



Garissa County Climate Change Fund Inventory of Adaptation Investment 2014-2017



Garissa County Climate Change Fund (GCCCF) Inventory of Adaptation Investment 2014-2017



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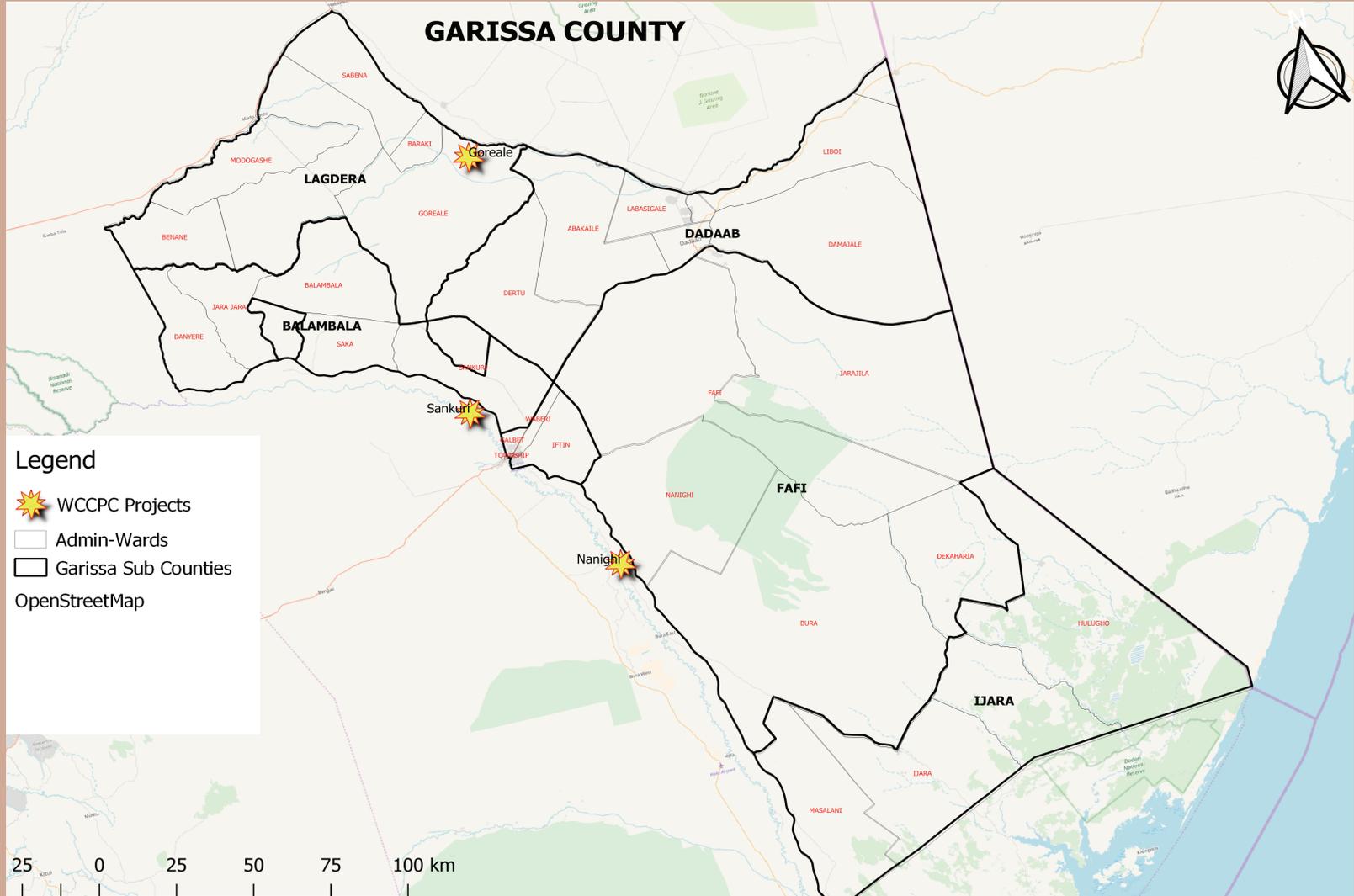
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Garissa.

