REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY

UNDP

Capacity Building and Training of Enumerators Workshop for Data Collection for LD for addressing Flooding due to Lake Level Rise

Report











3rd -7th February 2026

Enashipai Resort & Spa, Naivasha

Acknowledgement

We sincerely appreciate the leadership of PS State Department for Environment and Climate Change and the financial support from UNDP in ensuring the capacity building and training of enumerators workshop for data collection for loss and damage for addressing flooding due to lake level rise was successfully held.

Our sincere appreciation goes to Mr Thomas Lerenten and James Thonjo; FRLD request technical leads/facilitators and technical facilitators led by Professor Simon Onywere and Fred Okeyo (Kenyatta University), John Wafula (UNFPA Kenya), Bernard Kimutai, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Andrew Mbugua, Bob Aston from ALIN, Kaloi from KIPRA among others.

We acknowledge with appreciation the dedication and continuous support from Director in Charge of Climate Change for Busia, Marsabit and Kisumu and Deputy Director for Turkana.

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

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List of Acronyms

BIM	Barbados Implementation Modalities
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
KII	Key Informant Interview
L&D	Loss and Damage
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MMUST	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NELs	Non-Economic Losses
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFP	National Focal Point
SNLD	Santiago Network on Loss and Damage
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism

Chapter 01 Introduction



01 Introduction

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, in partnership with UNDP held a capacity building and training of enumerators workshop for data collection for Loss and Damage for addressing flooding due to Lake level rise. The workshop held at the Enashipai Resort and Spa on 3rd to 6th February 2026, brought together 40 youth and 25 technical and policy experts from national agencies, county governments, international organisations and academic institutions.

The training was designed to equip enumerators with the skills and tools necessary for gathering critical data to support Kenya's bid to access the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). Led by the Climate Change Directorate, Kenya's national focal point to the FRLD, the training focused on the impacts of rising lake water levels, commonly referred to as backflow, which continue to affect Rift Valley lakes and Lake Victoria. Throughout the sessions, enumerators were introduced to specialized methodologies and Data collection tools. They conducted a practical survey around the Lake Naivasha region, testing the tools in real-world conditions. This exercise not only allowed for refinement of the instruments but also gave participants hands-on experience, ensuring they are well-prepared for the upcoming nationwide data collection exercise.

Kenya aims to document the loss and damage experienced by communities, households, institutions and the livelihoods affected by flooding from the prolonged rising lake levels, in order to inform policies and interventions that can support recovery and community and infrastructure resilience.

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.

Kenya is undertaking critical preparatory steps to develop a comprehensive funding request to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage. 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.

The first call for funding requests for the Barbados Implementation Modalities was launched at COP 30 in Belém, Brazil in November 2025. Funding requests may be submitted to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage Secretariat during the six-month submission period, from 15 December 2025 to 15 June 2026.

The complexity of addressing losses from slow onset events, quantifying non-economic damages, and securing funding requires specialized technical, institutional alignment and data.

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.

Chapter 02 Day One



Introduction to Climate Change and Existing Climate Policies

The first session looked at introduction to climate change and existing climate policies. Some of the climate change legal and regulatory frameworks that were discussed are highlighted below;

National Framework	Description
Climate Change Act (No. of 2016), Amendment, 2023	Kenya's Climate Change Act (2016) is a national legislation that provides for an enhanced response to climate change and provides mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development. The Act's mainstreaming approach obligates integration of climate change into development, planning, budgeting and implementation by all sectors of government. Amendments to the Climate Change Act were assented into law in 2023 in order to provide for the regulation of carbon markets and to provide policy direction that prescribes carbon reduction credits. The amendments also set down rules for the trade in carbon markets and the mechanisms for participation in an initiative authorising trade in carbon credits, and a mandatory requirement for all carbon projects to specify the anticipated environmental, economic, and social benefits of the project.
National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010	The National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010, was the first national policy document on climate change. It advanced the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting, and development objectives. It recommended the development of a climate change policy and legislation. Consequently, a standalone climate change act and related governance structures and plans were developed and supported coordinated mitigation and adaptation actions.
National Adaptation Plan (2015 – 2030)	Aims at consolidating the country's vision on adaptation by supporting macro- level adaptation actions that are aligned with the economic sectors and addressing county-level vulnerabilities to enhance long-term resilience and adaptive capacity. It is implemented through the five-year NCCAPs. The NAP highlights climate vulnerabilities and priority areas for building climate resilience. It presents adaptation actions that cover the time frame 2015–2030 and builds on the foundation laid by the NCCRS and NCCAPs 2013–2017, 2018–2022 and 2023-2027 Furthermore, it is the basis for the adaptation component of Kenya's NDC.
National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2013-2017, 2018-2022 and 2023-2027	A five-year iterative tool for mainstreaming climate actions across all sectors of the economy and the two levels of government. Mechanisms for mainstreaming climate change in priority sectors include the policies and strategies, coordination structures, planning cycles (guidelines and templates), investments, and financing. It is used for implementing both the NDC and NAP and the majority of the actions are adaptation. Updating and/or revision of the NCCAP is an inclusive process involving both levelsof governments, private sector, research and academia, communities, CSOs, media, and other actors

