

# NAKURU KENYA



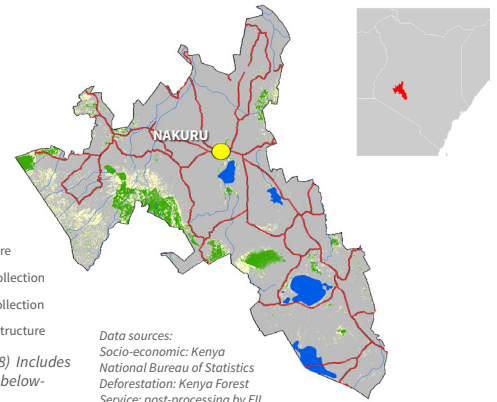
## LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Kenya's fourth most populous county, with a density of ~214 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Most of Nakuru's forests are within the Mau Watershed (one of Kenya's 5 main water sources), & provide timber & fuel wood as well as employment, though consistent deforestation is impacting ecosystem service provisioning
- 70% of the county considered arable & highly productive (relatively high nationally, with 20% of Kenya's area classified as arable)
- Historical ethnic patronage & conflict between Kikuyu, Kalenjin & other communities stemming from British colonial rule has led to violence & unequal access to land & resources, as well as political conflict
- Lake Nakuru National park covers only 2.5% of the county's area, but contains significant biodiversity

## SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Nakuru is in the process of developing its **Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Action Plan (SEACAP)**, which will enable the county government to undertake climate action planning and collect data for its Climate Change Action Plan. The SEACAP aims to address a lack of access to robust data and knowledge on climate change adaptation and mitigation, and energy access. The private sector, community-based organizations, and local experts are all involved in the SEACAP development process in order to ensure ownership and sustainability. County staff and local champions will be trained on how to mainstream climate action into planning of other sectors, such as infrastructure. They will also be

trained on how to educate communities on climate change and develop project proposals for financing climate initiatives. SEACAP development is supported by the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA), an initiative of sub-national governments acting on climate by translating commitments into policy. CoM SSA offers member jurisdictions opportunities to take part in knowledge exchanges, receive technical support for climate and energy planning, and unlock climate finance. CoM SSA is co-funded by the European Union (EU), the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ), and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).



**DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**

- Small-scale agriculture
- Small-scale timber collection
- Large-scale timber collection
- Transportation infrastructure

**AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION**

1.56 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> (2010-2018) Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass & litter

**AREA** 7,499 km<sup>2</sup>

**POPULATION** 2,162,202 (2019)

**HDI** 55.5 (2015)

**GDP** USD 4.99 million (2017)

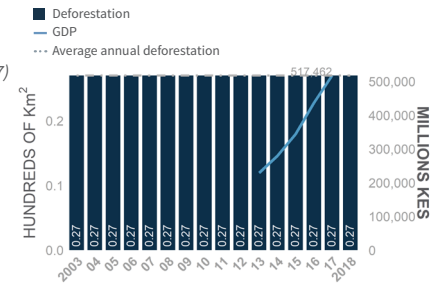
**GINI** 0.376

**MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

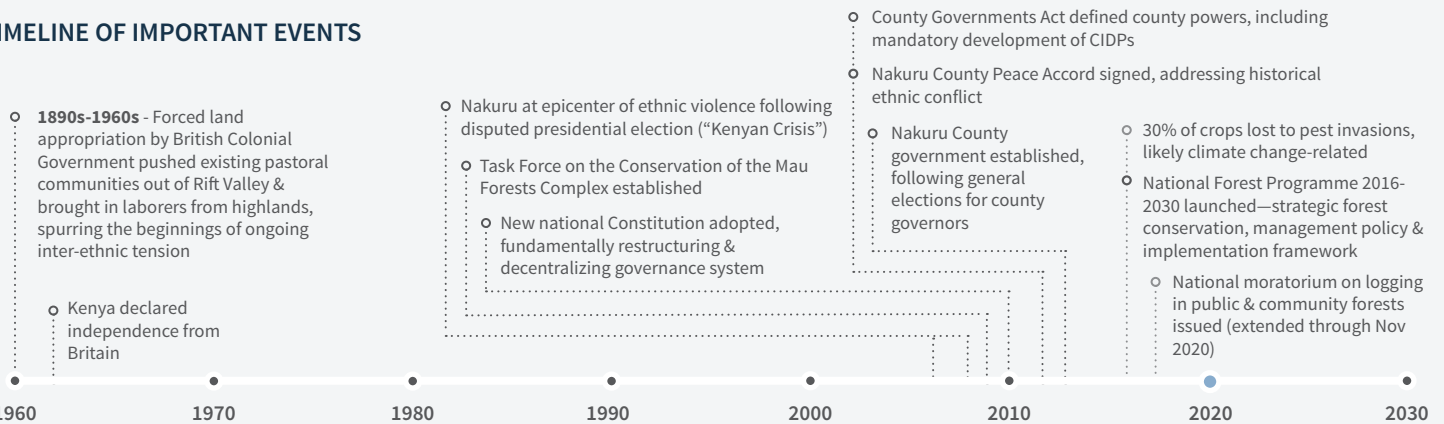
- Agriculture
- Public services
- Services

**RURAL/URBAN POPULATION** 62%/38%

Data sources: Socio-economic: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics; Deforestation: Kenya Forest Service; post-processing by EII



## TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



## PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

**1** Reforest to achieve 10% forest cover. **2** Reduce GHG emissions 30% below BAU, conditional international support. **3** End deforestation. **4** Increase forest cover to 10% through afforestation, reforestation, & restoration. **5** Restore 5.1 million ha of deforested & degraded landscapes, to contribute to 100 million+ ha restoration goal across Africa (4.5% of total AFR100 commitments). **6** 1 million trees planted per county per year (total 100,000 ha of re- or afforested land in the country); farm area under conservation agriculture increased to 250,000 acres; restore 200,000 ha of forests on degraded lands

JURISDICTIONAL

NATIONAL

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022<sup>1</sup>

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC<sup>2</sup> ◆

New York Declaration on Forests<sup>3</sup> ◆








Kenya Vision 2030/Kenya Constitution (2010)<sup>4</sup>

African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) / Bonn Challenge<sup>5</sup> ◆

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022<sup>6</sup>

# KEY INTERVENTIONS

✕ DISINCENTIVES    📅 ENABLING MEASURES    🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
BILATERAL PUBLIC <sup>1</sup>	NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>2</sup> COUNTY PUBLIC <sup>3</sup>	Nakuru County Climate Change Action Plan (NCCCAP) 2018-2022   <i>LED-R pathway, policy coordination, climate change adaptation &amp; mitigation</i>	Farmers, rural communities, county govt, households & institutions
NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	COUNTY PUBLIC <sup>5</sup>	Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022   <i>Sustainable &amp; inclusive economic development</i>	Farmers, civil society
NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	COUNTY PUBLIC <sup>6</sup> NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>7</sup>	Nakuru Rural Water & Sanitation Company (NARUWASCO) Strategic Plan 2017/18-2021/22  <i>Sustainable, high-quality water provisioning</i>	Communities, national & county govts, institutions
MULTILATERAL OTHER <sup>8</sup> INTERNATIONAL OTHER <sup>9</sup> NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>10</sup> BILATERAL OTHER <sup>11</sup>	NATIONAL OTHER <sup>12</sup>	Nakuru Smallholder Timber Association (NASTA)   <i>Capacity development of smallholder timber producers; certification &amp; market access</i>	Over 1000 smallholder timber extractors, incl. 300+ women

**1** International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of Germany, facilitated by Green Belt Movement (GBM, national non-profit). **2** Ministry of Environment & Forestry. **3** Department of Water, Environment, Energy, & Natural Resources. **4** National Treasury. **5** Department of Finance & Economic Planning. **6** NARUWASCO (the company is owned by the County Govt). **7** Ministry of Water & Irrigation. **8** Forest & Farm Facility (a partnership between the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], International Institute for Environment & Development [IIED], International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN], & AgriCord). **9** International Family Forestry Alliance (IFFA). **10** Kenya Forest Service (KFS). **11** We Effect Swedish Cooperative Centre; **12** Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FF-SPAK)

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY    🟢 INTERMEDIATE    🟣 ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	🟡	• NCCCAP sets agenda for the county's transition to a low-carbon economy
<b>Spatial plan</b>	🟢	• National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 & National Land Use Policy (2018) outline county spatial development strategies by thematic use area • Draft County Spatial Development Plan 2015-2025 designates urban & conservation areas, & directs economic, agricultural, transportation & infrastructure programs
<b>Performance targets</b>	🟡	• County-level reforestation target set in CIDP reiterates national-level reforestation target
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	🟡	• Comprehensive, online climate change MRV system for the county-level under development with support from GBM • County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System (CIMES) tracks implementation of CIDP programs & projects & provides publicly available reports • National-level forest monitoring through Ecometrica Forests 2020 project (UK-funded) • National System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) informs national decision-making & fulfills UNFCCC (NDC) reporting requirements
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	🟡	• Development of county-level annual development plans & budgets is required by national government
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	🟡	• CIDP was developed through a participatory process involving all relevant sectors of national & county govts
<b>Sustainable agriculture</b>	🟡	• The county government is beginning to implement measures focused on increasing agricultural productivity & promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local communities</b>	🟡	• CIDP was developed with LC consultation through sub-county consultation forums • Indigenous Peoples National Steering Committee on Climate Change (IPNSCCC) coordinates & mobilizes pastoralist & hunter-gatherer communities to address local climate change realities
<b>LED-R finance</b>	🟡	• Establishment of a Green Climate Fund by Department of Land, Environment, & Natural Resources to mobilize resources for mainstreaming climate change in county planning – project for 2018-2022 • Low development spending relative to budget indicates competing county government priorities

## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### CHALLENGES

- Kenya's relatively recent decentralization process has caused conflict between levels of government, incl. regarding funding to counties, leading to ineffective transfer of powers to subnational levels
- The CIDP for 2013-2017 failed to link climate change to issues such as food production, infrastructure, & forest degradation; as such, interventions did not emphasize adaptation & mitigation measures

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Plans for expanding the sole military airstrip for commercial services would open up international markets for the county's horticulture
- The updated CIDP (2018-2022) builds on lessons learned from the prior CIDP, placing more emphasis on & budget for climate change adaptation & mitigation

**CITATION** | O. David, C. Chan, C. Stickler, M. Karunditu & W. Matika. 2020. "Nakuru, Kenya" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

**COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT** [www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability](http://www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability) 2020/10/29

### TECHNICAL TEAM



### SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag