

January 2026

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL EXPERT WORKSHOP TO REFINE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND HOTSPOT MAPPING FOR KENYA'S FUND FOR RESPONDING TO LOSS AND DAMAGE (FRLD) FUNDING REQUEST

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

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE (CCD)

Loss and Damage

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Acknowledgement

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Introduction

The Climate Change Directorate, as Kenya's National Focal Point to the FRLD, had previously convened a multi-disciplinary expert working group from 15th to 20th December 2025 in Naivasha, in partnership with UNFPA, to initiate preparations for a national funding request to the FRLD. The initial engagement focused on capacity building of the technical team and the development of a draft data collection tool to support systematic documentation of climate-induced Loss and Damage.

The Nakuru workshop was therefore convened to build on this foundation by refining and validating the data collection instruments, strengthening hotspot identification methodologies, and ensuring alignment with FRLD and BIM technical requirements. Preliminary assessments indicated that losses associated with rising lake waters may exceed USD 20 million, underscoring the urgency of establishing a robust evidence base to support Kenya's submission.

The engagement formed part of Kenya's ongoing efforts to operationalize Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and to advance national preparedness for accessing international Loss and Damage finance under the Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM). The workshop brought together technical experts from National and County Government, academic institutions, UN agencies and civil society organizations, to refine the Loss and Damage (L&D) data collection tool and mapping of the hotspots areas affected by flooding from the lakes in the Rift Valley Lakes and Lake Victoria basins. The discussions were anchored in the recognition that slow-onset climate processes have generated significant economic and non-economic losses that exceed local coping capacities and require new and additional resources .

The sessions provided a structured platform for consolidating lessons from earlier engagements held in Naivasha in December 2025, aligning national methodologies with FRLD guidance, and enhancing the technical robustness, credibility, and fund-readiness of Kenya's forthcoming FRLD funding request.



Figure 1: Mr. Wafula addressing the experts during the workshop

The workshop was further informed by the mandate of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, which emphasizes the provision of technical assistance to developing countries for averting, minimizing, and addressing Loss and Damage through demand-driven, country-owned, and context-specific approaches. The engagement, therefore, sought to strengthen national systems, enhance coordination across institutions, and support the generation of credible, decision-useful Representative from UNDP Kenya commitment to supporting the Government of Kenya in achieving Vision 2030, strengthening county-level development, and advancing human environment sustainability through integrated and inclusive development planning.

Additionally, UNFPA expressed acknowledged the participation of academia, civil society, and representatives from both county and national governments. He highlighted Kenya's pioneering engagement in the Loss and Damage initiative, positioning the country as a regional leader. He recalled that a previous workshop had initiated the development of a data collection tool, which remained incomplete, and commended UNDP for ensuring its finalization during the current workshop. He commitment to climate-related interventions and stressed the importance of integrating gender perspectives in climate analysis, particularly in understanding vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms among affected populations.

This report documents the proceedings, deliberations, and outcomes of the Technical Expert Workshop convened by the State Department for Environment and Climate Change, through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), from 12th to 17th January 2026 in Sarova Wooodlands, Nakuru. The workshop was convened by Climate Change Directorate with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Workshop Objectives

The workshop was guided by the following objectives:

1. To refine the FRLD data collection tool
2. To map the hotspots on the selected lakes for data collection
3. To agree on clear next steps, timelines, and responsibilities toward finalization of the FRLD funding request by February 2026.

Context Setting and Tool Review



The Mr Thomas Lerenten from CCD presented the workshop roadmap, outlining key priorities and highlighting KBNS's role in advancing the development of data collection tools. He emphasized the importance of hotspot mapping, including distance and travel-time analyses to ensure precise data collection. Lereneten highlighted the need for well-structured teams, adequate training on tools, and a centralized system for data consolidation and analysis. He further underscored the critical role of engaging a full-time consultant to meet the February 2026 deadline and reviewed the workshop roadmap alongside relevant terms of reference.

Mr. James Thonjo guided participants through the proposal template, emphasizing Section B, which outlines core data to be collected. The approach is budget-driven, allowing communities to prioritize interventions in alignment with sector-specific budgets. Key points included:



Figure 2: Mr. Thonjo giving overview of the process

Identification of sector-specific activities and corresponding budget estimates.

Maximum funding allocation per proposal is KES 20 million to the Fund

Prioritization of short-term, high-impact interventions aligned with proposal objectives.

Documentation of Participation

The participation of institutions and experts was documented through:

- Daily attendance registers;

- Official workshop photographs and group sessions;

Methodology and Approach

The workshop employed a participatory and interactive methodology designed to foster knowledge exchange, critical reflection, and practical problem-solving. The approach combined plenary presentations from experts, instructive sessions of reviewing data collection tool providing participants with both theoretical insights and hands-on experience.. Key components and emerging thematic questions included:

- **Plenary Presentations:** Delivered foundational knowledge and guided discussion on core topics.
  Emerging questions: How can we robustly measure the attribution of observed impacts to climate change?