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020	Kenya submitted her first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with instruments for ratification to the Paris Agreement on 28th December 2016. In her first NDC, Kenya committed to reducing emissions by 30% against a Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of 143 MtCO2eq by 2030. Kenya updated her first NDC in 2020 which seeks to abate GHG emissions by 32% relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq by 2030, in line with Kenya's sustainable development agenda and national circumstances. Kenya's Updated NDC presents Kenya's commitment and intention to achieve a low carbon resilient development pathway and includes both adaptation and mitigation contributions based on national circumstances. The NDC prioritises adaptation and sets out adaptation actions and approaches that are aligned with Kenya's NAP and NCCAP. The goal is a low carbon climate resilient society that is to be achieved through mainstreaming climate change actions in Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and Country Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016 – 2030	The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) will guide the national and county governments, the private sector, civil society and other actors adopt development pathways with higher green growth, cleaner environment and higher productivity relative to the business as usual growth scenario
National Climate Change Framework Policy (2018)	Formulated to ensure the integration of climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation, and decision-making at the national and county levels, and across all sectors. The goal is to promote climate resilient development through pursuing several objectives including providing an effective and efficient institutional framework for mainstreaming climate change; reducing vulnerability and catalyzing the transition to climate-resilient development; incentivising private sector involvement; and providing a framework for resource mobilisation in support of mitigation and adaptation.
National Climate Finance Policy (2018)	Establishes the legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks to access and manage climate finance, consistent with the institutional structures and framework set out in the Climate Change Act 2016. Interventions with respect to this policy include establishing a national Climate Change Fund, identifying climate financing sources, and creating a national system for tracking climate finance. Its operationalisation is meant to address the issue of inadequate finance for mitigation and adaptation interventions.
The National Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy 2022 - 2050	The long-term low emission development strategy assesses the country's emission reduction potential, estimates the level of investment and adaptation cost associated with the Representative Concentration Pathways (2.6 and 8.5) global projections. The strategy sets out the overarching vision, objectives, and priority interventions that will successfully abate emissions in the country through a fair and cost-effective course, ensuring a transition towards a desirable, climate resilient and carbon-neutral economy by 2050. Moreover, the strategy also illustrates sectors' interdependence and vulnerability to climate risks, estimates Climate Change related losses at the sectoral level and the investment required to implement prioritized mitigation and adaptation interventions.

Introduction to Loss and Damage under UNFCCC

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

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.

The session also provided technical overview of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and Santiago Netwotrk on Loss and Damage, 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



Detailed Overview of FLRD and BIM Principles

Kenya 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.

The session 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;

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

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

03 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.



The session also 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.

The participants also 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



Chapter 03 Day Two



Data Collection Process, Data Required and Requirements

The session started by defining concept of disaster risk such as hazard, disaster, risk, vulnerability, capacity and community.

The session also looked at the three major operating factors that influence the degree of disaster in any area such as hazard character, vulnerability of different elements and the capacities.

The session looked at Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) – Mapping, which is a process of disaster risk management in which communities at risk are actively engaged in: identification; analysis; treatment; and monitoring and evaluation.

The CBDRM Process involves a thorough assessment of (hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities) through the community's hazard exposure; analysis of their vulnerabilities; capacities and programs to reduce risks.

CBDRM can increase the sense of responsibility amongst the endangered population & improve the sustainability of disaster risk management measures. The CBDRM actors can be divided into two broad categories, the Insiders and the Outsiders.

Insiders refer to those individuals, organizations and stakeholders who are located within the community and are part of the community while Outsiders refer to those sectors and agencies which are located outside of the community & want to reduce community vulnerability & enhance its capacities for disaster risk management.



