



**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
REPORT FOR THE GREATER NAIROBI REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXPERTISE  
(RCE) STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE**



**DATES: 26<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018.**

**VENUE: HOTEL CENTRAL PARK, NAIROBI COUNTY.**

**MAZINGIRAYETU  
UHAIWETU  
WAJIBUWETU**

**ISO 9001:2008 Certified**



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## **1.0 Introductions and Workshop Objectives**

The Regional Center of Expertise (RCE) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is an undertaking of United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). It is a network of individuals, organizations and experts who are committed to using education as a tool for building a sustainable future for local and regional communities. RCE Greater Nairobi covers four counties: Nairobi, Machakos, Kajiado and Kiambu Counties. The stakeholders for RCE Greater Nairobi have been drawn from National Government, County Governments, private sector, civil society organizations, learning institutions, Universities and development partners.

RCE Greater Nairobi (RCEGN) with the support of Danish International Development Agency hosted a climate change awareness meeting which was

attended by 38 participants from various organizations. The meeting targeted formal, non-formal and informal organizations from both private and public sector and also NGOs. The main objective of raising awareness on climate change issues and the need to tap into the various Global climate Financing Mechanisms.

Mr. Osoro, a DANIDA alumni for the Climate Change course, took participants through the workshop objectives which included the following;

- ❖ Build capacity and provide guidance on how to strengthen and sustain an effective RCE Network
- ❖ Create awareness among the various stakeholders (RCE stakeholders, DANIDA Alumni and university community) on the existence of Climate Funding mechanisms.
- ❖ To develop a database of stakeholders undertaking various projects geared towards addressing Climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The expected Outcomes highlighted by the presenter included:

- ❖ Enhanced awareness on climate change.
- ❖ More change projects to be initiated creating a network of experts who can collaborate with other DANIDA alumni.
- ❖ A strengthened knowledge sharing platform for all stakeholders.

### ***1.1 Opening remarks by Dr. Esther Kituri***

Dr. Esther Kituri, the RCE Greater Nairobi Coordinator, pointed out that all of us are involved in education and development and there was a need to bring the two together under sustainability. In addition to that, whatever we do should not involve destroying the environment. She added that we need to be conscious about our environment through education system that inculcates environmental management in children by involving children in environmental activities. She reminded stakeholders that the role is to

deliver the goals of the Global Action Programme and the decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and to translate the benefits of ESD to meet the needs of learning institutions, volunteers, environmentally friendly NGOs, scientists and researchers, private sectors, media and individuals.

She encouraged the borrowing ideas from others, for example Rwanda environmental cleaning policies. She further stated that there should be a change in our attitude so that people can see and realize their responsibility in environmental management. This can be demonstrated by the kind of projects that we engage in towards mitigating and even adopting to climate change. She thanked DANIDA for funding the workshop and wished the participants a fruitful engagement.

## **2.0 PRESENTATIONS**

### ***2.1 Introduction to Climate change mitigation and adaptation.***

Mr. Shieni Koiyiet, a Climate Change course alumni for DANINDA, took the participants through Climate change. He started by defining Climate Change as a “change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”. Greenhouse gases that were highlighted included carbon dioxide; methane; nitrous oxide; hydrofluorocarbons; perfluorocarbons; sulphur hexafluoride; and indirect greenhouse gases. Other terms defined were:

- ▶ **Climate variability** refers to time scales ranging from months to decades, falling between the extremes of daily weather and the long-term trends associated with climate change.

- ▶ **Vulnerability** is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes
- ▶ **Resilience** refers to the ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning and its capacity for self-organisation and to adapt to stress and change.
- ▶ **Adaptation** refers to an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that moderate, harm or exploit beneficial opportunities<sup>1</sup>.
- ▶ **Mitigation** means efforts that seek to prevent or slow down the increase of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations by limiting current or future emissions and enhancing potential sinks for greenhouse gases;

The causes of climate change were broadly divided into two categories - those that are due to natural causes and those that are created by man and discussed in details.

### **Evidence of climate change**

- ▶ Climate change can be detected through changes in the average patterns of climate parameters like rainfall, temperature, wind and pressure, among others.
- ▶ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has also recommended indicators that can be used to detect climate change. Some of these indicators include the “number of nights with temperature below/ above certain threshold values”, cold and warm

spells indicators, the daily temperature range, extremely wet days, and the number of heavy precipitation days; among others.

- ▶ Several approaches can be used for the analysis of climate change, including statistical and graphical techniques. Modelling is one technique used to simulate climatic variables to generate projections of climatic conditions in the future.

#### Some of the National responses to climate change

- ▶ The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) was the first national policy document to fully acknowledge the reality of climate change.
- ▶ National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) takes forward the implementation of the NCCRS.
- ▶ The summary findings of the NCCAP include a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway; recommendations for an enabling policy and regulatory framework; adaptation analysis and priority actions; mitigation options; considerations for technology requirements; a national performance and benefit measurement (NPBM) system; recommendations for knowledge management and capacity development; and a climate change financial mechanism.

Other ongoing responses to climate change by Government and other stakeholders are implementing include interventions that have direct and/or indirect relevance to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The interventions cover a wide range of sectors including: agriculture, water, energy and infrastructure. Examples include:

- ▶ **Agriculture:** promoting irrigated agriculture, promoting conservation agriculture, value addition to agricultural products, developing weather indexed crop insurance schemes, support for community-based adaptation including provision of climate information to farmers, enhanced financial and technical support to drought tolerant crops.
- ▶ **Livestock and Pastoralism:** Breeding animals tolerant to local climatic conditions, weather indexed livestock insurance, establishment of fodder banks, documenting indigenous knowledge, provision of water for livestock and humans, early warning systems for droughts and floods, and vaccination campaigns.
- ▶ **Water Resources:** Enforcement and /or enactment of laws for efficient water resource management, increasing capture and retention of rainwater, water quality monitoring, de-silting rivers and dams, protecting and conserving water catchment areas, investing in decentralized municipal water recycling facilities, campaigns on water harvesting, developing hydrometric network to monitor river flows and flood warning
- ▶ **Forestry:** Intensified afforestation, promoting agroforestry-based alternative livelihood systems, promoting alternative energy sources, community forest management, REDD+ initiatives and reduced mono-species plantation stands.
- ▶ **Energy:** promoting the use of alternative energy including geothermal, wind, solar and mini hydro power generation; and the promotion of improved cook stoves.

## ***2.2 Legal framework and Climate financing Mechanisms***

Mr Edward Wabwoto, a Senior Legal Officer and advisor of the National Implementing Entity for Climate financing, started by introducing NEMA as the principal instrument of government in the implementation of policies as well as supervision and coordination of all matters relating to the environment.

He defined Climate financing as monies available for or mobilized by government or non-government entities to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and interventions.

Participants were taken through a brief background of climate change. He began by informing them that the international political response to climate change began with the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992. The convention sets out the framework for actions aimed at establishing the atmospheric concentration of GHG at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Conference of Parties, adopted the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 (and entered into force in 2005) that commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to market economies to reduce their overall emissions of GHGs. Similarly, the convention requires all countries to take up climate actions taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

In accordance with the decisions, developing countries are required to undertake Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building.

The voluntary implementation of NAMAs is aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ emissions by 2020. At the regional level, the African Union adopted an African Climate Change Strategy in 2011. The East Africa Community, Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan (2011) have been developed and adopted. These policy documents provide priority actions in the region, which shape national climate change policies and strategies in member countries. The Kenya Climate Change Action Plan has been informed by the global and regional commitments and obligations.

