



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.37/35
April 7-8, 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-seventh meeting
Bonn, Germany

Agenda Item 7 d)

LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION SINGLE COUNTRY PROPOSAL FOR KENYA

Background

1. At its thirtieth meeting, having considered document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1, the Adaptation Fund Board decided:

(a) *To adopt the medium-term strategy as amended by the Board, as contained in the Annex 1 of the document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1 (the MTS); and*

(b) *To request the secretariat:*

(i) *To broadly disseminate the MTS and work with key stakeholders to build understanding and support;*

(ii) *To prepare, under the supervision of the MTS task force, a draft implementation plan for operationalizing the MTS, containing a draft budget and addressing key assumptions and risks, including but not limited to funding and political risks, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting; and*

(iii) *To draft, as part of the implementation plan, the updates/modifications to the operational policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund needed to facilitate implementation of the MTS, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting.*

(Decision B.30/42)

2. Pursuant to decision B.30/42, subparagraph b (ii), the secretariat prepared a draft implementation plan for the MTS, including an assessment of assumptions and risks. The secretariat shared a version of the draft with the MTS task force for comments.

3. The draft implementation plan also contains suggestions for specific funding windows that might be opened under the MTS in complement of the Fund's existing funding windows for single-country and regional adaptation projects and readiness support projects. Following the approval of the implementation plan, the secretariat would present specific proposed details for each new funding window at subsequent meetings of the Board for its consideration, in accordance with the timeline contained in the implementation plan.

4. At its thirty-first meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board discussed the draft implementation plan for the MTS, and members of the Board proposed amendments to the document. The secretariat then presented a revised draft, in document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1. Having considered that document, the Board decided:

(a) *To approve the implementation plan for the medium-term strategy for the Fund for 2018–2022 contained in the Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1 (the plan);*

(b) *To request the secretariat:*

[...]

- (iii) *To prepare, for each proposed new type of grant and funding window, a specific document containing objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features and submit it to the Board for its consideration in accordance with the tentative timeline contained in Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1, with input from the Board's committees;*
- (iv) *Following consideration of the new types of support mentioned in subparagraph (b)(iii), to propose, as necessary, amendments to the Fund's operational policies and guidelines Fund to better facilitate the implementation of such new types of support; and*

[...]

(Decision B.31/32)

5. Having recognized that there was a high level of interest among the Fund's stakeholders on Enhanced Direct Access (EDA), a specific funding window on EDA was included in the MTS implementation plan to complement the Fund's existing funding window for single-country projects.

6. At the second session of its thirty-fifth meeting the Board considered the document AFB/PPRC.26.b/18, Window for Enhanced Direct Access under the MTS and the Board decided:

- (a) *To approve the pilot for projects submitted through the window for enhanced direct access (EDA) to promote EDA and further promote locally led adaptation under the Fund;*
- (b) *That the pilot window to promote EDA projects/programmes shall be available to national implementing entities (NIEs) only, in the form of a grant up to a maximum of US\$5 million per country;*
- (c) *That the window for EDA will not count against what the country could access under the country cap established by the Board for regular concrete projects/programmes;*
- (d) *That the execution costs for proposals submitted under the EDA window should be up to a maximum of 12 per cent of the total project/programme budget requested before the implementing entity fees, and should not exceed 1.5 per cent in cases where the Implementing Entity has also taken on the role of Execution Entity for the proposed project/programme activities, and that the implementing entity fee should be up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the total project costs;*
- (e) *That NIEs submitting proposals through the EDA window should do so using the existing approved proposal template and guideline materials for regular concrete projects/programmes nonetheless taking note of the project fees in subparagraph (d) and that EDA proposals submitted through the two-step project approval process are eligible for the project formulation grant and project formulation assistance grant as per the approved criteria by the Board for those grants;*
- (f) *That the review cycle and approval of projects/programmes submitted through the EDA window shall follow the review and approval process as well as reporting*

requirements for regular projects/programmes under the Fund notwithstanding adherence to subparagraph where it concerns the review and approval of project fees; and

(g) To request the secretariat to present to the PPRC at its twenty-eighth meeting, an analysis of the project review cycle for EDA projects including an update on the implementation status of the EDA window.

(Decision B.35.b/10)

7. The Adaptation Fund Board adopted at its thirty-ninth meeting in October 2022 the medium-term strategy of the Adaptation Fund for the period 2023-2027 (MTS-II). The strategy introduced a special emphasis on promoting locally led adaptation (LLA) in the Fund's work and included a new cross-cutting theme to "Promote locally based and locally led adaptation action including by devolving access and decision-making on adaptation finance to national, subnational, and local levels."

8. Three modalities were proposed through Decision B.40/72 in March 2023:

(a) Enhancing the existing Enhanced Direct Access window,

(b) Establishing a new Global MIE Aggregator programme for channeling grants for LLA to non-accredited entities,

(c) Opening the option for EDA-type national programmes for MIEs and RIEs.

9. The Adaptation Fund Board at its forty-second board meeting in April 2024, considered the paper entitled 'Additional delivery modalities for expanding support to locally led adaptation' and the Board decided:

Single country locally-led adaptation projects and programmes

a. To merge the window for enhanced direct access into an expanded and enhanced window for single-country locally led adaptation (LLA) projects/programmes as contained in paragraphs 37–42 of document AFB/PPRC.33/39;

b. That the window for single-country LLA projects/programmes will be available for access by eligible countries through national, regional or multilateral implementing entities, in the form of a grant of up to a maximum of US\$ 5 million per project;

c. That the window for single-country LLA programmes will continue to be financed outside the country cap established by the Board for regular concrete projects/programmes;

d. That single-country LLA proposals can be submitted through the three-step project approval process and are eligible for a project formulation grant (PFG) for a maximum of US\$ 150,000 as per the approved criteria by the Board for those grants;

e. That an additional PFG amount (inclusive of the management fee) can be provided on a case-by-case basis for LLA projects up to a maximum of US\$ 100,000, and that such amount should be dedicated to support activities that enable decision making by local actors over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented;

- f. *That, for a PFG at the pre-concept stage, up to 20 percent of the maximum amount of the PFG set in subparagraphs (d) and (e) above could be granted;*
- g. *To approve the revised proposal template and project review sheet contained in annex 3 and annex 4 to document AFB/PPRC.33/39, respectively;*
- h. *To request the secretariat to develop instructions for preparing requests for proposals and additional guideline materials for projects/programmes under this window;*

[...]

(Decision B.42/37)

10. Having considered the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Board decided to include in its work programme for fiscal year 2026 a provision for an amount of US\$ 26.5 million for single country LLA grants (B.44/41).
11. The following concept note proposal document titled "*Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya*" was submitted for Kenya by National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) which is a National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.
12. This is the fourth submission of the concept note proposal using the two-step submission process.
13. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the forty-sixth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out four technical reviews of the project proposal, with the Project ID number AF00000468.
14. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with NETFUND and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.
15. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25/15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted or with track changes.



ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: LLA Single country concept note

Country/Region: Kenya
Project Title: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya
Thematic Focal Area: Ecosystem based adaptation, Forests, and Disaster risk reduction, Early warning systems
Implementing Entity: National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)
Executing Entities: County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot.
AF Project ID: AF00000468
IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** 5,000,000
Reviewer and contact person: Linda Ogallo **Co-reviewer(s):**
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary: The project Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya aims to rehabilitate degraded dryland and rangeland ecosystems, modernize climate information and early warning systems, promote climate-resilient nature-based value chains, and strengthen the institutional and governance capacity of both county governments and local communities. This will be done through the four components below:

Component 1: Restoration of degraded Dryland forestry ecosystem (USD 1,616,250);

Component 2: Nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods enhancement (USD 1,852,500);

Component 3: Local climate information system for adaptation (LISA) (USD 532,527).

Component 4: Institutional strengthening of county governments and community groups for climate finance access and knowledge management (USD 186,995).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 420,023

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,608,295
 Implementing Fee: USD 391,705
 Financing Requested: USD 5,000,000

The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant (PFG) of USD 204,250.

	<p>The first technical review raised several issues such as limited clarity in the problem statement and locally led adaptation arrangements, weak justification of cost-effectiveness and sustainability, lack of clarity on duplication and synergies with existing initiatives, gaps in stakeholder consultations and gender considerations, incomplete compliance with ESP compliance, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The second technical review corrects a number of issues from the first review but still raises some issues such as limited clarity on the locally led adaptation arrangements, lack of clarity on duplication and synergies with existing initiatives, incomplete compliance with ESP, and issues with the PFG application as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The third technical review corrects a number of the issues raised from the second review but still raises some issues such as clarity on duplication and co-ordination framework with existing initiatives, ESP compliance, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The fourth technical review finds that the CRs and CAR have been sufficiently addressed at the concept note stage.</p>
Date:	February 12, 2026

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments 1 st Review [October 27, 2025]	Comments 2 nd Review [December 18, 2025]	Comments 3 rd Review [January 28, 2026]	Comments 4 th Review [February 12, 2026]
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Paris Agreement?	Yes.	-	-	-
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Kenya, a lower-middle-income developing country contributing less than 0.1% of global emissions. The project concept has stated and increase in observed temperature with	-	-	-

		climate modelling revealing an overall increasing rainfall trend from 1983 to 2022, punctuated by periods of decline. Observed climate impacts like severe droughts, floods, and heatwaves were also reported.			
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated June 30, 2025	Please note that our records indicate that Kenya has not completed the DA transition process. At its forty-third meeting in October 2024, the Adaptation Fund Board decided to change the definition of designated authority from an officer to an entity, to no longer accept new nominations of officers as Designated Authorities and phase out the current system of nominating government officers	Not Cleared Revised concept includes Letter Ref/No. MEF/EMC/1/5 Dated 30 th June 2025 and not Ref/No. MEF/EMC/1/5(33) dated 16 th Dec 2025 is not included in Annex 1. The Letter Ref/No. MEF/EMC/1/5 includes incorrect budget amount and EE's no longer included in the proposal.	Cleared on annex 1. Revised concept includes referenced letter.

			<p>as the Designated Authority within 12 months of the Board's decision (AFB Decision B.43/29).</p> <p>Per the Adaptation Fund Board's decision, governments have been invited to nominate a government entity as the Designated Authority to represent their country in its relations with the Adaptation Fund. A nomination letter template is provided here as a suggested guide for submitting a nomination for an entity as the designated authority. Nominations of the government entity and primary and secondary contact points should be sent to afbsec@adaptation-fund.org (with "DA Nomination" in the subject line).</p>		
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	<p>2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than fifty (50) pages for the Concept note project document, including its annexes?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>General Note: Kindly number all the figures and tables for easier referencing, some figures are included with no numbering.</p>	<p>General Note: For every re-submission, kindly check the first box on the first page to indicate it as a re-submission.</p>	<p>Cleared.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country and/or the local actors in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The concept provides concrete adaptation actions with measurable outputs (ecosystem restoration, livelihood diversification, early warning systems, institutional capacity) but does not sufficiently demonstrate how these interventions respond to the specific climate vulnerability drivers identified in Turkana and West Pokot counties or how they differ substantively from activities already implemented under ongoing initiatives such as FLoCCA. The narrative does not clearly establish</p>	<p>CAR 1: Cleared in Annex III.</p> <p>A theory of change has been included. <u><i>In the development of the full proposal kindly ensure that the theory of change clearly articulates whether the project is intended to strengthen resilience within existing pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood systems, or to support a shift toward alternative livelihood pathways over time. Clarifying this distinction is important, as it directly influences how project outcomes, indicators, and measures of success are defined and</i></u></p>	<p>CR1 (New): Cleared on page Section B (page 20).</p> <p>129,985 households are direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p><u><i>In the development of the full proposal kindly ensure that the theory of change clearly articulates whether the project is intended to strengthen resilience within existing pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood systems, or to support a shift toward alternative livelihood pathways over time. Clarifying this distinction is important, as it directly influences how project</i></u></p>	<p>-</p>

	<p>the causal links between identified climate risks (droughts, floods, temperature increases) and the proposed solutions; for example, while land degradation is attributed largely to unsustainable human activities (charcoal production, overgrazing, marginal cultivation), it remains unclear how the planned restoration and livelihood activities will address these underlying behavioral and economic drivers rather than merely treating symptoms.</p> <p>CAR 1: Please consider providing a Theory of Change (visual and narrative) showing how activities lead to outputs, outcomes, and impact; identifying critical assumptions underpinning each causal link; noting</p>	<p><i>assessed. The current theory of change does not yet make this sufficiently explicit.</i></p> <p>CR1: Cleared on page 18.</p> <p>"The project will target approximately 129,985 households, of which 50% of direct beneficiaries will be youth, women, and vulnerable groups."</p> <p>CR1 (New): Given the population of the five sub-counties, this number of households represents the entire population if we estimate about five people per household, please clarify if 129,985 households are direct or indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>CR2: Cleared.</p> <p>Proposal no longer supports AWS.</p>	<p><i>outcomes, indicators, and measures of success are defined and assessed. The current theory of change does not yet make this sufficiently explicit.</i></p>	
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		<p>external factors and risks; and demonstrating how LLA principles integrate into the pathway to achieving lasting adaptive capacity and climate resilience.</p> <p>While Component 2, baseline information on existing livelihood systems, local market dynamics, and institutional support mechanisms is missing, which makes it difficult to determine where and how these interventions will be most effective.</p> <p>CR 1: Please provide greater clarity, at least in preliminary terms, on the types of activities to be supported, and the approximate number of direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p>	<p>CAR 2: Cleared on page 10.</p> <p>The project states that it has unidentified sub-projects (USPs). It further states that the project will develop environmental and social management plans for all USPs during the full proposal stage.</p>		

		<p>Component 3 appropriately focuses on strengthening early warning and information systems; however, the rationale for upgrading AWS remains somewhat underdeveloped.</p> <p>CR 2: Please explain further by briefly summarizing the current state of AWS coverage and functionality in the two counties and explaining the type of improvements intended (e.g., modernization, expansion, maintenance).</p> <p>It is not clearly indicated whether this project includes Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs).</p> <p>CAR 2: If the project does include USPs, please acknowledge the USP approach consistently throughout the</p>			
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		<p>proposal. The proposal mentions that “during the full proposal stage, the project will undertake detailed assessments of Environmental and Social risks identified and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan”. This is well noted, however please also include a commitment to develop a plan for managing USPs at the full proposal stage and clarify that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and related safeguard measures will be applied to community-level sub-projects to ensure risks are adequately screened and managed.</p> <p>Please refer to the updated guidance for use of USP:</p>			
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		<p>https://www.adaptationfund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/10/PPRC.30.54-Updatedguidance-onUSPs-with-Annex.pdf</p> <p><i>At the fully developed proposal stage, the project results framework should include the expected number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender, along with clearly defined targets and indicators—specified per activity—to enable effective monitoring of progress and impact. The fully developed proposal should include a detailed plan for managing USPs.</i></p>			
	<p>4. Does the project/programme enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level? Does it give local</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>While the proposal references county and ward-level climate governance</p>	<p>CAR3: Not Cleared.</p> <p>The concept note describes multiple participatory elements, including</p>	<p>CAR3: Cleared on pages 10-17.</p> <p>The concept note now clearly sets out the intended allocation of</p>	<p>CR3(New): Cleared.</p> <p>In Activity 4.1.1 (pp 18), the proposal explicitly includes CFAs, WRUAs</p>

	<p>institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.</p>	<p>structures (CCCUs, WCCPCs) and targets capacity strengthening at these levels (Component 4), it does not demonstrate that these bodies will hold decision-making or financial authority, nor does it specify how communities; particularly women, youth, and vulnerable groups, will directly participate in or lead adaptation decisions. Critical elements reflecting locally-led adaptation are unclear: the process for identifying and prioritizing the 5,000 hectares for restoration (Component 1), the methodology for selecting nature-based enterprises including the extent of community input (Component 2), and whether sub-grant approval and resource allocation</p>	<p>bottom-up nomination of sites and enterprises by communities, ward-level participatory forums, inclusion of vulnerable groups in consultations, community validation of selection criteria, and joint county involvement in allocating resources between Turkana and West Pokot. The governance structure includes Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs), County Climate Change Units (CCCUs), and NETFUND, with capacity-building planned to strengthen county and ward institutions.</p> <p>However, it does not yet clearly articulate how decision-making authority and financial control are intended to be</p>	<p>authority and decision rights at a high level appropriate for the concept stage, with sufficient detail to demonstrate commitment to locally-led principles while maintaining necessary fiduciary safeguards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCCPCs prioritize site selection, CCCUs validates selections and NETFUND jointly endorses (pp15). • (pp15 & 17) addresses approval and rejection authority. • (pp11 & 15-17) WCCPCs identify, prioritize, validate, and are involved in approval before disbursement. • Clear sequencing (pp10 & 17). Transitional NETFUND 	<p>(Water Resource Users Associations), and RMCs in the list of entities to be trained on accessing climate finance.</p>
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	<p>decisions will rest with communities or higher-level entities.</p> <p>As currently formulated, the project structure appears conventional and top-down, with local structures positioned primarily for coordination and implementation support rather than as empowered decision-makers with devolved financial access, which is central to LLA principles.</p> <p>CAR 3: Please clarify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether and how local or community-level stakeholders will participate in defining, prioritizing, and implementing adaptation actions, and how this 	<p>devolved to communities and ward-level institutions, as distinct from consultative or validation roles. As currently presented, key decisions on prioritization, approval, and allocation of sites and enterprises appear to rest primarily with CCCUs and NETFUND.</p> <p>At the concept note stage, it is recognized that detailed procedures will be further developed at full proposal stage. However, the concept note should clearly set out the intended allocation of authority and decision rights. Please clarify, at a high level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site and enterprise prioritization: when community- 	<p>authority while capacity building is done followed by progressive devolution based on readiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear decision-making (pp16). Joint county government agreement, with baseline 50/50, subject to revision based on vulnerability analysis and implementation performance. (pp16-17) Communities can propose outside pre-identified chains if justified; disagreements resolved through structured dialogue <p><i>Detailed scoring methodologies, appeal procedures, and operational protocols may be</i></p>	
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		<p>participation demonstrates the project's application of a Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approach in devolving decision-making power and access to finance to the lowest appropriate level.</p> <p>2. Please clarify the decision-making process for site selection under Component 1, including the extent of community involvement and decision-making power, the criteria that will guide</p>	<p>nominated proposals exceed available resources, which entity is responsible for ranking and prioritization, and how community priorities are weighed relative to technical, environmental, and fiduciary criteria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval and rejection authority: whether CCCUs can approve or reject community- or ward-nominated proposals, on what general grounds, and whether such decisions are documented, communicated transparently, and subject 	<p><i>elaborated at <u>full proposal stage</u>.</i></p> <p>CR2(New): Cleared on page 11 & 22. The proposal provides justification for not fully adopting the FLoCCA model and adopting a hybrid model in its place.</p> <p><i><u>At the full proposal kindly include a comparative analysis showing how the hybrid model preserves FLoCCA's devolution benefits while addressing its operational constraints and meeting AF's unique requirements including why adapting FLoCCA to meet AF standards wasn't pursued.</u></i></p> <p>CR3(New): Not Cleared.</p> <p>pp30 states: CFAs, WRAs, RMCs "will be capacity built" and will access County Climate Change Funds. pp18 lists</p>	
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		<p>selection, who will make the final decision if proposals exceed the 5,000ha target, and how equitable distribution between Turkana and West Pokot will be ensured.</p> <p>3. Under Component 2, the process for selecting and supporting livelihood enterprises, including how decisions on the technical and financial viability of proposed enterprises will be made, and how community</p>	<p>to appeal or contestation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of WCCPCs: the role of WCCPCs across Components 1 and 2, including whether they review, endorse, or prioritize proposals at ward level, and whether they exercise any authority over approvals or disbursements for activities in their wards; • Sequencing of authority: prior to completion of CCCU capacity-building under Component 4, whether NETFUND retains final decision-making authority and 	<p>only CCCUs, WCCPCs, farmers' organizations, CSOs, and CBOs for climate finance training. CFAs, WRAs, RMCs are missing from the explicit list of entities to be trained on climate finance access. Given their critical and explicit role as co-managers with access to post-project finance, could they kindly be explicitly named in the proposal as their inclusion is stated in the explanation sheet.</p> <p><i>At the fully developed proposal stage, please provide further details on the selection criteria, explicit decision-making matrix showing devolution, detailed selection processes for both Components 1 & 2, financial authority thresholds, community appeal/veto</i></p>	
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		<p>preferences will be integrated into that process.</p> <p>CR 3: Component 4 (page 13) focuses on capacity building for climate finance access, but Output 4.1.1 mentions county climate change units (CCCUs) and ward-level planning committees (WCCPCs) but does not mention community groups, please clarify the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will capacity building on accessing include community groups and will this occur before communities are expected to make decisions, or simultaneously? 	<p>how this transitional arrangement is managed in a manner consistent with locally led principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-county allocation: who determines whether a 50/50 or 60/40 allocation between Turkana and West Pokot is applied, and whether allocations can be revisited during implementation based on performance or readiness; and • Scope of community-proposed enterprises: whether communities may propose enterprises outside the pre-identified 	<p><i>mechanisms, and other governance and accountability arrangements.</i></p>	
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		<p>2. Kindly clarify if the WCCPCs already exists, and further clarify the timeline for training WCCPCs and CCCUs, will it happen before financial flows begin?</p> <p>3. What support mechanisms exist if communities lack capacity initially?</p> <p>CR 4: If CCCUs, WCCPCs, or any other organizations are expected to play an important role in this project, please clarify their composition, institutional level, and specific roles in project implementation.</p>	<p>value chains, who assesses viability, and how disagreements between community preferences and technical assessments are resolved.</p> <p><i>Detailed scoring methodologies, appeal procedures, and operational protocols may be elaborated at <u>full proposal stage</u>; however, the concept note should clearly state the intended decision-making roles and lines of authority to allow assessment of alignment with locally led adaptation principles.</i></p> <p>The concept also references FLoCCA (Table 3, p. 25) but doesn't adopt FLoCCA's devolved structure. In the FLoCCA Model, Ward</p>		
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		<p><i><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please provide further details on the selection criteria, screening procedures, and seed grant allocation mechanisms, including governance and accountability arrangements.</u></i></p>	<p>Climate Committees have decision authority as they approve County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) allocations; Counties have budget control and receive direct CCCF allocations based on performance, Counties have accountability as they report to citizens and CCCF audits public; Counties have autonomy in choose activities within broad categories.</p> <p>CR2(New): Please justify why the project is not using the existing devolved FloCCA model present on at the project sites?</p> <p>CR3: Cleared on page 11 and 17. WCCPCs already exists and capacity is built throughout the project, however, timelines for the training's are not clear and</p>		
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			<p>should be clarified <u><i>in the development of the full proposal</i></u> since implementation is dependent on them. There is also no explicit mention of the primary community implementing structures being included in climate finance training (4.1.1).</p> <p>CR3(New): Proposal states that <i>"CFAs, WRAs, RMCs... will enter into negotiated co-management agreements with the County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot. These agreements will delineate rights, responsibilities, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, providing a stable governance framework for post-project landscape management."</i> Kindly state how these groups will</p>		
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			<p>manage restored ecosystems (Component 1), enter into co-management agreements, and potentially access post-project finance (linked to County Climate Change Funds - p. 30) without training on climate finance.</p> <p>CR 4: Cleared on page 11.</p> <p>The roles and constitution has been included.</p> <p><i><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please provide further details on the selection criteria, explicit decision-making matrix showing devolution, detailed selection processes for both Components 1 & 2, financial authority thresholds, community appeal/veto mechanisms, and other governance</u></i></p>		
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	<p>5. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? Does the project/programme address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups?</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The concept identifies the environmental, social and economic benefits to be achieved by the initiative. The project includes USPs in component 2. The project will prioritize women and youth in enterprise development, training, and access to finance. Tailored leadership and skills development programs will also be undertaken to enable women and youth to take on active roles in climate adaptation and community governance structures. The project further states that a locally led adaptation (LLA) approach will be taken, which empowers communities,</p>	<p><i>and accountability arrangements.</i></p> <p>CAR 4: Not cleared.</p> <p>Proposal states that <i>"WCCPCs comprise members representing diverse interest groups, including elders, youth, persons with disability, local administration, key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, public health, environment, and natural resource management."</i> The concept states (p. 20): <i>"Women's needs range from water and food security to improved access to health services, education, and protection from gender-based violence. Women also require livelihood diversification opportunities..."</i> The concept identifies Indigenous</p>	<p>CAR4: Cleared on pages 15, 18-20 & 28.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are now explicitly stated as part of WCCPCs through legal mandate (West Pokot Climate Change Act, Section 27). IPLCs are not explicitly mentioned as part of WCCPCs, but the project will propose at least one member of the IPLCs to be part of WCCPCs and propose at least one representative to be part of CCCU (pp18). (pp19-20) FPIC Process includes multi-staged public consultations with Indigenous communities; Separate focus 	<p>-</p>
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		<p>particularly vulnerable groups to lead in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of restoration interventions. However, specific mechanisms ensuring their leadership (not just participation) are absent.</p> <p>CAR 4: Please show the representation of vulnerable communities in any decision-making capacity or in any decision-making process in for example for WCCPCs and other decision-making bodies (see CAR 3).</p> <p>CR 5: Please also clarify the consent mechanisms of indigenous peoples on interventions affecting their traditional territories particularly on the</p>	<p>Peoples, on page 6: "<i>West Pokot County is mainly inhabited by the Pokot community, with a minority community of Sengwer.</i>" However, Indigenous Peoples are also not explicitly included in any standing decision-making body.</p> <p>The proposal describes the composition of Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) as representing diverse interest groups; however, women and Indigenous Peoples identified in the project area (including the Pokot and Sengwer communities) are not explicitly listed as members of WCCPCs or other standing decision-making bodies. At the same time, the proposal clearly</p>	<p>group discussions for distinct groups within Indigenous communities (traditional leaders, women, youth, PWDs); Use of local dialects; and Community Agreement Document co-developed and signed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (pp15) participatory sessions will ensure inclusive representation of all social groups, including women, youth, people living with disabilities, pastoralist groups, and other marginalized or special-interest groups. • (pp28) Consultations with Sengwer and Cherengany Groups. 	
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		<p>implementation of component 1.</p> <p>CR 6: Please clarify the reference to the introduction of “clean cooking technologies” in the description of expected social benefits and in the ESP screening table (page 26). Annex 6 (“Initial Gender Analysis Report”) provides only demographic population data disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>CAR 5: Annex 6 (“Initial Gender Analysis Report”) provides only demographic population data disaggregated by sex. Kindly include in the initial gender analysis the different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women and men, and/or identify how changing gender dynamics might drive lasting change.</p>	<p>recognizes that women have distinct adaptation needs and that Indigenous Peoples are present in the project area.</p> <p>Please clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how women’s priorities are ensured to meaningfully inform decisions if women are not explicitly guaranteed representation within WCCPCs or other decision-making structures; • how Indigenous Peoples identified in the concept will be represented in project governance and decision-making processes; and • how representation and participation of these groups will be 	<p><i><u>The full proposal should specify numeric targets, selection criteria, and mechanisms for ensuring representation translates into meaningful participation in decision-making.</u></i></p>	
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			<p>operationalized in practice (e.g. membership criteria, quotas, or other mechanisms), including at ward and county levels.</p> <p>CR 5: Cleared on page 19.</p> <p>The concept states that "<i>The project will apply Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) mechanisms for all interventions... especially the ones under Component 1 that may affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional territories.</i>"</p> <p>CR 6: Cleared. Clean cooking technologies removed from concept.</p> <p>CAR 5: Cleared on page 19-20. An initial gender analysis is included in the proposal. <u>At the fully developed proposal</u></p>		

			<p><i>stage, please include an in-depth gender analysis and gender action plan that includes disaggregated data for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, and provides specific strategies to address their unique vulnerabilities.</i></p>		
	<p>6. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The proposal describes cost-effectiveness qualitatively by emphasizing locally-led, ecosystem-based approaches and direct access financing through community sub-grants (page 15), but does not provide a comparative assessment demonstrating why this approach is more efficient or sustainable than alternative methods for achieving the</p>	<p>CAR 6: Cleared on pp. 21-22, Section C.</p> <p>The proposal provides an alternative approach to achieving same adaptation outcomes, comparison of costs between proposed vs. alternative approaches, why proposed approach is more cost-effective, and sustainability considerations in cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>CR7: Not Cleared on page 13-14.</p>	<p>CR7: Cleared on page 22.</p> <p>The proposal has explicitly added the requested breakdown showing resource allocation across institutional levels.</p>	<p>-</p>

		<p>same adaptation outcomes in these counties. Please note that cost effectiveness analysis for AF projects needs to make a comparison of the proposed project costs to an alternative approach to LLA or activities that could achieve the same project results and that could have taken place to help adapt and build resilience in the same sector, geographic region, and/or community. At the concept stage, this can be a general description, including addressing cost effectiveness from a sustainability point of view.</p> <p>CAR 6: Please provide a comparative assessment to substantiate cost effectiveness, along with a clear description of alternative options</p>	<p>The concept covers the total project cost and PMU fee (NIE overhead), does not answer: How much flows to counties vs. wards vs. CBOs vs. direct grants. \$1.27M for enterprises (Component 2) is indicated but the flow of funds is unclear for Component 1. Without CR7 clarification, it is difficult to verify that the project devolves resources to communities as claimed in the LLA approach. Please provide a breakdown showing what percentage/amount of the total budget will flow to (this can be done through minimum thresholds if exact amounts have not been decided as this stage): National executing entities, county governments,</p>		
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	<p>to the proposed measures that would receive the same outcome, even if preliminary and general.</p> <p>CR 7: Please Provide a breakdown showing what percentage/amount of the total budget will flow to (this can be done through minimum thresholds if exact amounts have not been decided as this stage): National executing entities, county governments, ward-level structures (WCCPCs), community-based organizations (CFAs, WRUAs, CBOs), and direct community sub-grants</p> <p><i>At fully developed proposal stage, please provide more specific comparative analysis and, where feasible,</i></p>	<p>ward-level structures (WCCPCs), community-based organizations (CFAs, WRUAs, CBOs).</p> <p><i>At fully developed proposal stage, please provide more specific comparative analysis and, where feasible, include quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness.</i></p>		
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		<i>include quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness.</i>			
	7. Is the project / programme consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The concept includes national and sub-national development strategies including NAP 2015–2030; NDC; National Climate Change Action Plan and county climate change plans and action plans; Kenya’s National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (NLEERS) 2021–2030 among other biodiversity strategies at the National level.</p>	-	-	-
	8. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Does the project provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards?	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The proposal notes that the project will comply with relevant national technical standards. While the proposal outlines alignment with relevant laws, it remains general and does not specify which activities require technical</p>	<p>CR 8: Cleared on page 24. General framework described.</p> <p>CR 9: Cleared in Annex III. This is partially addressed at concept stage. <u>The full proposal must provide detailed</u>, intervention-specific identification of all</p>	-	-

		<p>compliance, how procedures such as ESIA or permitting will be integrated, or who is responsible at the county or community level. It also lacks detail on how local actors will be supported to meet these standards in practice, framing compliance as a commitment rather than an operational process.</p> <p>CR 8: Please clarify how compliance with relevant national technical standards will be operationalized during project implementation, including which activities are expected to require environmental assessments, permits, or approvals, and who will be responsible for ensuring compliance at the county and community levels. For the USPs please include in the</p>	<p>applicable regulations, technical standards, and authorizing offices, including approval processes and timelines.</p> <p>The planned ESMF development during PFG should comprehensively address this requirement.</p> <p>The full proposal should demonstrate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear understanding of which regulations apply to each activity 2. Identification of all authorizing offices and their specific roles 3. Technical standards that will guide implementation 4. Regulatory approval processes, timelines, and responsible parties 5. How national and county regulatory 		
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		<p>concept a process thinking through how compliance will be achieved.</p> <p>CR 9: Please ensure during the PFG, that proposal is clear regarding the relevant rules and regulations and standards required for each expected intervention and note the authorizing office.</p>	<p>authorities will coordinate</p> <p>6. Evidence that key regulatory consultations have occurred (NEMA, KFS, WRA, etc.)</p>		
	<p>9. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? Does the project enhance collaboration across sectors and enhance efficiencies and good practice?</p>	<p>Needs clarification. The concept only mentions FLoCCA and the Cherangany Forest Ecosystem Project, however the areas of synergy are not described and it is unclear if the project will be implemented through FLoCCA as they are not stated as Implementing Agencies. Several relevant projects are not mentioned.</p> <p>CAR 7: Please identify all relevant projects operating at both national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>CAR 7: Not Cleared in table 3.</p> <p>Duplication is only clarified for two projects, FLoCCA and the Cherangany Forest Ecosystem Project. Table 3 does not include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where projects overlap or complement each other • Lessons incorporated from these initiatives during project design 	<p>CAR 7: Not Cleared in table 3.</p> <p>The proposal has made significant improvements but still has notable gaps. The project does not address a Coordination Framework for Implementation.</p> <p><i>"The proposed project has been carefully designed to avoid duplication with existing or past programs while creating strong synergies with ongoing initiatives as summarized in Table</i></p>	<p>CAR 7: Cleared On pages 25-26 (Section F)</p> <p>The revised proposal now includes semi-annual and annual reflection forums and Technical Coordination Committee (TCC). TCC comprising key representatives from ongoing projects in both counties; Semi-annual and annual coordination forums; and the mechanisms to do it.</p> <p>CR11: Cleared on pp 21-22.</p>

	<p>Provide a comprehensive overview of how this project connects with and complements existing or planned initiatives that may have overlapping objectives or activities.</p> <p>Your response should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where projects overlap or complement each other • Lessons incorporated from these initiatives during project design • Insights gained from challenges or shortcomings encountered in similar projects • A proposed coordination framework for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insights gained from challenges or shortcomings encountered in similar projects • A proposed coordination framework for implementation <p>CR10: Not Cleared. Proposal does not address areas of duplication with any of the projects listed in CR10, it does not identify the areas of overlap or discuss how the project will synergies with existing projects. Please clarify the areas of duplication with the projects mentioned in CR10, for each project please include overlap analysis, lessons learned, and a concrete coordination mechanism including responsible parties.</p>	<p><i>3. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects such as FLoCCA and the Cherangany Forest Ecosystem Project have been integrated into this concept to enhance efficiency and impact" (pp22). This paragraph mentions synergies but doesn't describe HOW synergies will be maintained during implementation. Please include how coordination will happen during implementation; Who coordinates with whom; When coordination occurs; What mechanisms enable coordination; Joint monitoring or learning platforms if planned.</i></p> <p><i><u>At the full proposal stage, a detailed mechanism for coordination and synergy should be included. However, at the concept note stage, a brief paragraph outlining</u></i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational relationship is parallel but coordinated. Explicitly stated that NETFUND lacks legal authority to transfer funds to county governments under PFM Act 2012/2015, only National Treasury can do this. • CCCF is "domiciled in the Department responsible for Climate Change or Treasury Affairs, governed by a Steering Committee/Board, and managed by a Fund Administrator." • On duplication of funding of projects "CCCUs are used to approve all projects supported by CCCF and to avoid double allocation of grants to communities, the project will use
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		<p>implementation</p> <p>Consider presenting this information in a table format for clarity.</p> <p>CR10: Please explain how the project will collaborate with and complement the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (KDRDLP) - World Bank \$250 million- The project covers ASALs counties including Turkana and West Pokot. Project focuses on rangeland management, water infrastructure, livestock value 	<p>CR11: Not Cleared. The concept states that it will "utilize structures" and "strengthen linkages" but doesn't clearly state if funds flow <i>through</i> CCCFs or <i>parallel</i> to them. It further does not describe CCCF governance structures at all. The concept states that communities will "access CCCF resources" after project but doesn't explain relationship during project. Please clarify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will this project channel funds through FLoCCA and the existing CCCFs or create a parallel financing mechanism? • If using CCCFs in the two counties, do they already have governance structures that ensure community-led 	<p><i>the intended coordination approach should be included.</i></p> <p>CR11: Not Cleared.</p> <p>The proposal mentions CCCFs in passing but doesn't answer the fundamental questions about the financial relationship between the project and existing local climate finance mechanisms. Using CCCF structures would be true LLA (locally-owned, government-embedded). Creating parallel system risks duplication of governance; confusion for communities; undermining CCCF sustainability; and is a missed opportunity to strengthen existing local systems. If CCCFs don't have good governance, this should be stated as a barrier.</p>	<p>the same structures to recommend projects for funding." "The project will seek to establish linkages of community-led enterprises to the County Climate Change Funds under FLLoCA." (pp24)</p>
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		<p>chains, early warning systems. Please highlight the lessons learned from the project, and how this concept builds on the outcomes of this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Agricultural Observatory Platform (KAOP) / Kenya Livestock Market Systems (multiple donors). How will nature-based enterprise market in component 2 link with integrate with existing livestock market 	<p>decision-making?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between project sub-grants and CCCF allocations? 	<p>Please provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explicit statement on whether project funds channel through or parallel to CCCFs; • Any description of CCCF governance structures; • A clear explanation of the operational relationship between project sub-grants and CCCF allocations to clarify if communities could be receiving both project funds AND CCCF funds for similar activities. • Justification for the chosen approach (if parallel, why? If through CCCFs, how?) 	
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		<p>systems like KAOP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands Programme (PRBP) by IGAD funded by GIZ that includes activities in Trukana on community-based disaster preparedness, livelihood diversification targeting the youth and early warning systems. Kindly state the areas of synergy and how the project will avoid overlap. • The EU-funded PLACE program, implemented in 			
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		<p>partnership with IGAD and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), that is cross-border and includes Turkana, planned activities are similar to those planned in this concept, kindly list the mechanism for synergy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF funded-TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (2019-2027) by IUCN 			
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		<p>(International Union for Conservation of Nature) where Turkana is one of the project sites and is implementing similar activities including setting up of climate information centers. Please highlight how the project is taking lessons from this initiative, how the project is avoiding overlap and what the synergy mechanism.</p> <p>CR 11: Page 8 mentions that both counties "have set up and utilize County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs)" under the FLoCCA</p>			
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		<p>program. Please clarify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will this project channel funds through FLoCCA and the existing CCCFs or create a parallel financing mechanism? • If using CCCFs, do they already have governance structures that ensure community-led decision-making? • What is the relationship between project sub-grants and CCCF allocations? 			
	<p>10. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>While the proposal mentions learning and knowledge management in Section G (page 21-</p>	<p>CAR 8: Cleared on pages 13-18.</p> <p>Output 4.2 is added with 3 specific activities, USD</p>	<p>CR12: Cleared on page 27, Section G.</p> <p>The framework demonstrates genuine commitment</p>	-

	<p>feedback lessons, in particular managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant? Does it contribute to building and institutionalizing local capabilities?</p>	<p>22), including intentions to facilitate inter-county peer learning and contribute to regional/international adaptation networks, these elements are not operationalized in Section A as concrete outputs or activities with corresponding budgets and implementation modalities. Output 3.1.2 references participatory learning forums integrating scientific climate data with indigenous knowledge through county climate information centers, but the broader learning and knowledge management framework lacks detail on how lessons will be systematically captured, shared, institutionalized within local systems, or used for continuous improvement and adaptive management. The</p>	<p>115,385 is allocated (2.3% of project), WCCPCs and CCCUs specified as lead; PMU role implicit, "integrate continuous feedback into project implementation" mentioned, Community learning briefs, policy notes, audiovisual materials specified. This could be</p> <p>CR12: Not Cleared.</p> <p>Concept stated that knowledge is "Owned...by local climate governance structures" suggesting community ownership but is not explicit. "National and local languages and formats" is explicitly stated (p. 26) "Consent" appears only in FPIC context (Indigenous Peoples), not knowledge management. "Ownership" of knowledge is not</p>	<p>to community rights over their knowledge and experiences. <u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please include clear quantitative targets and indicators for key learning and knowledge management outputs (e.g. number of community learning forums, documented practices, knowledge products produced with community consent, peer-learning exchanges, custody of unpublished materials), and reflect these in the project results framework.</u></p>	
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		<p>disconnect between Section G's aspirations and Section A's outputs creates uncertainty about whether knowledge management will be adequately resourced and implemented, or will remain an unfunded ambition.</p> <p>CAR 8: Please integrate all knowledge management activities mentioned in Section G into the relevant project outputs and activities in Section A, and clearly explain how these will be operationalized, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated outputs or activities for lesson documentation, dissemination, and peer learning; • Defined roles and responsibilities 	<p>mentioned; if communities can approve or withhold publication is not mentioned; "<i>Traditional knowledge</i>" rights is not mentioned; and "Indigenous knowledge" is mentioned in Output 3.1.2 (integration with scientific data) but not about rights/ownership.</p> <p>Please clarify, under Part II.G, how the project will address key aspects of community engagement and rights within the knowledge management framework, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community agency and consent over how experiences and traditional knowledge are documented and shared; 		
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		<p>es for capturing and sharing knowledge at different levels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for feedback loops and adaptive management; and • Use of knowledge products to improve implementation, guide county planning processes, and contribute to inter-county, regional, and international adaptation networks. <p>CR 12: Please clarify, under Part II.G, how the project will address key aspects of community engagement and rights within the knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to approve or withhold external publication of community knowledge. • How traditional and indigenous knowledge will be attributed, protected, and used responsibly, including where it is integrated into technical guidance or climate information products; and • How the roles of WCCPCs, CCCUs, and communities differ with respect to custodianship, decision-making, and rights over 		
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		<p>management framework, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community agency and consent over how experiences and traditional knowledge are documented and shared; • Ownership of community-generated knowledge; • Accessibility of documentation in local languages and formats; and • Rights to approve or withhold external publication of community knowledge. <p><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please include quantitative targets and indicators for</u></p>	<p>knowledge products.</p> <p><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please include clear quantitative targets and indicators for key learning and knowledge management outputs (e.g. number of community learning forums, documented practices, knowledge products produced with community consent, peer-learning exchanges), and reflect these in the project results framework.</u></p>		
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		<i>key knowledge-sharing and documentation activities in the project results framework.</i>			
	11. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved and encouraged all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions? Did the consultative process consider and address gender-based, economic and other inequalities in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>While there is evidence of consultation activities, there are significant gaps in documentation regarding meaningful participation, leadership by vulnerable groups, and systematic attention to gender-based and economic inequalities. A technical meeting was held June 3-5, 2025, but it appears to be primarily a technical team workshop, not a multi-stakeholder design workshop. No evidence of community representatives participating. A subsequent validation virtual meeting was held and it is also unclear</p>	<p>CAR 9: Not Cleared.</p> <p>Sengwer mentioned once as demographic fact; however there is no evidence of consultation with them and no documentation of their perspectives informing project design. In the stakeholder consultation report, please indicate if consultations were undertaken with vulnerable groups including the indigenous Sengwer community, identified in the project document. Kindly also include how their specific perspectives, needs, constraints, and priorities were identified and how these informed</p>	<p>CAR9: Not Cleared Page 42-43, Annex III - Section E.</p> <p>The proposal documents that consultation occurred but provides little detail on what was learned and how it influenced design. For a locally-led approach with Indigenous Peoples, this level of documentation is limited. The substantive findings could be inferred but are not captured in a way that demonstrates how informed the project design. Kindly include the specific perspectives, needs, constraints, and priorities that informed project design decisions.</p> <p>CR13: Cleared on Page 29, Table 4.</p>	<p>CAR9: Cleared in Annex V (pages 41-43). The proposal now includes specific community perspectives and needs documented. A detailed challenges table showing what communities identified. Revised proposal included how perspectives influenced the concept design (page 43): "Based on the stakeholder consultations and discussions, the following key issues were prioritized in the project design".</p> <p>CR14: Cleared in Annex V Clarification on Restoration Africa Rift Valley Division provided.</p>

	<p>if there was representation from local communities.</p> <p>CAR 9: In the stakeholder consultation report, please indicate if consultations were undertaken with vulnerable groups including the indigenous Sengwer community, identified in the project document. Kindly also include how their specific perspectives, needs, constraints, and priorities were identified and how these informed project design decisions.</p> <p>CR 13: Annex 4 provides a summary of consultations conducted, but several aspects of the consultation process require clarification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the gender breakdown of participants in community 	<p>project design decisions.</p> <p>CR 13: Not Cleared. Gender breakdown of consultation participants is not provided, there is no age group data, no PWD participation numbers, no economic status data, or facilitation methods etc. described. Please clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the gender breakdown of participants in community consultations ? • Were different age groups represented (youth, adults, elders)? • Were persons with disabilities able to participate? If yes, approximately how many? • What proportion of participants 	<p>The proposal provides gender breakdown. In addition, “Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring that women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized groups” (pp28).</p> <p><u>For full proposal development, include:</u> <i>Demographic table showing age, gender, disability status, economic level;</i> <i>Facilitation methods section describing specific techniques used; Barriers analysis showing who couldn't participate and why;</i> <i>Representation assessment comparing participants to target population;</i> <i>Evidence of accommodation for literacy, language, disability, cultural barriers.</i></p> <p>CR14: Not cleared</p>	
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		<p>consultations ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were different age groups represented (youth, adults, elders)? • Were persons with disabilities able to participate? If yes, approximately how many? • What proportion of participants were from economically marginalized households? • What facilitation methods were used to ensure all participants could voice their views (considering power dynamics, literacy levels, cultural norms)? <p>CR14: On the technical and</p>	<p>were from economically marginalized households?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What facilitation methods were used to ensure all participants could voice their views (considering power dynamics, literacy levels, cultural norms)? <p>CR14: Not cleared in Annex V on page 45. There is reference to "local community representatives from Restoration Africa Rift Valley Division" at the validation workshop but no detail on who, how many, or how they were selected. Please provide clarification on the same.</p> <p>CR15: Not cleared on page 10-11 & 30.</p>	<p>Kindly include explanation given in the response sheet into the proposal.</p> <p>CR15: Cleared.</p> <p>The proposal demonstrates clear commitment to inclusive USP approach with multiple mechanisms described at an appropriate level of detail. Inclusion is address (pp.10-11, pp.16-17); Participation is also addressed (pp.10, 28), leadership and eligibility are also addressed (pp.16-17) <i><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage, please ensure that: the USP implementation arrangements include clear, detailed mechanisms to promote inclusion and leadership of women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups; and in-depth</u></i></p>	
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		<p>validation workshop, please clarify on community participation in the validation process.</p> <p>CR15: If the proposed project follows a USP (Unidentified Sub-Project) approach, please describe the mechanisms that will ensure the meaningful inclusion, participation, and leadership of vulnerable and marginalized groups throughout project implementation under this approach.</p> <p><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, in-depth consultations should be conducted, and a comprehensive stakeholder consultation report—including a full list of participants and key outcomes—should be provided, detailing how the consultative process considered and addressed gender-</u></p>	<p>The proposal acknowledges the use of an Unidentified Sub-Project (USP) approach and notes that selection criteria will consider vulnerable and marginalized groups (page 30). However, at concept note stage, it does not yet clearly articulate the intended mechanisms through which the USP approach will ensure the inclusion, participation, and leadership of vulnerable and marginalized groups throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Please clarify, at a high level, how the USP approach is expected to promote inclusive participation and leadership (e.g. through eligibility principles, outreach approaches, or decision-making roles), recognizing</p>	<p><i>consultations are conducted and documented through a comprehensive stakeholder consultation report, including a list of participants and a summary of how gender-based, economic, and other inequalities were identified and addressed, and how vulnerable groups were supported to meaningfully participate in adaptation decisions</i></p>	

