



Down2Earth

Project Climate Adaptation Policy

Workshop Report

23rd – 25th April 2024



Nairobi, Kenya

Executive Summary

From April 23rd to 25th, 2024, policymakers from Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia at national level and at sub-national level in Isiolo County in Kenya, Mieso District in Ethiopia, and Oodweyne District in Somalia, convened for a policy workshop under the Down2Earth (D2E) project. This workshop was organized by ICPAC, Climate Analytics (CA), and Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), to focus on discussing the ongoing work on climate adaptation policy in the D2E project. The main objectives were to share findings, gather feedback for the final policy framework, and disseminate the policy analysis and efficacy reports.

The workshop was officially opened by the Director of the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Dr David Gikungu who underscored the importance of robust policies in addressing climate extremes such as drought and floods which are prevalent in the region. He reiterated the continued commitment of KMD in providing climate information as mandated under Kenya's laws and policies so as to address climate change impacts.

Some significant achievements of the D2E project were highlighted, notably the procurement and installation of 10 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), publications, reports and trainings among others. The sustainability and maintenance of the AWS stations through government adoption and budget allocation as the project concludes was also discussed as well as ensuring that project outputs remain accessible after the project ends.

The presentation on policy analysis showed that on climate adaptation the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in Eastern Africa demonstrate strong linkages to other policies at the local and international levels, but they still require international financial support to be fully implemented. For the water policies analyzed, enforcement remains a major challenge which needs to be improved to address water insecurity in the region. On policy efficacy in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia there are significant successes in implementation of policies such as the Ethiopia's Agriculture sector Policy Investment Framework (PIF) that led to an 8% growth in yields in the country. In Kenya, the Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act enabled the establishment of the Ward Planning Committees enshrined in the law which have enabled better coordination at community level with various stakeholders especially in addressing the 2020-2023 prolonged drought as well as flood response. Finally, Somalia's National Water Resource Strategy (Somalia) enabled better federal and member state coordination and cooperation.

A presentation on the household surveys conducted in the project sites showed that most community members had drought-resistant crops, livestock diversification, small businesses and conservation of the pastures as adaptation measures. Barriers to adaptation included financial constraints and limited knowledge on measures. Other factors influencing adaptation include

gender, government support, livelihood activities, risk aversion, and access to finance and education. Some recommendations from the survey are that the above aspects have to be considered when promoting specific measures including access to finance, government support, gender considerations, livelihood types and training on unfamiliar adaptation measures among others.

The presentation on Agent Based Modelling (ABM) highlighted that they model six different adaptation measures: changing crops, applying irrigation, changing livestock type, migrating livestock, water harvesting, and soil moisture conservation. Results from the household survey and other data were used to model some outputs on adaptation behavior and drought impact in different scenarios.

The draft policy framework was well received and lauded as a timely guide that would be useful at both national and subnational level. It was agreed that the policy framework should give direction on what is to be done now and what is to be done next. It should include guidance on how to use the framework and emphasize the need for countries to modify it accordingly depending on their specific contexts. There should also be a section on risk analysis and the budgetary considerations in the document. An analysis of the existing policy frameworks should be integrated into the framework. The document should also explain clearly why and how considerations such as implementation and budgeting are relevant in the policy development and implementation process.

As a way forward it was agreed that the policy framework would be updated and share with all policy workshop participants for any further comments and feedback; that briefing meetings with policymakers would be organized to disseminate the framework and that a summary of the framework would be translated into Kiswahili, Amharic and Somali to ensure wider dissemination and uptake by stakeholders. Additionally, there shall be continued efforts to disseminate the policy framework at upcoming national and regional events so as to increase uptake and use of the framework in the region.

On the last day of the workshop, participants had an opportunity to visit Nadupoi Women Group in Oloolotikoshi in Kajiado which is involved in various climate adaptation initiatives such as beekeeping, fish farming, greenhouse farming among others to cope with climate change impacts, specifically prolonged droughts in the area.

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1. Introduction

ICPAC together with Climate Analytics and IVM are in a consortium of eleven other institutions that received funding to implement a four-year European Union H2020 research project (Sept 2020-August 2024) known as [DOWN2EARTH](#) in the Horn of Africa Drylands (HAD) targeting Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The specific project sites are; Isiolo County in Kenya, Mieso District in Ethiopia and Oodweyne District in Somaliland. The project is envisaged to address the multi-faceted challenges of water scarcity and food insecurity under climate change in HAD, by facilitating community-centered adaptation and resilience to climate change impacts.