The main Climate financing avenues discussed included:

1. Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)
2. Adaptation Fund.
3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

#### **Clean development mechanism (CDM)**

- The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is project based established under the KYOTO PROTOCOL.
- The CDM is relevant to Kenya as it applies to non- Annex 1 countries which are developing countries that have undertaken to tackle climate change but are not obliged to take on legally binding GHG emission reduction targets.

Some of the sectors/ projects that were funded by CDM include the Energy supply, Transport, Buildings, Agriculture, Forestry and Waste management

In Kenya, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the Designated National Authority (a body that has been granted responsibility by a Party (to the UNFCCC) to authorize and approve participation in CDM projects).

### **The UNFCCC and Adaptation Fund**

The Adaptation Fund is the only fund strictly dedicated to adaptation activities. The Fund was established under Article 12.8 of the Kyoto Protocol and Decision 10 of COP 7 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country parties to the Kyoto Protocol. This is in relation to activities which include water resources management, agriculture, health, and infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems including mountainous ecosystems and integrated coastal zone management.

NEMA is now the accredited National Implementing Entity (NIE) by the Adaptation Fund. NEMA is the institution accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board to facilitate direct financial transfers from the Fund in order to carry out adaptation projects and programmes. Kyoto Protocol Parties that are eligible to apply for funding must use the NIE to access the Adaptation Fund. Kenyatta University has a project funded by Adaptation Fund

To qualify for adaptation fund, the name of the country requesting the grant should be a country party to the Kyoto Protocol that is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Government departments/sectors, Private sector, NGOs and Community based organizations are eligible to apply.

### **Green Climate Fund**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate. NEMA got accredited as an Implementing Entity under Direct Access with Green Climate Fund (GCF) in March 2016. As such, NEMA can carry out a series of activities which include developing and submitting funding proposals for projects and programmes, overseeing management and implementation of projects and programmes, deploying a range of financial instruments within its capacity and mobilizing private sector capital

GCF focus more on non-state actors (private sector) and 50% of the fund is utilized in adaptation activities while the other 50% of the fund is for mitigation of climate change.

The Legal officer emphasized that the Private sector needs to tap into this fund as none had benefitted under the adaptation fund. He also encouraged researchers to include a capacity building component in their proposals whose final outcome must be geared towards enhancing adaptation or mitigation to climate change. He highlighted the 11 Executing Entities for the Adaptation Fund.

Some other sources of funding highlighted by the Advocate included Private/Bilateral arrangements where countries reach out to other specific countries such as European Union, DFID, World Bank, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme among others.

### ***2.3 Role of RCEs in addressing Climate change and promoting environmental sustainability***

Dr Ireri, from Kenyatta University, shared with the participants that Kenya is already feeling the effects of climate change through widespread poverty, recurrent droughts, floods, Inequitable land distribution and overdependence on rain-fed agriculture. The affected people have few resource reserves, poor housing and depend on natural resources for their livelihood. In the recent years, floods and droughts have caused loss of life and property, reduced business opportunities and increased cost of transacting business.

In May 2015, a report concluded that only a very ambitious climate deal in Paris in 2015 could enable countries reach the SDGs and targets. The report also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met. Economic development and climate change are linked, particularly around poverty, gender equality and energy.

The role of RCE in addressing climate change is majorly pegged on Climate change instrument (Paris Agreement 2015) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2015)

Areas in which RCEs can address climate change and environmental sustainability include:

- Renewable energy and clean energy
- Climate resilient transport
- Bring early warning systems for natural disasters
- Adaptive social protection
- Advocacy

- Integrate climate into urban planning through the “Global platform for sustainable cities”
- Boost assistance for sustainable cities

