REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY

UNFPA

Capacity Building and Preparatory Workshop for Kenya's Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD)

Report



Addressing Rising Lake Waters (Backflow) through Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM)

Dates: 15–19 December 2025
Venue: Lake Naivasha Resort, Naivasha



Acknowledgement

We sincerely appreciate the financial support from UNFPA Regional Office in ensuring that the Capacity Building and Preparatory Workshop for Kenya's Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) Funding Request was successfully held in Naivasha on 15th to 19th December 2025.

Special thanks also goes to all the technical and policy experts from national agencies, county governments, international organizations, academic institutions, civil society partners, and the network of Organizations, Bodies, Networks, and Experts (OBNE) for attending the five days workshop. Their zeal and dedication ensuredthat the workshop objectives were met.

Sincere appreciation goes to the three workshop focal points namely John Wafula, UNFPA, Leonard Kangogo, UNFPA and James Thonjo, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. Their strategic and technical leadership during the workshop ensured that sessions ran smoothly throughout the workshop duration.

We are also grateful to the entire CCD team, designated as National Focal Point (NFP) for the FRLD, for convening the technical workshop for preparation of high-quality proposal for submission to FRLD well ahead of the internal deadline of February 2026.

Our sincere appreciation also goes to the team that compiled the report which included Khadija Namasaya (Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology), Robert Omoke (Caritas), Leshan Kerato (Tareto Africa Trust), Fred Okeyo (Kenyatta University), Imali Ngusale (African Center for Health, Climate & Gender Justice Alliance – ACHCGA), and John Wafula (UNFPA Kenya).

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List of Acronyms

ACHCGA	African Center for Health, Climate & Gender Justice Alliance
BIM	Barbados Implementation Modalities
CCGD	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COG	Council of Governors
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
IKA	Indigenous Knowledge Adaptation
KII	Key Informant Interview
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
L&D	Loss and Damage
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MMUST	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NDC Partnership	Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NELs	Non-Economic Losses
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFP	National Focal Point
SDGAA	State Department of Gender and Affirmative Action
SNLD	Santiago Network on Loss and Damage
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UoN	University of Nairobi
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

Chapter 01 Introduction



01 Introduction

The Government of Kenya, through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), in partnership with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) Kenya and other stakeholders, convened a national experts capacity building workshop aimed at strengthening Kenya's technical, institutional, and data readiness for engagement with the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) under the UNFCCC. The workshop was designed to deepen understanding of loss and damage (L&D), align national and county perspectives, strengthen gender-responsive data systems, and advance preparations for a coherent, country-led FRLD submission in accordance with the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM).

The workshop convened technical and policy experts from national agencies, county governments, international organizations, academic institutions, civil society partners, and the network of Organizations, Bodies, Networks, and Experts (OBNE). Participants engaged in structured technical sessions covering climate-induced L&D, sectoral and county-level impacts, gender-responsive approaches, and practical guidance on FRLD proposal development. The OBNE network played a pivotal role by responding to technical assistance requests, exchanging knowledge and expertise, and showcasing member services, thereby ensuring that Kenya's FRLD submission aligns with international standards and best practices.

The workshop followed a sequenced agenda, beginning with contextualization of Kenya's L&D landscape and progressing through global and national frameworks, sectoral and county-specific realities, technical guidance on proposal development, and consensus-building on priority actions. Daily sessions were structured to integrate evidence-based presentations, group exercises, and expert deliberations, culminating in actionable recommendations for FRLD submission.

This report consolidates the proceedings, technical discussions, and outcomes of the workshop in a chronological format, reflecting the daily agenda and highlighting key technical insights, consensus points, and strategic recommendations.



Chapter 02 Day One



Day 1 Theme: Setting the Context – Climate Impacts, Loss and Damage, and Kenya's Reality