Key Points on CBDRM Approach



Data Collection Tools Components

Participants went through the data collection tools as shown below;

1 Sector-Based Framework

1. Social: Housing, Education, Health, Culture
2. Infrastructure: Energy, WASH, Transport, Irrigation
3. Productive: Agriculture (Crops, horticulture, Livestock, Fisheries), Industry, Tourism
4. Cross-Sectoral: Public Administration and governance, Environment

2 Types of Losses Assessed

1. Economic Losses: Tangible, quantifiable assets (e.g., damaged buildings, lost crops, lost income)
2. Non-Economic Losses: Intangible impacts (e.g., displacement, trauma, cultural loss, biodiversity decline)

3 Types of Losses Assessed

1. Part 1: Administrative & geolocation data
2. Part 2: Household displacement & housing damage
3. Part 3: Livelihoods & economic loss (agriculture, fisheries, business, water, sanitation)
4. Part 4: Infrastructure & public services
5. Part 5: Health, social, cultural & non-economic losses
6. Part 6: Prioritized community needs assessment




ENASHIPAI SUNSET ZONE
Enashipai

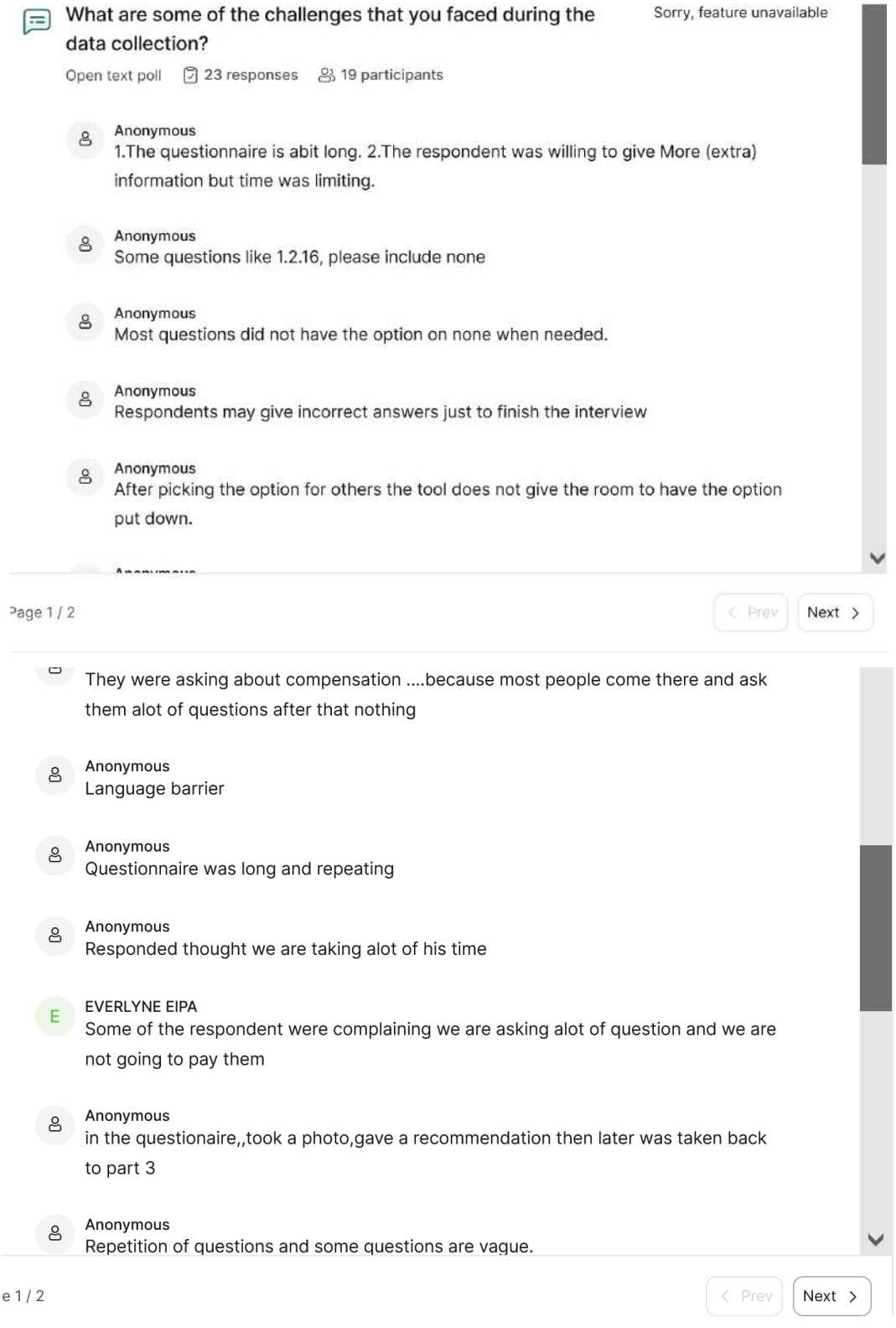
Chapter 04 Day Three



Field Data Collection Trial

Participants went for a trial field data collection at the Banda Beach (or Banda Landing Beach) in Naivasha. The beach is popular due to its proximity to wildlife, including hippos that often graze nearby at night although they can also be spotted during day time. It also serves as a base for boat trips.

Trial Field Data Collection Challenges



Anonymous
The tool taking you to the next part of the question even after saying no

Anonymous
Respondent fatigue

Anonymous
Skip logic is not applicable all through the questionnaire

Anonymous
Some respondents were asking for stipends to compensate the time taken when doing the interview

Anonymous
Some question were repetative

Anonymous
Too much repetition

Anonymous
The questions were long and time consuming also most questions were repetitive



Chapter 05 Day Four



Data Collection Tool Review

The focus for day 4 was the review of the data collection tool. Shout tool was used to collect feedback from participants. Participants went through each Kobo Collect section/chapter. This included reviewing all the feedback collected through shout online tool and incorporating them in the Kobo Collect tool. The collected feedback can be accessed through this link https://shout.com/r/9nbTzpu9

Scan to read data collection feednack and tool recommendations



Chapter 07 Annexes



Appendix A: Agenda

https://bit.ly/4qMsEVC

SCAN ME

Appendix B: Workshop Resources

https://bit.ly/49M9pW6

Scan me

Appendix C: Workshop Photos

Day 1 photos
https://bit.ly/3Ms3o8d

Day 3 photos
https://bit.ly/4rYIVa9

Day 4 photos
https://bit.ly/4rrFWHo

Other photos
https://bit.ly/40gfrIR

Appendix D: List of Participants

S.No.	Participant Name	Venue
1	Dr. Pacifica Ogolla	NAIROBI
2	Thomas Lerenten	NAIROBI
3	Ruth Nyamasege	NAIROBI
4	Simon Onywere	NAIROBI
5	Michael Okumu	NAIROBI
6	Samuel Muchiri	NAIROBI
7	Dan Opilio	BUSIA
8	James Thonjo	NAIROBI
9	Bob Aston	NAIROBI
10	Francis Kaloi	NAIROBI
11	Ken K'oyooh	NAKURU
12	Julius Samson	SAMBURU
13	Consolata King'ori	NAIROBI
14	Nisibo Duba Golicha	MARSABIT
15	Myra Nena	SAMBURU
16	Pollycate Kiiru	NAIROBI
17	Harry Ogolla	NAIROBI
18	Rebecca Atieno	NAIROBI
19	Benjamin Aluoch	KISUMU
20	Sheila Nalantei	NAKURU
21	Duncan Mueke	NAIROBI
22	Myles Otieno	KISUMU
23	Rene Omondi	NAIROBI
24	Okeyo Fred	NAIROBI
25	Sulekha Abdulkadir Karu	MARSABIT
26	Ashley Mbugua	NAIROBI
27	Hendrick Juma	NAIROBI
28	Alice Merab Otieno	KISUMU
29	Christiano Haldayan	MARSABIT
30	Leon Choroke	NAIROBI
31	Margaret Gichuki	NAKURU
32	Stephana Ekallo	MARSABIT
33	Eunita Nafula	BUSIA
34	Joseph Mwaropha Malau	NAIROBI
35	Neema A. Ingolan	TURKANA
36	Fadhil Carol Odhiambo	BUSIA
37	Ivy Wachira	NAIROBI
38	Thomas Milewa	NAIROBI
39	Catherine Leorich	MARSABIT

40	Margaret Njeri	NAKURU
41	Dominic Lopua	TURKANA
42	Lavender Akumu	BUSIA
43	Job Mutali Mulati	NAKURU
44	Victor Ndung'u	NAKURU
45	Daisy Natii	NAKURU
46	Lentaano Furaha	NAKURU
47	Tabitha Gathii	NAKURU
48	Kevin Ong'are	NAIROBI
49	Kakuta Simon	TURKANA
50	Everlyne Eipa	TURKANA
51	Eusila Korir	NAIROBI
52	Ignatius Lomilio	TURKANA
53	Niva Leurare	MARSABIT
54	Florence Mwangi	NAKURU
55	Andrew Mbugua	NAKURU
56	Janet Ahatho	MARSABIT
57	Thomas Kiyong'a	TURKANA
58	Edna Waithaka	NAKURU
59	Winnie Shekinah Juma	NAIROBI
60	Hillary Kibiwot	NAIROBI



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