- **Group Work Sessions:** Facilitated collaborative problem-solving and peer learning.
  Emerging questions: How can data collection tools be optimized to capture comprehensive county-level information?

- **Expert Reviews and Tool Testing:** Provided critical evaluation of data collection instruments to ensure accuracy and reliability.
  Emerging questions: How can we extrapolate coherent and disaggregated data on household displacement, including members living with disabilities?

- **County-Level Case Presentations:** Focused on contextualized challenges and solutions, enabling localized insights.

- **Hotspot Mapping Exercises:** Applied spatial analysis to identify priority areas for intervention, integrating exposure, vulnerability, and socio-economic considerations.

This integrated methodology ensured that the workshop outputs were scientifically rigorous, contextually relevant, and actionable for subsequent stages of assessment and planning.

Review of Data Collection Tools

CCD team led a review of the draft data collection tool developed from the previous meeting. Plenary discussions addressed several questions, including:

- Estimation of potential lifetime losses, including non-economic losses, using appropriate methodologies.The tool have several components among them;

1. Sector-Based Framework
    - Social: Housing, Education, Health, Culture
    - Infrastructure: Energy, WASH, Transport, Irrigation
    - Productive: Agriculture (Crops, horticulture, Livestock, Fisheries), Industry, Tourism
    - Cross-Sectoral: Public Administration and governance, Environment
2. Types of Losses Assessed
    - Economic Losses: Tangible, quantifiable assets (e.g., damaged buildings, lost crops, lost income)
    - Non-Economic Losses: Intangible impacts (e.g., displacement, trauma, cultural loss, biodiversity decline)
3. Data Collection Modules
    - Part 1: Administrative & geolocation data
    - Part 2: Household displacement & housing damage
    - Part 3: Livelihoods & economic loss (agriculture, fisheries, business, water, sanitation)
    - Part 4: Infrastructure & public services
    - Part 5: Health, social, cultural & non-economic losses
    - Part 6: Prioritized community needs assessment

Clarifications provided included:

- Mapping scope is constrained by available resources; not all affected areas can be covered.
- Priority will be given to most impacted communities and livelihood.
- Annual change analysis should contextualize cumulative impacts over time.

Loss and Damage Assessment Tool Discussions

Plenary Discussions – Hotspot Mapping for Selected Lakes

The following are suggestions from the plenary by Prof. Omuterema, the directors of Counties, Khadija Namasaya, Evelyn Makena from the National Social Protection Secretariat, Imali Ngusale from ACHCGA. They are clustered as emerging Scientific Considerations to be embedded in the L&D Assessment Tool:

1. **Sectoral Interdependencies:**

- Certain sectors, e.g., Education and Child Protection, may overlap administratively but are functionally interconnected.
- Mapping and assessment should focus on inter-sectoral dependencies rather than rigid management boundaries to capture systemic vulnerabilities.

2. **Valuation of Environmental Assets:**
   - Quantification of losses must include environmental assets and ecosystem services impacted by rising lake levels.
   - Development of scientifically robust valuation methodologies is critical to integrate ecological loss into economic and non-economic impact assessments.

3. **Cross-Cutting Dimensions:**
   - Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and social protection must be integrated across all sectors and assessment modules.
   - Data collection and analysis should be designed to capture differential vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities.

4. **Human–Wildlife Interactions:**
   - Rising lake levels alter wildlife habitats and may exacerbate human–wildlife conflicts.
   - Implications for tourism, biodiversity conservation, and local livelihoods should be explicitly considered in hotspot assessments.

5. **Methodology for Hotspot Mapping:**
   - Utilize baseline scoping reports to identify high-risk lake areas and inform site selection.
   - Prioritize areas with convergent risk factors: exposure to rising waters, infrastructure/asset damage, livelihood dependence, and cross-sectoral vulnerability.
   - Historical trends (2017–2025) should be used to project future impacts (e.g., to 2030 or 2035 for NDC alignment)

Priority Area	Actionable Steps	Measurement/Indicator	Notes
Sectoral Interdependencies	Identify overlapping sectors; map functional linkages	Cross-sector dependency diagram	Avoid rigid admin boundaries