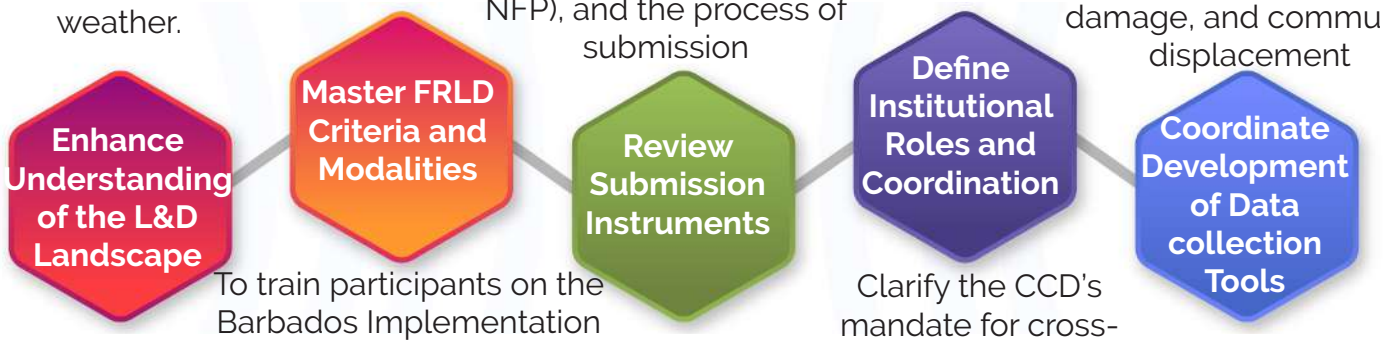
Workshop Objectives and Expectations

The following were the workshop objectives;

Capacity build experts on the full scope of Loss and Damage, covering both economic losses (e.g., infrastructure and livelihoods) and non-economic losses (NELs) associated with slow onset events (rising lakes) and extreme weather.

Familiarize all participating institutions with the official FRLD Funding Request template, the necessary annexes (such as the mandatory letter of endorsement from the NFP), and the process of submission

Develop and agree upon standardized, rigorous methodological tools and checklists required for the subsequent fact-finding mission to quantify both economic losses and complex NELs, particularly those related to territory loss, infrastructure damage, and community displacement



To train participants on the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM), including the three core funding criteria: country-led and country-owned approaches, expected results and impacts for responding to L&D, and ensuring complementarity and coherence

Clarify the CCD's mandate for cross-sectoral coordination and mobilization of climate finance as the FRLD NFP, and define the specific roles and responsibilities of each technical institution in data provision and drafting

Key Sessions Highlights

UNFPA, County Governments, and CCD underscored the severe socio-economic impacts of rising lake waters, including displacement, loss of livelihoods, increased teenage pregnancy, school dropouts, and mental health strains.

County representatives from Kisumu, Naivasha, Busia, and Turkana provided firsthand accounts of backflow flooding, infrastructure destruction, and community displacement.

Preliminary discussions highlighted significant economic losses across agriculture, health, water, and infrastructure, stressing the need for integrated responses.

Technical Assistance on Loss and Damage

Kenya is currently experiencing increased impacts of climate change most of which are going beyond limits of adaptation resulting in loss and damage, including severe flooding and rising Rift Valley lake waters, which are consistent with increased precipitation and climatic drivers like the Indian Ocean Dipole.

The water levels in rift valley Lakes have shown a sharp increasing trend, contributing to significant displacement, loss of livelihoods, and damage to critical infrastructure. These impacts are not gender-neutral, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups, including pregnant women who face heightened risks due to health service disruptions such as reports of displaced women being forced to give birth on wooden boats when submerged facilities cut off access to hospitals.

In line with this and to address these impacts, the Country is undertaking critical preparatory steps to develop a comprehensive funding request to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). Specifically, this will target the severe consequences resulting from the rising water levels (backflow) of the Rift Valley Lakes and Lake Victoria. This phenomenon, driven primarily by hydro-meteorological variables associated with climate change and intensified by land use and geological factors among others, has caused devastating economic and non-economic losses.

Day 1 sessions outlined the unique features of the FRLD, including its country-led approach, focus on non-economic losses, and grant range of USD 5–20 million. There was an emphasis on submitting a unified national proposal.

The sessions reaffirmed the urgent need for clear coordination among stakeholders, the importance of integrating county-level realities into national frameworks, and strengthening Kenya's positioning within the UNFCCC processes. Emphasis was placed on leveraging existing technical capacity, and ensuring gender-responsive and evidence-based approaches in data collection and proposal development.

The sessions also covered the scope of technical assistance on Loss and Damage, encompassing a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage. Discussions included current and future impacts, areas outlined in Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, and strategic workstreams of the second five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Key focus areas included;



Impacts from extreme weather events and slow-onset events, including non-economic losses, human mobility, and other socio-environmental effects



Comprehensive risk management approaches tailored to regional, national, and local contexts



urgent need for clear coordination among stakeholders, the importance of integrating county-level realities into national frameworks, and strengthening Kenya's positioning within the UNFCCC processes.

Day 1 established a shared understanding of the urgency and scale of loss and damage in Kenya, setting a foundation for detailed technical work

Chapter 03 Day Two



Day 2 Theme: Global and National Loss & Damage Architecture

The objective for Day 2 was to deepen understanding of international mechanisms and Kenya's positioning within the global loss and damage landscape.