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Map of Garissa



Summary

This inventory showcases public good investments funded by the Garissa County Climate Change Fund (GCCCCF) over the period 2014-2017. The public good investments were prioritized by communities through the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees to build their resilience to climate change.

Resilience assessment exercises carried out highlighted water shortage as the greatest challenge in Garissa County and thus all the prioritized investments were on water. The constructed and rehabilitated water infrastructure have reduced the distance that community walked in search of water, reduced cases of inter-clan conflict due to less movement in search of pasture and water, improved school's attendance, and increase water accessibility ensuring water is available for longer periods.

The projects funded to a tune of Ksh. 10,128,000 are currently benefitting 72,000 people from Sankuri, Nanighi and Goreale Ward. The inventory provides detailed information of the investment including: investment name, location, date of implementation, investment cost, description of the situation before the intervention, description of the situation after the intervention, nature of benefits, the number of beneficiaries and pictorial evidence.

This document will be updated annually to include new CCCF projects that would be funded under the CCCF framework in Garissa County.



**Quote from Maka Kassim - Kamuthe,
Garissa County**

“We fetched water from River Tana which is about 2kms from Kamuthe Ward, we carried 20litres on our heads and 10litres on our back. Our young ones pushed the jerry cans using their feet. The two water kiosks - one near the school and the other one at the village centre - have brought water closer to us, reduced walking distance in search of water and allowed our young ones to go back to school”.

Introduction

The effect of climate change on lives of people living in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) is a reality that cannot be wished away. Climate change hazards such as droughts and floods are a common phenomenon in Garissa County. The frequent occurrence of droughts shatters livelihoods; causes decline in livestock production; affect the migratory patterns of pastoralists; exacerbate resource-based conflict, leads to substantial loss of assets, triggers acute food insecurity and places heavy strain on the local economy thus making the entire county highly fragile. To address this challenges, the County Government of Garissa through the support of Adaptation Consortium is implementing an innovative integrated approach dubbed County Climate Change Fund Mechanism (CCCF) that is building community resilience to climate change.

The CCCF mechanism ensures a holistic participatory approach that engages all stakeholders in a coordinated way with community members at the centre of identifying and prioritising investment that build their resilience to climate change. The CCCF mechanism consists of four interrelated components namely: Establishing a county level climate change fund, putting in place climate change planning committees at ward and county levels, integrating climate information into planning and implementation and monitoring and evaluation of progress with resilience building at both community and institution levels as a result of the adaptation investments made.

The recently enacted Garissa County Climate Change Act 2018, strengthen the climate change committees as they are recognized by the County government to spearhead the climate change agenda in the county. The investments identified and implemented through the county climate change fund should meet the following criteria: -

1. Benefit many people.
2. Support the economy, livelihoods or important services on which many people depend.
3. Be relevant to building resilience to climate change.
4. Encourage harmony; build relations, understanding and trust.
5. Must have been developed after consultation with all potential stakeholders.
6. Must be viable, achievable and sustainable.
7. Must be cost effective and give value for money

This inventory takes stock of all the five projects implemented in Sankuri, Nanighi and Goreale Ward and currently benefitting 72,000 people. The inventory provides a brief description of the situation, benefits of each investment, location as well as other critical information.

GCCCF PUBLIC GOODS INVESTMENTS IN NANIGHI WARD



Construction of water kiosks and troughs at Abaqdera borehole



no of people: **15000 people**

Animals: **Cattle 5000; Shoats 20000; Camel 1000**



Abaqdera borehole (during) and (below) after construction

Location

GPS coordinates: Lon: 39.83541—Lat: 0.73441

Date of Completion

October 2016

Investment cost

Kshs. 1,980,000

Description of the situation before intervention

- Lack of access to water for domestic use and watering animals resulted into human wildlife conflict. Scarcity of water also led to migration and inter clan conflict over the little water available.