**Examples of mitigation strategies that RCE can employ to address climate change**

| <b>Strategy</b>  | <b>Sector</b>                |
|--|------------------------------|
| Expansion in geothermal, solar and wind energy production, other renewable and clean energy solutions  | Energy                       |
| Enhancement of energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors   |                              |
| Clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels   | Energy and forestry sectors  |
| Low carbon and efficient transportation systems  | Energy and transport sectors |
| Make progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya   | Forestry sector              |
| Climate smart agriculture  | Agriculture sector           |
| Sustainable waste management systems   | Waste sector                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening early warning systems</li> <li>• Strengthening research, extension and training</li> <li>• Increasing productivity, trade &amp; cooperation to make agriculture more climate resilient</li> </ul> | Agriculture sector           |

#### **2.4 Plenary (Q&A session)**

**Question:** What is the policy as far as funding of RCEs programmes is concerned? Elaborate on proposals

**Answer:** Organizations have an opportunity to secure funding under the CBD, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocols. Global Environment Facility uses Implementing Agencies such as UNIDO. Organizations can come together and write a big funding proposal.

**Question:** Who attends the COP meetings?

**Answer:** Member states who have ratified the Convention nominate technical committee members to attend the meetings that are held annually or once in two years.

**Question:** Can any institution host RCEs?

**Answer:** Other institutions that are not Universities can also host RCEs so long as they meet the Criteria required.

**Question:** How can RCEs be enhanced within communities?

**Answer:** Stakeholders from both the formal and informal sectors are invited to join the RCE network and promote activities geared towards sustainable management.

**Question:** What is the policy implication as far as funding of RCE programmes is concerned?

**Answer:** Organizations with policies should set aside funds to carry out and enhance Climate Change mitigation activities.

**Question:** Is there a clear arrangement on how to feed the information we have onto the NEMA/ RCE Greater Nairobi website?

**Answer:** Yes, just share the information you have with the Coordinator and she shall upload the same.

**Question:** What are some of the projects funded by GEF in Kenya?

**Answer:** A 5 year project on Biodiversity conservation has been running under GEF funding to Nature Kenya in Nandi and the Cherang'any ecosystem. It was spearheaded by Nature Kenya in partnership with NEMA, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forestry Research institute thus a collaborative approach is key in any project. It touched on energy and ecotourism. This is one of the big projects that had activities clearly geared towards Climate change adaptation and Mitigation.

**Question:** What is the current status towards achievement of the NDCs and whose role is it?

**Answer:** A lot is happening but we have not been able to quantify and document the same status report. Various government agencies, in carrying out their mandates, contribute towards achievement of these targets.

**Question:** Do we have government valuers in ecosystem valuation?

**Answer:** Many Government agencies contribute towards generating data on the status of a component of our environment. The same data is documented under the state of Environment report releases after every two years and guides the County Governments in planning. What is needed is a holistic

approach to the reporting so as to synergize the fragmented efforts in the reports.

### **3.0 Discussions on ongoing projects**

Members were engaged through a discussion on some of the ongoing projects related to Climate Change. Various projects were highlighted and summarized below:

#### **1. Kamiti WRUA**

- Has contributed in Kamiti WRUA through conservation of riparian areas. A river along Kamiti catchment has reduced in volume over the years with about 80% decline in water volume. Action has been taken to restore the river and out of the many dams which had been constructed along the river, three have been demolished.

#### **2. Green Belt Movement**

- Addressing environmental sustainability through sustainable land management in Upper Tana to promote aspect of food security.
- Advocating growing of traditional foods such as arrowroots on upper lands rather than on riparian land.
- Tree planting in the 5 water towers in Kenya.

#### **3. Kiambu WRUAs**

- Has designed a water pump that does not use any fuel and is already operational at Kijabe Hospital.

- Has brought together stakeholders from Kiambu County and held a brainstorming meeting with the RCE-GN coordinator in Kenyatta University.
- Restoring River Kamiti through growing of trees along the catchment right from the source at Roromo to the lower areas downstream.