Introduction to Loss and Damage under UNFCCC

The participants received an in-depth presentation on Loss and Damage (L&D) under the UNFCCC. CCD clarified the distinction between L&D and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), emphasizing that L&D encompasses both economic and non-economic losses that cannot be fully mitigated through adaptation measures. The presentation outlined Kenya's progress under the UNFCCC framework, including engagement with key instruments and prior submissions to technical mechanisms.

A key issue highlighted was the limited accessibility and clarity of L&D mechanisms for vulnerable countries, particularly the challenges in translating global decisions into actionable national strategies. CCD stressed the importance of aligning national processes with international standards to ensure timely access to technical and financial support.

Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD)

This session provided a technical overview of the WIM and the SNLD, focusing on their structures, functions, and operational processes. CCD explained how the mechanisms facilitate support to countries experiencing climate-induced loss and damage, highlighting opportunities for Kenya to leverage the OBNE network for technical assistance.

The OBNE network enables experts to:

01 Respond to requests for technical assistance from countries through the network's approved processes

02 Benefit from expertise and experience developed through their work with the network

03 Showcase their services in L&D through the network, including official inclusion on the network's website

04 Share and exchange knowledge with other members, fostering peer learning and capacity building

The session illustrated how Kenya's SNLD request had progressed, emphasizing lessons learned from inter-agency coordination, evidence-based documentation, and engagement with the network. The discussion underscored the critical need for national readiness, robust data systems, and gender-responsive reporting to ensure full utilization of the mechanisms.



Gender-Based Loss and Damage

This session highlighted the gendered dimensions of climate-induced L&D. Participants reviewed existing gaps in sex-disaggregated data and discussed the integration of gender considerations into L&D policy, financing, and operational frameworks. Specific attention was given to vulnerable groups, including women, children, and marginalized communities, who are disproportionately affected by climate shocks.

The session also looked at evidence on drought impacts in Kenya, including the scale of socio-economic losses and their direct link to L&D finance requirements. The session emphasized the importance of integrating gender-responsive methodologies in all stages of data collection, analysis, and proposal development.

By the end of the day, the participants had established a technical foundation for advancing gender-responsive, data-driven proposals for FRLD engagement, ensuring Kenya's active participation in global loss and damage initiatives.

> **Day 2 reinforced the importance of aligning national frameworks with global L&D mechanisms and strengthened participants' understanding of WIM, SNLD, and the OBNE network**

Salient Issues and Emerging Priorities

The session concluded with an analysis of key thematic issues emerging from Day 2. Some of the highlights included critical barriers, such as weak inter-institutional coordination, data gaps across sectors, and the need for clear guidelines on engaging with international mechanisms.

The participants discussed the need to establish non-economic dimensions of loss and damage that have critical gender dimensions like mental health and psychosocial impacts. The risk of leaving behind some vulnerable groups in the loss and damage quantification.





Chapter 04 Day Three



Day 3 Theme: FRLD, BIM, and Sectoral & County Perspectives

The objective for Day 3 was to review FRLD/BIM modalities, consolidate sector-specific and county-level loss and damage evidence, and strengthen technical alignment for proposal development.