		<p><i>based, economic, and other inequalities and encouraged vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.</i></p>	<p>that detailed operational arrangements will be developed at full proposal stage.</p> <p><i><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage, please ensure that: the USP implementation arrangements include clear, detailed mechanisms to promote inclusion and leadership of women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups; and in-depth consultations are conducted and documented through a comprehensive stakeholder consultation report, including a list of participants and a summary of how gender-based, economic, and other inequalities were identified and addressed, and how vulnerable groups were supported to</u></i></p>		
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			<i>meaningfully participate in adaptation decisions.</i>		
	12. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The climate threat is credibly demonstrated, the concept states that “Without targeted adaptation interventions, communities face escalating drought impacts, declining rangeland productivity, and increased conflict over natural resources.” Each component linked to climate adaptation.</p> <p><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please expand the full cost of adaptation reasoning by providing, for each component, a brief comparison between the baseline (business-as-usual) situation and the additional measures required to address climate-induced impacts. Also, please</u></p>	<p>Yes (pages.28-29).The full cost of adaptation reasoning is sufficient for the concept note.</p> <p><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please expand the full cost of adaptation reasoning by providing, for each component, a brief comparison between the baseline (business-as-usual) situation and the additional measures required to address climate-induced impacts. Also, please complement this analysis with quantitative or evidence-based justification of the incremental costs and expected resilience benefits where data are available.</u></p>	-	-

		<i>complement this analysis with quantitative or evidence-based justification of the incremental costs and expected resilience benefits where data are available.</i>			
	13. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposed project aligns with Fund Outcomes 1, 2, 5, and 6.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>CAR2(New): Please revise the AF indicators in Annex 5 to ensure that the indicators correspond to the AF Outcome and Output. Some indicators are fine, but some are not aligned. Please see the Results Framework https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Alignment-with-Adaptation-Fund-Results-Framework-Template-and-guidance-Nov-2025.docx</p>	<p>CAR2(New): Not Cleared.</p> <p>Kindly revise the indicators Annex IV to ensure that ALL the indicators correspond to AF Outcome and Output the template in the latest and guidance document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use exact wording • After adding any other outcome for each objective as necessary, ensure that the budget is disaggregated per output. Do not lump together amount for various indicators. 	<p>CAR2(New): Cleared Annex IV (page 40)</p> <p>Indicators revised to use exact wording and budget is disaggregated per output.</p>

				https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Alignment-with-Adaptation-Fund-Results-Framework-Template-and-guidance-Nov-2025.docx	
	<p>14. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project? Does the project/programme support long-term development of local governance processes, and improve the capacity of local institutions to ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions over the long term?</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The concept note demonstrates good attention to institutional sustainability by deliberately working through existing local governance structures, rather than creating parallel systems, and explicitly aims to mainstream interventions into County Integrated Development Plans and budgets (page 24). Component 4 strengthens county and ward capacity to access climate finance independently, and the project builds on established County Climate</p>	<p>CR16: Cleared on the page 29-30.</p> <p>Environmental Sustainability section (p. 29-30) details restoration management through CFAs/WRUAs/RMCs with co-management agreements and benefit-sharing. Co-management agreements, preferential access to resources linked to conservation performance, capacity building. Mentions of "market linkages" and "market viability studies during PFG".</p> <p>CR17: Cleared on the page 29-30.</p>	-	-

		<p>Change Funds from FLoCCA. However, financial sustainability is inadequately addressed, the exit strategy is vague, there's no clear mechanism ensuring counties will continue funding post-project, and while the concept mentions "linking enterprises to markets and finance," it doesn't explain how this generates sustained income without ongoing external support.</p> <p>CR 16: Once the LLA approach and project components are further defined, the following aspects should be addressed, to the extent possible at the concept note stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component-specific measures for maintaining results after 	<p>Mentions "sustainability criteria" for USPs and 60% operational cost recovery target.</p> <p><i><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please also include economic viability of the enterprises to be introduced, an actual market analysis of the enterprises, a USPs business framework in more detail that has income projections, competitive analysis, and market linkages that explains how linkages ensure viability.</u></i></p>		
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		<p>project completion (e.g., management, protection, and monitoring of restored areas);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic viability of nature-based enterprises, including market demand and income generation to ensure self-sufficiency without ongoing external support; and • Institutional and incentive mechanisms that will enable community groups (e.g., CFAs, WRUAs) to continue operations and participation 			
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		<p>after project funding ends.</p> <p>CR 17: Please clarify how the long-term sustainability of outcomes, particularly at the sub-project (USP) level, will be ensured (demonstrate a business model for sustainability embedded in the USPs design).</p> <p><i><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please provide details on how local institutions and community structures will maintain, manage, and finance these outcomes through integration into county budgets, local by-laws, or other formal governance arrangements that strengthen local ownership and institutional capacity.</u></i></p>			
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	<p>15. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>The concept note provides a checklist table (pages 25-26) screening all 15 ESP principles and classifies the project as Category C (minimal adverse impacts), which demonstrates awareness of ESP requirements. However, the screening is superficial, most items are simply marked "Low/No Risk" with minimal justification, several risks are understated (e.g., potential conflicts over grazing enclosures, exclusion of persons with disabilities, gender inequalities), and critically, the Gender Policy is not adequately addressed as the gender analysis (Annex 6) provides only demographic data rather than the required assessment of gender roles, differentiated impacts, and</p>	<p>CAR 10: Cleared on page 25. The project has been revised as category B.</p> <p>CAR 11: Not Cleared. Please note that these principles will always need assessment to ensure that compliance is met, i.e.: Principle 1 - compliance with the law; Principle 4 - human rights: and Principle 6 - core labour rights please remove the check mark associated with those. Please see https://www.adaptati-on-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-Guidance_Revised-in-June-2016_Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf For all principals where risks are identified, please</p>	<p>CAR 11: Cleared in Section K. The checklist now correctly reflects that assessment is required for all triggered principles.</p> <p>CAR 12: Not Cleared in Section K. Clarification provided for most principles except involuntary resettlement. According to AF ESP: Involuntary resettlement includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Physical displacement (relocation of people)</i> 2. Economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets leading to loss of income/livelihood) <p>Grazing enclosures, even temporary ones, could constitute economic displacement because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pastoralists lose access to grazing</i> 	<p>CAR 12: Cleared at the concept stage (Page 35).</p> <p><i>The risk findings and assessment will be revisited at the full proposal stage.</i></p> <p><i>While under Output 1.2 activities (activity 1.2.5 – pp15) has been revised to include an activity to support development of grazing plans by communities to allow them to decide areas to graze in dry and wet seasons and will be enforceable through community by-laws; at the full proposal stage, the explicit link between the activity and economic displacement mitigation should be clearly articulated. Kindly either</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriately revisit and revise the ESP checklist (page 34) to acknowledge economic displacement risk and cite Activity
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		<p>constraints. The concept defers detailed Environmental and Social Management Plans to the full proposal stage, but at concept stage, the risk identification and preliminary assessment are insufficient to demonstrate compliance, particularly regarding gender equality, meaningful participation of marginalized groups, and indigenous peoples' rights (Sengwer community engagement inadequately documented).</p> <p>CAR 10: The Environmental and Social screening table (pages 25-26) provides a checklist indicating "Low/No Risk" for most ESP principles, but lacks substantive analysis or justification for these ratings. Several potential risks appear to be understated or not</p>	<p>remove the check mark under 'No further assessment required for compliance' as the project will have to conduct assessment to ensure that the identified risks do not occur.</p> <p>CAR 12: Not Cleared. Please provide further clarification on the following ESP principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups (Principle 3): Acknowledges risks but lacks specifics on PWDs, mobile pastoralists. Rated "Low/No Risk" the project still assumes minimal risks with activities in pastoral communities who are 	<p><i>resources (even if temporarily)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This could lead to income loss (reduced livestock productivity)</i> • <i>Alternative grazing areas may be inferior or more distant</i> • <i>Costs may increase (travel to alternative areas)</i> <p>Kindly revise to reflect risks as appropriate. <i>In the full proposal stage, please ensure that the project identifies specific risks and mitigation measures for every principle and include how the project will mitigate every risk.</i></p> <p>CAR 13: Cleared in Section K (pp32-33). Rated</p> <p>The proposal clearly describes the intended USP ES screening approach at an appropriate level of detail for concept stage. Full procedural details will be developed in the ESMF during full</p>	<p>2. 1.2.5 as mitigation, OR Expand Activity 1.2.5 description to explicitly state that it ensures no net loss of grazing access through rotational restoration, identification of alternative areas, and phased implementation, thus eliminating the risk.</p>
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		<p>adequately assessed. Please revise the project categorization to align with the identified risks and compliance assessments. Please refer to https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-Guidance Revised-in-June-2016 Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf</p> <p>CAR 11: In the table in K on the compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the third column for each risk categorized as low, medium, or high, please provide a brief 	<p>highly mobile How will highly mobile pastoralists access 3-day training workshops? How will transhumant communities benefit from geographically-fixed restoration sites? What if pastoralist migration patterns conflict with project timelines?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Peoples (Principle 7): Strong FPIC commitment but lacks Sengwer-specific analysis. Involuntary Resettlement (Principle 8): Failure to identify involuntary resettlement 	<p>proposal development, as explicitly stated.</p>	
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		<p>justification (1-2 sentences) explaining the risk and its potential impacts, followed by a description on if further management is required and preliminary mitigation measures. At the concept note stage, it is acceptable to provide preliminary mitigation measure. A robust plan is required for the full proposal stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In column 2, please note that further assessment will always apply for ESPs 1, 4 and 6, please 	<p>risk from grazing enclosures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of Biological Diversity (Principle 10): Project does not recognize the risk of history repeating - introduced species become next invasive species. No acknowledgment that even "indigenous" species can become problematic if ecosystem balance shifts. How will project monitor if planted species spread beyond intended areas? What if "assisted 		
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		<p>remove the "X" associated with those.</p> <p>CAR 12: Please provide further clarification on the following ESP principles :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups (Principle 3): Rated "Low/No Risk" the project assumes minimal risks but there's insufficient evidence that persons with disabilities were consulted or that the project design addresses their needs and does not take into consideration cultural context that 	<p>natural regeneration" favors one species over others (reducing diversity)?</p> <p>CAR 13: Not Cleared.</p> <p>The proposal commits to preparing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide implementation under the Unidentified Sub-Project (USP) approach. However, at concept note stage, the proposal does not yet provide a high-level description of how environmental and social screening of USPs is intended to be undertaken, or which institutions are expected to play a role in this process.</p>		
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		<p>could lead to exclusion based on access and other uncontrollable factors not addressed in the concept; neither does it account for exclusion of some pastoral communities that are defined as vulnerable just by virtue of their movement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Equality (Principle 6): Rated "Low/No Risk" but the concept does not consider potential gender-based risks (such as women's reduced 	<p>Please clarify, to the extent possible at the concept note stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which institutional level(s) (e.g. NETFUND, CCCUs, WCCPCs) are expected to be involved in environmental and social screening and oversight of USPs; and • Whether the ESMF will include general eligibility principles or exclusions to guide USP selection. <p><i>Detailed screening procedures, exclusion lists, and capacity-building arrangements may be fully developed at the <u>fully-developed proposal stage</u>; however, the concept note should provide sufficient</i></p>		

		<p>access to resources due to grazing enclosures, increased workload, exclusion from decision-making or benefits);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Peoples (Principle 7): Rated "Low/No Risk" but risks from potential impacts on traditional territories or practices of Sengwer community is not considered • Involuntary Resettlement (Principle 8): Marked "No identified risk" but grazing enclosures and rangeland restoration 	<p><i>high-level clarity to demonstrate that the USP approach can be implemented in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. Furthermore ensure that the risk assessment is evidence based and includes a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with a comprehensive risk analysis and categorization for each principal, outlining procedures for screening, mitigation, and monitoring of sub-projects under the USP approach.</i></p>		
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		<p>(Component 1) may restrict traditional access to grazing areas or resources, this potential impact is not considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Biological Diversity (Principle 10): Rated "Low/No Risk" with brief mention of invasive species management, but no assessment of potential unintended impacts and risks of restoration activities (e.g risks of introduced "drought-tolerant" species 			
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		<p>becoming problematic)</p> <p>CAR 13: Please state a brief overview of the planned process to ensure management of USPs. Follow the guidance document here: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-for-project-programme-with-unidentified-sub-projects/</p> <p>Given the nature of the USPs, a robust Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be essential to ensure compliance and consistency across sub-projects.</p> <p><i><u>At the fully developed proposal stage, please include a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with a comprehensive risk</u></i></p>			

		<i>analysis and categorization, outlining procedures for screening, mitigation, and monitoring of sub-projects under the USP approach.</i>			
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the size for LLA single country grants?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The requested financing is USD 4,943,509.77</p> <p>Please make to round up figures and remove any decimals. It is also recommended to round up the requested financing to USD 5 M.</p>	<p>Not Cleared</p> <p>CAR4(New): The requested financing is 4.943,510 (kindly remove the decimal point after the 4). the total indicated in the budget is 5M, and the sum of component 1 & 4 is also slightly off.</p>	<p>CAR4(New): Cleared</p>	-
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5% per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	<p>Needs clarification.</p> <p>CAR 14: Kindly ensure that all the figures in the budget (including the PFG) are all rounded up to a whole number, no decimals.</p> <p>CAR 15: There are more executing agencies in the PFG than there are activities, and the</p>	<p>CAR14: Cleared. IE fee is 7.8% of total budget.</p> <p>CAR15: Not Cleared. The Executing Entities in the PFG are now listed as the County Government of Turkana and County Government of West Pokot. Their role is however not stated and there is</p>	<p>CAR15: Cleared in Annex VII. The PFG budget and narrative now provide complete clarity on institutional roles, budget allocations, management fees, and leadership of consultant activities.</p>	-

		<p>PFG activities further indicate they will be conducted by a consultant. Kindly indicate which activities each executing agency will lead in the PFG, kindly also highlight the role of the IE in the PFG as it is currently unclear who is doing what. Please make sure to include clear budget notes for all PFG activities and responsible entities.</p>	<p>not budget line assigned to them. A management fee of 6000 is included but it is unclear if this is to be managed by the IE or the EE. The activities are to be conducted by consultants, but it is unclear if this will be led by the IE or the EE.</p> <p>CAR18 (New): The proposal requests Proposal Development Funding (PFG) exceeding USD 150,000 for the preparation of the fully-developed LLA proposal. In line with Adaptation Fund guidance, PFG for LLA concepts is available at up to USD 150,000 (inclusive of the 8.5% Implementing Entity fee), with the possibility of requesting an additional USD 100,000 (inclusive of the 8.5% Implementing Entity</p>	<p>CAR18 (New): Cleared in Annex VII pages 49-51. The PFG budget is now structured exactly as required by AF guidance, with clear separation of standard and supplementary funding, comprehensive justifications for additional costs, and proper calculation of IE fees.</p>	
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fee) subject to a clear justification.

Please revise the PFG budget presentation to include:

- Table 1: a detailed breakdown of PFG costs up to USD 150,000; and
- Table 2: a separate, clearly justified breakdown of the additional requested amount (up to USD 100,000), explaining the need and additionality for these costs.
- [PFG Amount Calculator](#) (EXCEL)

This clarification is required to ensure consistency with PFG guidelines and

			to enable assessment of the justification for the additional funding request.		
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5% per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	<p>No.</p> <p>The current execution costs is 0.8% of the total project/programme budget to be split among seven Executing Agencies.</p> <p>CAR 16: Kindly clarify that Project/Programme Execution Costs will be sufficient. Kindly indicate if this cost will be supplemented and the funding source.</p> <p>CAR 17: Kindly ensure that the figures in the budget all add up, please refer to IE and EE fees calculator: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/ie-and-ee-fees-calculator/</p>	<p>CAR 16: Cleared. Execution costs revised to 8.8% and number of EEs reduced to two.</p> <p>CAR 17: Cleared.</p>	-	-

Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. The accreditation is to expire on 11 April 2030	Yes The accreditation is to expire on 11 April 2030	Yes The accreditation is to expire on 11 April 2030	Yes The accreditation is to expire on 11 April 2030
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REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to the email: submissions@adaptation-fund.org

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ADAPTATION FUND

LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya.

Country: Kenya

Thematic Focal Area: Eco-system Based Adaptation, Forests, and Disaster Risk and Early Warning Systems

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)

Executing Entities: County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot.

Amount of Financing Requested: 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes No

NOTE: The LOE should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

- This concept has been submitted before, including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept, fully-developed proposal)
- This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: 12/4/2025/12/2026

Please note that fully-developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.

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Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

National Context Kenya is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and is ranked 150 out of 187 countries¹. Besides, Kenya is a lower-middle-income country and a low emitter compared to high-emitting countries. In 2022, its per capita greenhouse gas emissions were just 2.09tCO₂e, significantly below the global average of 6.76tCO₂e². Despite contributing less than 0.1% to global emissions, Kenya is grappling with an intensifying climate crisis that threatens its environmental sustainability and socio-economic development. Over the years, increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes and detrimental climate change impacts, has led socio-economic losses estimated to be over 5% of Kenya’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) every year, hence retarding her annual GDP growth. This situation is exacerbated by the country’s economy being dependent on climate-sensitive sectors and natural resources. In 2023, Kenya suffered direct losses due to drought estimated at over USD 650 million, which was quickly succeeded by floods in 2024 that led to direct losses estimated at over USD 1.46 billion (Republic of Kenya, 2025).

The country is endowed with diverse landscapes and ecosystems such as forest, freshwater, agroecosystems, wetlands, rangelands and marine. These ecosystems and other natural resources provide critical ecological goods and services that support the country’s economic development. Kenya depends on these ecosystem services as natural capital for driving economic growth. Forest ecosystems, for example, are a livelihood base of over 82% of Kenya’s households and offer direct employment to over 4 million Kenyans besides contributing about USD 365 million (3.6%) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)³. Moreover, forest ecosystems also contribute to more than USD 140 million worth of goods annually to other productive sectors of the economy such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock, energy, wildlife, water, tourism, trade and industry.

However, Kenya’s ecosystems and natural capital are rapidly depleting due to factors such as climate change that highly intensify land degradation, with an estimated over 24.3 million hectares of Kenya’s land area degraded (UNCCD, 2022). This contributes to Kenya’s forest loss, which continues at a worrying pace, with an 8.34 thousand ha of natural forest, equivalent to 3.43 Mt of CO₂ emissions⁴. Furthermore, degradation in dryland forests and rangelands often goes unmonitored despite its severity. Vegetative loss in these ecosystems is intensified by climate change-driven disasters, as shown in Figure 1 and human activities such as unsustainable charcoal production, encroachment, and harvesting wood fuel. The cumulative effect is a reduction in ground cover, severe soil erosion, biodiversity collapse, declining pasture quality, and water scarcity, all of which exacerbate food insecurity, poverty, and conflict over resources in already fragile zones.

¹ According to the 2023 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

² Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. (2025). *Kenya’s Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2031–2035)*. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-05/KENYAS%20SECOND%20NATIONALLY%20DETERMINED%20CONTRIBUTION%202031_2035.pdf

³ Refer to Government of Kenya (2023). National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy: A support towards 15 B by, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.

⁴ Documented in the Global Forest Watch dashboard: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/KEN/?category=land-cover&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5Iiw5S0VOI0%3D>

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variability in Kenya’s precipitation patterns will be the dominant influence on its climate over the coming decades.

The proposed project will target Turkana and West Pokot counties, which are among the most climate-vulnerable and underdeveloped ASAL counties in Kenya. The detailed geographical, economic, social development, environmental, and climatic aspects as described below:

a) Geographical Context

West Pokot County is situated in the North Rift, bordering Uganda to the East as shown in Annex II. The county also borders Turkana County to the North and northeast, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the southeast and East, respectively. West Pokot County comprises six sub-counties of Kipkomo, Pokot Central, Pokot South, West Pokot, Pokot North, and Kacheliba, covering a total area of 9,123.2 km². These sub-counties collectively have 20 wards and 103 villages, which represent the lowest administrative units as shown in Table 1 below (West Pokot CIDP, 2023 -2027).

Table 1: West Pokot Distribution of Villages and Wards per Sub-Counties

Sub-County	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Kipkomo	765.6	2	11
Pokot Central	2,055.2	4	20
Pokot South	536.7	3	10
West Pokot	1,854.8	6	31
Pokot North	2,782.0	3	16
Kacheliba	1,129.0	3	15
Total	9,123.2	20	103

Turkana is the largest county in Kenya, covering an area of 71,597.6 km² and is located in the Northwest of Kenya. It borders Uganda to the West, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the North and Northeast, respectively, as shown in Annex II. It also borders West Pokot and Baringo Counties to the South, Samburu County to the Southeast, and Marsabit County to the East. Turkana County is administratively divided into six sub-counties: Turkana West, Turkana Central, Turkana South, Turkana East, Turkana North, and Loima. These sub-counties collectively contain 30 wards and 156 villages, a total land area of 68,233 km² shown in Table 2 below (Turkana CIDP, 2023 -2027).

Table 2: Turkana Distribution of Villages and Wards per Sub-Counties

Sub-County	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Turkana West	16,779	7	38
Turkana Central	6,415	5	22
Turkana South	7,045	5	24
Turkana East	11,396	3	17
Turkana North	17,478	6	34
Loima	9,120	4	21
Total (excluding L. Turkana Area)	68,233	30	156

b) Economic Development Context

Turkana and West Pokot counties exhibit unique, yet complementary economic development trajectories shaped by their geography of ASAL counties that predominantly support pastoral and agro-pastoral practices. In Turkana County, agropastoralism is among the main sources of livelihood as it creates more than 50% of

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household incomes and employs more than 40% of the population (TCCCAP, 2023)⁵. Most farmers rely on pastoralism and rain-fed agriculture (Turkana CIDP, 2023 -2027)⁶. This makes them more vulnerable to climate change due to unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures. Climate hazards that have been observed in the county include drought, floods, and intense rainfall. Drought and heat stress are major threats to the county that often result in loss of pasture, starving livestock, drying water sources, and conflict among pastoralists over resources.

In contrast, West Pokot County anchors its economy in mixed farming, combining crop production with livestock keeping, supporting the livelihoods of more than 80⁷ per cent of the county population. The county's fertile highlands support the cultivation of maize, beans, potatoes, and horticultural crops, while the lowlands are more suited for livestock. Small-scale sand harvesting and mining are gaining attention as alternative livelihoods. Farming practices in this county relies heavily on rainfall, thus limiting their agricultural productivity potential due to sensitivity to climatic conditions. In response to this, West Pokot has established 8 irrigation schemes, including Weiwei, River Muruny, and Suam, among others, that are contributing to the economic development of Kes 46.8 billion (USD 336 million) according to West Pokot CIDP, 2023 - 2027.

c) Social development Context

Turkana and West Pokot counties are among the underdeveloped ASAL counties in Kenya, with poverty incidences of 82.7% and 60.1% respectively (KNBS, 2022). Similarly, West Pokot County, in 2015, recorded a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.45, and Turkana recorded an HDI of 0.37 compared to the national average of 0.52. Both counties are characterized by predominantly rural livelihoods, mainly pastoralism and agro-pastoralism, which remain highly susceptible to climate hazards such as recurrent droughts and flash floods.

Traditionally, pastoralist communities manage land collectively based on customary norms, especially for grazing and water access. This form of tenure supports mobility and resource sharing, which are vital in arid and semi-arid ecosystems of Turkana County and lowland areas of West Pokot County. However, in the more fertile highlands of West Pokot County, private and individual land holdings are more common, including freehold and leasehold ownership.

Turkana County is predominantly inhabited by the Turkana people. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census report, the Turkana County population was 926,976 (478,087 males, 448,868 females and 21 intersex). It is projected that the population will increase to 1,130,667 in 2027. The county youth accounted for 31.25 per cent, and persons with disabilities represented 3.2 per cent of the total population.

West Pokot County is mainly inhabited by the Pokot community, with a minority community of Sengwer. The population of the county in the 2019 census was 621,241, with 307,013 males, 314,213 females and 15 intersex. The county population is projected to grow to 740,661 by 2027, at an annual population growth rate of 2.2%. Youth in this county account for 26.3 per cent of the total county population, while persons with disabilities are only 1.49 per cent of the population.

d) Environmental and Climate Change Context

Turkana and West Pokot counties are endowed with a diverse array of natural resources that are central to the livelihoods, culture, and economic well-being of their populations. Turkana County spans five distinct ecological zones, reflecting its predominantly arid to semi-arid environment. The landscape comprises a small portion of lower midland zone 5 (semi-arid) at 3% and inner midland zone 4 (transition) at 1%, transitioning into broader stretches of inner lowland zone 5 (semi-arid) covering 16%. The county is largely defined by

⁵ Turkana County Climate Change Action Plan (2023 -2027)

⁶ County Government of Turkana. (2024). Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027.

⁷ County Government of West Pokot. (2023). West Pokot County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027.

its harsher climates, with inner lowland zone 6 (arid) forming the largest share at 42%, followed closely by inner lowland zone 7 (very arid) at 38%. These zones shape Turkana's fragile ecosystems and influence its climate-vulnerable livelihoods. In Turkana, dryland forests are mostly found along riverine areas and seasonal watercourses, which account for 117 thousand hectares of natural forest and represent 1.8% of its land area. Historically, Turkana receives highly erratic rainfall ranging between 52 mm and 480 mm annually, with a mean of 200 mm, and projected rain patterns and distributions will continue to be erratic with violent storms that result in flash floods, as shown in Figure 3 (TCG, 2023).

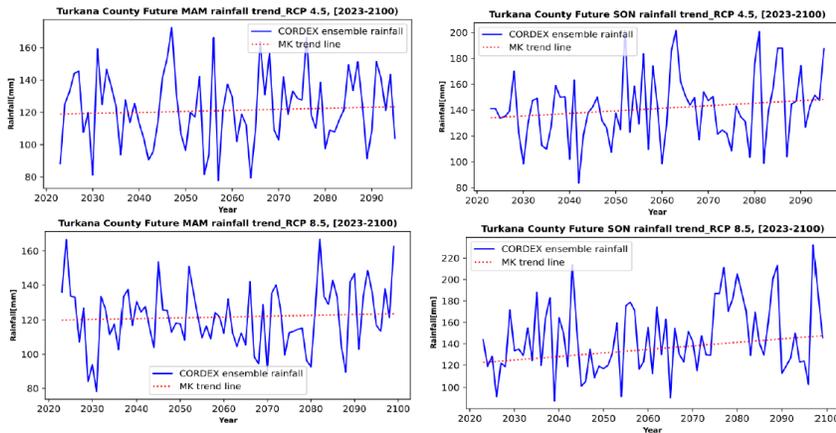


Figure 3: Future seasonal rainfall temporal trends over Turkana County (2023-2100)

The temperatures range between 20°C and 41°C with a mean of 30.5°C (TCG, 2023) as shown in Figure 4. The driest periods are in January, February, and September, and the county is highly prone to drought. Temperature is projected to increase in Turkana County. The county is 80% categorized as either arid or very arid with warm and hot climates (TCCCAP).

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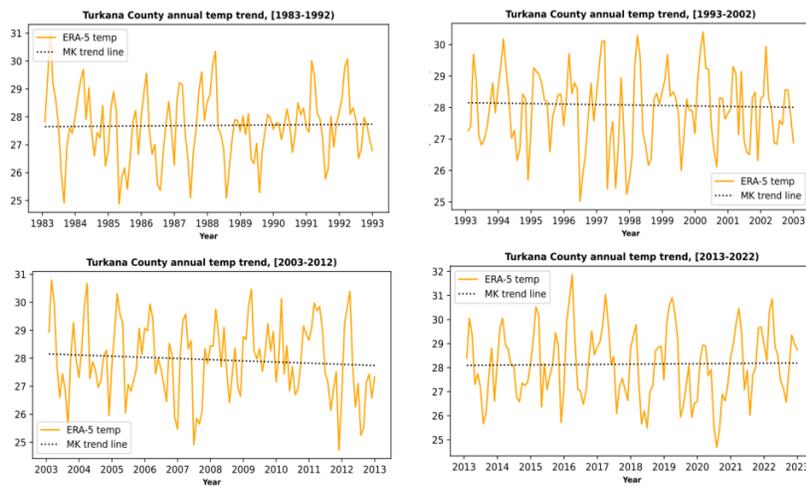


Figure 4: Temperature range for Turkana from 1983 to 2023

Increase in temperature patterns in the region will certainly have further impacts on local livelihoods, particularly among households that derive most of their livelihoods from weather-dependent production systems such as pastoralism (TCG, 2023). These changes are likely to exacerbate water scarcity, reduce food security, and heighten natural resource-based conflicts, underscoring the need for robust community-driven adaptation and climate-resilient investments.

West Pokot County’s natural landscape is more varied, comprising fertile highlands, dry valleys, forested escarpments such as the Cherangany Hills, and dryland ecosystems extending toward the Kenya-Uganda border. West Pokot’s dryland forests, especially those in the Cherangany Hills and Kapenguria region, are among Kenya’s most important water towers, feeding into major rivers such as the Wei Wei and Suam. The county is dominantly a fragile dry forest and dryland ecosystem of 74.5% ASAL, and with a forest cover of only 3.9% of its land area.

West Pokot County experiences great variations in rainfall of 600 mm per annum in the lowlands, with high temperatures of up to 30°C (West Pokot CIDR, 2023). Historical trends show a tri-modal rainfall pattern with increasing anomalies, leading to more severe droughts, floods, and heatwaves. About 90% of wards have reported serious impacts from prolonged dry spells and drought, which threaten agriculture-based livelihoods. Under climate projections for 2010–2035, wards such as Lelan, Sekerr, and Tapach are expected to experience increased rainfall, raising risks of floods and landslides. Conversely, during 2036–2050, areas in Suam, Kapenguria, and Mnagei will face severe droughts and heat stress. Projections indicate worsening short rains and increased flooding by 2050 in highland zones (West Pokot PCRA Report, 2023).

e) Climate Change Impacts in Turkana and West Pokot Counties

Both Turkana and West Pokot counties experience a convergence of climate pressures whose impacts are now visible in measurable human, economic, and ecological losses. Turkana County faces acute climate hazards as shown in Figure 5, with droughts affecting an estimated 728,000 people as of July 2022 and floods displacing over 5,000 individuals along the River Turkwel in 2018 (TCG, 2023). The prolonged drought cycle between 2020 and 2022 led to unprecedented losses of pastoral wealth: Turkana alone recorded over 439,000 livestock deaths, reflecting a massive erosion of household income, milk production,

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and savings, and compounding acute malnutrition across the county. These losses mirror trends across ASAL counties, where millions of animals perished during the same period, demonstrating the scale at which climate extremes can dismantle pastoral economies.

West Pokot exhibits the same fragilities, though with triple exposure to drought, floods, and landslides as shown in Figure 6 above. Following the poor 2023 short rains, county assessments classified much of West Pokot in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed), with pockets entering Phase 3, and identified over 67,000 people in need of humanitarian support due to rainfall deficits, price shocks, and limited grazing resources. At the same time, the county is prone to intense rainfall episodes that rapidly convert vulnerability into disaster. The devastating landslides and flash floods of November 2019 caused dozens of deaths and displaced more than 10,000 people, illustrating how fragile slopes, deforestation, and erratic rainfall interact to create high-magnitude losses within hours.

Taken together, the experiences of Turkana and West Pokot reveal a shared trajectory of deepening climate vulnerability, where recurrent droughts, heat stress, and erratic rainfall cause quantifiable losses in lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and natural capital. Climate change impact differently on different community members and has heightened impacts on vulnerable groups including men, women, the poor, disabled, and the homeless thus threatening the achievement of sustainable development goals and Kenya’s vision 2030 in these project counties.

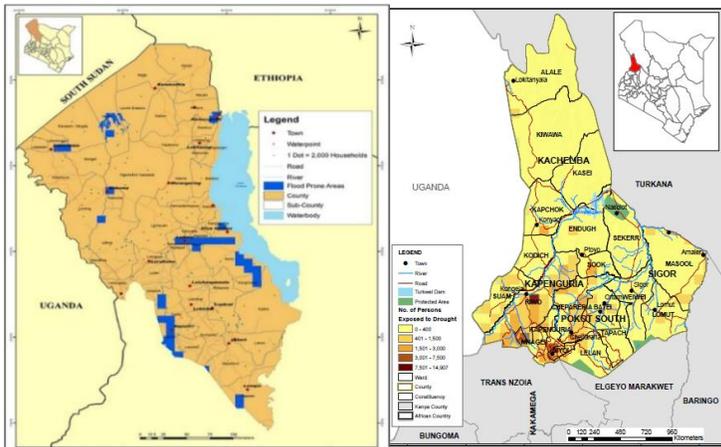


Figure 5: Hazard map for Turkana (left) and West Pokot (Right)

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Key Barriers

Turkana and West Pokot counties are grappling with escalating ecosystem degradation in their dryland forests and rangelands, driven by a complex interplay of socio-economic and environmental factors. High poverty levels push local communities to rely heavily on unsustainable practices such as charcoal burning, overgrazing, and cultivation of marginal lands. These practices, compounded by inadequate enforcement of environmental regulations, have led to widespread vegetation loss, soil erosion, and declining productivity of natural ecosystems. The degradation is further exacerbated by the limited technical capacity and organizational infrastructure among community-based institutions to plan and implement effective restoration initiatives. Despite community willingness, there is a lack of support mechanisms to promote sustainable land management, particularly in the context of climate-smart reforestation, rangeland rehabilitation, and sustainable livelihoods.

Climate change further intensifies these challenges, with recurrent droughts in Turkana and erratic rainfall, floods, and landslides in West Pokot disrupting ecological balance and livelihoods. Although both counties have developed climate action plans through participatory processes, significant barriers persist. These include limited access to timely and localized climate information, underdeveloped early warning systems, and minimal adoption of drought-tolerant species in restoration efforts. Access to climate finance remains constrained, with many planned interventions underfunded or dependent on donor support. Additionally, policy and institutional gaps hinder coordinated action and the mainstreaming of ecosystem resilience into broader development agendas. Without addressing these systemic barriers, such as poverty, inadequate capacity, unfavourable climatic conditions, inadequate finance, and governance gaps, efforts to restore degraded ecosystems and build community resilience will remain fragmented and insufficient.

The proposed project, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Project for Sustainable Management of Dryland and Rangeland Ecosystems in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, directly responds to these challenges and national adaptation priorities. It aims to rehabilitate degraded dryland and rangeland ecosystems, modernize climate information and early warning systems, promote climate-resilient nature-based value chains, and strengthen the institutional and governance capacity of both county governments and local communities. By aligning with Kenya’s NDC and NCCAP, the project will contribute to enhanced adaptive capacity, ecosystem regeneration, and sustainable livelihoods, supporting long-term resilience and inclusive green development in the country’s most vulnerable regions.

Project LLA Approach

This project is anchored in the Adaptation Fund’s Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) principles by ensuring that adaptation priorities are identified, planned and implemented at the lowest levels **Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs)**, while higher-level institutions, i.e. County Climate Change Units (CCCUs), and NETFUND, provide strategic oversight, technical assurance, fiduciary management, and safeguards compliance without undermining local decision-making authority. During the initial phases of implementation of the project, NETFUND will retain the final fiduciary approval authority to ensure compliance with adaptation fund requirements. This arrangement is transitional, but as CCCUs and WCCPCs complete targeted capacity building under this component, fiduciary decision-making authority will be progressively devolved to counties and wards based on demonstrated readiness.

The project acknowledges the existence of unidentified sub-projects and, therefore will apply the Adaptation Fund’s guideline on the use of unidentified sub-projects during the project formulation and implementation phase. The project has *partially identified sub-projects*, focused on landscape restoration and ecosystem-

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supporting infrastructure such as ~~rangeland enclosures~~, soil and water conservation structures, invasive species control, and community nurseries. While the nature of these interventions is predetermined, the specific micro-sites will be selected collaboratively with communities during full project proposal development. The project also has *unidentified sub-projects (USPs) within a fixed framework*, centred on community-driven adaptation initiatives and nature-based enterprises, including beekeeping, gum and resin value chains, and pasture production. Inclusive participation and leadership in the USPs process will be promoted through targeted community outreach and facilitation, and through the representation of vulnerable groups in community-level decision-making and sub-project selection processes. All sub-projects, regardless of type, will undergo rigorous assessment under NETFUND's Environmental and Social Safeguards system and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. In addition, the project will develop environmental and social management plans for all USPs during the full proposal stage. This will ensure risks are adequately identified, screened, and managed in full compliance with environmental standards throughout the project's lifespan.

The project will be implemented through a multi-tier governance structure as illustrated in Figure 6, designed to uphold the principles of Locally Led Adaptation. At the community level, the project will work through WCCPCs, which are statutory structures under the County Climate Change legislation in both counties. WCCPCs comprise members representing diverse interest groups, including elders, youth, persons with disability, local administration, indigenous people, key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, public health, environment, and natural resource management. Working directly with communities, WCCPCs will lead inclusive community mobilisation and participatory processes to identify, prioritize, and validate adaptation actions to be financed under the project. These processes will be grounded in locally identified climate risks, livelihood needs, and ecosystem restoration priorities and will ensure meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups.

At the sub-national level, the **CCCU**s, acting through Turkana and West Pokot County Governments, will serve as the primary county executing entities. Embedded within the respective County Departments responsible for climate change, and comprise technical officers from key departments of water, agriculture, livestock, forestry, public health, environment, and economic planning. The CCCUs will provide continuous technical support to the WCCPCs throughout the project implementation. This support will include guidance on design of adaptation actions, alignment with county strategies and development plans, and integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge. At the county level, the CCCUs will also be responsible for reviewing and assessing all priority adaptation actions submitted by WCCPCs to ensure technical feasibility, compliance with environmental and social safeguards, and alignment with national regulations and Adaptation Fund (AF) policies. After the technical assessment and safeguards screening, the CCCUs will consolidate and submit the final, approved list of adaptation actions to the NETFUND for financing.

The day-to-day project coordination and management will be undertaken by the **Project Management Unit (PMU)**, housed within NETFUND. The PMU will be responsible for overall project administration, fiduciary management, procurement oversight, monitoring and evaluation and ensuring compliance to the AF and NETFUND policies on financial, ESS and gender policies. The PMU will provide technical backstopping to the CCCUs and WCCPCs, support capacity strengthening of local institutions, manage funds disbursements and ensure timely consolidation of reports from counties, WCCPCs and community groups. The PMU will ensure that lessons learnt and best practices from locally led adaptation actions are systematically documented and shared.

To provide strategic direction and ensure policy coherence, the project will establish **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, chaired by Principal Secretary Statement Department of Environment and Climate Change with membership drawn from county governments, State Department of Forestry, NETFUND, NDMA and KMD composed of representatives from NETFUND, the State Department for Forestry (SDF), the Kenya

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Meteorological Department (KMD), the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), and the County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot to represent local communities and relevant focal contacts drawn from key stakeholders within the project region. The PSC will provide strategic oversight, ensure coherence with national and county climate priorities, approve annual work plans and budgets, review progress and guide adaptive management and risk mitigation measures. In line with the LLA principles, the PSC will not override locally driven planning and prioritization processes but ensure project is aligned with national and county priorities.

In line with the LLA commitments to direct easy and flexible access to climate finance, the project will apply two complementary fund disbursement modalities. Under the first modality, funds will be channeled from the Adaptation Fund through the National Implementing Entity to facilitate designated Executing Entities for implementation of their approved activities. NETFUND will enter into subsidiary grant agreements with the EEs, clearly outlining fiduciary, reporting and safeguards obligations to ensure accountable and effective use of resources. Under the second modality, the project will directly support local community institutions, including WCCPCs, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Rangeland Management Committees (RMCs). Upon approval of adaptation actions by the WCCPCs and CCCUs, NETFUND will directly disburse funds to these community entities through signed sub-agreements. Disbursements will be undertaken in a phased and performance-based manner linked to agreed milestones and reporting requirements, thereby strengthening community ownership while maintaining fiduciary discipline.

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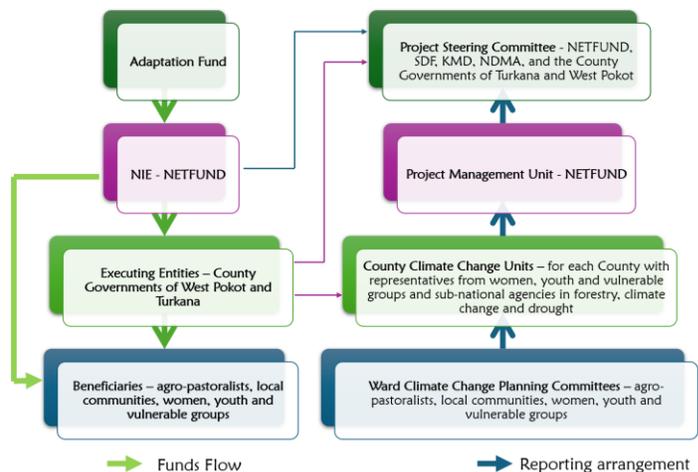


Figure 6: Project funds flow and implementation arrangements

Project Implementation Area

The project will be implemented in five administrative sub-counties across Turkana and West Pokot Counties, namely Loima, Turkana Central, and Turkana South in Turkana County, and Pokot Central and Kacheliba in

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West Pokot County. These areas represent some of the most climate-vulnerable arid and semi-arid lands, where recurrent droughts, erratic rainfall, landslides, floods, rangeland degradation, and escalating competition over diminishing natural resources continue to intensify community vulnerabilities.

Within these sub-counties, the project will target localities and villages where pressure on land, water, forests, and grazing resources is most acute. Priority will be given to zones along major seasonal grazing corridors, dry-season water points, riverine settlement belts, and areas susceptible to livestock incursions, resource-use disputes, and cyclical displacement during extended drought periods.

The selection and number of direct beneficiaries within each sub-county will be established during full proposal development through comprehensive consultations with County Governments, CCCUs, WCCPCs, community leaders, and other relevant stakeholders. The selection of these beneficiaries will be undertaken based on a criterion considering climate vulnerability, poverty levels, and gender inclusion, among others. This will be developed, jointly with communities, through established county and ward-level structures. This process will ensure transparent, equitable, and participatory targeting that prioritizes households and groups most exposed to climate risks, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and resource-poor smallholders.

The partially unidentified sub-projects will focus on community-level climate resilience investments, including the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, the development of soil and water conservation structures, and the provision of technical assistance to strengthen adaptive capacities. Although the types of activities have already been defined, the precise sites will be confirmed through participatory planning processes during the full proposal development phase.

The unidentified sub-projects will support community-driven adaptation initiatives and nature-based enterprise activities that will be competitively selected through a call for proposals from eligible community groups and enterprises. Selection will be guided by environmental, social, and economic eligibility criteria that will be developed with input from the local community and county government structures (CCCUs and WCCPCs) to ensure alignment with climate adaptation priorities and safeguard requirements, during full project formulation and implementation cycle.

Project / Programme Objectives:

The overall objective of this project is to enhance climate resilience and improve sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable pastoral and agropastoral communities in Turkana and West Pokot counties through the restoration of degraded dryland ecosystems, promotion of nature-based enterprises, and strengthening local adaptive governance and climate information systems.

The specific objectives to be realized by the project are as follows:

- a) Restore degraded dryland and rangeland ecosystems for enhanced socio-ecological functions
- b) Promote dryland forestry and rangeland nature-based value chains for agro-pastoralists and pastoralist communities
- c) Strengthen local climate information system for climate adaptation
- d) Strengthen the local community and county governments for climate finance and knowledge management.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
	Ecosystem restoration and management plans, regulations and guidelines developed		103,692

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Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Component 1: Restoration of degraded Dryland forestry ecosystem	5,000 Ha of Degraded dryland forestry and rangelands rehabilitated.	Degraded Dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems restored	1,512,558
Subtotal for Component 1			1,616,250
Component 2: Nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods enhancement	Nature-based enterprises such as gum and resins, beekeeping, fodder and pasture production.	Livelihoods of communities improved through dryland forestry and rangeland nature-based value chains	1,271,324
	Nature-based enterprises linked to financial, investment and market opportunities.		581,176
Subtotal for Component 2			1,852,500
Component 3: Local climate information system for adaptation	Strengthened Local Climate Services Framework	Operationalized local climate information system for adaptation	419,623
	Enhanced capacities for accessing, using, and sustaining climate information and services.		112,904
Subtotal for Component 3			532,527
Component 4: Strengthen the local community and county governments for access to climate finance and knowledge management.	Capacity of county climate change units and ward climate change planning committees to access climate finance enhanced	Enhanced access to climate finance for sustainable management of dryland forestry and rangelands ecosystems	71,610
	Knowledge sharing on locally led adaptation with local communities and other counties promoted.		115,385
Subtotal Component 4			186,995
			4,188,272
Project/Programme Execution cost			420,023
Total Project/Programme Cost			4,608,295
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			391,705
Amount of Financing Requested			5,000,000

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Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	July 2026
Mid-term Review (if planned)	December 2027
Project/Programme Closing	June 2029
Terminal Evaluation	December 2029

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project /programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.

The project is structured into four integrated components, each with specific outputs and activities as described below:

Component 1: Restoration of degraded dryland and rangeland ecosystems. This component addresses widespread degradation of dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems driven by climate-induced droughts,

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erratic rainfall, invasive alien species, and unsustainable land use practices. Degradation of these dryland ecosystems has drastically reduced vegetation cover, weakened soil productivity, and undermined traditional grazing systems. This component, therefore, seeks to restore degraded dryland forest and rangeland ecosystems and improve ecological functionality through community-led and climate-informed restoration approaches and improved governance frameworks.

Key outputs under this component will include:

Output 1.1: Ecosystem restoration and management plans, regulations, and guidelines developed. This output aims to strengthen the governance backbone necessary for climate-resilient landscape management in the targeted counties, whereby weak institutional frameworks have been identified as a key barrier to sustainable dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems management. The output, therefore, establishes a county and community-led framework for restoring and managing degraded dryland ecosystems that are becoming more fragile due to increased climate risks. The specific activities that will be undertaken to achieve this output include:

Activity 1.1.1: Train communities on climate-responsive landscape planning and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) with a focus on sustainable land-use practices, water conservation, and integrated natural resource management that aligns with the local indigenous knowledge and scientific best practices.

Activity 1.1.2: Develop ecosystem-specific restoration plans and train county/ward committees to mainstream them actions into CIDPs and annual plans.

Activity 1.1.3: Formulate county-level regulations and guidelines for sustainable dryland ecosystem management with a particular focus on invasive species management, charcoal production, sand harvesting, sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products, and sustainable rangeland management.

Output 1.2: 5,000 Ha of Degraded dryland forestry and Rangelands rehabilitated: This output aims to restore degraded dryland and rangeland ecosystems through a locally-led, participatory, and inclusive process from site selection to the implementation of required rehabilitation measures. The selection of the 5,000 ha targeted for restoration will follow a bottom-up, participatory, and inclusive process. Site identification will be led at the ward level through facilitated public participation forums convened and led by WCCPCs. These participatory sessions will ensure inclusive representation of all social groups, including women, youth, people living with disabilities, pastoralist groups, and other marginalized or special-interest groups. Community-driven nomination of potential restoration sites, based on local knowledge of degradation hotspots, exposure to climate hazards, and livelihood dependence, will be prioritized. The list of proposed restoration sites emerging from the ward-level consultations will be consolidated and validated at the sub-county and approved at the county levels by CCCUs.

In the event community nominated sites exceed available resources, prioritization is undertaken first at ward level by WCCPCs, using criteria that are co-developed and validated with communities. CCCUs will technically validate the prioritized sites to ensure compliance to ESS standards and alignment with county strategies. CCCUs may recommend adjustments of sites but will not override ward-level rankings except where proposals fail to meet minimum environmental and social safeguards. Final confirmation of prioritized sites is jointly endorsed by CCCUs and NETFUND and formally communicated to WCCPCs and communities to ensure transparency.

To guide the community-level discussions for the site selection, a set of indicative technical selection criteria will be defined to evaluate the proposed sites' vulnerability to climate change impacts. These criteria, refined and validated during the feasibility study through community consultations, will ensure transparent and equitable site prioritization. Indicative criteria include: degree of ecosystem degradation; severity of climate impacts; importance for local livelihoods, potential for restoration impact; availability of community stewardship structures for long-term management at ward levels; and consideration of conflict sensitivity, especially in contested rangeland zones. These criteria will be discussed with communities during consultation forums to ensure transparency and shared understanding of how prioritization decisions are made.

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The project aims for an equitable and jointly agreed distribution of 5,000 ha between the two counties. A 50/50 allocation is proposed as the baseline; however, should the participatory vulnerability analysis indicate differing levels of degradation or priority need, an alternative threshold shall be agreed jointly by both county governments, may be adopted. These allocations can also be revisited during project implementation informed by project progress, monitoring, and evaluation reports. Any deviation from equal allocation will be guided strictly by the community-endorsed selection criteria and formalized through the CCCUs of the respective county governments. Following participatory selection, the 5,000 ha will be rehabilitated through community-led ecosystem restoration activities, including:

Activity 1.2.1: Establishment of community-level tree nurseries for the propagation of drought-tolerant and native tree seedlings such as Acacia tortilis, Melia volkensii, and Commiphora spp.

Activity 1.2.2: Rehabilitation of degraded dryland forest ecosystems through local restoration approaches, including enrichment planting and assisted natural regeneration.

Activity 1.2.3: Invasive species control and management, particularly Prosopis juliflora and Lantana camara, through mechanical removal, controlled utilization, and biological control where appropriate.

Activity 1.2.4: Reseeding degraded rangelands with indigenous grass species such as (Cenchrus ciliaris and Chloris roxburghiana) that are drought-resistant and provide high-quality forage for livestock.

Activity 1.2.5: ~~Develop~~ ~~Establish~~ grazing plans with the local communities enclosures to guide them on where to graze based on seasonality, allow for natural regeneration of vegetation.

Activity 1.2.6: Construct soil and water conservation structures such as semi-circular bunds for water harvesting, Zai pits for micro-catchment farming, contour trenches to reduce runoff, sand dams for groundwater recharge, gabions for gully stabilization, and check dams for sediment control and water retention.

The implementation of all these activities are expected to contribute to drought resilience due to increased vegetation cover and organic soil matter that improve water infiltration and retention, reducing the impact of dry spells. Additionally, they will mitigate against floods through reduction of surface runoff and soil erosion during intense rainfall events.

Component 2: Nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods enhancement: This component aims to enhance the resilience and economic well-being of communities by promoting climate-resilient, nature-based value chains that are sustainable, inclusive, and adapted to the realities of dryland and rangeland ecosystems. The focus is on strengthening community livelihoods through the diversification and scaling of value chains that are environmentally friendly and economically viable.

The component focuses on devolved decision-making and climate-related investment funding by ensuring that all supported enterprises are based within the two counties and owned by locally born entrepreneurs, with priority given to enterprises led by women, youth, and persons living with disabilities, who are often the most vulnerable to climate impacts. The process for identifying and selecting enterprises will be carried out through a transparent, county-based call for proposals (CfP) managed by the CCCUs with oversight from the Project Steering Committee. It will promote inclusive access by encouraging applications from women-led, youth-led, disability-inclusive, and community-based organizations. The communities and local enterprises will propose climate resilient livelihood activities within the identified value chains and where justified by local ecological and social economic conditions can propose closely related enterprises that demonstrate clear adaptation rationale.

The WCCPCs will play a key role in mobilizing the local community including ensuring inclusive participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities. They will also review, validate, prioritize, and submit community led enterprise proposals to CCCUs for ESS review to ensure compliance. In case there are differences between community preferences by the WCCPCs and technical assessments by CCCUs, structured dialogue is facilitated through WCCPCs to explore adjustments or alternative enterprises that both satisfy local priorities and technical feasibility.

This approach ensures both county and community level participation and ownership in line with Locally Led Adaptation principles, and compliance with fiduciary, procurement, transparency, monitoring, and

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environmental-social standards required by the Adaptation Fund. To enable CCCUs to exercise this decision-making authority effectively, Component 4 will deliver targeted capacity-building on enterprise assessment, fiduciary compliance, safeguards, monitoring, and financial oversight. These trainings will occur before the CfP process, ensuring that CCCUs are fully equipped to lead in a transparent, technically sound, and inclusive manner.

Key outputs under this component will include:

Output 2.1. Nature-based enterprises such as gum and resins, beekeeping, fodder and pasture production promoted: This output aims at leveraging nature-based enterprises within the dryland forest and rangeland ecosystems that contribute to livelihood improvement of the local community as well as restoration outcomes. To enhance community livelihoods and support sustainable resource use in the targeted counties. The project will support the following activities;

Activity 2.1.1: Mapping and viability assessment of nature-based enterprises to identify the most promising enterprises for different ecological zones and community groups.

Activity 2.1.2: Provide tailored business development support for selected enterprises.

Activity 2.1.3: Provide seed grants to catalyze enterprise establishment and scale-up.

Output 2.2: Nature-based enterprises linked to financial, investment and market opportunities: This output addresses financial and market vulnerabilities by connecting nature-based enterprises to stable buyers, broader value chains, and appropriate financing opportunities. Strengthened market linkages will reduce climate-related income volatility and ensure the long-term viability of the supported enterprises that rely on dryland forestry and rangeland resources. To achieve this, the project will support the following activities.

Activity 2.2.1: Facilitate access to investment finance to micro-financing institutions, impact investors, and other existing climate finance mechanisms such as the county climate change funds.

Activity 2.2.2: Market linkage development through partnerships with buyers, cooperatives, exporters, and processors

The proposed activities under this component aims to enhance economic diversification for the local vulnerable community by reducing dependence on climate-vulnerable activities like rain-fed agriculture and extensive livestock keeping. They also promote sustainable ecosystem management and diversification of income sources through nature-based enterprises, hence building capacity to withstand climate-related economic impacts. Lastly, these activities will contribute to the creation of green jobs, particularly for the youth and women through employment in sustainable enterprises.

Component 3: Local climate information system for adaptation (LISA): Recurring droughts, unpredictable rainfall, and flash floods have increased the need for timely and actionable climate information in Turkana and West Pokot. This component aims to strengthen the capacity of counties and communities to anticipate, prepare for, and effectively respond to climate-induced emergencies. The two counties lack institutional and planning frameworks on climate information services, thereby limiting their capacity to effectively respond to and manage climate related emergencies and risks. This component will therefore support locally led climate information systems that will enable counties and local community to have improved access to localized and timely and actionable information. Key outputs under this component will include:

Output 3.1.1: Strengthened Local Climate Services Framework:

This output responds to the limited reach and accessibility of climate information, especially in remote pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in West Pokot and Turkana Counties. Therefore, it aims to establish and operationalize coordinated local climate services framework that enables counties and communities to generate, manage, and use timely, localized, and actionable climate information. To achieve this the project will support the following activities;

Activity 3.1.1: Development of County Climate Information Service Plans (CISP) that support decision makers across the targeted county governments and key livelihood groups,

Activity 3.1.2: Establishment and operationalization of County Climate Information Centers (CCICs).

Output 3.2: Enhanced capacities for accessing, using, and sustaining climate information and services. To achieve this output, the project will support the following activities.

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- Activity 3.2.1: Build capacity of CCIC staff and community observers on operation and maintenance of community-level meteorological stations, and interpretation of climate information products for local applications.*
- Activity 3.2.2: Develop and operationalize community-centered communication mechanisms for climate information dissemination.*
- Activity 3.2.3: Conduct co-creation workshops to integrate empirical climate data with indigenous knowledge*
- Activity 3.2.4: Train last-mile users' farmers and pastoralists to interpret climate information and implement appropriate early actions for climate risk management.*

Component 4: Institutional strengthening of county governments and community groups for climate finance access and knowledge management: This component aims to enhance the institutional capacity of county governments' CCCUs and WCCPCs, as well as community groups, to effectively manage dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems. It will focus on building technical and operational capacities to access and manage climate finance, ensuring that counties and local communities are better equipped to design, implement, and sustain climate-resilient interventions.

Despite the development of climate change strategies and plans at the county level, these counties face significant challenges in mobilizing, planning, and delivering sustained adaptation actions due to limited technical capacity and inadequate access to climate finance. The two county governments have established CCCUs responsible for spearheading locally led climate change actions and supporting county departments in mainstreaming climate change actions into their planning processes. The CCCUs comprise technical officers from county key departments of water, agriculture, livestock, forestry, public health, environment, and economic planning. Additionally, the two counties have established WCCPCs that are responsible for identifying, prioritizing, and validating climate change adaptation and resilience needs at the ward level through inclusive community participation. WCCPCs comprise members representing diverse interest groups, including elders, youth, persons with disability, local administration, key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, public health, environment, and natural resource management. Also, women are part of the WCCPCs as defined in the West Pokot Climate Change Act (2021), section 27 hence their interests are fully taken care of. Even though IPLCs are not explicitly mentioned as part of WCCPCs, the project will propose at least one member of the IPLCs to be part of WCCPCs, where relevant and propose at least one representative to be part of CCCUs.

Key outputs under this component will include:

Output 4.1: Capacity of county climate change units and ward climate change planning committees to access climate finance enhanced: This output focuses on strengthening the ability of county climate change units and ward-level planning committees to mobilize and manage climate finance. The project will support strengthening of planning, budgeting, and climate finance-access skills for the county climate change units as well as the ward climate change planning committees. This will enable counties and local communities to mobilize predictable adaptation finance and embed ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihood actions into county development plans. The specific activities that will be undertaken include:

Activity 4.1.1: Train county and ward climate units, farmers' organization, CFAs, Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), RMCs and civil society organization on accessing climate finance

Activity 4.1.2: Train community groups such as community-based organizations (CBOs), farmers' organization and civil society organizations to adopt and promote dryland and rangeland ecosystem sustainable management practices

Output 4.2: Knowledge sharing on locally led adaptation with local communities and other counties promoted

The project will endeavor to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements, with a view to promoting learning. The project will leverage local climate governance structures, specifically WCCPCs and CCCUs, to document and disseminate lessons from locally led adaptation initiatives. These structures

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will guide participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes, strengthen community capacity for data collection and analysis, and integrate continuous feedback into project implementation. The specific activities that will be undertaken include;

Activity 4.2.1: Facilitation of Participatory Knowledge Sharing Forums for WCCPCs and CCCUs.

Activity 4.2.2: Development and Dissemination of Knowledge Products

Activity 4.2.3: Support Peer-Peer County learning exchanges

B. Describe how the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations.

The project will be implemented in five administrative sub-counties across Turkana and West Pokot Counties, namely Loima, Turkana Central, and Turkana South in Turkana County, and Pokot Central and Kacheliba in West Pokot County. The project will target approximately 129,985 households (both direct and indirect) beneficiaries in the target counties, of which at least 50% of direct beneficiaries will be youth, women, and vulnerable groups. The exact numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries will be established during the full proposal development stage using vulnerability criteria, which will be decided by community and WCCPCs. The criteria will consider climate vulnerability, poverty levels, and gender inclusion, among others. Additionally, the proposed project is expected to generate significant economic, social, and environmental gains, as outlined below:

Environmental Benefits:

The initiative aims to address environmental degradation through the restoration of over 5,000 hectares of rangeland and dryland forest ecosystems. These interventions will improve vegetation cover, conserve biodiversity, and restore ecological balance in areas affected by climate variability and unsustainable land use practices. Restoration activities such as enrichment planting, dryland agro-forestry, and establishment of drought-resilient woodlots and fruit trees will enhance carbon sequestration, contributing to global climate mitigation objectives. Additionally, restoration activities are expected to contribute to improved soil structure, reduced erosion, and enhanced groundwater recharge, all contributing to better soil and water management. Construction of water harvesting infrastructure will stabilize the water supply for both domestic and productive use. Furthermore, targeted management of invasive species, particularly *Prosopis juliflora*, will support the recovery of native biodiversity, improve land productivity, and reduce ecological and economic losses associated with invasive plants.

Economic Benefits

The project seeks to strengthen community resilience by promoting nature-based enterprises tailored to arid conditions. These include production and value addition of myrrh, gums, resins, aloe vera, tamarind, herbal medicine, and honey. These enterprises will provide diversified income streams and reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture and livestock systems, which are increasingly threatened by climate change. Women and youth, who often face limited access to productive assets, markets, and credit, will be prioritized in enterprise development, training, and access to finance. The project will support them through gender-responsive and youth-inclusive business development services, ensuring their participation across the value chain. Agroforestry interventions and fodder production will improve agricultural productivity, food and animal feed security, and resilience to climate variability. By strengthening market access for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and linking producers to microfinance institutions and climate finance mechanisms, the project will facilitate sustainable economic empowerment for vulnerable households. Additionally, ecosystem restoration and enterprise activities will create both short-term and long-term livelihood opportunities particularly targeting women and youth.

Social Benefits

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The project adopts a participatory, locally led adaptation (LLA) approach, which actively involves local communities, stakeholders, and vulnerable groups in the key decision-making process. This inclusive engagement empowers vulnerable groups to share their knowledge and priorities, helping to ensure that the initiatives developed effectively address their specific needs. These groups will lead in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of restoration interventions. This will strengthen social cohesion, foster inclusive governance, and support conflict prevention in resource-scarce and conflict-prone environments. In addition, the project will direct resources towards the most vulnerable communities in Turkana and West Pokot counties while prioritizing areas with higher climate risks and limited adaptive capacity.

The project's capacity-building components/activities will further empower the members of WCCPCs by strengthening their technical, leadership, and planning capabilities. WCCPCs, through the CCCUCs, will hold end-to-end decision-making power during project implementation. Trainings provided to their members, including representatives of women, youth and people living with disabilities, will enable them to effectively contribute to the development of robust climate action plans, climate-responsive county development plans, and participatory budgeting processes. Through this approach, the project supports a long-term shift toward climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways, ensuring institutionalized inclusion of vulnerable groups beyond the project's lifetime. The project will apply Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) mechanisms for all interventions of the project, especially the ones under Component 1 that may affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional territories. This commitment aligns fully with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

To operationalize FPIC, the project will implement a structured, culturally appropriate process that includes:

- Dedicated multi-staged public consultations, including initial information, deliberation, feedback, and consensus building, conducted exclusively with Indigenous communities whose territories may be affected by Component 1 activities.
- Separate focus group discussions to ensure meaningful and safe participation of distinct groups within Indigenous Peoples' communities, including traditional leaders, women, youth, and persons living with disabilities.
- Use of local dialects to facilitate full understanding, with all discussions documented and translated as needed.
- Transmission of consultation outcomes to the CCCUs and WCCPCs for review, incorporation, and validation.

FPIC will be formally confirmed through a Community Agreement Document, co-developed and signed by designated Indigenous representatives and countersigned by the relevant CCCUs and WCCPCs. This document will demonstrate that consent was granted voluntarily, prior to implementation, and with full understanding of the proposed activities and their implications.

Gender considerations

West Pokot and Turkana counties, both located in Kenya's Rift Valley and northwestern regions, respectively, exhibit contrasting demographic and gender patterns that have implications for planning and service delivery. In accordance with the KNBS 2019 Population Census – Volume I, West Pokot County has a population of 621,241, with 50.3% female and 49.7% males. The county exhibits an almost even gender balance, with a slight female predominance across all sub-counties. Turkana County has a population of 926,976, with 48.4% females and 51.6% males. The male skew in Turkana County suggests the need for gender-sensitive planning, ensuring women and girls are not overlooked in resource allocation, mobility-dependent services, or community outreach

Turkana and West Pokot are predominantly pastoralist counties where gender roles are shaped by livestock-based livelihoods, cultural norms, and limited access to basic services. Climate change, insecurity, urbanization, education, and social reforms are significantly shifting gender dynamics, creating both

opportunities and risks. Women's needs range from water and food security to improved access to health services, education, and protection from gender-based violence. Women also require livelihood diversification opportunities to reduce economic dependence on men and strengthen their resilience to drought. On the other hand, men's needs include livelihood security and alternative economic pathways, as drought-related livestock losses undermine their social identity and traditional roles. Also, men need skills for non-pastoral livelihood options and support in conflict resolution.

In the targeted counties, traditional gender roles strongly shape how men and women use and interact with environmental resources. Men are generally engaged in primary decision-making on livestock mobility, sale of animals, and land use and security patrols, while women manage household resources (food and water), caregiving, milk production, and household-level farming. As a result, men and women experience environmental degradation and climate change in different ways. Women often face heavier burdens when resources become scarce and are frequently underrepresented in environmental decision-making processes.

In addition, there exists a clear gap in resource access between men and women. Women frequently face restrictions in land ownership and credit opportunities, which limits their capacity to respond effectively to climate change. The project aims to narrow these gaps by promoting equitable access to resources and services, with a particular focus on providing women with strategic linkages to financial, investment, and market opportunities.

To address gender inequities, the project is fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy and will implement gender action plans to ensure equitable access to resources, benefits, and decision-making platforms. Tailored leadership and skills development programs will enable women and youth to take on active roles in climate adaptation and community governance structures. The project will actively work to remove these barriers, ensuring equitable participation of both men and women in all project activities. This includes special efforts to engage women in training sessions, community meetings, and decision-making processes related to environmental management and adaptation strategies. Gender-specific indicators will also be integrated into the project's monitoring and evaluation framework. This will include the collection of sex-disaggregated data to assess the differential impacts of the project on men and women. Project findings will inform ongoing project adjustments to ensure gender equity in project benefits.

During the full proposal stage, an in-depth gender analysis will be undertaken and gender action plan that includes disaggregated data for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, and provides specific strategies to address their unique vulnerabilities developed.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme, focusing on the implementation and execution arrangements, in particular the mechanism which will provide more direct access to finance.

The proposed project, for which USD 5 million in funding is requested, has been designed to maximize cost-effectiveness through its implementation and execution arrangements, with a strong emphasis on direct access to finance by local communities. By adopting a locally led, community-driven, and ecosystem-based adaptation approach, the project ensures that interventions are context-specific, low-cost, and sustainable, thereby delivering high adaptation returns per unit of investment.

To ensure efficiency and local ownership, direct fund flows will ensure that a minimum of 70% of total project resources are channeled to local communities. Of this, WCCPCs will receive approximately 37%, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) 33%, and County Governments have been allocated 20% to support decentralized implementation and coordination. NETFUND will retain 10% as the [National Implementing Entity \(IE\)](#) cost, including oversight and delivery of Component 4. This financing structure ensures that the majority of resources reach the frontlines of adaptation, enhancing cost efficiency, accountability, and long-term resilience outcomes. Moreover, at the full proposal stage, a specific

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comparative analysis will be conducted, and where feasible, quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness will be included.

This cost-effectiveness becomes particularly evident when compared to alternative adaptation pathways commonly applied in dryland contexts such as the conventional top-down, infrastructure-heavy approaches, often reliant on external contractors, mechanized restoration, and centralized planning, typically incur significantly higher upfront capital costs and long-term maintenance liabilities, while generating weaker community ownership and lower sustainability outcomes. In contrast, the proposed approach leverages local knowledge, labor, and institutions, substantially reducing implementation costs while enhancing durability and impact.

By contrast, an alternative approach involves mechanized land preparation, commercial seed procurement, and contractor-led restoration would require substantially higher capital expenditures. Although in-depth studies have not yet been conducted in the target counties, there is a certain level of confidence that the promotion of low-cost, community-driven nature-based solutions can reduce restoration costs by a factor of two to three per hectare compared to contractor-led dryland forestry and degraded rangeland restoration interventions. Additionally, mechanized or externally led interventions could have resulted in lower survival rates, limited community ownership, and minimal capacity development for continuous replication at the local level, often requiring repeated replanting with external competencies and thereby further increasing costs over the project lifetime.

Alternatively, setting up new institutional structures or depending solely on county-level technical staff and external NGOs to lead restoration and adaptation planning would significantly increase operational and administrative costs. Relying on external delivery systems would also delay implementation timelines and generate higher coordination expenses. Thus, the project's use of existing county and community structures offers a more cost-efficient and sustainable model for adaptation programming.

Compared to alternative financing mechanisms that operate through multiple intermediaries, such as national agencies, or external implementation partners, direct access through sub-grants is more efficient. It redirects financial resources to the actors with the lowest cost structures and the highest level of ownership, thereby reducing overheads and maximizing the ratio of funds that reach the community level. This approach aligns strongly with Kenya's documented experience under the devolved climate finance mechanism, particularly the County Climate Change Fund (CCCCF) model. CCCCF is structured as a county fund domiciled in the Department responsible for Climate Change or Treasury Affairs, governed by a Steering Committee/Board, and managed by a Fund Administrator. Under CCCC model, funds are channelled from National Treasury to the County Governments and then to the local communities. On the contrary, NETFUND does not have a legal framework for transferring funds to the county government. As such, it's the National Treasury that can transfer funds directly to county governments in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFM) 2012 and 2015 PFM regulations. ~~planning, budgeting and disbursement of funds is lengthy and highly bureaucratic due to different levels of approvals.~~ The proposed project financing model avoids the ~~se~~ ~~bureaucracies~~ bureaucracy by directing resources to the local communities, thus reducing the timeframe to access the climate adaptation fund. Currently, CCCUs are used to approve all projects supported by CCCC and to avoid double allocation of ~~grant~~ grants to communities, the project will use the same structures to recommend projects for funding.

~~Multiple studies have shown that counties applying the CCCC mechanism deliver longer-lasting impacts, stronger community ownership, and significantly higher value for money due to reduced transaction costs and improved alignment with local priorities⁸. Similarly, the effectiveness of decentralized funding mechanisms is reinforced by global evidence from the LoCAL initiative (Local Climate Adaptive Living~~

⁸ <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/G04415.pdf>

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~~Facility), which demonstrates that channeling adaptation finance directly to local institutions through performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRG) results in more efficient spending, stronger accountability, and more durable adaptation impacts⁹. Together, these experiences confirm that the project's direct access, community-centered financing model is not only cost-effective but also builds the long-term institutional foundations required for sustained resilience in Turkana and West Pokot counties.~~

An alternative contractor-driven model would require paid labor, extensive supervision, and higher procurement costs for tools and materials. In contrast, community-based systems reduce reliance on external inputs, minimize labor-related expenditures, and improve long-term stewardship, translating into lower lifetime costs for maintaining restored ecosystems.