Health & Well-being	Document waterborne disease outbreaks; record additional health costs	Disease incidence, cost incurred per household	Use qualitative + cost data; avoid vague terms
Gender & Social Vulnerability	Tailor questions to specific community roles; consolidate gender questions under social sector	Role-specific tasks, vulnerability index	Maasai women: fishing & house construction
Environmental Assets	Quantify ecosystem and resource losses	Monthly fish catch, habitat loss, biodiversity indices	Avoid duplicated questions; use direct observation where possible
Water & Sanitation	Measure distance to water sources pre/post flood; track water availability	km traveled, household water access	Infer quality via health indicators if lab testing unavailable
Human–Wildlife Conflicts	Document incidents linked to rising lakes	Conflict events, impact on livelihoods/tourism	Include in environmental assessment
Coping Mechanisms	Record household/community strategies	Type, frequency, effectiveness	Use "coping" terminology consistently
Prioritized Needs	Collect from key informants	List of urgent needs, non-food items	Focus on high-priority interventions
Hotspot Mapping	Use scoping reports & historical data to identify risk zones	Convergence of multiple risk indicators	Include lake-level projections to 2030/2035
Documentation & Evidence	Ensure standardized data collection	Monthly catch logs, observational checklists, structured surveys	Avoid repetition, harmonize terminology
Technical Network Support	Leverage Santiago/WIM guidance	Loss & damage assessments, vulnerability indices	Ensure trained, qualified personnel lead assessments

County Presentations

County Presentations: Turkana, Busia, Kisumu, Marsabit and Nakuru

Marsabit County by Janet Ahatho

Marsabit County presented findings from an assessment conducted in December, focusing on shoreline communities along Lake Turkana. The study established that lake levels have been rising steadily since 2017, with significant impacts on settlements and livelihoods. Communities have traditionally monitored lake changes using physical markers such as stones. The primary aim of the study was to inform settlement planning for affected populations. The analysis covered the period 2017–2025, with projections to 2030 to estimate future areas at risk should current trends continue.

Nakuru County by Grace Karanja

The presentation from Nakuru County, delivered by Grace Karanja, Director for Environment, Climate Change, and Natural Resources, highlighted significant losses resulting from surface runoff from the Milimani highlands and water backflow from Lake Naivasha. Reported impacts included disruption of the flower sector and fisheries, inundation of homes, health facilities, places of worship, schools, and tourism infrastructure, as well as ecological degradation associated with the proliferation of water hyacinth. These ecological shifts were noted to have compounded livelihood losses and disrupted routine socio-economic activities.

Kisumu county by Director Climate Change

The Director noted that prolonged lake level rise in Kisumu County has led to recurrent flooding, displacement, and damage to housing, transport infrastructure, and public facilities, with significant economic losses in fisheries, agriculture, small-scale trade, and tourism. He emphasized that non-economic losses—including displacement, psychosocial stress, loss of cultural sites, and weakened social cohesion remain inadequately captured despite their profound impacts. He highlighted that the cumulative nature of slow-onset impacts places sustained pressure on county budgets, which are not designed for long-term recovery, and stressed the need for gender-responsive, inclusive, and evidence-based loss and damage frameworks aligned with county realities

Turkana County by Deputy Director Climate Change



The Deputy Director underscored that Turkana County faces compounded climate risks from prolonged droughts, flooding, and rising Lake Turkana water levels, resulting in extensive displacement and livelihood disruption among fishing and pastoralist communities. He reported significant economic losses across fisheries, livestock, and small-scale commerce due to submerged fishing grounds, damaged infrastructure, and constrained market access, alongside widespread damage to roads, water systems, and energy facilities. He emphasized that non-economic losses—such as loss of life, cultural heritage, traditional livelihoods, and indigenous knowledge—are severe and under-recognized, particularly affecting women, children, and displaced populations. He concluded by calling for sustained, predictable loss and damage financing and inclusive frameworks that reflect the unique vulnerabilities of arid and semi-arid counties and support long-term recovery beyond adaptation limits.

Busia County By Director Climate Change



The, Director (Busia County), expressed gratitude on behalf of county representatives to UNDP, UNFPA, academia, and other stakeholders. He noted that counties are increasingly affected by droughts, floods, and rising water levels, posing significant threats to livelihoods and development. He emphasized that counties require substantial resources not only for

emergency response but also for long-term climate adaptation. He further highlighted that climate hazards disrupt economic activities and strain county budgets, which are often insufficiently aligned with climate risk mitigation. He stressed the importance of gender-sensitive frameworks, as men and women experience climate impacts differently, with women frequently bearing disproportionate burdens.

Methodological and Environmental Concerns

Participants questioned whether rainfall patterns and other hydro-climatic data had been incorporated to justify the observed and projected lake-level rise. Clarification was sought on sampling techniques, historical maximum lake levels, and the extent to which community-prioritized interventions had been quantified or estimated. There were concerns raised regarding increased human–wildlife conflict, particularly crocodile attacks, which require inclusion in the ongoing assessments.

Social, Cultural, and Livelihood Impacts

Participants emphasized the need to quantify losses of cultural and spiritual sites, including submerged houses, churches, and heritage locations. Questions were raised about relocation patterns, destination areas for displaced populations, and emerging behavioral changes such as increased crime rates and substance abuse linked to displacement stress.

Social Protection and Emergency Response

The discussions highlighted the limitations of existing emergency funds, which are largely used for relief food. NDMA representatives indicated that flood-related indices are under development to support cash transfer programs, similar to existing drought-response mechanisms. It was clarified that cash transfers aim to address emergencies rather than eliminate underlying climate hazards.

Nakuru County by Director Climate Change

The Director presented ecological impacts, particularly the disruption of blue-green algae and flamingo habitats at Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita. The need to assess microclimatic changes, ecosystem services, and ecotourism losses was emphasized. Questions were raised on fishing activities within Lake Nakuru National Park and the prioritization of interventions between Lake Nakuru and Lake Naivasha.

Cross-Cutting Recommendations

Participants proposed collaboration with the Kenya Space Agency to support satellite-based mapping of submerged areas. Counties emphasized hotspot mapping, gender-disaggregated impact analysis, phased interventions (short-, medium-, long-term), and stronger private sector partnerships, especially for Ramsar-listed lakes.

Hotspot Mapping Outcomes



The team received training on the use of Google Earth for mapping purposes. Coordinates for all identified hotspots were shared via the LDF WhatsApp group to facilitate standardized and accurate data collection. The hotspot mapping outcomes represent spatially explicit priority sites where climate-induced loss and damage have been documented and verified.

The mapping criteria included:
Exposure to rising lake waters and hydrological backflow;
Frequency and severity of flooding and displacement;
Damage to infrastructure and productive assets;
Degree of livelihood dependence on affected natural resources and Potential for multi-sectoral interventions.
Across counties, hotspots were confirmed where multiple indicators overlapped, reflecting convergent risk factors.

Nakuru County – Lake Naivasha Hotspot

In Nakuru County, it was agreed that the area of focus would be the Lake Naivasha basin, given the scale of climate-induced loss and damage recorded in the surrounding communities. The area has experienced significant environmental, social, and economic impacts, including livelihood disruptions and infrastructure damage, largely attributed to rising lake water levels and related climate hazards. These impacts have been intensified by the proximity of affected settlements, increasing overall vulnerability.

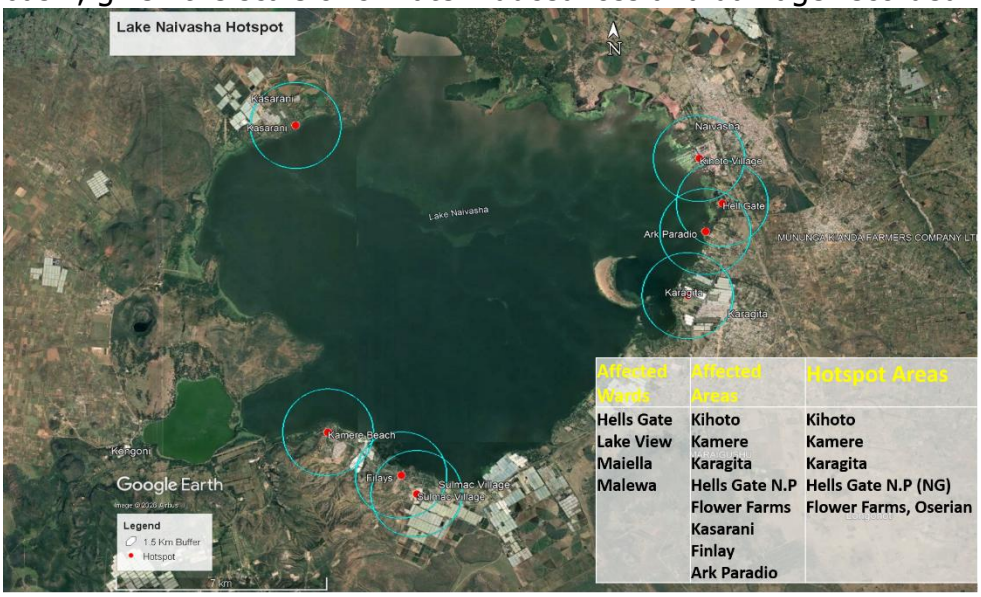


Figure 3:Selected Lake Naivasha Hotspots for data collection: Generated by Fred Okeyo

It was further agreed that the assessment would specifically focus on the following wards: Hell's Gate Ward, Rinda Ward, and Mwariki in Barut Ward of Nakuru Town West Sub-County. These areas were prioritized due to the severity of impacts on both livelihoods and critical infrastructure.

Marsabit County—Loiyangalani Hotspot

In Marsabit County, it was agreed that Loiyangalani Ward would serve as the primary hotspot due to the scale and severity of climate-induced loss and damage experienced in the area. Rising lake water levels have resulted in the partial or complete submergence of entire settlements and critical social infrastructure, including Elmollo School, leading to widespread displacement, loss of housing, disruption of fishing-based livelihoods, and damage to essential community assets. Significant impacts have been

recorded at Yomo landing site under Nakuron BMU, the Sepo and Nawaitrong areas of Loiyangalani BMU, where the community cold storage container was submerged, Nakwakolea landing site of Soit BMU, and Yoro landing site of Moite BMU, all of which have experienced displacement of fishing communities and loss of productive assets. The team therefore agreed to focus specifically on Loiyangalani town, Pollo, Elmollo, Layeni, Nakuron, and Moite. These locations were prioritized as they have experienced the most severe and

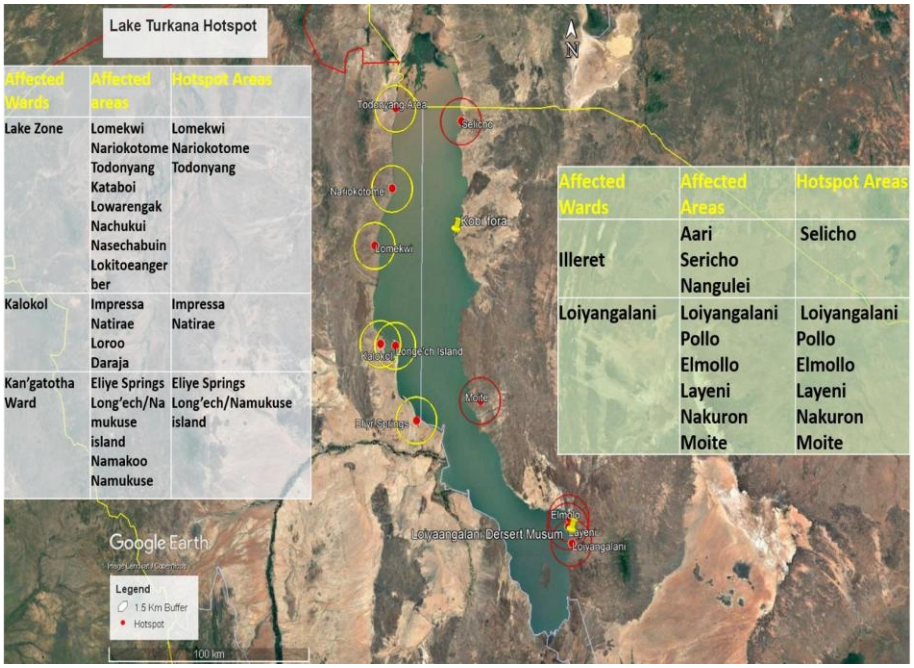


Figure 4: Selected data collection site for both Turkana and Marsabit side in Lake Turkana

concentrated impacts of rising lake levels, reflecting the highest levels of vulnerability within the ward and demonstrating clear evidence of both economic and non-economic loss and damage that exceeds local coping capacity.

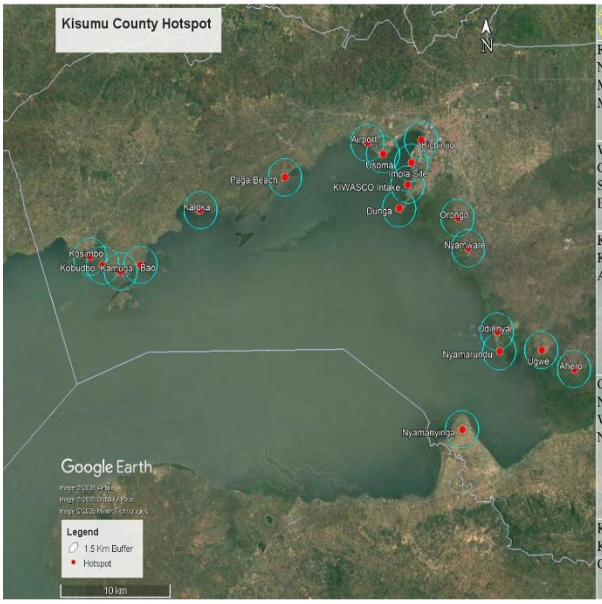
Turkana County – Lake Turkana Hotspots

In Turkana County, it was agreed that eight areas would be identified as climate loss and damage hotspots. The selected areas included Lake Zone Ward, Kalokol Ward, and Kang'atotha Ward, with a particular focus on the following segments: Eliye Springs, Kalokol, Lomekwi, Impressa, Natirae. These locations were prioritized due to the significant climate-induced impacts on communities along the lake shoreline. The selection also considered the region's challenging terrain, which limits accessibility and increases vulnerability during climate shocks. In addition, the presence of fishing communities around Kalokol Ward, alongside key tourist destinations of economic value such as Eliye Springs, underscored the scale of livelihood, economic, and environmental losses.

Kisumu County – Urban and Peri-Urban Hotspots

In Kisumu County, it was agreed that 16 hotspots would be prioritized based on the

scale of climate-induced impacts. In urban Kisumu, the most affected wards included Railway, Nyalenda B, Market, and Milimani, with specific hotspots identified as Dunga, Hippo Point- KIWASCO Intake, and Kichinjio Point. These areas were selected due to high exposure to flooding, which has caused significant disruptions to livelihoods, infrastructure, and essential services.



Affected Wards	Affected Areas	Hotspot Areas
Railway Nyalenda B Market Milimani	Dunga Hippo Point-KIWASCO Intake Kichinjio Point	Dunga Hippo Point-KIWASCO Intake Kichinjio Point
West Seme Central Seme East Seme	Kiyanja Kosimbo Kobudho Bao Nanga	Kobudho Bao
Kabonyo Kobura Ahero	Nyamware Beach Oseth Beach Ugwe Ochok Kaloleni Obange Ogenya	Ugwe Ogenya Oseth Beach Ochok Kaloleni
Central Nyakach West Nyakach	1. Koguta Beach 2. Kusa beach 3. Sango Rota Beach 4. Bala Beach 5. Sangoro	Sango Rota Beach Bala Beach Sangoro
Kolwa East Kolwa Central	Usoma Ngege Paga Ogal	Usoma Airport Paga Ogal

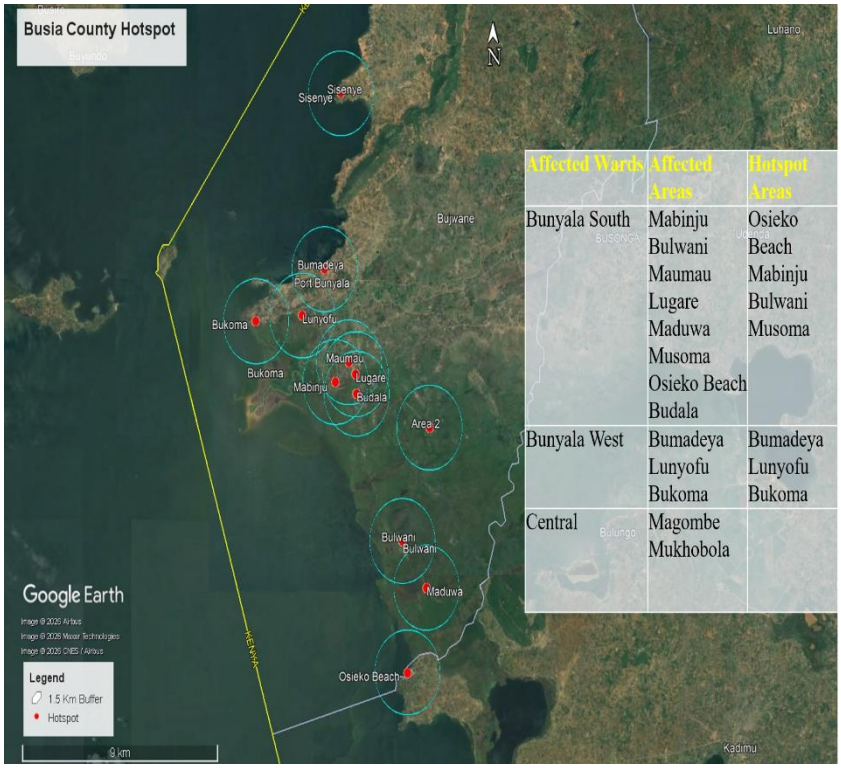
Figure 5: Selected data collection sites within Kisumu County in Lake Victoria

In West, Central, and East Seme, the focus was on Kabonyo, Kanyagwal, and Kobura Wards, specifically targeting Ugenya Beach and Oseth Beach, which were submerged by rising water levels and serve as hubs for local economic activities, amplifying the social and economic impacts of climate events. In Central and West Nyakach, the Sangoro Fingerlings Multiplication Center was identified as a hotspot due to its economic importance in supporting fisheries livelihoods and the severe disruptions caused by flooding. Kisumu West was also highlighted because of the Kisumu International Airport and Ogal Beach, areas critical for regional transport and economic activity. The selection of these hotspots reflects both the severity of climate-induced impacts and the socio-economic significance of the locations, ensuring that interventions target areas with the greatest need and potential impact.

Busia County – Bunyala Hotspots

In Busia County, it was agreed that the focus would be on Bunyala South, Bunyala West, and Bunyala Central Wards due to the significant climate-induced loss and damage recorded in these areas. Bunyala South Ward was identified as the most affected, with 8 areas: Mabinju, Bulwani, Maumau, Lugare, Maduwa, Musoma, Osieko

Beach, and Budala, noted as a hotspot. In Bunyala West Ward, the selected hotspots included Bamadeya, Lunyofu, and Bukoma, while Bunyala Central Ward focused on Magombe and Mukhonbola. These hotspots were selected based on the frequency and severity of flooding, infrastructure damage, and disruption of livelihoods. The prioritization ensures that data collection captures the most critical locations, where adaptation measures and interventions are most urgently needed.



Affected Wards	Affected Areas	Hotspot Areas
Bunyala South	Mabinju Bulwani Maumau Lugare Maduwa Musoma Osieko Beach Budala	Osieko Beach Mabinju Bulwani Musoma
Bunyala West	Bumadeya Lunyofu Bukoma	Bumadeya Lunyofu Bukoma
Central	Magombe Mukhobola	

Figure 6: Selected data collection sites within Busia County in Lake Victoria

Site Agreement and Roadmap

The workshop identified critical technical, social, economic, and environmental insights, reflecting both the complexity and scale of climate-induced loss and damage across the prioritized lake basins.

The technical findings revealed significant evidence of slow-onset processes—particularly lake level rise and backflow, which have contributed to permanent displacement, loss of assets, and disruption of livelihoods. The mapping exercises demonstrated that areas with high livelihood dependence on fisheries, agriculture, and tourism show disproportionately high exposure and vulnerability.

The social analysis highlighted gender-differentiated impacts, noting that women and children bear disproportionate burdens due to differences in access to resources, mobility constraints, and caregiving roles. The assessment process underscored the need for age-disaggregated and gender-responsive data to inform equitable intervention strategies.

The economic dimension emphasized both economic and non-economic losses. Tangible losses included damaged infrastructure, loss of productive land, and reduced market access. Non-economic losses included disruption of cultural heritage, psychosocial stress from displacement, and erosion of community structures—dimensions that require inclusive measurement frameworks beyond conventional economic metrics.

The environmental issues identified include habitat degradation, reduced ecological services, and biodiversity loss resulting from persistent inundation and alteration of natural shoreline processes. These environmental changes compound socio-economic risks and constrain short-term recovery options.

Recommendations

The workshop formulated actionable recommendations to enhance the robustness and utility of the loss and damage assessment and to support Kenya's FRLD funding request process:

- **Tool Enhancement:**
  The refined assessment tool should integrate multi-sectoral modules that capture economic, non-economic, and socio-cultural dimensions. Data collection protocols must incorporate gender, disability, mobility, and social protection variables to ensure a comprehensive understanding of vulnerability.
- **Capacity Strengthening:**
  Counties should receive targeted capacity support, including training on geospatial tools, standardized data entry procedures, and analytical reporting to improve the quality and comparability of field data.
- **Data Quality Assurance:**
  A centralized data quality assurance mechanism should be established to validate field submissions, harmonize coding standards, and ensure compatibility with FRLD submission templates.

Way Forward and Action Points

The workshop agreed on a set of concrete next steps, responsible institutions, and timelines to advance the loss and damage assessment pegged on available funding:

Action Point	**Responsible Institution(s)**	**Timeline**
Training of Data collecting team	**CCD and partners**	End of Jan–Start of Feb 2026
Conduct field data collection in identified hotspots	CCD, County Governments, Trained Teams	Feb 2026

Data consolidation and quality assurance	Experts	Feb 2026
Validation workshop with county & OBNE partners	CCD & OBNEs	Feb 2026
Integration of field findings into FRLD proposal	CCD and partners	March 2026
Submission of funding request to FRLD Board	CCD	March 2026

Conclusion

The workshop successfully advanced Kenya's loss and damage assessment framework and provided a firm empirical foundation for a comprehensive FRLD funding request, guided by the Barbados Implementation Modalities.

The practical mapping, participatory deliberations, and prioritization of hotspots reflect a multi-sectoral and inclusive approach to understanding climate-induced losses and damages across key lake basins. The integration of gender, socio-economic, and ecological perspectives enhances the credibility and relevance of the forthcoming field data phase.

The agreed recommendations and roadmap provide a clear pathway toward evidence-based financing, strengthened resilience planning, and engagement with technical assistance resources

Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop Programme

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE CHANGE DIRECTORATE

WORKSHOP FOR TECHNICAL TEAM TO REFINE DATA COLLECTION TOOL AND HOTSPORT MAPPING FOR KENYA'S FUND FOR RESPONDING TO LOSS AND DAMAGE (FRLD) FUNDING REQUEST: ADDRESSING RISING LAKE WATERS (BACKFLOW) VIA BARBADOS IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES (BIM)

Monday: TRAVELLING TO WORKSHOP VENUE

DAY 1: Tuesday		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**FACILITATOR**
Session I Chair: Climate Change Directorate (Mr Okumu)		
8:30 – 9:00a.m.	Arrival and Registration	UNDP
	Introduction	

9:00 a.m.– 9:30 a.m.	Welcome Remarks • UNDP • UNFPA • County Representative • Climate Change Directorate (CCD)	
9:30a.m. – 9:9.45a.m.	Workshop Objectives and Expectations	Lerenten
9.45 a.m. - 10.15 a.m.	Previous workshop output	James
10:15 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	**Group Photo and Tea Break**	
11.00 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.	Overview of Fund Request Template and required data	James
11.45 a.m. - 12.45 p.m.	Overview of Previous Data Collection tool	Thomas
12.45 p.m. - 1.00 p.m.	Q & A	
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Lunch Break**	
Session II Chair: NDOC		
2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Group work to Clean the tool	Mr Muchiri
50 p.m.	**Tea break** **End of Day 1**	

DAY 2: Wednesday		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**FACILITATOR**
Session I Chair: UNFPA		
8.30 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	Recap of Day 1	
9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.	Plenary Discussion of the tool	CCD (Thomas)
11.00 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	**Tea Break**	**All**
11.30 – 1:00 p.m.	Experts testing the tool (reviewing the tool against FRLD Template guidance)	CCD (James)
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Lunch Break**	**All**
Session II Chair: KIPRA		
2:00 p.m.– 3:00pm	• Presentation from Nakuru County (lake Nakuru/Naivasha) (Education, Social , Protection, Agriculture, Water, Roads, Population, Human Mobility etc)	Director Nakuru
3.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	Presentation from Marsabit (Lake Turkana, Marsabit Side); (Education, Social , Protection, Agriculture, Water, Roads, Population, Human Mobility etc)	Director Marsabit
4.45 p.m. - 5.00. p.m.	Salient Issues Emerging from the Discussions (flowing from day one)	Wafula, UNFPA
5.00 p.m.	**Tea break** **End of Day 2**	

DAY 3: Thursday		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**FACILITATOR**
Session I Chair:		
8.00 a.m. - 8.30 a.m.	Arrival	All
8.30 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	Recap of Day 2	
9.00 a.m.– 10.00 a.m.	Presentation from Turkana (Lake Turkana, Turkana side); (Education, Social , Protection, Agriculture, Water, Roads, Population, Human Mobility etc)	Director Turkana
10.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.	Presentation from Busia (Busia side, L. Vistoria); (Education, Social , Protection, Agriculture, Water, Roads, Population, Human Mobility etc)	Director Busia
11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	**Networking Tea Break**	**All**
11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	Presentation from Kisumu (Kisumu side, L. Vistoria); (Education, Social , Protection, Agriculture, Water, Roads, Population, Human Mobility etc)	Director Kisumu
12.45 p.m. - 1.00 p.m.	Q & A	ACHCGA
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Lunch**	**All**
Session II Chair:		

2:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Key issues for consideration during Hot spot Mapping for selected lakes	Prof Onywere
4.30 p.m.	Q&A	
5.00 p.m.	**Tea break** **End of Day 3**	

DAY 4: Friday		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**FACILITATOR**
Session I Chair:		
8.00 a.m. - 8.30 a.m.	Arrival	All
8.30 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	Recap of Day 3	
9:00 – 10:30	Group Work. Mapping of Hotspots	
10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	**Networking Tea Break**	
11:00 – 12:45 noon	Group Work. Mapping of Hotspots	Thonjo
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Networking Lunch**	
Session II Chair		

2.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.	Selection of Data Collecting team	CCD (Lerenten)
3.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Plenary	
4:30 p.m. – 5.00 p.m.	**Networking Tea break** **End of Day 4**	

10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	**Tea Break**	**All**
11:00 a.m.– 12:00 p.m.	Guidance on the Data Collecting Team training	Prof Onywere
Session II Chair:		
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	**Networking Lunch**	**All**
2:00 p.m -3:00 p.m.	Next Steps and agreeing on next activities and roadmap	Muchiri
3:00 p.m	Closing Remarks • Youth • UNFPA • County • CCD	Session Chair

	Tea and Departure	**All**

Annex 2: List of Participants

1. Samuel Muchiri - State Department for Environment and Climate Change
2. Thomas Lerenten – State Department for Environment and Climate Change
3. Michael Okumu - State Department for Environment and Climate Change
4. Benard Kipkorir – UNDP Kenya
5. John Wafula – UNFPA
6. Dan Okiliu – Busia County
7. Evelyn Makena – National Social Protection Secretariat
8. Francis Kaloi – KIPPRA
9. Fred Okeyo – Kenyatta University
10. Imali Ngusale – ACHCGA
11. James Thonjo –Climate Change Directorate (CCD)
12. Khadija Namasaya – Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
13. Ken Kuuo – Kisumu County
14. Kiyong'a Ekidor – Turkana County
15. Professor Stanley Omuterema – Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
16. Professor Simon Onywere- Kenyatta University
17. Samuel Nyasiru – National Centre for Disaster Management
18. Stanley Kiriti– National Drought Management Authority
19. Wycliffe Lihanda - SRHR Consultant
20. Yvonne Ndanu – State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action (S
21. DGAA)

Annex 3: Link to Workshop photo

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QZp0fu8Q-Q5t3uP0ck28roWyRtJC4jMZ?usp=sharing

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-Ua-K0utRw_a7kp1IkrVSzCvQI0fPMCw?usp=sharing