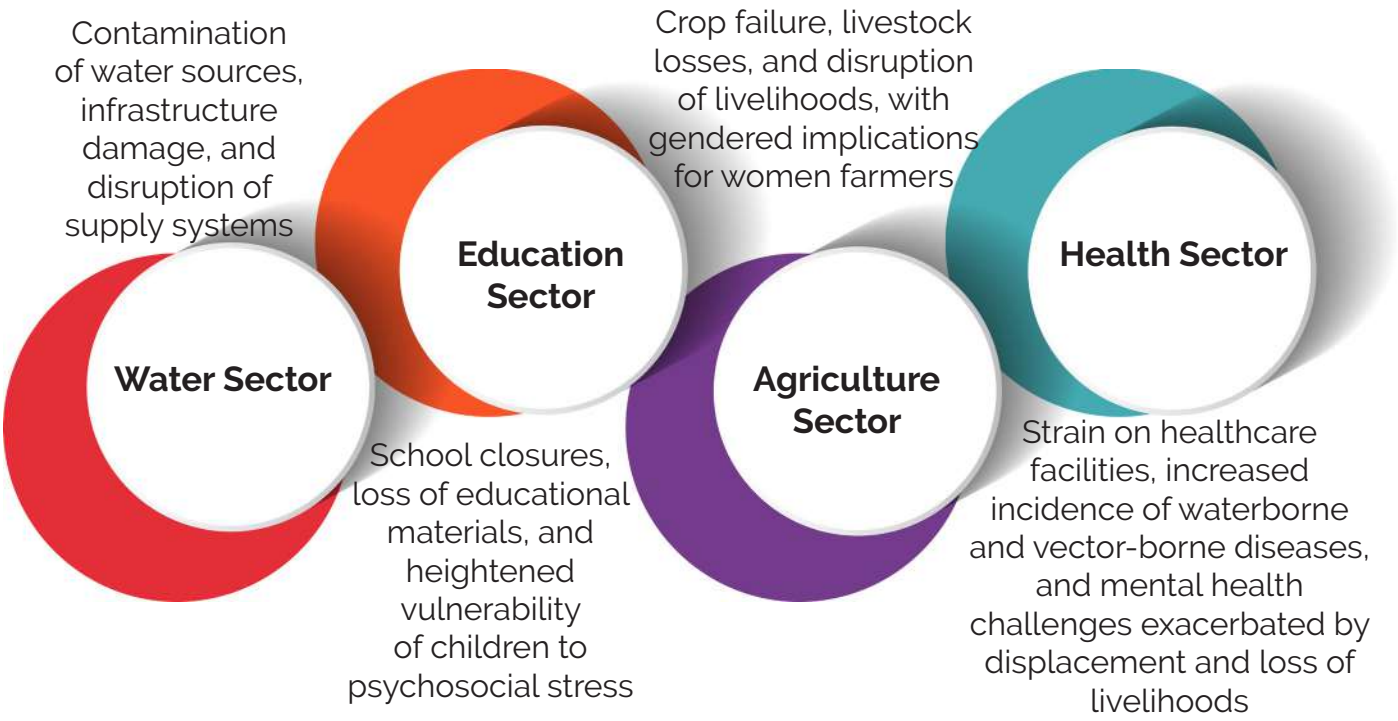
Detailed Overview of BIM Principles

The participants received a comprehensive presentation on the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM), with emphasis on country-led and country-owned approaches, eligible activities, and expected results. CCD highlighted the importance of integrating both economic and non-economic losses (NELs) in FRLD proposals, and underscored the need for proposals to demonstrate clear alignment with national priorities and stakeholder engagement.

Key technical points included:

1. Identification of eligible sectors and activities, including reconstruction, rehabilitation, and addressing slow-onset events
2. Establishing evidence-based indicators for expected results and impact
3. Integrating cross-cutting considerations, particularly gender, youth, and vulnerable groups, into proposal design and data collection methodologies

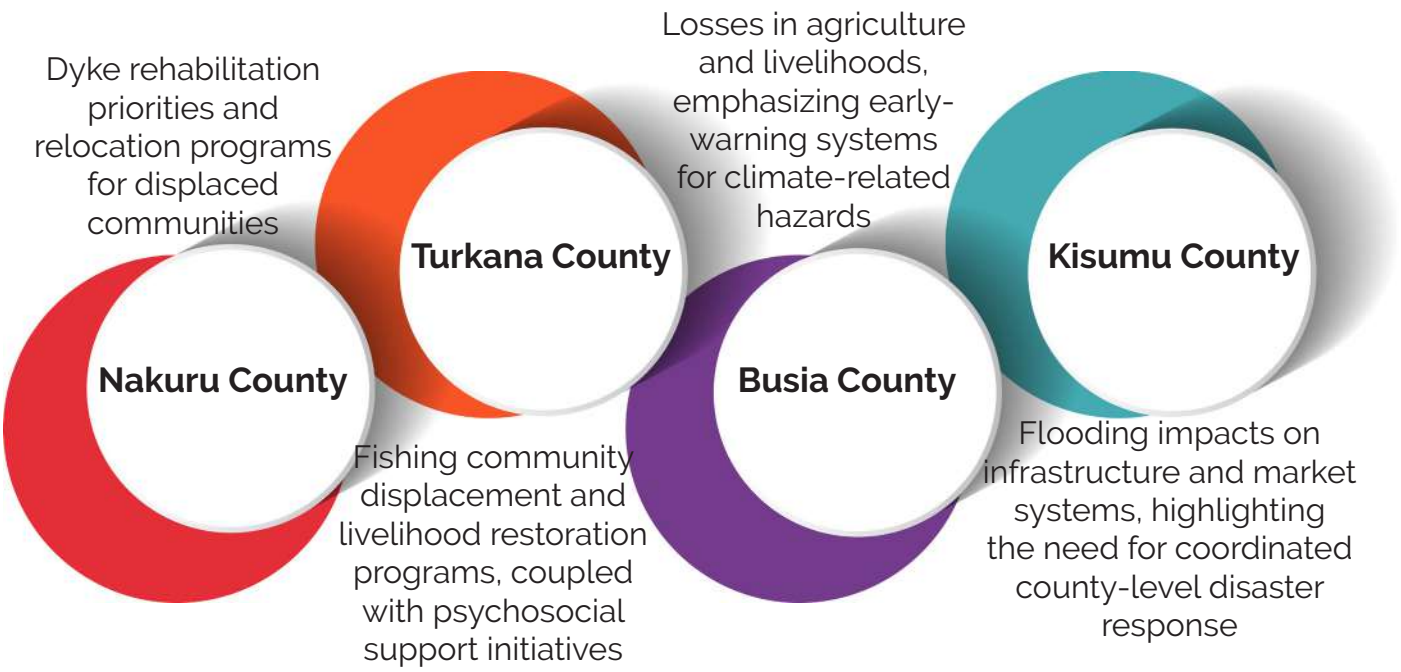
Sectoral Perspectives on Loss and Damage



The participants discussed integrated approaches to address these sectoral impacts through coordinated L&D responses

County-Level Perspectives and Scenarios

The county representatives presented localized case studies demonstrating the socio-economic and environmental consequences of rising lake waters. The presentations emphasized the importance of evidence-based, county-grounded inputs for the national FRLD proposal.





Climate Attribution and Technical Validation

The Kenya Meteorological Department delivered a technical presentation explaining climate drivers such as the Indian Ocean Dipole and regional rainfall variability. Participants were guided on integrating climate attribution into L&D assessments to strengthen the scientific basis of FRLD proposals. The session also covered the role of early-warning systems and real-time data in minimizing future losses

Consolidation of Evidence and Technical Consensus

The participants, through guided discussion, consolidated sectoral and county-level evidence, ensuring alignment with BIM criteria. The session emphasized on the following;

01 The inclusion of both quantitative data (e.g., economic losses, infrastructure damage) and qualitative narratives (e.g., psychosocial impacts, community displacement).

02 Technical coordination across ministries, county governments, and civil society to support unified national submission

03 Leveraging the OBNE network to validate methodologies, access technical support, and share knowledge across sectors

Day 3 discussions highlighted the need for county-specific, sectoral, and gender-responsive evidence in FRLD proposal development. The participants achieved technical consensus on priority sectors, validated methodologies, and integrated climate attribution principles, ensuring that Kenya's proposal reflects localized realities, national priorities, and global standards.



Chapter 05 Day Four



Day 4 Theme: FRLD Proposal Development and Data Needs

The objective for Day 4 was to provide practical guidance on FRLD proposal preparation, define robust data requirements, and strengthen technical capacities for evidence-based submission.

FRLD Proposal Template Overview

The participants received a detailed walkthrough of the FRLD funding request template, including the six core sections. CCD emphasized the importance of clearly articulating the context, objectives, expected outcomes, and results-based budgeting. The presentation highlighted common weaknesses observed in prior proposals, such as overly broad scope, insufficient alignment with BIM criteria, and lack of gender- or youth-sensitive considerations.
Technical guidance included:

01 Structuring narrative sections to highlight sectoral and county-specific impacts. Linking budget lines to specific outputs and outcomes to ensure transparency and accountability

02 Documenting stakeholder engagement processes, including consultations with county governments, ministries, and civil society partners

Loss and Damage Assessment Frameworks

This session elaborated on assessment frameworks distinguishing between losses (socio-economic and cultural impacts) and damages (physical destruction). Participants were guided on rigorous methodologies for estimating both economic and non-economic losses, including valuation of infrastructure, housing, livelihoods, health, and education. The session underscored the importance of cross-sectoral coordination, standardized data collection tools, and validation of findings with local authorities.

Key technical recommendations included:

01 Utilizing prevailing market prices and replacement costs for economic losses. Integrating qualitative narratives and testimonials to capture non-economic losses (NELs).

02 To ascertain\ gender-disaggregated data to inform inclusive policies and funding decisions



Sectoral and County Data Requirements

The participants reviewed comprehensive data needs across seven critical sectors

1. **Displacement**
   Population affected, duration, socio-economic consequences, and displacement-related psychosocial impacts
2. **Housing and Infrastructure**
   Structural damage assessments, rebuilding costs, and priority interventions
3. **Livelihoods**
   Losses in agriculture, fisheries, trade, and informal sector activities
4. **Health**
   Incidence of climate-related diseases, disruptions in service delivery, and mental health impacts
5. **Education**
   School closures, educational material losses, and gendered impacts on students
6. **Environment**
   Ecosystem degradation, water contamination, soil erosion, and biodiversity impacts
7. **Cultural Heritage**
   Losses in historical sites, sacred spaces, and intangible cultural assets.

Group Work on Data Collection Tools

The participants were divided into thematic groups to develop gender-responsive, sector-specific data collection tools. Each group worked on integrating technical guidance on:

01. Standardized questionnaires for household and community surveys
02. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to capture qualitative insights
03. Use of narrative methods to record non-economic and intangible losses
04. Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Adaptation (IKA) insights to complement technical data

The groups received iterative feedback from CCD and the OBNE network, ensuring that all tools adhered to BIM standards and could be operationalized effectively during field missions.



Leveraging the OBNE Network

The workshop emphasized the strategic role of the Organizations, Bodies, Networks, and Experts (OBNE) network in supporting FRLD submission. Key functions highlighted included:

01 Responding to technical assistance requests from Kenya through the network's approved processes

02 Accessing and benefiting from expertise developed across previous L&D engagements. Showcasing services and technical capabilities in the area of loss and damage, while being officially listed as network members on the OBNE website

03 Sharing and exchanging knowledge and best practices with other network members to strengthen evidence-based national submissions

Day 4 equipped participants with the technical knowledge and practical tools to structure a coherent, gender-responsive FRLD proposal. By consolidating sectoral and county-level data requirements, refining data collection methodologies, and leveraging the OBNE network for technical support, participants were prepared to generate a robust, evidence-based national submission aligned with global standards and BIM requirements.



Chapter 06 Day Five



Day 5 Theme: Consolidation, Consensus, and Way Forward

Day 5's objective was to finalize data collection tools, build consensus on priority actions, outline next steps for FRLD proposal submission, and strengthen long-term institutional coordination.

Tool Refinement and Validation

The participants presented refined data collection instruments, integrating feedback from previous days and ensuring alignment with sectoral and county-specific needs. Working groups focused on:

01 Optimizing gender/ protection and health/MHPSS survey instruments. Streamlining livelihood and Indigenous Knowledge Adaptation (IKA) tools for practical field use

02 Enhancing questionnaires for non-economic losses (NELs) and socio-cultural impacts

03 Standardizing Key Informant Interview (KII) guides to capture qualitative data efficiently

Feedback from technical leads emphasized clarity, usability, and consistency across all tools, ensuring that data collected would support evidence-based FRLD proposals

Consensus-Building on Priority Actions

The technical leads facilitated a discussion to reach a national consensus on priority thematic areas. Participants agreed on:

1 Drought and extreme weather impacts as the immediate L&D focus

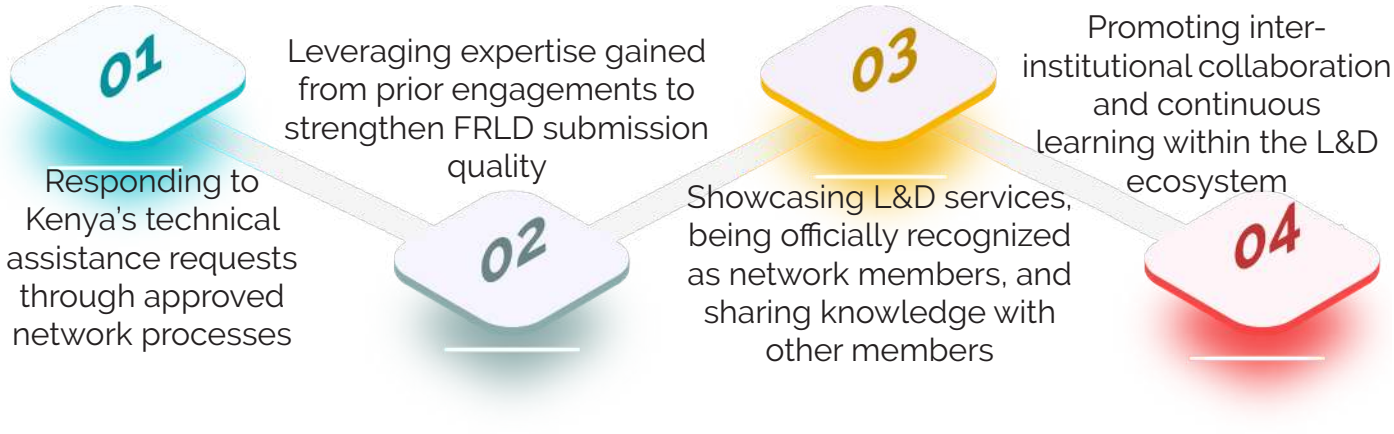
2 Gender-based L&D considerations, integrating sex-disaggregated data and NELs