Description of the situation after the intervention

- Construction of two water kiosks, two water troughs, piping system and installation of a motor pump.
- Committees trained on water management for sustainability.

Nature of Benefits

- Improved access to water for livestock and domestic use which is available through out the year.
- Water kiosks constructed away from the river thus reduction in human wildlife conflicts.
- Water kiosks managed by Water Users Association who charge a small fee to ensure project sustainability. This brings about equality as everyone has to pay regardless of what role they play in the community. It also caters for any damage caused to the pipes.
- Improved school attendance by children as water is now closer to homesteads.

Construction of water kiosks and troughs at Abaqdera borehole



Abaqdera borehole

GCCCF INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC GOODS IN KAMUTHE



Construction of water kiosks and troughs at Kamuthe Ward



no of people: **10,000** from other counties: **1000**

Animals: **Cattle 10000; Shoats 3000; Camel 500**



Kamuyuni rock catchment (before) and (below) after construction

Location

GPS coordinates: Lon:39.83541—lat:0.73441

Date of Completion

December 2016

Investment cost

Kshs.1,850,000

Description of the situation before intervention

- Lack of access to water leading to communities walking for 4km to River Tana in search of water. This resulted in the tragic death of three school going children who were attacked by crocodile.
- Recurrent human wild life conflict over water.
- Death of livestock during dry spell due to insufficient water.

Description of the situation after the intervention

- Construction of two troughs and two water kiosks, piping system and installation of a motor pump.
- Ample supply of water with communities fetching water twice a day
- Reduction of human-wildlife conflict due to water availability
- Reduction of livestock death due to water availability.

Benefits to Local Community

- Improved access to water for livestock and domestic use.
- Reduced cases of deaths caused by crocodiles.
- Reduced walking distance (from 4km to 200metres) in search of water
- Improved school attendance by children as water is closer
- Water kiosks managed by Water Users Association who charge a small fee to ensure project sustainability. This brings about equality as everyone has to pay regardless of what role they play. It also caters for any damages caused to the pipes

Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Kamuthe



Kamuthe in Nanighi Ward

GCCCF INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC GOODS IN GOREALE WARD



Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Goreale Ward



no of people: **30,000** from other counties: **7000**

Animals: **Cattle 2000; Shoats 10000; Camel 25000**



Goreale Ward (before) and (below) after construction

Location

GPS coordinates: Lon: 01 05 24.8 - Lat: 038 03 22.8

Date of Completion

December 2016

Investment cost

Kshs. 3,369,011.00

Description of the situation before intervention

Community members have a lot of livestock but due to limited resources like troughs they spent a whole night queuing for water. This resulted into their crossing over towards River Tana in search of water, only to meet hostile communities that will do anything to defend their existing source of water leading to conflict and eventually lose of lives.

Description of the situation after the intervention

- Construction of two water troughs and three water kiosks.
- Water user's association trained on water sustainability.
- Water kiosks managed by Water Users Association to ensure sustainability by charging a small fee once a day.
- Development of animals watering patterns to reduce pressure on the water source.

Benefits to Local Community

- Improved access to water for livestock and domestic use.
- Reduced walking distance (from 3km to 200metres) thus saving time to do other household chores.
- Improved school attendance by children as water is now closer to homesteads.
- Reduced cases of inter-clan conflict due to less movement of people and their animals in search of pasture and water.

Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Goreale Ward



Water kiosk and trough at Goreale Ward

GCCCF INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC GOODS IN NUNOW WARD



Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Nunow borehole



no of people: 7000 from other counties: 3000

Animals: Cattle 25000; Shoats 30000; Camel 15000



Water accessibility at Nunow borehole

Date of Completion

December 2016

Investment cost

Kshs. 1, 800,000

Description of the situation before intervention

The borehole had enough water projected to last for 20 years but due to the collapse of the pump and eroded pipes, community could no longer fetch water from it. This led to communities walking for 50KM to River Tana spending at least 2 days or more on the way.

