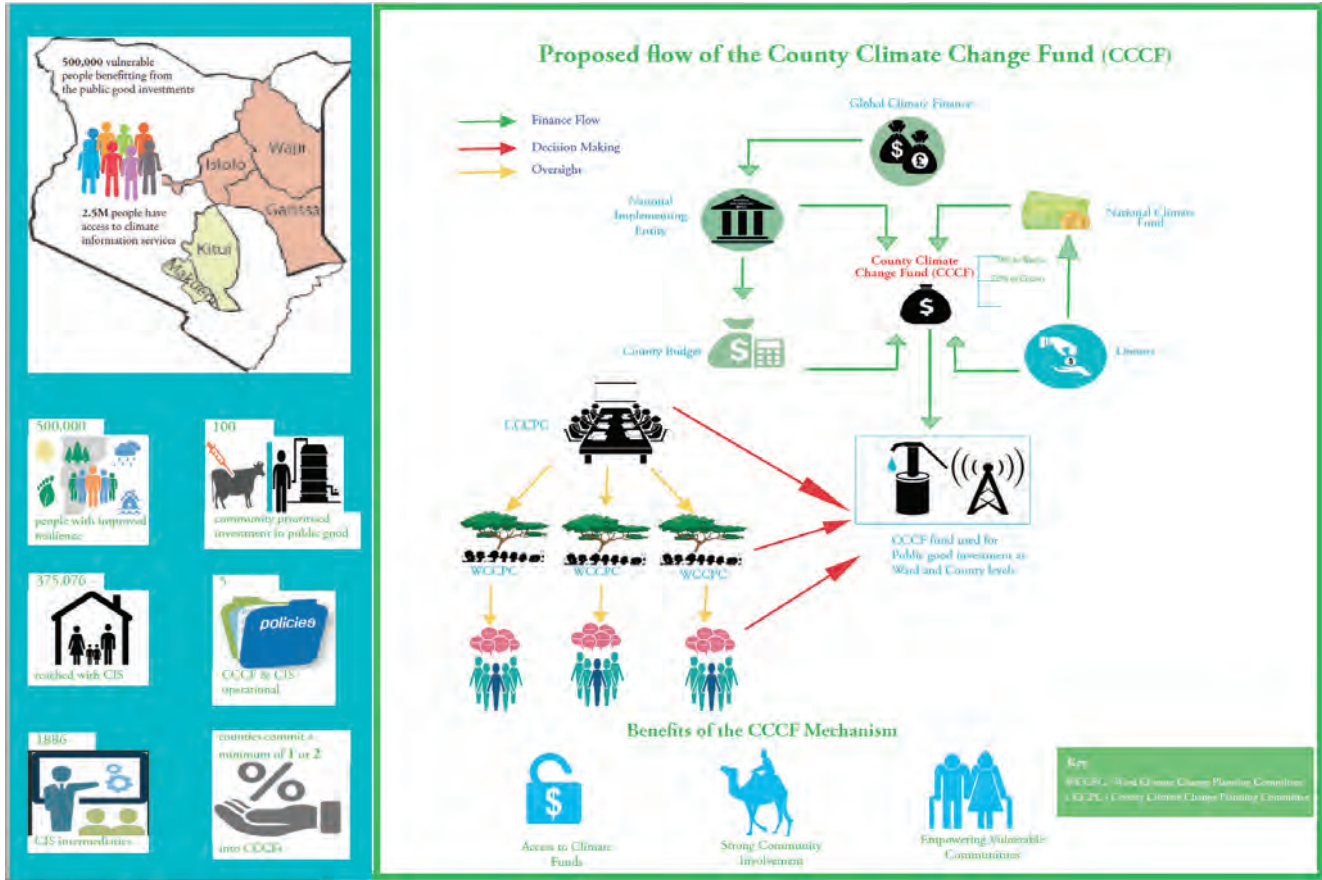
This component of the CCCF mechanism helps the county to know whether the investments are building community resilience to climate change and also assesses their cost effectiveness. The monitoring, evaluation and learning component advocates for a ‘learning by doing’ approach, which allows for testing, reflection and adjustment as situations change. CCCF commitments, and climate change more broadly, are integrated within the overall performance management framework for county governments. The pilot project tested the appropriateness and the value-added of the strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation system based on the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) methodology.



Monitoring, evaluation and learning in Wajir County

Ada approach

The diagram below represents the flow of the CCCF funds and the achievements from the five (5) pilot counties.