ICPAC, Climate Analytics and IVM held a policy workshop to engage policymakers on ongoing work within the policy development thematic area. Findings from all policy related work were disseminated with the aim of engaging stakeholders on the key findings and getting feedback into the final policy framework. It was an opportunity to interrogate some of the findings and what stakeholders intended to take forward.

The Policy meeting disseminated the D2E policy analysis report and the policy efficacy report that were finalized in 2022 and 2023 respectively by Climate Analytics. The reports presented insights into climate adaptation, food security and water policies. They highlighted the key strengths as well as existent gaps in the analyzed policies across the region as well the efficacy of selected policies and what contributed to their success.

There will also be the dissemination of Agent Based Modelling (ABM) work and the household surveys conducted in the project sites. The ABM has incorporated findings

from surveys conducted in 2022 to develop three adaptation scenarios which shall be presented to participants for their feedback.

Additionally, there were discussions with policymakers on the final D2E policy framework. Stakeholders will be engaged in discussions on what the policy framework would look like for them and their ideas shall be integrated into the final policy framework.

The meeting aimed at:

- i. Dissemination of the [policy analysis report](#) and policy efficacy report.
- ii. Dissemination of the ABM and household survey report.
- ii. Policy framework feedback through stakeholder dialogue.

Expected outputs/outcomes from the meeting were:

- i. Dissemination of policy analysis findings
- ii. Dissemination of the ABM and household survey report.
- iii. A better understanding of a usable policy framework to support climate change adaptation through:
 - Country Focus Group Discussions (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia). *Each group discussed what a feasible framework would look like for them.*
 - Cross-country sectoral Group Discussions to understand sectoral needs
 - Presentation of preliminary policy framework. *This comprised a brief presentation about the approach/methodology; findings from the previous policy work by CA and IVM, and initial stakeholder feedback on policy frameworks and some preliminary conclusions from this.*
- iv. Blog article about the workshop

2. Opening Session

The opening session was moderated by Mr Abebe Tadege who started off by welcoming everyone to the meeting and wishing them a productive few days discussing climate adaptation issues in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

Ileen Streefkerk of IVM also welcomed participants, stating that as an academic partner for the D2E project they hoped that they had contributed immensely to the research. She also thanked ICPAC for hosting the workshop and acknowledged the work done at the community level under the D2E project since it is important to link their experience and ideas to climate policy and adaptation.

In her opening remarks, Inga Menke of Climate Analytics stated that the main focus of Climate Analytics in the D2E project is policy analysis which would be discussed in detail in the course of the workshop. She added that, in 2022, the East African region experienced five failed consecutive seasons and today the same region is experiencing floods showing the two extreme events which are some of the impacts that D2E is focused on. She ended by thanking the D2E project, ICPAC and all partners for working together in the context of this workshop and mentioned that she was eager to see and hear the critical views, ideas and comments on our developed work by the workshop participants.

On behalf of Kajiado County, which is the host county of ICPAC, Mr Andrew Marasua noted that the role of the environment department at the county was to implement the available environmental policies. He concluded by welcoming all participants to Kajiado County and hoped for fruitful discussions at the forum.

The ICPAC Director Dr. Guleid Artan welcomed the participants to ICPAC and to the country. He mentioned that climate change causes vast challenges in the region which has seen only 3 average seasonal records since 2014 with the rest being failed seasons. He added that the D2E project has worked to confront this through policies and research in its impressive record of 25 country reports, 29 peer-reviewed journals, 3 hydrological models, 3 datasets, capacity building and training on the use of hydrological models, 10 AWS installed in Somalia, 13 conference presentation and training of journalists on climate reporting. For ICPAC, the models and reports will be used to improve the climate services and the move from what the weather is, to impact-based forecasting. He also acknowledged the work done by Climate Analytics and all the other partners to the success of the D2E project and wished everyone a successful meeting.

Dr David Gikungu, Director of the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) who was the chief guest commenced his remarks by pointing out that climate change has a link to insecurity due to resource competition arising from climate extremes. Locally-led actions should be defined to support people to build resilience in the region. He added that there is need to ensure policies reflect the local context and involve communities to build long-term resilience to the effects of climate change. He acknowledged the outputs and publications from D2E and emphasized that publications are the way to go for the research work undertaken. Gikungu stated that KMD is happy to be part of the process of developing robust policies that will address climate change.

Furthermore, KMD provides early warning services that support communities exposed to adverse weather events and this will be important as we move into an uncertain future. He noted that the frequency of drought in the region is worrying, thus need to stay alert and ready so that each event should find us better prepared than the previous one, that is better positioned to 'build back better'. He added that impacts on water availability in the drylands continue thus must be addressed. He concluded by wishing workshop participants fruitful deliberations.

3. Overview of the Down2Earth Project

Mr Abebe presented an overview of the D2E as a project aimed at translation of climate information into multilevel decision support for climate adaptation, policy development, and resilience to water scarcity and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa Drylands. The project has a focus on water scarcity and food insecurity challenges in rural communities within the Horn of Africa Drylands (HAD) of Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia.

The project sites include Isiolo County in Kenya, Mieso district in Ethiopia and Oodweyne District in Somaliland with a budget of 6.65 million Euros to be implemented between Sep 2020- Feb 2025. He also highlighted the 15 partners working under the D2E project and the achievements of the project including over 20 published peer-reviewed articles and reports, a hydrological model and capacity-building activities.

In the discussion session participants sought to know the AWS procured by D2E and those procured by ICPAC where it was established that 10 AWS have been procured under D2E while ICPAC through other projects has procured 9 bringing it to a total of 19.

On sustainability it was clarified that this discussion is underway to be able to make sure the government adopts these stations and to allocate a budget to maintain the AWS. On the mobile application language, it was mentioned that local languages would be used in the chatbot and there all the project data and other outputs would be available on the website for stakeholders to access.

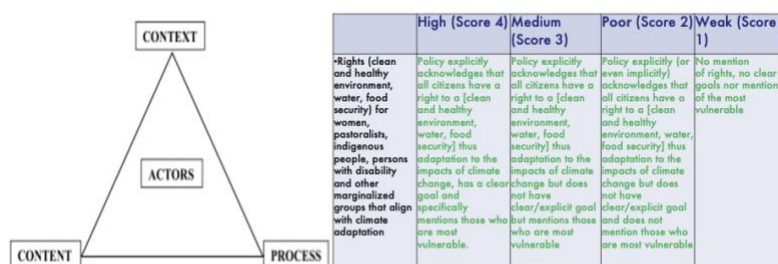
At the end of the discussion the [D2E film](#) giving a simplified overview of the project was screened for participants.

4. Policy Analysis and Policy Efficacy

The policy analysis and efficacy presentation by Climate Analytics sought to give an overview of the work undertaken by the Climate analytics team since the start of the project. Climate adaptation, food and water security policies for Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia were identified and analyzed.

The policy analysis used the policy triangle approach which considers process, content, context, and actors in policymaking. A rating for content on a scale of 1-4 was also used with 4 being the highest rating and 1 the lowest rating.

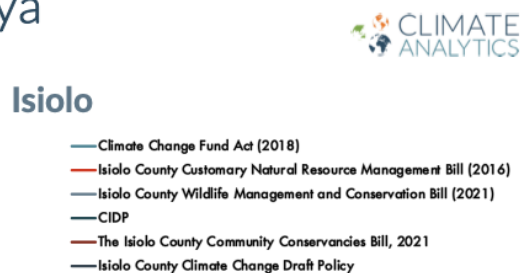
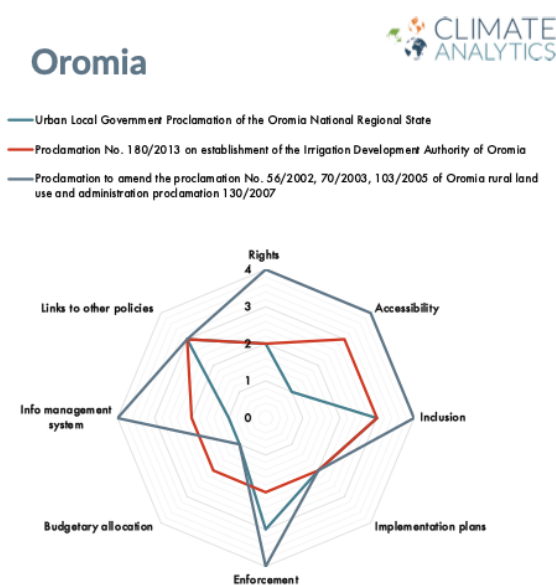
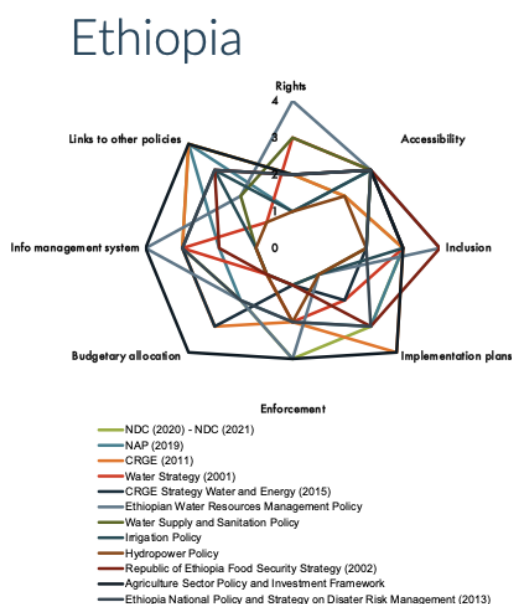
The Policy Analysis Framework: Policy Triangle



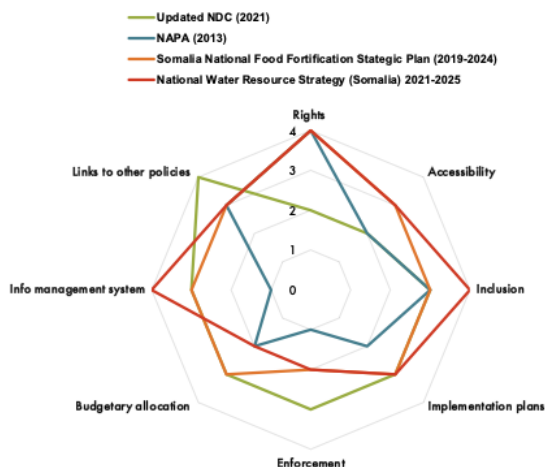
POLICIES FOR ANALYSIS - D2E			
International Policies			Key
UNFCCC	ET, SOM and KE are all party		Green = Priority Analysis
Paris Agreement			Orange = To be considered
			Blue = To be analyzed on a downscaled level
			Light blue = To be considered for analysis
National Policies			
Ethiopia	Water	Food Security	Climate adaptation
	Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy	Food Security Strategy (PSS)	Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change
	Irrigation Policy	Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework	Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy
	Hydropower Policy	National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management	NDC (2020)
		Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Policy	CRGE/NAF
Somalia/Somaliland	National Water Act (Somalia)	Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy 2030	National Framework for Climate Services
	National Water Strategy (Somaliland)	The Food Security Act	National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)
		The Food Security Act (Somaliland)	Somaliland Climate Change Policy (draft)
		Rangeland management policy of Somaliland	National Environmental Policy (2015) (Somaliland)
		Somaliland land tenure policy	NDC (2016)
		National Livestock Policy (2006-2016) (Somaliland)	National Environmental Action Plan and Strategy to combat desertification
		Agricultural Cooperatives Law	National Environment Research and Disaster preparedness (NERAD) Agency
		APD Livestock Economy	Somaliland National Disaster Emergency Plan (draft)
		National Agriculture Strategic Plan (2021-2023) (Somaliland)	Somaliland National Disaster Risk Management Policy
		Land-use planning guidelines (SWALIM Doc)	Min of Environment Strategic Plan (Somaliland)
		National Food Reserve Initiative Management Policy (Somaliland)	Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law - No. 69/2015
		Veterinary Law Code (Somaliland)	National Disaster contingency Plan (Somaliland)
		Somalia National Food Fortification Strategic Plan (2019-2024)	Law on Fauna (hunting) and Forest conservation
Kenya	Water Act	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy	Somaliland Environmental Management Act
	The National Water Harvesting and Storage Regulations	National Irrigation Policy	Somalia National Development Plan(2024)
		Food and Nutrition Security Policy	Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness Strategy
		Community Land Act	Climate Change Act
			National Climate Change Action Plan
Regional Policies			Climate Change Policy
Ethiopia (Oromia Region)	Water (142/2003)	Food Security	NDC (2020)
		Rural land use and administration proclamation (130/2007, 147/2009, 151/2012)	National Policy for Disaster Management
Available - https://chilot.me/regional-laws/oromia-rs-laws/		Irrigation policy (142/2009, 180/2013)	
Somalia/Somaliland (Odayn)	Hargeisa Water Masterplan		
Kenya (Isiolo)	County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)	Livestock Policy	Climate Change Bill and Policy
Available - http://assembly.isiolo.go.ke/assent-d/bills/		Rangeland Management	Isiolo county customary natural resource management bill
		2027 Sectoral Plan	Isiolo county sand Harvesting And Quarrying bill
		Isiolo County Tourism Act	
		The Isiolo County Livestock Sale Yards Bill 2016	
		Isiolo County Wildlife Management and Conservation Bill, 2021	
		Isiolo County Community Conservancies Bill, 2021	

The content rating was based on eight (8) elements namely: Rights, inclusivity, accessibility, enforcement, information management systems, budgetary allocation, implementation plans and how these policies link with other policies.

Some results going by country are highlighted in the figures below:



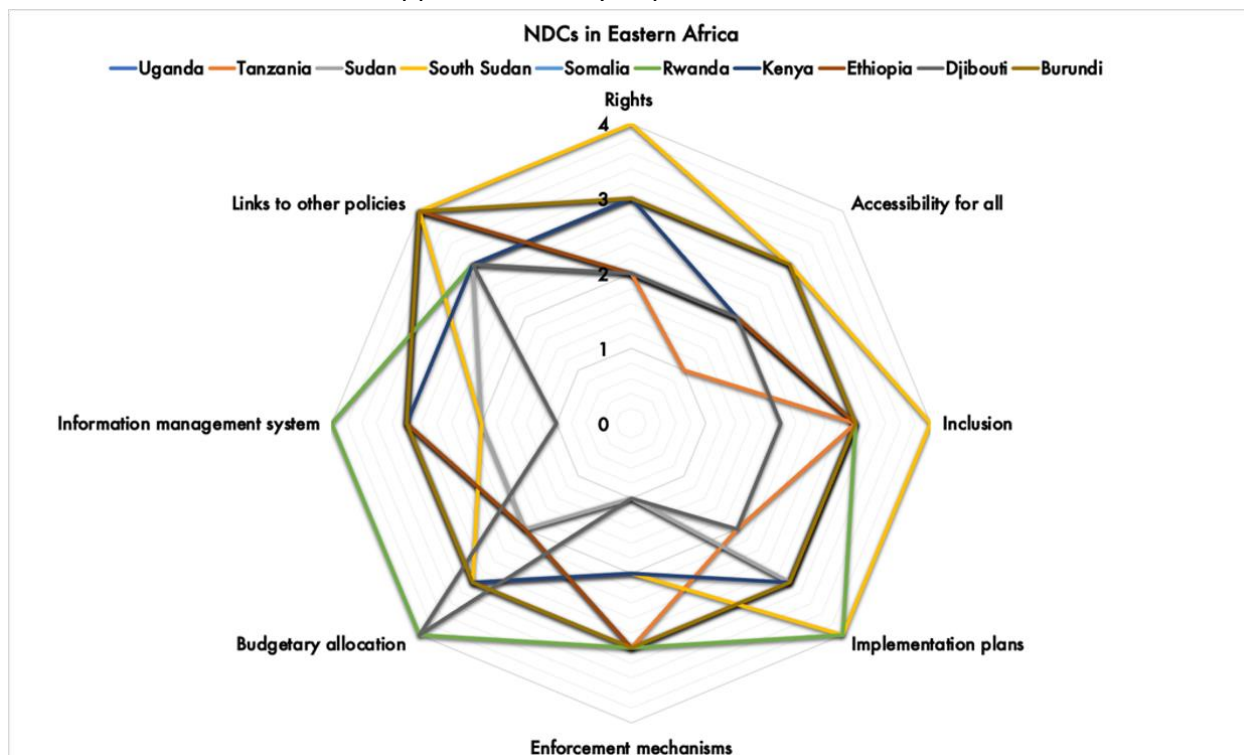
Somalia



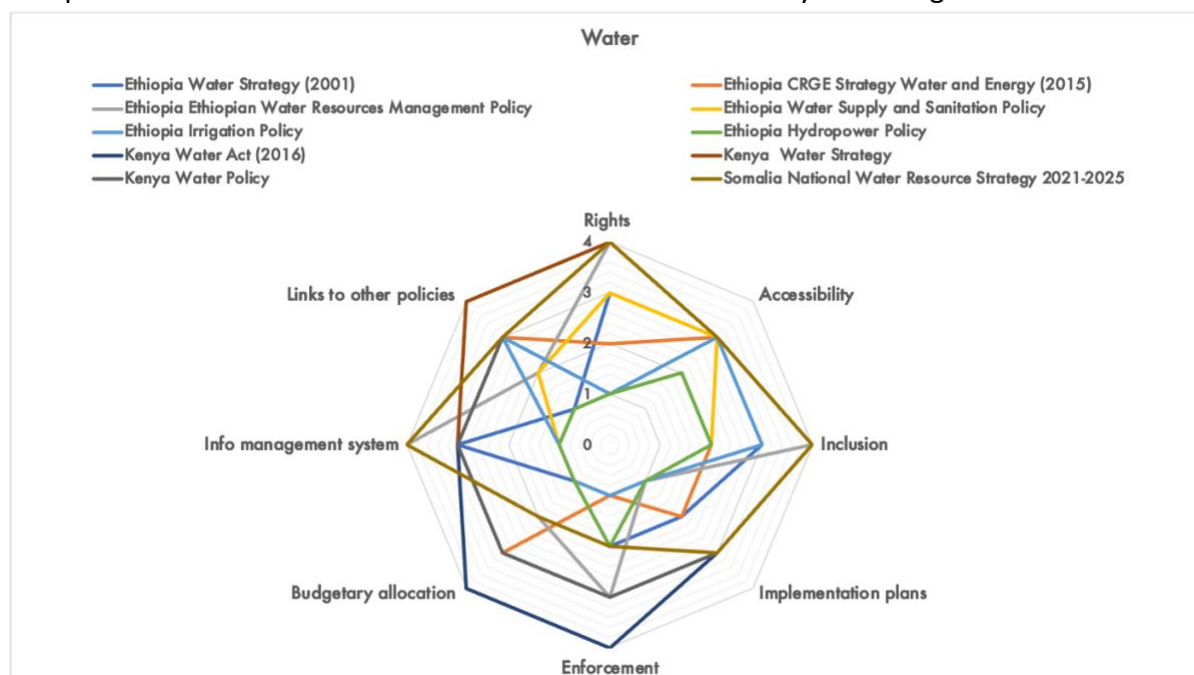
Somaliland



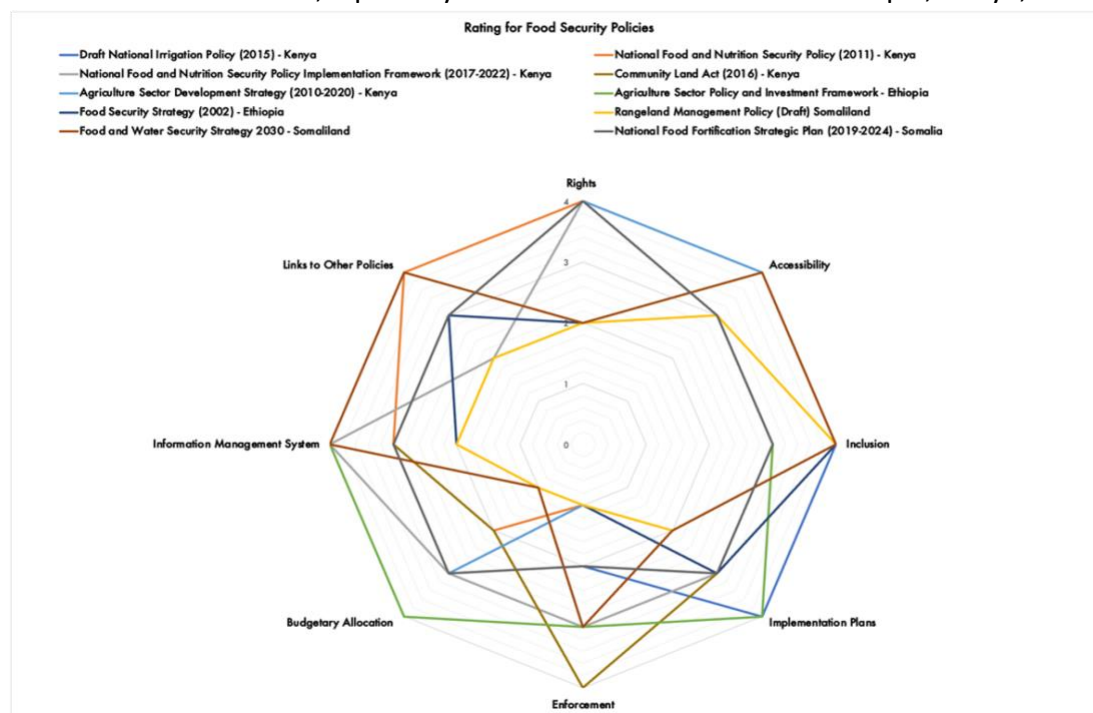
In terms of sectoral analysis the results indicate that NDCs in Eastern Africa have different scores of 1-4, but in general, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the Eastern African region demonstrate strong linkages to other policies at the local and international levels, but they will need international financial support to be fully implemented.



For the water sector, the common challenge is that enforcing water sector policies remains complex and thus must be tackled to address water insecurity in the region.



For the food security sector, these policies are highly rated in terms of inclusivity. Still, they must focus more on livestock, a primary livelihood source in 75% of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.



From the foregoing analysis some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- When it comes to inclusivity and the acknowledgment of people's rights to a safe and healthy environment, clean water, and food security, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia score highly.
- How these policies are enforced is a weak point that will need to be addressed to guarantee policy efficacy throughout implementation.
- Even when comprehensive budgets are given, there are gaps in the financial allocation when the sources of money are not made explicit or clearly defined. This flaw might restrict how far policies are implemented thus it is important to explore creative financing methods as well.
- Food security and water scarcity are inextricably interlinked; neither can be attained without the other; thus, policymakers must consider multi-sectoral approaches.

Policy Efficacy

Following the policy analysis, a policy efficacy research was conducted to better understand how successful the policies analyzed had been at implementation. This involved a literature review, anchor policy identification, interviews via Kobo Toolbox and phone, analysis and report writing. The analysis followed four key elements of policy efficacy identified in the literature. These are: governance environment, equity and legitimacy, finance and accountability as shown in the figure below.



A number of anchor policies were identified for the policy efficacy analysis. These included the NAPs/NAPA, water policies, NDCs and food security policies.

The **findings** from these show that successful policies was anchored on different aspects. Some examples are Ethiopia's Agriculture sector Policy Investment Framework (PIF). Based on the AU's CAADP, the Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) resulted in yield increases of up to 8% in Ethiopia.

This is largely due to a well coordinated structure for implementing the PIF which brought together multiple stakeholders including the private sector. In Kenya, the Isiolo Climate Change Fund Act is considered a success by various stakeholders. Predicated on the Climate Change Act of Kenya (2016), it set to establish Ward Planning Committees (WPCs) made up of community members in the ward and charged with defining climate adaptation strategies for funding and implementation in these wards.

By end 2023, all WPCs had been constituted and a key success had been their ability to steer drought response and other climate interventions due to their anchorage in the law thus easy for stakeholders to engage with them. In Somalia, the National Water Resource Strategy 2021-2025 resulted in the strengthening of the governance structures for the water sector and creating a cooperative government strategy that gradually enhances Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member State (FMS) collaboration. There are aspects that policy implementation should build on for enhanced policy in efficacy in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The findings are summarized in the table below.

Country	National/ Sub- National	Policy	Strategy	Success
Ethiopia	National	National Adaptation Plan (CRGE -NAP)	20 billion tree campaign	350 million trees planted in a day (July 2019); 20b target met
	National	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)		Economy-wide coordination
	National	PIF (Ethiopia) Ethiopia's Agricultural Sector Policy And Investment Framework (PIF) 2010-2020	Increased productivity	Increased productivity; Enhanced focus on the livestock sector
	Sub-National (Oromia region)	Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia rural land use and	Allocation of land at no cost to residents for farming activities	Access to land by residents

		administration proclamation 130/2007 (Ethiopia)		
Kenya	National	National Adaptation Plans (NAP)	Enhanced adaptation and resilience	Set-up of an enabling environment, enhanced coordination and improved organization capacities, knowledge improvement and enhanced the influence of policy; HSNP program
	National	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Adaptation action scale-up	Awareness; private sector involvement
	National	Water security Act (Kenya)	Water sector governance	Establishment of the WRUA's; Guidelines for the water sector
	Sub-national (Isiolo County)	Climate Change Fund Act (Isiolo)	Set up of a climate change fund with establishment of Ward Planning Committees and allocation of 2% for climate activities	Establishment of Ward Planning Committees and set up of the fund
Somalia	National	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)	Coordination	Enhanced coordination at federal and member state level
	National	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Coordination	Coordination and stakeholder engagement in development and implementation
	National	National Water Resource Strategy (Somalia) 2021-2025	water sector governance and enhanced coordination	Strengthening water sector governance frameworks Developing a cooperative government approach that progressively improves the FGS and FMS
	Sub-national (Somaliland)	Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy (FWSS) 2030	Food availability enhancement	Enhanced coordination for the sector