D. Describe how the project/ programme is consistent with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies.

The proposed project, “Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in West Pokot and Turkana Counties,” is firmly anchored and aligned with Kenya’s national and county strategies on sustainable development, climate change adaptation, environmental conservation, and poverty reduction.

At the national level, the project supports Kenya's long-term development goals outlined in Vision 2030 and its implementation through the Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III). This development plan focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems, creating climate-resilient livelihoods, and improving access to climate finance. The project helps achieve these goals by promoting value chains for dryland products, such as gums, resins, and honey. It also creates jobs for women and youth in climate-resilient businesses and builds the capacity of counties and local communities to access climate finance. By backing community-led restoration, inclusive green jobs, and strengthening local institutions, the project advances these goals while fostering inclusive growth. The proposed initiative aligns well with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), which seeks to empower communities at the grassroots level. It does this by investing in sectors that enhance the lives of ordinary citizens, particularly in rural and underserved areas. The project focuses on climate-resilient livelihoods, developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), restoring rangelands, governing natural resources, and encouraging inclusive economic participation as key areas for BETA. Therefore, the project plays a role in supporting the government unlock the economic potential of underserved counties such as West Pokot and Turkana by investing in the productivity of people and ecosystems from the ground up.

In terms of alignment with national climate change strategies and plans, the project contributes directly to priorities identified in Kenya’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015–2030), particularly those related to climate-proofing ecosystems, supporting climate-smart livelihoods, and enhancing institutional capacity at local levels. The project’s focus on restoring degraded rangelands and dryland forests, promoting climate-resilient nature-based enterprises, and enhancing local capacity to access climate finance strongly aligns with these NAP priorities. It also supports the cross-cutting objective of integrating climate information into local development planning.

The project is aligned with Kenya's 2020 Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), reflecting the nation's strong commitment to climate action under the Paris Agreement. This project directly supports the NDC's adaptation priorities in several critical ways. Firstly, the project significantly enhances resilience within Kenya's forestry and wildlife sectors. By undertaking the ambitious restoration of 5,000 hectares of degraded dryland forests and rangelands in Turkana and West Pokot, it directly contributes to the sustainable management of vital natural ecosystems. Secondly, the project aligns with the NDC's agriculture and land

⁹ https://www.unedf.org/Download/AdminFileWithFilename?id=8992&cultureId=127&filename=local_phase_i_2014_2018_final_phase_report_web_lrp.pdf
https://www.wri.org/webform/download_publication?source_entity_type=node&source_entity_id=103479

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use adaptation priorities. It prioritizes the development of climate-resilient, nature-based livelihoods, including practices such as beekeeping, the harvesting of gums and resins, pasture production, and improved grazing management. These interventions are designed to support agro-pastoralist communities in building resilience to increasing climate variability. The project also directly addresses the NDC's emphasis on climate information and early warning systems. It achieves this by establishing and operationalizing county- and ward-level climate information centers, upgrading essential weather monitoring infrastructure, and building the capacity of local actors to interpret and effectively utilize climate data. In terms of enabling actions, a key pillar of Kenya's updated NDC, the project promotes locally led adaptation and improves access to climate finance. It plays an important role in strengthening the institutional capacity of county governments and local planning committees, equipping them with the skills and knowledge needed to access, implement, and manage climate finance effectively. Finally, the projects enhances equity and social inclusion by deliberately targeting vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and pastoralist communities.

The project directly contributes to the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027) strategic objectives, particularly on: Enhancing resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through restoration of degraded dryland ecosystems and support to climate-resilient nature-based livelihoods; Improving access to and use of climate information by establishing localized early warning systems and community climate information centers; Strengthening capacity and climate finance mechanisms at the local levels; and, Promoting gender equality and social inclusion through targeted support to women, youth, and marginalized groups. In addition, it complements Kenya's Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017–2026) by supporting sustainable and diversified agro-pastoral livelihoods that reduce climate-related risks while promoting environmental sustainability.

The proposed project is also strongly aligned with Kenya's National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (NLEERS) 2021–2030, which provides a national framework for restoring 10.6 million hectares of degraded land by the year 2030. The NLEERS identifies arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) as critical priority landscapes for restoration, given their acute vulnerability to degradation, climate variability, and unsustainable land use. Turkana and West Pokot counties where this project will be implemented are among the regions highlighted due to their high levels of ecosystem degradation and their strategic ecological and socio-economic importance. This project contributes directly to the restoration goals of the NLEERS by targeting the rehabilitation of at least 5,000 hectares of degraded dryland forests and rangelands. Restoration interventions such as the establishment of drought-tolerant tree nurseries, reseeded of indigenous grasses, ~~development of grazing plans~~ ~~creation of grazing enclosures~~, control of invasive species like *Prosopis juliflora* and *Lantana camara*, and construction of soil and water conservation structures (e.g., Zai pits, semi-circular bunds, check dams, and sand dams) are consistent with NLEERS' recommended approaches. These interventions aim to restore ecological function, improve vegetation cover, enhance water retention, and support biodiversity. Furthermore, the project aligns with the NLEERS pillar on economic incentives for restoration by supporting nature-based enterprises such as gum and resin harvesting, beekeeping, pasture production, and sustainable utilization of *Prosopis* biomass. These enterprises provide direct livelihood benefits to communities and serve as incentives to maintain and protect restored landscapes. The project will also facilitate access to markets and finance for these enterprises, thereby ensuring their viability and sustainability.

The project is well aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2019–2030) by contributing to the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity in dryland ecosystems. It supports Target 7 of the NBSAP by restoring 5,000 hectares of degraded dryland forests and rangelands in Turkana and West Pokot areas rich in biodiversity but increasingly degraded due to invasive species, overgrazing, and climate change. Through interventions such as reseeded with indigenous grasses, removal of invasive alien species (*Prosopis juliflora*, *Lantana camara*), and planting of native tree species, the project restores critical habitats and enhances ecosystem connectivity. It further aligns with Target 2, by integrating

biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation into county development planning, including County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Additionally, the project promotes community-based biodiversity stewardship in line with Target 10, by supporting nature-based enterprises such as beekeeping, gum and resin harvesting, and pasture production that create incentives for biodiversity conservation while strengthening local livelihoods. It also contributes to Target 16 by supporting knowledge generation, biodiversity monitoring, and the documentation of traditional ecological knowledge. By engaging women, youth, and indigenous institutions in restoration and governance, the project reflects NBSAP's emphasis on inclusive, locally led biodiversity conservation. In summary, the project operationalizes key elements of the NBSAP within priority dryland landscapes, supporting national efforts to meet biodiversity targets while enhancing climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

At the **county level**, the proposed project is fully aligned with the development priorities and climate change actions outlined in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and County Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs) of Turkana and West Pokot Counties respectively. The CIDPs and CCAPs recognize the urgent need to build climate resilience, restore degraded ecosystems, and promote inclusive, sustainable livelihoods, particularly in vulnerable arid and semi-arid areas. Both counties identify climate change and land degradation as major challenges affecting ecosystem productivity, biodiversity conservation, and community well-being. The project directly contributes to addressing these challenges by targeting the restoration of 5,000 hectares of degraded dryland forests and rangelands. Restoration interventions such as reforestation using indigenous species, reseeding with native grasses, ~~development of grazing plans~~~~establishing grazing enclosures~~, and constructing soil and water conservation structures support CIDP goals of reversing environmental degradation and enhancing ecosystem services. The project is also contributing to building climate resilience which is a cross-cutting objective in both the CIDPs and CCAPs, especially in light of recurring droughts and floods. The project supports this objective by strengthening early warning systems and enhancing access to localized climate information. Additionally, the project will promote climate-resilient, nature-based livelihoods such as beekeeping, gum and resin harvesting, and pasture production. These enterprises are not only environmentally sustainable but also provide alternative income sources, particularly for women and youth. This aligns with CIDP priorities on poverty reduction, employment creation, and inclusive economic development. Institutional capacity-building is another key component that the project is addressing by strengthening capacity of climate change planning committees and county climate units to access and manage climate finance and to integrate ecosystem restoration into county planning and budgeting processes. This enhances the institutional foundation for sustainable development as envisioned in the CIDPs.

Lastly, the proposed project aligns strongly with the counties' ongoing local-level initiatives that promote climate resilience, ecosystem restoration and livelihood improvement through community-based approaches. By working through legally established grassroots institutions such as Climate Change Planning Committees (CCPC), County Climate ~~Change~~ Units (CCU), ~~Community Forest Associations (CFAs)~~ and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), the project will leverage existing local governance structures that are already engaged in managing forests, water catchments, and communal rangelands. These institutions will be key partners in implementing restoration activities and ensuring sustainability. In addition, the project is well-positioned to complement and scale up Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiatives, including those under the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoECA) programme, by enabling communities to plan, implement, and monitor restoration and livelihood interventions with technical and financial support. Furthermore, by integrating Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) and holistic grazing plans, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Turkana and West Pokot, the project will strengthen local land governance, enhance the productivity of degraded rangelands, and support climate-resilient pastoralist livelihoods. These synergies ensure that the project is not only grounded in local realities but also reinforces national and devolved efforts toward sustainable land management and inclusive economic

transformation.

E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards.

The proposed project in Turkana and West Pokot counties is designed and will be implemented in alignment with the relevant national technical standards and policy frameworks. The proposed project is aligned with Kenyan environmental legislation which establishes the environmental classification of projects and sub-projects into three categories: (i) Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for high risk projects (category A), (ii) Comprehensive project reports (CPR) for medium risk projects (category B, and (iii) Summary Project Report (SPR) for low risk projects (category C). The project also adheres to the NETFUND Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Policy and Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund, which operationalizes the mitigation of risks and the promotion of sustainable development outcomes through all project implementation stages.

The project is classified in category B, therefore, with a moderate impact. In adherence to NETFUND ESS Policy, all sub-projects in category A will not be eligible for implementation and funding. Environmental assessment will be undertaken at the full proposal stage, and an environmental and social management framework will be developed. The CCCUs and WCCPCs will play a role in ensuring compliance with these standards at the county and community levels.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

The proposed project has been carefully designed to avoid duplication with existing or past programs while creating strong synergies with ongoing initiatives as summarized in Table 3. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects such as FLLoCCA and the Cherangany Forest Ecosystem Project have been integrated into this concept to enhance efficiency and impact. A key insight from these initiatives is the effectiveness of community-based structures in driving locally led climate action. However, experience under FLLoCCA revealed that disbursement through county treasuries can be highly bureaucratic and slow, limiting timely implementation. To address this, the proposed project introduces a hybrid governance and financing model that leverages the strengths of FLLoCCA's devolved approach while ensuring full compliance with Adaptation Fund fiduciary, procurement, and reporting standards. To ensure coordination, synergy and complementarity with ongoing projects, the proposed project will facilitate semi-annual and annual reflection forums with relevant stakeholders working in the two counties. In addition, the project will establish a Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) comprising of key representatives from ongoing projects. This will be the main coordination mechanism to ensure there is synergy and avoidance of duplication of efforts. At the full proposal stage, the terms of reference for the TCC that outlines their responsibilities. The proposed project will build synergy with ongoing projects through incorporating representation of key focal contacts participating in CCCUs and PSC meetings at the county and national level respectively. Furthermore, they will be invited to participate in relevant project activities during implementation. At the full proposal stage, a detailed mechanism for coordination and synergy will be developed and scope of work will be developed.

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Table 3: Summary of ongoing interventions in Kenya's ASAL

Project/Program	Objective	Synergy/Complementarity with the proposed project	Key lessons incorporated into this design
Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme – from 2020 to 2030	To implement locally driven climate resilience initiatives and strengthen county and national-level capacities to manage climate risks	There is no duplication; however, the project will utilize the already established structures by FLLoCA, such as the CCCUs and WCCPCs, to support implementation of this project at the county and community level, thereby reinforcing rather than duplicating existing institutional mechanisms. Additionally, the project will seek to establish linkages of	Leveraging community-based structures (WCCPCs and CCCUs) to implement climate change adaptation actions that ensure community ownership and long-term sustainability. Devolving climate finance decision-making to ward-level institutions, supported by strong county fiduciary

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Project/Program	Objective	Synergy/Complementarity with the proposed project	Key lessons incorporated into this design
		community-led enterprises to the County Climate Change Funds under FLoLoCA. The proposed project will support ecosystem restoration activities and climate information services, which are not prioritized under FLoLoCA.	systems and transparent performance-based funding, significantly improves community ownership, accountability, and the effectiveness of locally led adaptation investments.
Restoration and Sustainable Management of Cherangany Forest Ecosystem Project from 2025 - 2027	Targets to enhance the ecosystem health and climate resilience of the Cherangany Forest Ecosystem for improved ecosystem services and community livelihoods in West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet.	There is no duplication. The proposed project focuses on the lowland, drylands, and rangelands of West Pokot and Turkana Counties, while the Cherangany forest ecosystem project focuses on the upper catchment, Cherangany forest, and transition zones of Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot Counties. The project will support interventions in the lowland of West Pokot, thereby enhancing upstream-downstream hydrological linkages, thus realizing inclusive environmental benefits.	Direct financing to community institutions enables faster implementation, stronger ownership, and improved accountability by allowing them to plan, manage, and deliver restoration activities without delays from intermediary structures.
Kenya Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (KDRSDLP) Phase II –	To enhance drought resilience and improve the livelihoods of communities in Kenya's ASAL through infrastructure development, improved natural resource management, and support for sustainable agriculture and livestock practices	KDRSDLP addresses short-term humanitarian climate response activities (safety nets, water provision) while the proposed project focused on long-term ecosystem-based adaptation through restoration and livelihood diversification. Additionally, the KDRSDLP aims to protect existing agropastoral systems, such as livestock health and fodder. The proposed project, on the other hand, will explore alternative nature-based enterprises, including gum Arabic and beekeeping, thereby building long-term community resilience.	Short-term humanitarian responses address immediate drought impacts, lacking the required long-term resilience, which can be best achieved by investing in ecosystem-based adaptation and viable nature-based enterprises that diversify livelihoods beyond traditional agropastoral systems.
Kenya Agricultural Observatory Platform (KAOP) / Kenya Livestock Market Systems	To provide farmers with actionable, location-specific information and predictions to help them make informed decisions, improve yields, and build resilience against climate change	The proposed project will integrate KAOP's climate and market data such as drought advisories, seasonal forecasts and livestock price trends into enterprise development, climate information dissemination and rangeland management	Integrating climate and market intelligence provides a critical evidence base for planning restoration, rangeland management, and livelihood frameworks by guiding timely decisions on where, when, and how to invest under changing climate and market conditions.
Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands Programme (PRBP)	To enhance stability, economic integration, and sustainable development in IGAD's cross-border communities	PRBP focuses on building peace, which provides a foundation for the proposed project, especially for the cross-border communities.	By building on existing cross-border collaboration efforts and integrating livelihood support into conflict-sensitive frameworks, it enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of resilience-building efforts in border communities.
TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies:	To increase the resilience of livestock and other land-use sectors through restored and	TWENDE targets 11 ASALs Counties while this project targets Turkana and West Pokot Counties, which are not part of TWENDE geographical scope. this project can learn best	Drawing on TWENDE's experience, the project will apply proven ASAL restoration practices such as climate-appropriate species selection, assisted natural regeneration, and community-led

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Project/Program	Objective	Synergy/Complementarity with the proposed project	Key lessons incorporated into this design
Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	effectively governed rangeland ecosystems in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands	practices on building climate resilience in ASALs from the TWENDE project.	rangeland governance to strengthen ecosystem recovery and climate-resilient livelihoods in the two counties
The EU-funded PLACE program	Supporting cities and regions in addressing complex local challenges by integrating policies and funding related to climate action and the circular economy.	The PLACE project focuses on strengthening land tenure and reducing resource conflicts, which are fundamental interventions for the implementation of the proposed project. The proposed project, which focuses on EbA models, would inform the implementation and scaling of PLACE regional interventions.	Integrating rangeland restoration with pastoral value-chain development grounded in indigenous knowledge, conflict-sensitive land governance, and climate information strengthens long-term resilience and livelihoods in ASAL communities.

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G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned and how this contributes to building and institutionalizing local capabilities. Provide details on managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant.

The proposed project incorporates a strong learning and knowledge management component that leverages and strengthens existing local climate change structures (such as WCCPCs and CCCUs) to facilitate the systematic generation, documentation, and dissemination of lessons learned from locally led adaptation actions. NETFUND will ensure that communities enter into a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), extending FPIC principles explicitly to the collection, documentation, publication, and sharing of traditional and indigenous knowledge.

Communities will retain full ownership rights over their experiences, practices, traditional and indigenous knowledge, while CCCUs will act strictly as custodians of published products at the county level. No documentation, external publication, or dissemination of community knowledge will occur without the explicit, prior consent of the knowledge holders. Communities, through their WCCPCs and recognized representatives, will have the right to approve, condition, or withhold the use of their knowledge for external audiences, including national, regional, or international platforms.

WCCPCs will play a central role in facilitating participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) processes at the local level. They will convene community reflection forums, support participatory documentation of lessons learned, and ensure that community perspectives, priorities, and consent are integrated into all knowledge products. CCCUs, in turn, will coordinate and support these processes, ensuring quality assurance, ethical standards, and alignment with county and national climate information systems, while respecting community-defined boundaries on knowledge use.

Traditional and indigenous knowledge (TIK) will be attributed transparently and respectfully to its source communities and knowledge holders. Where TIK is integrated into technical guidance, ecosystem-based adaptation models, early warning systems, or climate information products, this will be done through co-production processes that involve local community elders, women's groups, agro-pastoralists, youth, and indigenous people. The project will ensure that such knowledge is protected from misuse or misappropriation, and, where necessary, critical TIK will be formally documented and protected, including through appropriate copyright or recognition mechanisms with relevant government agencies, in line with community preferences.

Knowledge products, including community learning briefs, adaptation case studies, policy notes, and audiovisual materials, will be developed in local and national languages and shared in formats accessible to

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communities. Any dissemination beyond the local level, including inter-county exchange or contribution to regional and international learning platforms, will be subject to FPIC-based approval processes. Through this rights-based and community-centered approach, the project ensures that knowledge is not only generated and shared responsibly but also remains owned, controlled, and applied by communities, while being institutionalized within county climate governance systems to support long-term scaling and sustainability of locally led, ecosystem-based adaptation.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Provide details on how the consultative process considered and addressed gender-based, economic and other inequalities and encouraged vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.

The project concept note is directly anchored in, and originated from, the PCRA's undertaken by the two target Counties¹⁰. PCRA's are county-led tools used to identify and analyze climate risks, vulnerable populations, and priority adaptation needs across sectors and ecosystems. Through structured analysis of ecological, socio-economic, and infrastructural drivers of vulnerability, the PCRA's support long-term climate-resilient development planning and guide the prioritization of adaptation actions that optimize limited resources. The findings of these assessments form the primary evidence base for the project's proposed interventions.

The PCRA's were developed through county-wide participatory processes involving communities from all wards, alongside county and national government institutions, research bodies, civil society, the private sector, and community-based organizations. An inclusive approach was applied in line with Kenya's constitutional requirements on public participation, using public forums, focus group discussions, and ward-level consultations conducted in local languages. Targeted engagements ensured meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized groups. Community and stakeholder feedback was validated through consultative forums, including County Assembly committees, and incorporated into the final PCRA reports, ensuring strong local ownership and alignment with county development and legislative processes.

Building on this foundation, NETFUND undertook additional targeted stakeholder consultations during the concept note preparation. NETFUND applied a multi-level, inclusive, and gender-responsive consultative process that aligns with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy. During the concept design phase, a total of 57 participants (23 female and 34 male), drawn from national and county government institutions, community groups, indigenous peoples, women's groups, youth associations, and civil society organizations, were consulted. Consultations were held at both community level, county level and national level to ensure that the project reflects local needs, county priorities, and aligns with national policies. Table 4 below provides the group of stakeholders consulted.

Table 4: Summary of Consultations held in the concept design

Entity/ group/ community consulted	Date	Type	No. of participants		Topics discussed	Outcomes
			Male	Female		
Community representatives in Kokwotendwo Viewpoint in Tapach Area	June 2025	Community	10	5	Community roles, responsibilities, and participation in the design and implementation of	Community members committed to active cooperation and meaningful involvement throughout project design and

¹⁰ Refer to link here for Turkana's PCRA <https://shorturl.at/kzMVv> and West Pokot's PCRA <https://shorturl.at/qzsvV>

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Entity/ group/ community consulted	Date	Type	No. of participants		Topics discussed	Outcomes
			Male	Female		
					proposed project activities.	implementation and decision-making processes.
NETFUND, State Department of Forestry	June 2025	Public sector	5	4	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya	A concept note was developed, clearly defining priority Ecosystem-Based Adaptation interventions, implementation arrangements, and alignment with Adaptation Fund requirements for Turkana and West Pokot Counties.
Technical Working Group (TWG), comprising the State Department for Forestry (SDF), Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, the National Drought Management Authority, county governments of Turkana and West Pokot, and Restoration Africa	June 2025	Public sector	8	6	Validation of county-level climate vulnerabilities and community-identified adaptation priorities to guide inclusive, locally led restoration and resilience interventions.	Consensus was reached on priority intervention areas and approaches, with confirmed alignment to PCRA findings and strengthened commitment to inclusive, community-led adaptation decision-making.
Department of Environment, County Government of Turkana	August 2025	Public sector	3	2	Strengthening livelihoods, improving water/food security, enhancing disaster preparedness, and empowering communities through training	They affirmed alignment with the project objectives and committed to technical support and collaboration to strengthen livelihoods, water and food security, disaster preparedness, and community capacity building initiatives during project design and implementation
Department of Environment, Water and Agriculture, West Pokot County	September, 2025 September, 2025	Public sector	4	3	Co-design of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation interventions to enhance climate-resilient livelihoods, natural resource management, and water-food security	They confirmed project alignment with county plans, and committed to technical support and coordination during implementation.
Sengwer and Cherengany Groups	October 2025	IPLCs	4	3	Ecosystem restoration and livelihoods	The meeting resulted in consensus on prioritizing ecosystem restoration and livelihood improvement as key strategies for reducing vulnerability and

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Entity/ group/ community consulted	Date	Type	No. of participants		Topics discussed	Outcomes
			Male	Female		
						strengthening the resilience of the Sengwer community.

All community consultations were conducted in locally spoken languages to ensure full comprehension and meaningful participation irrespective of literacy levels. Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring that women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized groups could meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decision-making processes.

As part of the ESS assessment process, local actors will provide essential input during risk screening and mitigation planning, ensuring that sub-projects’ design and implementation reflect local priorities, vulnerabilities, and contextual sensitivities. These stakeholders’ ongoing engagement will ensure the project’s inclusivity, transparency, and sustainability. A structured USP management framework will guide stakeholder engagement, risk assessment, mitigation, and monitoring. This framework emphasizes participatory consultations, the meaningful inclusion of women, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups, and the application of FPIC where relevant.

Furthermore, inclusive governance will be further reinforced through USP-specific monitoring indicators and accessible grievance mechanisms, enabling communities to exercise oversight and raise concerns throughout implementation. Targeted capacity-building activities will progressively strengthen the ability of sub-grantees and local institutions to lead, manage, and replicate inclusive and climate-resilient adaptation interventions beyond the project’s initial implementation phase.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The proposed project seeks USD 5 Million from the Adaptation Fund to implement targeted ecosystem-based and community-driven climate adaptation interventions in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, two of Kenya’s most vulnerable and underserved arid and semi-arid counties. These counties face persistent climate-related threats, including prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, land degradation, widespread invasive species, and food and water insecurity, all of which severely compromise the livelihoods and resilience of agro-pastoralist communities.