County Climate Change Fund architecture

The CCCF mechanism allows for poor and vulnerable households to prioritise investments that will build their resilience and offer a pathway out of poverty and climate vulnerability. It is properly aligned with all national policy and legal frameworks on climate change, governance, development planning, Arid Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) development, and public finance management.

CCCF achievements

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- 5 counties with operational CCCF and contributing a percentage of their development budget into the CCCF kitty.
- County Climate Change Fund Act/Regulations enacted in Kitui, Makueni, Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir.
- Approximately **500,000** vulnerable people benefitting from the public good investments.
- Approximately **2.5M** people (**375,076** household) have access to climate information services.
- **5 CIS** plans launched and operational in the five pilot counties.
- **1886** CIS intermediaries trained
- CCCF mechanism scale out strategy finalised.
- **2** resource atlases - Isiolo and Wajir - published.

Community prioritised public good investments



Using solar panel to pump water (left) community members fetching water from a water kiosk (right) in Wajir County



A community member paying for water (left) and watering of shoats (right) in Wajir County



Community members fetching water from water kiosks in Wajir County

Community prioritised public good investments

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Students using water from a water kiosk (left) and women fetching water from a water kiosk (right) in Makueni County



Community members fetching water from a sand dam in Makueni County



Water from a sand dam used for farming in Makueni County

Community prioritised public good investments



Rehabilitated Mokori rock catchment and water storage tanks in Isiolo County



Renovated Kinna Veterinary laboratory in Isiolo County



Deputy County Commissioner live at the Isiolo Community Radio Station (left) and camels drinking water from a strategic borehole in Isiolo County

Community prioritised public good investments

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Water trough and community members fetching water from a water kiosk in Garissa County



Sand dam (left) and community fetching water from a rock catchment in Kitui County



Community members fetching water from a rock catchment and a water point in Kitui County

Benefits of the CCCF mechanism

- 1. Local communities in-charge of their development priorities:-** Vulnerable communities are empowered through the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs), established through a strong public vetting process, to exercise oversight over climate finance.
- 2. Enhanced inclusion and participation of community in the planning process:-** this has had positive effect on community participation in the wider planning process, with the CCCF mechanism providing a platform where local communities and county technical officers can interact more frequently and effectively.
- 3. Climate information service for better decision making:-** timely and relevant climate information contributing to better planning at county, community and household levels. For example CIS has been integrated into County Intergrated Development Plan (CIDP) in the five pilot counties and in Makueni, Huruma Women Group is using the downscaled weather forecast to determine when to dry their mangoes for export.
- 4. Women involvement in decision making:-** Women are able to articulate and effectively contribute to discussions on prioritized public good investment where initially their contributions were minimal or none at all. This underpins one of the CCCF principles of strong community involvement (youth, women, men,) throughout the project cycle. Women have also been elected to executive position, such as treasurer and in others, they are leading community consultation alongside men to prioritise CCCF investments.
- 5. Supporting the devolution agenda: -** Using existing devolved government structures contributes to achievement of democratic governance, social accountability for and more accountable public participation frameworks in development prioritisation decisions and the delivery of social services. It also offers good value for money for the delivery of climate finance to the local level.
- 6. Building resilient and flexible local institutions to deliver long-term resilience in partnership with county government and other actors:** By enabling responsive decision making through WC-CPC, these institutions can layer and sequence interventions (development, climate and humanitarian) to suit their context and tackle the underlying drivers of climate vulnerability while reducing the cost of humanitarian response during drought.

CCCF sustainability

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- 1. Contribution of a minimum percentage of the development to the fund** - Counties have a provision to contribute a minimum % of their development budget to the fund. This contribution ensures sustainability of the initiative and upscaling to other wards that were not covered in the pilot.
- 2. Link between counties and the national government** – the five pilot counties stand a better chance to access climate finance, including the national climate fund once it becomes operational, given that mechanisms to plan, utilise and account for such resources are in place. The project has also built county governments' capacity to track adaptation and measure development as part of their overall monitoring and evaluation work.
- 3. CCCF investments are community driven** – Through the CCCF mechanism, communities are charged with the responsibility of prioritising investments that build their resilience to climate change, follow up on the implementation and ensure effective and efficient day to day management of the investments. The prioritisation leads to community ownership.

