



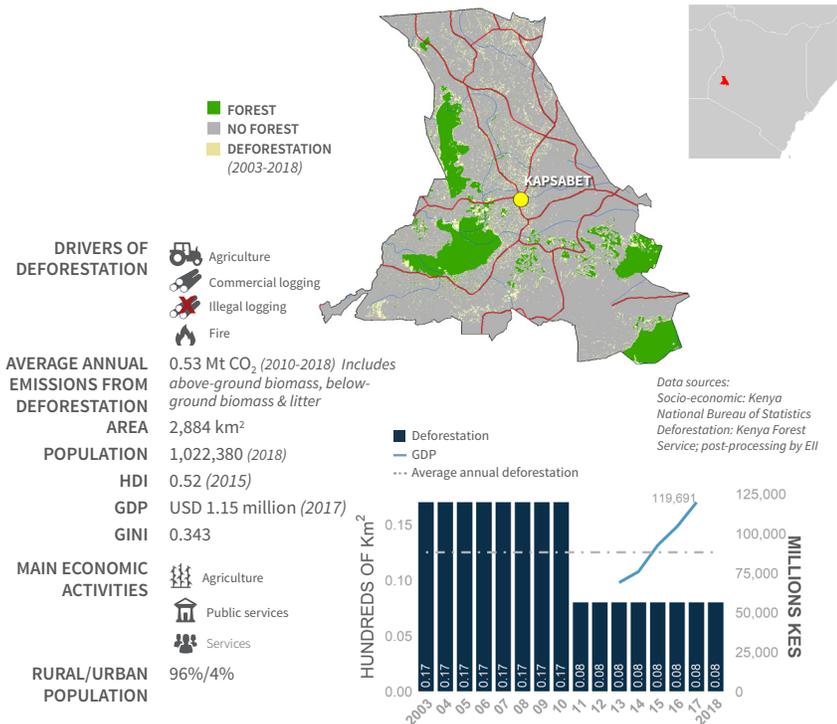
LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Forests cover 24% of land area; Nandi contains 27% of Mau Forest/Watershed Complex (Kenya's largest watershed)
- Land use activities include subsistence agriculture & livestock rearing (mainly for dairy)
- 90% (urban & rural) depend on wood fuel as main energy source; high demand for land & wood products due to increasing population
- Cash crop farming (mostly tea & wheat) is a growing form of supplementary income
- Hosts 12 of Kenya's 66 tea factories (Kenya is the world's leading tea exporter)
- Community Forest Associations (CFAs) engage local communities (LC) in forest protection initiatives in partnership with government agencies & NGOs

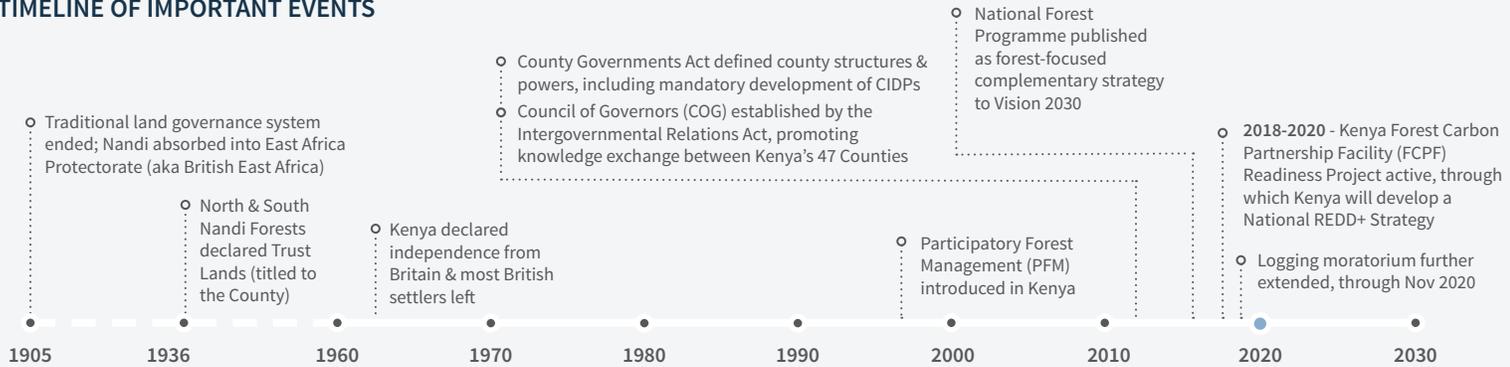
SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The County Government of Nandi facilitates the creation and development of **agricultural cooperatives** through its Department of Agriculture and Cooperative Development, as part of its approach to improving environmental sustainability in the county's agricultural sector, a main economic activity and driver of deforestation. Cooperatives are active within the dairy, coffee, sugarcane, and tea industries, with plans to engage the maize industry next. Through the cooperatives, farmers have access to technical training and opportunities to improve business, including improving processing infrastructure and access to markets and credit. The county maintains a specific budget for the expansion of cooperatives to activities that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation, such as planting programs for sustainably-certified seeds. The county's partnership with the World Bank also provides loans and grants to