The funding request is based on the full cost of adaptation reasoning, recognizing that climate change is compounding existing land degradation challenges in Turkana and West Pokot. These counties face high poverty levels, fragile ecosystems, and limited livelihood options. Climate change is accelerating the degradation of rangelands, reducing agricultural and livestock productivity, and weakening traditional coping systems. Without dedicated adaptation investments, pastoral and agro-pastoral households will continue to experience worsening drought impacts, declining rangeland productivity, and heightened competition over scarce natural resources.

The proposed funding will cover the incremental costs of climate adaptation complementing but not duplicating existing government and donor initiatives. The incremental adaptation costs include:

1. Restoration of degraded dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems to enhance their capacity to buffer climate shocks. The AF funding of USD 1.6 million will enable rehabilitation of at least 5,000 hectares of degraded rangelands and dry forests using drought tolerant tree species, **grazing plans to allow enclosures** for natural regeneration, control of invasive species like Prosopis Juliflora, and the construction of water-

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harvesting and soil conservation infrastructure. These interventions will enhance carbon sequestration, reduce surface runoff, regenerate native vegetation, and buffer communities against drought and extreme weather.

2. Support for adaptive, nature-based livelihoods that reduce pressure on ecosystems. The livelihoods of many households in the target counties are at risk due to climate shocks affecting livestock and subsistence farming. The project proposes to introduce and scale up nature-based enterprises such as sustainable gum and resin harvesting, beekeeping, fodder and pasture production and storage, and value chains for sustainable charcoal and non-timber forest products. The AF funding of USD 1.9 million will enable provision of seed capital, technical training, and market linkages to promote these activities.
3. Strengthening of local climate services framework and capacities for accessing, using and sustaining climate information and services; AF financing of USD 0.5 Million will strengthen climate information systems in Turkana and West Pokot by developing Climate information service plans, establishing county climate information centers and upgrading local weather monitoring. The project will also equip community members, including women and youth, to interpret forecasts and support dissemination support the training of community-based actors (especially women and youth) to interpret and apply forecasts. These systems will be linked to national meteorological services and adapted for use in local decision-making, especially among last-mile users.
4. Institutional capacity-building to access and manage climate finance and mainstream adaptation into local plans. The project funding of USD 0.19 million enables strengthening of ~~Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs), and County Climate Change Units (CCCUs), CFAs, WRUAs, RMCs~~ to access, manage, and mainstream climate finance. It will support the integration of ecosystem restoration priorities into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) enhancing governance on landscape and ecosystem management.

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The indicative budget reflects the scale and nature of interventions needed to achieve climate resilience outcomes that go beyond regular development investments. These actions are specifically designed to address additional climate-related vulnerabilities and would not be undertaken without dedicated adaptation of finance. The detailed costing will be refined and established during full proposal development stage.

Ultimately, the AF funding will enable the project to build on and complement ongoing government and donor-supported initiatives (such as the World Bank's FLLoCEA program) by addressing key ecosystem-based and locally led adaptation gaps that are not currently funded. The funding will enable the delivery of tailored, community-led adaptation measures that address climate-specific risks, fill critical resource and capacity gaps, and build lasting resilience among the most affected populations, particularly women, youth, and pastoralist communities. It will also contribute to Kenya's climate commitments under its National Adaptation Plan, updated NDC, and National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

The long-term sustainability of this project's interventions is anchored in the Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approach, which emphasizes community ownership, institutional embedding within county systems, and market-driven livelihood models that can operate independently of external financing. The project has been designed to ensure environmental, financial, institutional, and socio-economic sustainability beyond the project period, building on existing county structures, regulatory frameworks, and climate finance mechanisms already established in Turkana and West Pokot.

Institutional Sustainability: Institutional sustainability is anchored in the constitutional framework of devolution and the operational mandates of established county and community structures. The project will systematically build the capacity of ~~County Climate Change Units (CCCUs)~~ and ~~Ward Climate Change~~

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Planning Committees (WCCPCs), which were institutionalized under the National Climate Change Act, 2023 and operationalized through the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme. These bodies will be capacitated to identify, plan, prioritize, and monitor ecosystem-based adaptation and climate resilience livelihood actions enabling local community participation. Additionally, conservation groups such as CFAs, WRUAs, RMCs, will be capacity built as long-term stewards and managers of the restored ecosystems. These entities, legally recognized under the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 and the Water Act, 2016, respectively, will enter into negotiated co-management agreements with the County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot. These agreements will delineate rights, responsibilities, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, providing a stable governance framework for post-project landscape management. Finally, the project will support the integration of ecosystem restoration targets, climate information service requirements, and nature-based enterprise support into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), County Climate Change Action Plans (CCCAPs), and the annual budgets ensuring public financing of adaptation actions.

Environmental Sustainability: The project incorporates component specific measures that ensure restored ecosystems continue to be managed, protected and monitored after project completion. In terms of management, engagement of community conservation groups such as Community Forest Associations, Rangeland Management Committees, and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) will play a critical role in managing the ecosystems reinforced by county level regulations and guidelines that provides for clear roles and benefits sharing mechanism. Communities that demonstrate or manage successfully restored areas as verified through agreed monitoring indicators will retain exclusive, preferential access to its sustainable benefits, such as fodder, water, or non-timber forest products. This directly links conservation performance to community well-being.

Financial sustainability: To address financial sustainability, the project will support counties and ward-level structures to develop bankable adaptation proposals as means to unlock access to domestic and global climate finance. Sustainability will be one of the criteria for selection and support for USPs which will include restoration activities and nature-based enterprises that will be supported under the project. Additionally, these enterprises will be linked to markets and financing opportunities thereby enabling them to grow their nature-based enterprises, strengthen local value chains, and improve livelihoods while promoting environmental conservation.

Exit Strategy: The project will employ a structured exit strategy over its implementation period. The project will move from a model of direct implementation with full project support (Phase 1), to a co-implementation model where county and community institutions lead with technical backstopping (Phase 2), and finally to an advisory and oversight role where local systems operate independently (Phase 3). The project will not be completed until pre-agreed Sustainability Readiness Indicators are met and verified. These include, but are not limited to: (i) the successful inclusion of adaptation line items in county budgets for two consecutive financial years; (ii) the independent operation of key project-initiated systems (e.g., early warning dissemination, CFAs managing restoration sites) for at least 12 months; and (iii) demonstration that supported nature based enterprises are covering a minimum of 60% of their operational costs through revenue.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

The project will be implemented to meet environmental and social principles stipulated in the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and NETFUND's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy. NETFUND will be guided by its policy and AF standards in identifying risks and impacts of this project to ensure that sustainable benefits have been realized. The project has undergone thorough environmental and social risk screening and identified significant environmental and social interconnected risks in both Turkana

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and West Pokot counties. Identified risks originate from climate change impacts and human vulnerability. These include the introduction of alien invasive species, restriction of access to natural resources, cultural erosion, and destruction of habitats, injuries and diseases, gender-based violence and attacks by bandits.

In accordance with project scale, nature, and severity of potential environmental and social risks and impacts, the project has been classified as Category B under the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, recognizing its potential for limited, less widespread, less adverse but reversible environmental and social impacts that can be effectively and easily mitigated through carefully designed interventions. At the full proposal development stage, the project will prepare and disclose an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that defines a tiered environmental and social screening and oversight process for Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), with NETFUND providing overall compliance oversight, CCCUs supporting technical review and monitoring, and WCCPCs undertaking initial community-level screening and risk identification.

The ESMF will also establish clear eligibility principles and exclusion criteria, prioritising low-risk, community-driven, and nature-based activities while excluding sub-projects with significant, irreversible, or socially disruptive impacts, and will guide the preparation of proportionate site-specific ESMPs or ESIAAs, where required, to ensure effective mitigation, monitoring, and accountability. Measures and actions identified in the ESMP will be implemented diligently within the specified timeframes. In addition, the ESMP will guide to monitor environmental and social performance of the project.

During the assessment, public participation and meaningful consultations will be undertaken across the targeted counties to provide fair and equitable access and benefits to the affected people. Information on the project's purpose, nature and scale, duration, and its risks and potential impacts, as well as the environmental impact assessment report and ESMP, will be made available to stakeholders and all affected groups in a manner that is timely, effective, inclusive, held free of coercion, and in a form and language understandable to them. This will enable the stakeholder groups to provide meaningful input on project preparation and implementation.

Complaints related to environmental, social and gender risks or impacts caused by this project will be addressed in accordance with NETFUND's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Communities to be affected or likely to be affected by projects will be informed of the existence of GRM at the earliest opportunity of the stakeholder engagement process and in an understandable format in all relevant languages. The details for sending complaints containing contact information and the appropriate modes by which these will be submitted, received, time taken to respond, and person responsible will be provided and disseminated with other involved institutions.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law		Risk: Non-compliance with both national and international laws Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: NETFUND will ensure that the project complies with applicable national and international laws.
Access and Equity		Risk: Lack of fair and equal opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized groups to benefit from the project's activities. Likelihood: Medium Potential impact: High Measures: NETFUND will ensure that the project provides fair and equitable access to project benefits by all community members, which are inclusive, and will be designed and implemented in a way that will not impede access of any group to the essential services.

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Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		<p>Risk: Failure to address specific needs and concerns of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, the elderly, PWDs, and transhumance pastoralists; Lack of active participation and meaningful inclusion into the Project's activities</p> <p>Likelihood: Moderate Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: Continued engagement, consultations, and inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups throughout the project cycle.</p>
Human Rights		<p>Risk: Occurrence of human rights violations</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate</p> <p>Measures: NETFUND will ensure that the project adheres to national and international human rights standards, policies, rules, and regulations; Utilisation of FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) to ensure full participation and consent of local communities in decision-making processes that affect them; NETFUND will also ensure that human rights issues form part of consultations with stakeholders during the project formulation. Identified issues will also be monitored during implementation. The project will be implemented in accordance with NETFUND's grievance and redress mechanism, which is transparent and accessible to address any human rights-related complaints or concerns raised by project-affected communities.</p>
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		<p>Risk: Unequal access for men and women</p> <p>Likelihood: Moderate Potential impact: Moderate</p> <p>Measures: Gender considerations will be integrated across all project components. An initial gender analysis has already been conducted, and a more detailed assessment will be undertaken during the full proposal development stage. NETFUND will examine the current context, potential risks, and relevant legal and regulatory frameworks, and proactively implement measures to advance gender equality, ensure equitable access to project benefits, and prevent any disproportionate negative impacts.</p>
Core Labor Rights		<p>Risk: Failure to comply with international and national labour standards and requirements.</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: The project will adhere to core labour rights and incorporate ILO standards in the design and implementation. In addition, awareness will be created on how ILO standards may apply.</p>
Indigenous Peoples (IPs)		<p>Risk: Restriction on access to land and natural resources for IPs such as the Sengwer</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: Regular consultation will be held with the Sengwer to seek their informed participation both in assessing potential impacts and in designing mitigation. The processes of consultation and obtaining FPIC will be applied to all aspects of the project that may negatively affect the rights of the Sengwer and ethnic minorities. Where IP groups may be affected, site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) will be prepared.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement	☒	<p>Not applicable since the project will support communities to develop grazing plans that will allow them to decide where graze during dry and wet seasons and will be enforceable through community by laws, grazing enclosures will be done on communal land within the communally agreed grazing areas, and enclosures will be rotational to allow for continued grazing and natural regeneration of pasture lands.</p>
Protection of Natural Habitats		<p>Risk: Project activities negatively affect natural habitats and ecosystems, affecting their preservation, and leading to unjustified conversion and degradation</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: undertake screening of the potential impacts on natural habitats to identify areas of concern and ecological sensitivities; engage with local communities and relevant</p>

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Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		stakeholders to raise awareness about the significance of natural habitats and encourage their active participation in conservation efforts.
Conservation of Biological Diversity		<p>Risk: Project's activities result in significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biodiversity or spread of invasive species or unintended ecological imbalance in intervention areas and adjacent regions.</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: Assess the existing biodiversity within the project area, identifying key species, habitats, and ecosystem functions; NETFUND will ensure assessment (in consideration of local knowledge) has been undertaken on management of invasive species and adopt the best practice. Prioritization of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures, such as the restoration of natural ecosystems, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience to climate change; Engage community scouts to monitor restoration activities in specific sites. The project will also work with KEFRI to ensure site species matching for all restoration interventions to avoid introduction of new species that might become invasive species.</p>
Climate Change		<p>Risk: Increase in greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential Impact: Moderate</p> <p>Measures: The project will contribute to climate change adaptation support afforestation and reforestation efforts in adjacent communities and increase resilience and income generation; Promotion of the climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices.</p>
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		<p>Risk: Increase pollution and resource inefficiency</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High</p> <p>Measures: The project will adhere to established national and international pollution standards, as well as minimize all sources and forms of energy, water, and other resources reasonably and cost-effectively, as well as the production of waste and the release of pollutants. Promoting climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices to reduce the use of chemical inputs and prevent soil and water pollution</p>
Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
Physical and Cultural Heritage		<p>Risk: Project activities negatively affect physical and/or cultural resources and natural values and assets located in beneficiary or adjacent communities, e.g., shrines and archeological sites</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential Impact: Moderate</p> <p>Measures: Engage local communities in screening and identification of cultural resources located in project areas for conservation; Protect and conserve significant physical and cultural heritage sites, structures, and landscapes that hold cultural, historical, and ecological value for local communities.</p>
Lands and Soil Conservation		<p>Risk: Degradation or conversion of productive lands that provide ecosystem services</p> <p>Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High</p> <p>Measures: The project will promote conservation of soil and land resources, as soil conservation will be incorporated in project design and implementation. NETFUND will identify the presence of fragile soils and potential soil loss activities, as well as measures that will be taken to minimize productive land degradation or ecosystem service impacts.</p>

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PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Signature..... *[Handwritten Signature]*

[Handwritten Signature]

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry,
Kenya

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government² *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

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<u>Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS</u> <u>Principal Secretary</u> <u>State Department of Environment and Climate Change,</u> <u>Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry</u>	<u>Date: January 30th, 2026</u>
--	--

A-B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address.

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (NAP 2015 -2030), The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023-2027), updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2020) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

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Name & Signature <i>Samson Toniok, Chief Executive Officer, National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)</i>	
	
Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: <i>June 28th, 2025</i>	Tel. and email: +254721514869 samson.toniok@netfund.go.ke
Project Contact Person: Andrew Machora	
Tel. And Email: +254729553304 andrew.machora@netfund.go.ke	

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Annex I: Endorsement Letter



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY
State Department for Environment & Climate Change
Office of the Principal Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-20- 2730808/9
Fax: 254-20- 2734722
Email : psoffice@environment.go.ke

SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

When replying, please quote:

Ref. No. MEF/EMC/1/5

30th June, 2025

The Adaptation Fund Board

c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

**RE: ENDORSEMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION FOR
CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN TURKANA AND WEST POKOT
COUNTIES, KENYA**

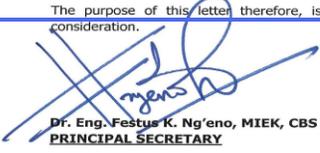
In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above National Project proposal is in accordance with the Government's National Priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the Project budgeted **USD.4,943,509**, will be implemented by National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) and executed by State Department for Forestry, Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), and The County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot.

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The purpose of this letter therefore, is to endorse the Project for funding consideration.



Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY
State Department for Environment & Climate Change
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Ref. No. MEF/EMC/25

30th January, 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board

c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: **202 522 3240/5**

**RE: ENDORSEMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION
FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN TURKANA AND
WEST POKOT COUNTIES, KENYA**

In my capacity as designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above National Project Proposal is in accordance with the Government's National Priorities in Implementing Adaptation Activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by Climate Change in the Country.

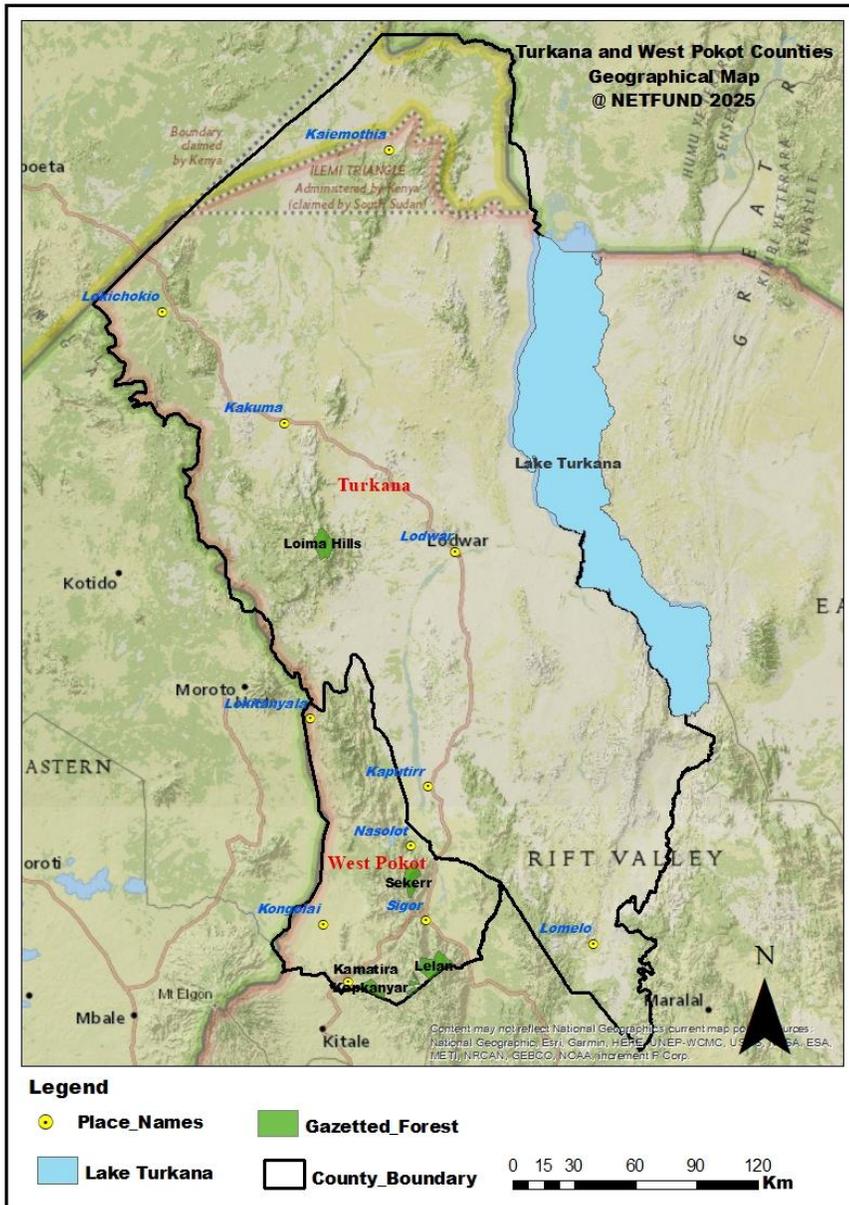
Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Project Proposal with Support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the Project Budgeted USD.5 million, will be **implemented by the National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) and Executed by the County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot.**

**Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

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Annex II: Map of Turkana and West Pokot Counties

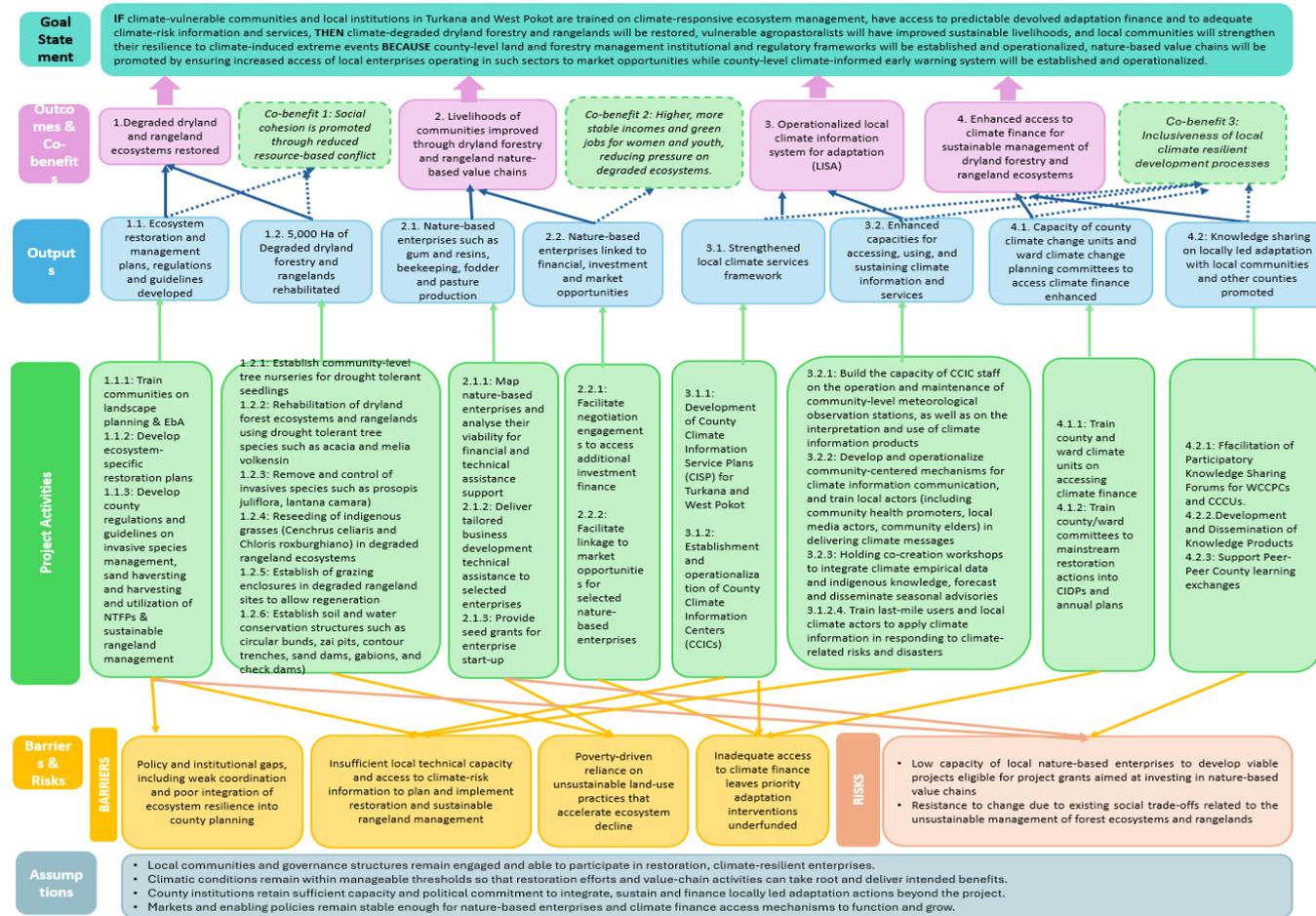


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Annex III: Theory of Change



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Annex IV: Results Framework

Project Objective(s) ¹⁴	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1: Restore degraded dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems for enhanced socio-ecological functions	Hectares of degraded dryland forestry and rangeland ecosystems restored -making	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets Outcome 6: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress 4.2 Physical infrastructure and land management systems improved to withstand climate variability and change 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress	1,616
Objective 2: Promote nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods for agro-pastoralist and pastoralist communities	Number of agro-pastoralist and pastoralist households sustainably participating in dryland forestry and rangeland nature-based value chains	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress 6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2 Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	1,852
Objective 3: Strengthen local climate information systems for climate adaptation	Percentage of target population with access to and using localized climate advisories for decision-making	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis 1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis 3.1 Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	532,627,419
		Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	112

¹⁴The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

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Enhanced access to climate finance for sustainable management of dryland forestry and rangelands ecosystems	Amount of climate finance accessed for sustainable management of dryland forestry and rangelands ecosystems	Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance	2.2.1 No. of people benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality 2.2.1 No. of people benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality	186
Total outcome level grant amount				4,188

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Annex V: Stakeholder Consultation Summary Report

Introduction

The project's concept was carefully crafted through extensive engagement with relevant stakeholders and partners. The National Implementing Entity (NIE), NETFUND, collaborated with the State Department of Forestry to form a project development team to spearhead concept development. To ensure that the project incorporated priority issues from the community and enhanced inclusivity, collaboration among key partners and knowledge sharing in the project design, stakeholder mapping exercises, consultation processes with various stakeholders including the community and county governments, and site visits were undertaken. These were then followed by the project design workshops and validation meetings with key stakeholders to review, verify and confirm the accuracy of information, needs assessments and the proposed project solutions.

A) Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder identification was critical in this process to ensure the project addresses real needs by incorporating diverse stakeholder perspectives, especially from affected communities and understand the influence, needs, expectations, and potential impact of each stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle. This process was conducted at the national, county and community levels. The stakeholders identified at the national level included the State Department for Environment and Climate Change (SDECC), State Department for Forestry (SDF), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI). At the county level, County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot were identified together with county climate structures including the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources, ~~County Climate Change Units (CCCU_s)~~ and ~~Ward Climate Change Planning Committees, (WCCPC)~~. Community groups including agro-pastoralist households, indigenous community youth and women groups, ~~Community Forest Associations (CFAs)~~, ~~Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs)~~ and ~~community based organizations (CBOs)~~ involved in environmental conservation and natural resource management.

B) Consultation Processes

The preparation of this project was grounded in a participatory and inclusive stakeholder consultative process, consistent with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. The process was designed to ensure that the priorities, knowledge, and experiences of communities, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, shaped the project design and implementation approach.

Consultation processes were conducted beginning with courtesy visits (19th-23rd May 2025) to the county governments to obtain support from key county leadership, including the Governors and position the project within the counties' development agendas, such as ~~CIDPs (County Integrated Development Plans)~~, ~~County Climate Change Action Plans (CCCAPs)~~, and Land Use Plans. Further consultations were conducted with the Directors of Departments of Environment and Natural Resources, ~~County Climate Change Units (CCCU_s)~~ and ~~Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC)~~ to gather insights from the county structures based on their understanding of ecosystem challenges, traditional land use practices, and ongoing restoration efforts

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Courtesy call to West Pokot and Turkana Counties' governor offices



Community meetings involving participatory engagement sessions were conducted with local community members and local stakeholders to gather their views, identify priority areas for intervention (e.g., degraded rangelands, water catchments, forest patches) and co-design solutions for restoring and managing degraded ecosystems through nature-based approaches. These meetings enhanced understanding of local perceptions of barriers to land degradation and sustainable climate change adaptation.

The following challenges and proposed interventions were presented;

Challenges Proposed	Proposed interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive species e.g. Prosopis Juliflora- <u>Communities described invasive species as aggressively spreading into grazing areas and water access points, reducing pasture availability and complicating livestock mobility.</u> Inadequate water <u>during dry seasons- Community members linked water scarcity to reduced household resilience, livestock losses, and heightened conflict over access.</u> <u>Drought- This has led to loss of livestock hence livelihoods, this was described as the compounding factor intensifying pasture depletion, water scarcity and food insecurity</u> <u>Lack of climate information for early warning and early action</u> <u>Degradation of rangelands and forest ecosystem</u> <u>Overgrazing and pasture depletion- Rangeland management is challenged by limited enforcement capacity and weak community-based grazing governance in some areas</u> <u>Human wildlife conflict- Resource scarcity pushes people and livestock into wildlife corridors</u> <u>Deep Gully Erosion- The community pointed out that there are visible erosion features and loss of</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive species management- <u>Clearing and controlling these species around priority rangelands and water points</u> Pasture Reseeding- <u>prioritize degraded grazing zones and communal lands, using locally suitable grass species.</u> Water harvesting and storage- <u>Small-scale harvesting structures and improved storage solutions to reduce dry-season stress</u> Gully filling, Terraces and gabions construction <u>which is effective for stabilizing erosion hotspots and protecting adjacent land</u> <u>Provision of local climate information for adaptation.</u> <u>Promotion of drought-tolerant crops as a resilience measure for agro-pastoral households</u> Linkages to finance <u>and markets institutions- which is important to scale household-level resilience measures, and also support livelihood diversification</u> <u>Diversification of nature based enterprises</u> <u>Promotion of nature-based solutions such as beekeeping,</u>

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productive land, especially in degraded rangelands and catchment areas.

- Poverty- This was pointed as an underlying constraint affecting adoption of restoration practices, since most households prioritize immediate survival needs
- Human wildlife conflict
- Pasture depletion

gums and resins,

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How this consultation informed project design decisions

This directly shaped the project design by identifying the most pressing ecosystem and livelihood challenges and the locally preferred solutions. Community and county feedback also informed conflict sensitive site selection, strengthened linkages to financial institutions, and integration of livelihood co-benefits. Emphasis on sustainability on embedding CCCUs, WCCPCs, and community groups in planning, governance, monitoring, and co-management of restored areas.

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Meetings with WRUAs, IPs, CFAs and community conservation groups



Site visits were also conducted to observe firsthand the signs of land degradation such as bare or crusted soils, deforested areas, gully formation and loss of pasture and map out critical hotspots and potential pilot sites such as degraded grazing lands, riverbanks, hilltops and forest patches that require urgent restoration.

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Pictures showing site degradation



C) PROJECT DESIGN WORKSHOP

Title: Workshop for the development of the Locally Led Adaptation Fund Concept Note

Venue: Seo Hotel, Machakos

Dates: 3rd -5th June 2025

Purpose of the Workshop

The main purpose of the workshop was to collaboratively develop the concept note for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya. The project under the Locally Led Adaptation Window of the Adaptation Fund aims to sustainably restore degraded dryland forestry and rangelands ecosystems for increased climate resilience and improved livelihoods in Turkana and W. Pokot Counties. Key objectives were to gather expert input to strengthen project design and implementation strategies and review existing policies, programs, and data relevant to dryland and rangeland restoration and climate resilience.

Participants

The workshop brought together teams from NETFUND and the State Department of Forestry, who worked jointly to contribute their technical expertise, align priorities and co-develop the full concept note for the project.

Key activities

- Review of the Adaptation Fund requirements and guidelines
- Situational analysis of land degradation challenges in Turkana and West Pokot Counties
- Identification of priority intervention areas and adaptation strategies
- Drafting the concept note including the problem statement, objectives, components, budget framework, and institutional arrangements.
- Post review and refinement of the draft to ensure clarity, coherence, and alignment with donor expectations

Perspectives, needs and constraints captured during the design workshop How the Stakeholder Consultation and Discussions influenced Project Design

Based on the stakeholder consultations and discussions, the following key issues were prioritized incorporated in the project design. The key challenges that were prioritized under the include: degradation of rangelands and forest ecosystems; water scarcity; low livestock productivity due to

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reduced pasture; high impact of floods and droughts due to lack of information for early response; inadequate funds to support climate action. Additionally, the following interventions were identified as response to the challenges; restoration of degraded rangelands and forestry ecosystems, promotion of nature-based enterprises and linkages to finance and market opportunities, strengthening of county climate service framework and capacity building of the local community and county government to access climate funds. Finally, based on the consultations that were undertaken, the project will heavily make use of the; restoration of rangelands and forests, capacity building, diversification of livelihood alternatives, capacity building and strengthen local climate information service framework, FLLH to ECA structures (CCUs and WCCPCs) for implementation of project activities;

~~Key needs emphasized included: (i) designing interventions that are locally led and institutionally anchored through county structures; (ii) ensuring restoration actions are linked to livelihood outcomes for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities; and (iii) building an approach that can operate under dryland realities, high climate variability, and mobility of pastoral livelihoods.~~

~~Major constraints discussed included fragmented restoration initiatives, limited resources for sustained invasive species control and maintenance, gaps in monitoring capacity, and the challenge of integrating technical restoration measures with local governance and customary land use practices. These insights informed the decision to frame interventions in ways that align with county planning systems~~

~~**Priorities that informed project design decisions**
Prioritize ecosystem-based adaptation interventions, scalable and maintainable strategies. The team also prioritized adopting institutional arrangements that support continued stakeholder engagement with county governments and local communities.~~

Next Steps

Final editing and validation of the project concept note

- Internal review and approval by relevant institutions
- Submission to the Adaptation Fund
- Continued stakeholder engagement especially with county governments and local communities

D) VALIDATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Title: Stakeholder Validation Meeting for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya.

Venue: Virtual

Dates: 26th June 2025

Stakeholder validation was conducted virtually with key stakeholders to review and validate the project’s design, approach, and proposed activities. These validation sessions were essential in ensuring that the project

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reflects local priorities, addresses stakeholder concerns, and secures broad-based support before final submission.

Purpose of the stakeholder validation meetings

- Ensure that the EbA project design is responsive to the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the target counties.
- Gather inputs and refinements from county governments, community leaders, NGOs, technical experts, and other stakeholders involved in natural resource management.
- Strengthen stakeholder commitment and collaboration during implementation.
- Uncover potential issues, overlooked groups, or areas needing further clarification or technical support.
- Explore opportunities to align with other ongoing programs or leverage local initiatives.

Participants

The participants were drawn from state department for environment and climate change, state department for forestry (SDF), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI). The validation also involved county government representatives, including directors responsible for Environment and Natural Resources as well as local community representatives from the Restoration Africa Rift Valley Division: which is an NGO that work in target counties with long working experience and established network which was recommended by State Department for Forestry. During the validation meeting there were two representatives from the organization.

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Perspectives, needs and constraints raised during validation workshop

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Empasis on the need for strong county ownership (clear roles for county departments and ward level structures), practical alignment with county planning instruments, and implementation approaches.
Constraint that could undermine implementation of this project include, limited long term maintenance capacity for restoration assets, gaps in technical extension support at community level, and risks of exclusion of hard to reach groups if engagement is not continuous. Community facing stakeholders also flagged the need for culturally appropriate engagement, conflict sensitivity around natural resources, and safeguards to ensure that restoration interventions do not unintentionally restrict customary access to grazing and water, which are core to local livelihoods.

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Priorities that informed project design decisions

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Prioritization of embedding implementation within county led coordination structures.

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Empasis designing of interventions that link rangeland and dryland forestry restoration with water scarcity actions and locally appropriate livelihood

Consensus was reached on priority intervention areas and approaches, with confirmed alignment to PCR findings and strengthened commitment to inclusive, community-led adaptation decision-making.

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E) Consultation meeting with Sengwer and Cherengany IPLCs

Topic: Ecosystem restoration and livelihood improvement

Date: 17th October 2025

Venue: NETFUND Boardroom

Background: The Sengwer and Cherengany Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) depend directly

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on forest and rangeland ecosystems for their livelihoods, cultural identity, and overall wellbeing. However, these ecosystems have experienced significant degradation due to climate change impacts, deforestation, and unsustainable land-use practices, increasing community vulnerability to climate-related shocks. Recognizing the critical role of IPLCs in ecosystem stewardship, NETFUND convened this consultation to ensure their knowledge, priorities, and rights are meaningfully integrated into the project design.

Purpose of the meeting: The purpose of the meeting was to engage the Sengwer and Cherengany communities in a participatory discussion on habitat restoration, document their perspectives and traditional knowledge, and jointly identify restoration approaches that enhance ecosystem resilience while supporting sustainable livelihoods and reducing climate vulnerability.

Outcome: The meeting resulted in consensus on prioritizing ecosystem restoration and livelihood improvement as key strategies for reducing vulnerability and strengthening the resilience of the Sengwer community.

Participants: The participants of the meeting were NETFUND Project team members and seven (7) representatives from Sengwer and Cherengany Groups.



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Annex VI: Initial Gender Distribution of West Pokot and Turkana Counties

West Pokot County

West Pokot County, located in Kenya's Rift Valley region, had a total population of 621,241 in the 2019 census. The gender distribution was relatively balanced, with 50.3% female and 49.7% male, reflecting near national parity. This balance suggests that gender-based planning and interventions can assume an even distribution in basic services unless sector-specific data suggests otherwise.

The table below presents the gender breakdown by sub-county:

Sub-County	Total Population	Male	Female
Central Pokot	208,821	104,376	104,444
North Pokot	128,267	64,441	63,824
Pokot South	111,217	55,230	55,986
West Pokot	172,936	85,440	87,494
Total	621,241	309,487	311,754

Source: KNBS, 2019 Population Census – Volume I

The slight female predominance in all sub-counties points to a stable gender demographic structure. This creates a favorable environment for equitable service delivery in health, education, and economic empowerment programs. The gender balance also implies that interventions targeting women and girls will not face numeric disadvantages and can be scaled countywide.

Turkana County

Turkana County, located in the northwestern region of Kenya, had a total population of 926,976 according to the 2019 census. Turkana presents a more noticeable gender imbalance, with 478,087 males and 448,868 females, representing a sex ratio of 107 males for every 100 females. Additionally, the census recorded 21 intersex persons, which, while statistically negligible, underscores the importance of inclusive gender reporting.

The sub-county gender breakdown is detailed below:

Sub-County	Total Population	Male	Female
Turkana Central	185,305	93,145	92,160
Turkana North	65,218	32,810	32,408
Turkana South	153,736	78,402	75,329
Turkana East	138,526	76,871	61,643
Turkana West	239,627	123,867	115,758
Loima	107,795	54,531	53,264
Kibish	36,769	18,461	18,308
Total	926,976	478,087	448,868

Source: KNBS, 2019 Population Census – Volume I

The skew toward a male-majority population is especially pronounced in Turkana East, where males account for over 55% of the population. This may reflect patterns of male-dominated migration, livestock herding dynamics, or differential access to services that affect gender reporting and survival.

The male predominance has implications for:

- Resource allocation in education, employment, and economic development, especially for youth and male-headed households.
- Gender-based programming, where women and girls may need targeted support to close access gaps.
- Peace and security, considering pastoralist-related conflicts often involve young men.

Additionally, programs addressing maternal health, girl education, and women's economic empowerment should be grounded in this demographic context, recognizing that although fewer in number, women may face greater systemic barriers.

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Conclusion and Next Steps

The gender analysis reveals that:

- West Pokot County has a relatively balanced population between males and females, suggesting opportunities for equitable service design.
- Turkana County exhibits a male-skewed gender distribution, which may have implications for service delivery, migration dynamics, and socio-economic planning.

Further analysis should include:

- Age-disaggregated gender data, especially for school-going, reproductive-age, and elderly populations.
- Gender-disaggregated health and education indicators, to assess access and quality of services.
- Socio-economic roles by gender, especially in relation to livelihoods such as pastoralism, small enterprise, and household labor.

This initial analysis provides a foundation for integrating gender considerations into planning, programming, and monitoring of county development interventions.

**Annex VII: Project Formulation Grant
Revised PFG Submission Form¹²**

Submission Date: 30th June 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID: AF00000468

Country/ies: Kenya

Title of Project/Programme: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya.

Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE) : National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: National Environment Trust Fund

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	1 st April-May 2026
Completion date of PFG	30 th -31 st September-October 2026

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B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Table 1: Detailed Breakdown of PFG costs up to USD 150,000

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note ¹¹
Engage a consultant to support the design and development of full project proposal and its relevant annexes	Full project proposal with annexes	40,000	Includes expert consultancy fees for developing the full proposal, alignment with AF guidance, preparing annexes, theory of change, and technical review revisions. Consultancy procured and contractually managed by the Implementing Entity (IE) in line with AF procurement rules. The County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot (Executing Entities – EEs) provide technical inputs, policy alignment, data, and participate in validation workshops. No funds are transferred to EEs under PFG.

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¹² As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.

Engage a consultant to undertake feasibility studies covering technical, social, environmental and financial viability of the proposed interventions	Feasibility Study Report	37,000	Funds consultancy to conduct field assessments, analyze technical options, assess social and environmental suitability, and evaluate project cost-effectiveness. Consultant recruited and supervised by the IE. County Governments facilitate field access, provide local data, and participate in consultations as non-remunerated executing partners. Outputs are jointly validated with EEs.
Engage a consultant to undertake detailed gender analysis and develop gender action plan	Gender assessment report Gender Action Plan	20,000	Supports a gender specialist to conduct field-based gender analysis and prepare a comprehensive Gender Action Plan aligned with AF requirements. Gender specialist engaged and managed by the IE. County gender officers support stakeholder mobilization and contextual validation. No budget is allocated to EEs; their role is advisory and facilitative.
Engage a consultant to undertake environmental and social safeguards and develop an environmental safeguards management framework (ESMF) for the project	ESMF Report	30,000	Covers consultant time for ES risk screening, stakeholder consultations, safeguards assessments, and preparation of a full ESMF. Consultancy managed by the IE, including safeguards screening and documentation. County Governments participate in consultations and provide regulatory context. The ESMF is endorsed jointly but funds remain under IE management.
Engage a consultant to undertake detailed stakeholder mapping and develop Stakeholder Engagement Plan	SEP Report Stakeholder Engagement Plan	11,249	Supports mapping of actors, stakeholder analysis, consultation planning, and preparation of an AF-compliant SEP. Consultant procured by the IE. County Governments support identification of local stakeholders and convening of meetings but do not receive PFG funds.
Component 1 PFG Total		138,249	
IE fee		11,751	IE management fee covering fiduciary oversight, procurement, contract management of all consultants, coordination with County Governments, quality assurance, and submission to the Adaptation Fund. No EE management fee is included under Table 1.
Total Table 1		150,000	

Table 2: a separate, clearly justified breakdown of the additional requested amount (up to USD 50,000)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note[1]
Develop Terms of References for various consultancies	Tender Bids Terms of References and evaluation criteria	8,000	Covers drafting of ToRs, setting evaluation criteria, and procurement support for all consultancy assignments under the PFG. Activity led and financed by the IE, ensuring AF-compliant procurement. County Governments provide technical input on scope and contextual relevance only.
Engage a consultant to undertake baseline studies to inform the monitoring and evaluation framework for the project	Baseline Study Report	20,000	Includes baseline data collection for key indicators, methodological design, sampling, and integration into the M&E framework. Consultant recruited and managed by the IE. County Governments facilitate access to communities and existing datasets. No funds are channeled to EEs.
Engage a consultant to undertake simplified market viability studies on opportunities for promoting certain value chains	Market Assessment Report for certain Value Chains	12,000	Covers a rapid market assessment to inform climate-resilient value chain opportunities in Turkana and West Pokot. Consultancy fully managed by the IE. County Governments participate in validation of findings related to county value-chain priorities.

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Engage a consultant to undertake Capacity Assessment of the project Implementing Entities	Capacity Assessment Report	10,000	Funds review of institutional capacity gaps, governance systems, and recommendations for strengthening NIE-County execution arrangements. Consultant contracted by the IE to assess both IE and County execution readiness. Counties participate as assessed entities but do not manage or receive PFG funds.
Component 2 Sub total		50,000	
IE fee		4,250	IE management fee for fiduciary oversight, procurement, consultant supervision, coordination with EEs, and reporting to the Adaptation Fund.
Total Table 2		54,250	
Grand Total PFG (Table 1 +Table 2)		204,250	

Justification and Additionality of the Requested Supplementary PFG Costs (Table 2)

The additional costs under Table 2 are necessary and incremental to ensure the full project proposal is technically sound, implementation-ready, and fully compliant with Adaptation Fund requirements beyond what is achievable within the standard PFG ceiling. While Table 1 covers core proposal development and mandatory safeguards instruments, Table 2 finances **critical preparatory activities that deepen readiness and reduce implementation risk**, including development of detailed ToRs to enable transparent procurement, establishment of robust baselines for an evidence-based M&E framework, **environmental and social safeguards assessment and preparation of an ESMF with ESMP/ESIA guidance**, targeted market viability assessments to confirm the feasibility of proposed nature-based value chains, and a capacity assessment to ensure effective execution by the Implementing Entity and County Governments. These activities generate new analytical outputs not funded under the initial PFG allocation and directly strengthen project quality, feasibility, and likelihood of successful implementation, thereby justifying their additionality.

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
National Environment Trust Fund		June 28, 2025	Mr. Samson Toniok	020 2369563	info@netfund.go.ke

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Annex VIII: NDA Letter



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
Office of the Cabinet Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-20- 2730808/9
Fax: 254-20- 2734722
Email : cs@environment.go.ke
When replying please quote:

SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

Ref. No. MEF/EMC/1/5(33) 16th December, 2025

Mr. Mikko Ollikainen
Head of the Adaptation Fund
C/O Global Environment Facility
Mail stop: N 7-700
1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433, USA
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org; Telephone: +1.202.473.0701

Dear

RE: NOMINATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE AS DESIGNATED AUTHORITY TO THE ADAPTATION FUND PER DECISION B.43/28 OF THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

Following the decision of the Adaptation Fund Board during its Forty-third meeting on 11th October, 2024, on behalf of the Government of Kenya and in my capacity as the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Kenya, I am pleased to nominate State Department for Environment and Climate Change to officially serve as the Designated Authority (DA) to the Adaptation Fund.

In line with the Adaptation Fund Board's decision, the following shall hereby be recognized as the official contact details for the DA of the Government of Kenya: -

Designated Authority:

State Department for Environment and Climate Change

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry
P.O. Box. 30216 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 020 2730808/+254 722 989 930
Fax: +254 20 273 4722
Email: psoffice@environment.go.ke

Primary contact point (with signing authority):

Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS

Principal Secretary
State Department of Environment & Climate Change
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry
P.O. Box. 30216 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 020 2730808/+254 722 989 930
Fax: +254 20 273 4722
Email: Festus.Ngeno@environment.go.ke
Alternate emails: Festus.K.Ngeno@gmail.com

Secondary contact point 1 (to facilitate communication and coordination with the Fund):

Vicky Betty Chepkorir

Director for Projects, Programmes and Strategic Initiatives
State Department of Environment & Climate Change
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry
P.O. Box 30216 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 020 2730808/+254 720 122524
Fax: +254 20 273 4722
Email: vickybettyke@gmail.com

I am confident that the DA and nominated representatives will uphold the highest standards of professionalism and diligence in fulfilling their responsibilities as to the Adaptation Fund Board.

Yours

Dr. Deborah M. Barasa, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY
State Department for Environment & Climate Change
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SHA BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P. O. BOX 30126-00100
NAIROBI

When replying, please quote:

Ref. No. MEF/EMC/25

30th January, 2026

The Adaptation Fund Board

c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

**RE: ENDORSEMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION
FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN TURKANA AND
WEST POKOT COUNTIES, KENYA**

In my capacity as designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya, I confirm that the above National Project Proposal is in accordance with the Government's National Priorities in Implementing Adaptation Activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by Climate Change in the Country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Project Proposal with Support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the Project Budgeted USD.5 million, will be **implemented by the National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) and Executed by the County Governments of Turkana and West Pokot.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Festus K. Ng'eno', written over a blue horizontal line.

**Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

**Annex VII: Project Formulation Grant
Revised PFG Submission Form¹**

Submission Date: 30th June 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID: AF00000468

Country/ies: Kenya

Title of Project/Programme: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Turkana and West Pokot Counties, Kenya.

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ensure effective execution by the Implementing Entity and County Governments. These activities generate new analytical outputs not funded under the initial PFG allocation and directly strengthen project quality, feasibility, and likelihood of successful implementation, thereby justifying their additionality.

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
National Environment Trust Fund		June 28, 2025	Mr. Samson Toniok	020 2369563	info@netfund.go.ke

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