Lessons learned

1. **CCCF is delivering significant benefits for poor and marginalised households**, while also strengthening the capacities of county governments to ensure citizen-led approaches to the planning and prioritisation of public funding for development.
2. **Strengthening the capacity of communities and formal institutions to engage with each other takes time and resources but is critical, and delivers more lasting positive change.** Upstream investment to strengthen these institutions is a necessary step to prepare the ground for action on climate change, disaster risk management and climate-resilient development
3. **Technical assistance to beneficiary communities should not end with the handover of investments** - they may need further assistance from time to time to ensure that investments are properly maintained and sustainable.
4. **Timely and relevant climate information is vital for decision making at different scales** – it contributes to the quality and sustainability of investments and helps communities manage climate and disaster risks more effectively.
5. **The impact and efficiency of adaptation investments will be stronger if county committees are inclusive** - this ensures political goodwill, improves coordination non-duplication of investments as well as keeping cost of doing adaptation work to a minimum.
6. **Planning for climate adaptation must occur at appropriate scales** and will often need to extend beyond administrative boundaries. It should not be confined to the local community level but also occur at the county and regional level.

CCCF key documents

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2. Crick F., Hesse C., Orindi V., Bonaya M and Kiiru, J (2019) *Delivering climate finance at local level to support adaptation: experiences of County Climate Change Funds in Kenya*. Ada Consortium, Nairobi
3. Elhadi, Y (2018). *Strengthening County Integrated Development Plan: contribution of County Climate Change Fund Mechanism*. Ada Consortium Policy Brief Issue 2018/2
4. MacGregor, J (2018). *Effective innovation? Assessing the “business case” for investing the CCCF mechanism*. Ada Consortium Policy Brief Issue 2018/3
5. Murphy, D and Orindi V (2017). *Kenya’s County Climate Change Funds. NAP Global Network sNAPshot Country Brief 2b*.
6. Orindi V., Hesse C., Elhadi Y., Bonaya M., Kiiru J., and Asawo K., (2018). *County Climate Change Fund Guidelines*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
7. Shaka A., Visman E., and Elhadi Y. (2018). *Climate Information Services Toolkit: A toolkit to support the development of decentralised climate services*. Nairobi, Kenya: Kenya Meteorological Department & Adaptation Consortium

Further reading

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1. Orindi, V. (May 2018, Issue 23). *Taking stock since the Paris climate agreement*. Joto Afrika. Ministry of Environment and Forestry: Kenya
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3. Rattani V, & Lama Y (2018). *Emerging Good Practices: Denmark and Kenya, Community-based adaptation. Global Approaches to Adaptation Planning (pp. 34)*. India: Centre for Science and Environment.
4. Reid H, & Orindi V (2018). *Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: strengthening the evidence and informing policy*. London: UK.
5. Reid H, Bourne A, Muller H, Podvin K, Scorgie S & Orindi V (2018). A Framework for Assessing the Effectiveness of Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Adaptation. In Z. Zommers & K. Alverson (Eds.), *The science of adaptation: A framework for assessing the effectiveness of Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Adaptation (pp 207-216)*. Netherlands: Elsevier Inc.

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2. Kenya Meteorological Department. (2018). *Isiolo County Climate Information Service Plan*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
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4. Kenya Meteorological Department. (2018). *Makueni County Climate Information Service Plan*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
5. Kenya Meteorological Department. (2018). *Wajir County Climate Information Service Plan*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium

Toolkits and guidelines

1. Adaptation Consortium (2016). *Resilience Assessment Toolkit*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
2. Orindi V., Hesse C., Elhadi Y., Bonaya M., Kiiru J., and Asawo K., (2018). *County Climate Change Fund Guidelines*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
3. Shaka A., Visman E., and Elhadi Y. (2018). *Climate Information Services Toolkit: A toolkit to support the development of decentralised climate services*. Nairobi, Kenya: Kenya Meteorological Department & Adaptation Consortium

County inventories

1. Adaptation Consortium. (2018). *Garissa County Climate Change Fund inventory of investments*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium.
2. Adaptation Consortium. (2017). *Isiolo County Climate Change Fund inventory of investments*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium.
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2. County Government of Wajir (2016) Resource Atlas of Wajir County, Kenya: *Community-based mapping of pastoralist resources and their attributes*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
3. Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (2013) *Garbatulla Resilience Assessment Report*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
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6. Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (2013) *Oldonyiro Resilience Assessment Report*. Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium
7. Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (2013) *Sericho Resilience Assessment Report*, Nairobi, Kenya: Adaptation Consortium

The County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) mechanism is supporting county governments mainstream climate change in planning and budgeting, prepare them to access climate finance from different sources and strengthen public participation in the management and use of those funds. The CCCF mechanism has been piloted successfully in five counties — Isiolo, Garissa, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir — and is now being scaled out nationwide. The scale-out is funded by the Republic of Kenya, the Embassy of Sweden - Nairobi, UKaid, IFAD, and the World Bank.

Funded by:-



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