3 Institutional coordination for data collection, ensuring county and national alignment

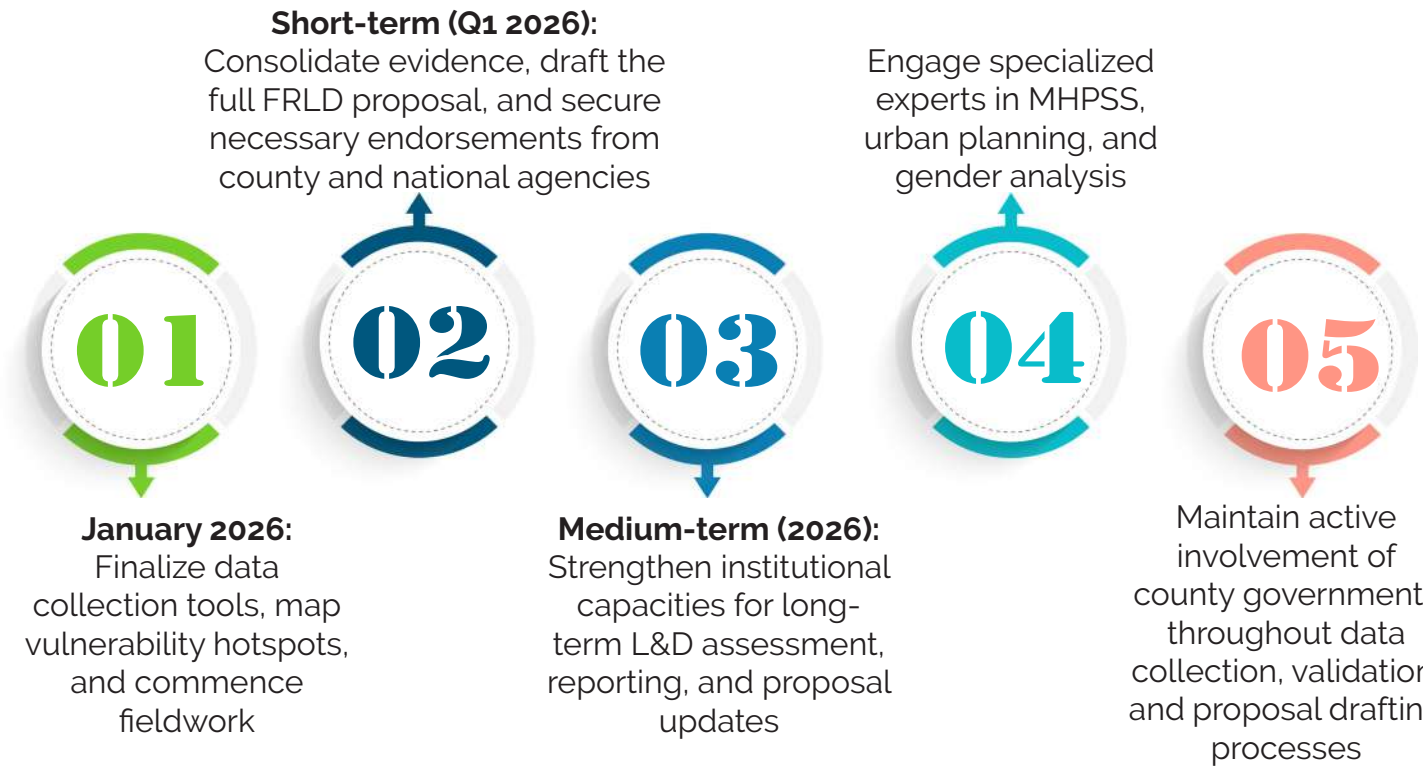


Operationalizing the OBNE Network Support

The workshop highlighted the critical support provided by the Organizations, Bodies, Networks, and Experts (OBNE) network:



Way Forward and Immediate Actions



The participants agreed to collaborate beyond 2026 so as to strengthen institutional coordination. The participants also agreed to have clear lead agencies for data collection and proposal drafting under CCD's oversight to ensure a single, unified national submission.

Day 5 concluded the workshop with a robust consensus on national priorities, standardized tools, and a clear roadmap for FRLD proposal development. By combining technical rigor, OBNE network expertise, and county-level insights, Kenya is well-positioned to submit a unified, evidence-based FRLD request that aligns with the Barbados Implementation Modalities and global best practices.