#### **4. KUNEC**

- Engaged in adaptation activities
- Growing trees and fundraising to buy tree seedlings
- Restoring Gatharaine river catchment in partnership with Small Axe Environmental Youth Group
- Mentorship programs in schools to mentor children on environmental and academic issues
- Creates environmental awareness and advocacy through Africa Initiative for Climate Change (AICC), competitions like writing in environmental sustainability
- Environmental innovations e.g. “My little big thing SDG Club”

#### **5. KEPHIS – Dorcas Mugambi**

- Avocado tree growing both for promotion of environmental sustainability and to improve target in the export market
- Partnering with community groups to assess whether the compost from the dumpsites is fit for farming
- Ensure the quality of agricultural products both for export and import has no adverse effects on the environment and human health

#### **6. KENVO**

Conservation of Kikuyu escarpment

Forest restoration through planting and growing of trees in the forests and along rivers. This year 2018, 130,000 tree seedling have been planted

Bee keeping to improve livelihood

Ecotourism sites

Exchange programs between youths in Kenya, Tanzania and Ghana.

The youths spend three months in each country

Agroforestry – supply farmers and schools with tree seedlings

Establishing botanical gardens in schools

## **7. Kenyatta University**

- Installation of solar panels to enhance clean and renewable energy
- Researched and developed a product for sterilizing water
- Research has been conducted on waste material from maize and sorghum to produce biofuel
- Bio-prospecting of plants e.g. Prunus Africana can normalize anemia, diabetes, anti-microbial and trap excess carbon dioxide
- Regeneration of plants – for trees that take too long to mature, they can be regenerated through the leaves and mature within a few years
- Waste management – have isolated micro-organisms from Dandora dump site which can decompose waste in three weeks instead of six months. The product is available in sachet form and can also be used in pit latrines
- Trap methane from dump sites to produce cooking gas
- Promote growing of valuable trees which will result in setting up of factories. Farmers will benefit by getting market and a

source of income for livelihood. At the same time it will promote production of medicine from plants

- Research is ongoing on pollution of a river passing through Githurai
- Developing a product to hasten decomposition of waste

### **8. Mount Kenya University**

- The department of Environmental Health is doing a lot in environmental protection and safety
- Waste management and disease control - research is ongoing on cholera and climate change
- There is ongoing research on bedbugs as an aspect of environmental temperature changes
- Researching on hazardous waste management in health facilities
- MKU will host the 5th International and Interdisciplinary Research Conference in October 2018. The theme of the conference is “Digital Innovation and Knowledge Economy: Opportunities and challenges towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals”

### **9. Safaricom**

- Since 2012, the company started tracking sources of CO<sub>2</sub> from their activities such as generators and vehicles to assist in developing strategies to curb CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- By 2030, invest in green initiatives in masts by connecting wind power
- To grow trees in 10,000 acres of land with the support of KFS
- Doing segregation of wastes in all their seven flows. Staffs have been trained on waste segregation

- Have a MoU with NEMA to empower county governments in waste management
- Phasing out all single use plastics as from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018. Changing from use of plastic cups to reusable cups in all Safaricom retail shops

#### **10. Kiambu CFAs**

- Growing trees in private farms
- Sells tree seedling to generate income for sustainable livelihoods
- Gives out tree seedlings for free. This is possible because of a project that was funded by Safaricom
- Have issued 640 pieces of energy-saving jikos to communities near the forests in a move to minimize use of unsustainable trees from the forest for fuel
- Seed bulking, especially potatoes
- Bee keeping by farmers for income generation instead of depending on selling firewood
- Poultry keeping – a source of income for sustainable livelihoods
- Ecotourism to curb illegal logging

#### **11. Kenya Meteorological Department**

- Piloting a project in Nairobi on flood risk management
- Taking measures to improve the skill/predictability of the forecasts with collaboration from international organizations. This will help give clear early warning systems for natural disasters
- Mapping hot spots for flood risks in “4 pack project” to inform the public on the specific areas that will flood