cooperatives. For capacity training, the county government has agreements with two innovative tech-based initiatives: **DigiCow** and **DigiFarm**. DigiCow is a mobile-based platform for dairy farmers to independently collect and manage data related to relevant indicators (e.g., milk production), to promote data-driven decision-making, which has over 4,000 users, and is also functional to farmers with inconsistent or without internet access. DigiFarm is another mobile-based platform, through which smallholder farmers can access markets and financial services, as well as video-based learning content; over 80,000 farmers have been registered across Nandi and two other Kenyan counties as pilot regions. By formalizing agreements with these platforms, the Nandi County Government plays an active role in bringing their benefits to smallholder farmers, and institutionalizing sustainable agriculture initiatives.



TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

1 Increase percent forest cover & wetland areas from 21 to 45% (among other targets). **2** Reduce GHG emissions 30% below BAU, conditional on 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



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



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** Department of Lands, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change. **3** Global Environmental Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP). **4** Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Institute, National Environmental Management Authority. **5** Community Forest Associations (CFAs). **6** Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Nature Kenya. **7** County Government of Nandi; (8) Ministry of Lands, National Land Commission. **9** National Treasury. **10** Moi University, University of Eldoret, University of Eastern Africa – Baraton. **11** Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO). **12** Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP), supported by the Governments of Kenya and Sweden

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ● INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	●	• NCCCAP emphasizes collective stakeholder action toward ecosystem-based management; once implemented, will guide jurisdictional adaptation & mitigation strategies
Spatial plan	●	• National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 & National Land Use Policy (2018) outline county spatial development strategies by thematic use area • Development of County Spatial Plan included as an activity in CIDP
Performance targets	○	• CIDP outlines 5-year quantitative targets related to agriculture & cooperative development, land & natural resources, & a range of socio-economic indicators
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	• 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
Policies & incentives	○	• CIDP outlines linkages with National Medium Term Development Plan (MTP III 2018-23, which is the 5-year implementation plan of Kenya Vision 2030) as required by law: CIDP facilitates implementation of flagship projects • CIDP outlines linkages with national & county sectoral plans, international commitments (e.g., SDGs)
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	• Key stakeholders were not involved in CIDP planning process, even though their engagement is a legal requirement • Nandi County Environmental Committee, composed of national & county government members & community representatives from various sectors, meets regularly to discuss topical issues; however, it is unclear how these meetings influence policy-making
Sustainable agriculture	○	• Sustainable agriculture initiatives exist mainly at the project, rather than jurisdictional, level • FAO Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) program pilot project in Kaptumo, Nandi County: focused on smallholder dairy farmers – cooperated with East African Dairy Development (EADD) project to promote climate-smart agriculture practices
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	• Customary land usually used for agriculture has freehold tenure, meaning the government has a right to control its use & management • 80% of land parcels have been issued titles through Title Deeds Program • NF SEMP engages LC in co-management of forests with Kenya Forest Service (KFS) through 3 CFAs • Indigenous Peoples National Steering Committee on Climate Change (IPNSCCC) coordinates & mobilizes pastoralist & hunter-gatherer communities to address local climate change realities
LED-R finance	○	• Haphazard funding of new projects outside CIDP • Development of a REDD+ Investment Plan to implement National REDD+ Strategy included in Kenya's R-PP • 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 2018-2023

CITATION | O. David, C. Chan, C. Stickler, M. Karunditu & W. Matika. 2020. "Nandi, 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 2020/10/29

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- The average farm size has been decreasing & is expected to shrink further due to rapid population increase → likely adverse effects on overall food production & land productivity
- Agricultural output (especially tea) highly dependent on rainfall; drought seasons create immense challenges for farmers & economic position of the county
- Co-operative buy-in is weak due to constraints including weak regulatory framework & inadequate extension services, which serve as disincentives to membership
- Significant tourism potential of South Nandi forest hindered by inadequate investment & maintenance
- Lack of valuation of potential ecosystem services for Payment for Ecosystem Services mechanisms

OPPORTUNITIES

- Plans to upgrade Bonjoge National Reserve to a National Park could attract funds for conservation & restoration from mining
- Capitalizing on tourism potential could create employment, promote environmental conservation & preservation of local culture
- NCCCAP will bolster conservation efforts & lead the way for other counties to develop plans
- National MRV system, to be developed through FCPF R-PP, will have subnational & local-level monitoring capacities