Closing Remarks

UNFPA commended Kenya's leadership in advancing technical readiness and national coordination for loss and damage. Plans were announced for a COP 32 side event to showcase Kenya's approach, highlighting integration of gender-sensitive, community-led, and evidence-based strategies. A follow-up workshop was scheduled for January 2026 to monitor progress and ensure continued momentum.

Recommendations

01 Invest in Inclusive Data Systems: Prioritize the collection of gender-disaggregated data and integrate qualitative narratives to document non-economic losses, particularly in health, education, and cultural heritage

02 Adopt a Phased Implementation Plan:

- Immediate (January 2026): Finalize data collection tools, map vulnerability hotspots, and commence fieldwork.
- Short-term (Q1 2026): Consolidate evidence, draft the full FRLD proposal, and secure necessary government endorsements.
- Medium-term (2026): Strengthen long-term national capacities for L&D assessment and reporting.

03 Ensure Continued Partnership Engagement: Mobilize resources from development partners, engage specialized experts (e.g., MHPSS, urban planners), and maintain the active involvement of county governments throughout the process

04 Leverage Strategic Communication: Utilize platforms like COP 32 to showcase Kenya's model for addressing loss and damage, highlighting the integration of gender and community-led approaches



Chapter 07 Annexes



Appendix A: Mini Documentaries on L&D

- Noosukuro Primary School students learn under trees as waters from Lake Baringo flooded their school
- #RisingLakes: Lakes in Rift Valley rise, displacing thousands of people
- The riddle of Marakwet landslides: How the government failed to avert the mudslide crisis

Appendix B: Agenda

https://bit.ly/4qMsEVC

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Appendix C: Media Coverage

- https://liberalnewsnetwork.com/why-a-gender-lens-is-non-negotiable-for-an-effective-loss-and-damage-response/
- Kenya Steps Up to Tackle Climate Loss and Damage
- Kenya First Tracks the Barbados Implementation Modalities Under FRLD – African Center for Health, Climate & Gender Justice Alliance

Appendix D: Workshop Resources

https://bit.ly/49M9pW6

Scan me

Appendix E: List of Participants

NO	PARTICIPANTS NAME (CAPS)	INSTITUTION
1	SILVESTER MAINGI	KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
2	YVONNE NDANU	STATE DEPARTMENT FOR GENDER AFFAIRS AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
3	ELIZABETH LUSWETI	MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
4	JOSHUA L. KERETO	TARETO AFRICA TRUST
5	JECINTA KAMAU	COLLABORATIVE CENTRE FOR GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
6	THOMAS E. KIYONGÁ	TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT
7	LERENTEN L. THOMAS	CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
8	DAN OTEBA OPILIO	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUSIA
9	MICHAEL OKUMU	CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
10	ESTHER GACANJA	NAIROBI
11	EUNICE MUGERA	MINISTRY OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION
12	BRANICE MUTHONI	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU
13	IMALI NGUSALE	AFRICAN CENTER FOR HEALTH, CLIMATE & GENDER JUSTICE ALLIANCE (ACHCGA)
14	WYCLIFFE LIHANDA	HEALTH (SRHR and HIV) SPECIALIST
15	EVELYN MAKENA	STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION
16	DR. ELIUD OKUMU	EGERTON UNIVERSITY
17	KEN K. ODHIAMBO	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU
18	KHADIJA N. KHAEMBA	MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
19	SIMON ONYWERE (PROF.)	KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
20	JAMES THONJO	CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
21	NJOKI MUKIRI	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
22	RUTH NYAMASEGE	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY/ NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS PARTNERSHIP
23	FRANCIS KALOI	KENYA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC POLICY AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS
24	D. WAITHAKA NGÁNGÁ	NATIONAL TREASURY

25	AARON KIMEU MUTIE	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
26	CROMWEL LUKORITO	THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
27	PURITY JOSEPH	NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
28	ROSE A. BWONYA	NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
29	FRED OKOTH OKEYO	KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
30	ROBERT OMOKE INTABO	YOUTH IN CLIMATE CHANGE
31	SAMUEL N. MUCHIRI	CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
32	MARGARET N. MAINA	CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
33	PATRICIA A. NYINGÚRO	KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
34	SAMUEL N. MARWA	NATIONAL DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTRE
35	LAUREN MUMBE	MINISTRY OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT
36	PROF. STANLEY OMUTEREME	MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
37	DR. MICHAEL EBELE	UNFPA (ESARO)
38	GRACE UWIZEYE	UNFPA (ESARO)
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40	EZEKIEL NGURE	UNFPA (KENYA)





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