#### **12.K.I.C.D**

- Develops curriculum for all levels of education except universities
- Has incorporated environmental learning in the new curriculum. Children will undertake a project in environment such as raising seedlings, renewable energy
- Developed matrix to address environmental issues in all subjects e.g. in Mathematics, if there are two trees in the compound and you plant two more trees, how many trees will be in the compound?
- Incorporated community service learning in school. All learners must contribute to the community through a course in environmental learning

### **13.RCE Youth**

- Engaging youth groups in RCE activities
- Planning to undertake a plastic project
- Developing RCE Greater Nairobi website to showcase activities of RCEGN
- To represent the youths in the 8<sup>th</sup> African RCE Conference to be held in RCE Zomba, Malawi in August 2018

### **14. NEMA**

- Capacity building of RCEs
- Establishing green points in the counties where they stock the necessary materials for environmental information
- Conducting environmental sensitization

### **4.0 Way forward**

After the detailed engagement for the whole day, it was agreed that there was need to have a shared flagship project whose impact can be evaluated

annually. The proposed projects were tree growing/ raising tree seedlings and waste management. It was reported that there is a MoU between NEMA and Safaricom to empower county governments in waste management and hence this could be potential thematic area to have a flagship project. The RCE GN secretariat would liaise with Ms. Valentine Cheruiyot of Safaricom to initiate the project.

It was also agreed that stakeholders from the health sector should be brought on board since you can't evaluate impacts of Climate change on human health without them.

Since funding is an issue for common RCE activities, there was a suggestion that we have frequent forums where students and researchers can be presenting to organizations which can fund or buy their ideas. Also identify areas that need research.

Participants were invited to 5th International and Interdisciplinary Research 2018 Conference that shall be hosted by Mount Kenya University from 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> October 2018. The theme of the conference is “Digital Innovation and Knowledge Economy: Opportunities and challenges towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals”

## **5.0 Conclusion**

Members were sensitized on Climate change issues and encouraged to interact and update the world on the ongoing projects to enhance strategic partnership especially with other DANIDA alumni who are not necessarily part of RCE Greater Nairobi. All members were encouraged to become active change agents for mitigation against Climate Change and general Environmental Conservation.

The desired outcomes for the Workshops were met since there was enhanced awareness on climate change and hopefully more change projects will be initiated in partnership with other DANIDA alumni. The RCE network was also strengthened as a platform for knowledge sharing among the stakeholders.

DANIDA was thanked in a special way for funding the workshop and requested that the same is extended to other RCEs. The workshop adjourned at 4.30pm.

**6.0 Annextures (Photos for the meeting, Programme, Attendance list)**





Some of the photos for the RCE Greater Nairobi meeting held at Hotel Central Park.



## REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXPERTISE FOR GREATER NAIROBI

### CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS MEETING

#### PROGRAM – TUESDAY 26<sup>th</sup> June 2018

| TIME            | ACTIVITY   | FACILITATOR         |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| 8.00 – 9.00AM   | Arrival of guests & Registration   | RCE Greater Nairobi |
| 9.00 – 9.50AM   | Welcome remarks & Introductions  | Dr. Esther Kitur    |
| 9.50 – 10.30AM  | Introduction to Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation                                      | Shieni Koiyiet      |
| 10.30 – 11.00   | Tea break  | All                 |
| 11.00 – 11.45AM | Legal Framework and climate change financing   | Edward Wabwoto      |
| 11.45 – 12.30PM | Role of RCE in addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability            | Dr. Bancy Ileri     |
| 12.30 – 1.00PM  | Plenary session  | All                 |
| 1.00 – 2.00PM   | Lunch  | All                 |
| 2.00 – 3.00 PM  | Presentation by participants on their contribution towards addressing issues of Climate Change | All participants    |
| 3.00 – 4.00PM   | Way forward, Closing remarks and vote of thanks  | Newton Osoro        |
| 4.00 -4.30 PM   | Tea break and Departure  | All                 |