Description of the situation after the intervention

- Construction of two water troughs and installing new piping system.
- Replacement of Aluminum pipes to standard GI pipes.
- Water user's association trained on water management to ensure sustainability.

Benefits to Local Community

- Improved access to water for livestock and domestic use.
- Reduced walking distance (from 3km to 200M) thus saving time to do other household chores
- Improved school attendance by children as water is now closer to homesteads
- Reduced cases of loss of lives through attack by wild animals.
- Water kiosks managed by Water Users Association who charge a small fee to ensure project sustainability. This brings about equality as everyone has to pay regardless of what role they play in the community. It also caters for any damages caused to the pipes.

Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Nunow borehole



Water tank and trough at Nunow Borehole

KCCCF INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC GOODS IN SANKURI WARD



Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Shimbirey borehole



no of people: **10000** from other counties: **2000**

Animals: **Cattle 10000; Shoats 10000; Camel 9000**



Water accessibility at Shimbirey borehole

Date of Completion

December 2016

Investment cost

Kshs. 1,930,000

Description of the situation before intervention

- Failure of the water pump led to residents to either walk for 45km to River Tana or hire a water tanker at Ksh.15000 per trip.
- Death of livestock due to lack of water
- Inter clan conflict due to scarcity or no water
- Migration with livestock that led to most men spending their time in the bush.

Description of the situation after the intervention

- Construction of two water troughs, piping system, motor pump and water kiosks.
- Water user's association trained on water management to ensure sustainability

Benefits to Local Community

- Improved access to water for both livestock and domestic use which is available through out the year
- Improved school attendance by children as water is now closer to homesteads
- Water kiosks constructed away from the river thus reduction in human wildlife conflicts.
- Improved school attendance by children as water is now closer to homesteads
- Water kiosks managed by Water Users Association who charge a small fee to ensure project sustainability. This brings about equality as everyone has to pay regardless of what role they play in the community. It also caters for any damages caused to the pipes

Construction of water kiosks and water troughs at Shimbirey borehole



Water accessibility at Shimbirey borehole

Conclusion

The Garissa County Climate Change Fund Inventory provides strong evidence of the success of the County Climate Change Fund mechanism. This document further shows the output of fruitful engagements and partnerships between County Government, local communities and development partners, demonstrating how CCCF is an example of successful devolution where planning and budgeting as well as the ultimate development interventions are products of bottom up participatory planning and implementation approach.

The inventory is designed as an accountability and learning tool, where public good investments that were successful and those that failed are recorded. This provides a learning opportunity for all stakeholders that were part of the process of selection, planning and implementation of the public good investments and those who are planning to take similar approach in addressing climate and developments related issues.

Complemented by other products, such as the Resilience Assessment report and the Community-based mapping of pastoralist resources and their attributes this document can be very useful in planning for further interventions as it will provide an opportunity to reduce duplication, wasting of public resources and increase the adaptive capacity of the communities by investing in priorities that increase their resilience to climate change.

The County Climate Change Fund mechanism implemented by the Adaptation (ADA) Consortium is a core component of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) five year strategic plan (2018-2022) and is funded by DfID within the Strengthening Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in Kenya plus (STARCK+) programme. The aim of Ada is to pilot climate change adaptation planning approaches and to enhance climate resilience through provision of climate information services in the five Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir) that, if successful, will be replicated in other ASAL counties and beyond. The consortium consist of Christian Aid working with ADS- Eastern in Kitui and Makueni, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) working with Merti Integrated Development - Programme (MID-P) in Isiolo, WomanKind Kenya in Garissa, and Arid Lands Development Focus (ALDEF) in Wajir, Met Office (UK) and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD).



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