Some points to note with the policy efficacy study are that some policies like those for Somalia are very new, so it can be challenging to find enough information about their effectiveness. There is also inadequate information about policy achievements, with most of the reports and analyses

having an emphasis on gaps, such as Ethiopia's PIF, even though achievements are noted thus need to increase focus on what is working and how to enhance this.

Additionally, even with effective policies and inclusive approaches such as with the Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act, enforcement and funding issues still persist thus the WPCs are not appropriately resourced from the county due to competing funding priorities such as the COVID-19, drought response and flood response among others.

Recommendations from the policy efficacy study are as follows:

- Cross-country learning, such as from the PIF for comparable agricultural sector advancements in Kenya and Somalia should be pursued.
- There needs to be a stronger emphasis on local-level coordination to make the most of already-existing institutional frameworks, such as the Ward Planning Committees in Isiolo, for efficient climate adaptation, such as the dissemination of climate information services.
- Enforcement of national and subnational policies for example water rules and regulations is required to guarantee successful and effective policy implementation.

5. Breakout Sessions

Breakout sessions by country discussed the following questions:

Q1: What information is missing in our policy reports that we should capture in an update?

Q2: Do you consider the existing reports of relevance for the NDC/NAP process, if so, which parts? What support would be useful for you from the DOWN2EARTH project team?

At the end of the session, each country reported back on what they had discussed.

Ethiopia

Q1: What information is missing in our policy reports that we should capture in an update?

It was recommended that in the policy report there should be an introduction of two policies, one that was successful and one that was unsuccessful; this will provide more effective contrast and better understanding.

In the food security and water policy, livestock has not been incorporated though the water policy addresses human and livestock aspects briefly.

For the water policy, this is just one document which does not focus on any specific themes as they are all consolidated to one. Implementation plans have been added in the Integrated Water Resource Management. Despite stakeholders being involved in the policy development process, this information is not easily available and this needs to be clear.

Stakeholders are informed and involved in the process of updating the policies, the information is not easily available. Despite that, some information may be found in the Green Legacy Initiative Policy. For smart agricultural strategy and mobilization initiatives and implementation the information can be found in Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy, CRGE. NAP has the resource mobilization strategy that also includes the budget and the adaptation financing which may be imbalanced. The Ministry of Planning and Development website has plenty of policies and strategies that might not be available elsewhere. The Ethiopian Science Academy has made studies on different policies that are sector-specific issues.

Q2: Do you consider the existing reports of relevance for the NDC/NAP process, if so, which parts? What support would be useful for you from the DOWN2EARTH project team?

The recommendations made to make the policy report useful for NDC/NAP are analyzing the gaps and weak points on funding, having sector-specific focus and insights would be helpful,

noting the strengths and weaknesses of each policy as well as integrating different policies, having synergy between ministries and policies and inclusion of climate considerations within all activities and policies.

The considerations mentioned by the stakeholders for NDC/NAP to consider are the updated NDC should have 40 key functions and sectors, the responsibility for monitoring is to be assigned to each ministry respectively based on their sectors, they should be a central portal for each sector to report against their targets and key performance indicator (KPIs).

Additionally, the sector reports should be done annually with an assessment of status every two and four years. The updated NDC is expected to be uploaded at the end of 2024 or early 2025.

Kenya

***Q1:** What information is missing in our policy reports that we should capture in an update?*

The stakeholders pointed out that the policy should have specificity. The questions that arose to be used as a guide were: it is known that climate adaptation has no boundaries, can the policies guide the inter-county and regional policies?

How can enforcement and compliance be measured in the policy? They advised that at the beginning of the policy, it would be important to specify what a strategy, act and policy are. This will enhance clarity for all stakeholders.

***Q2:** Do you consider the existing reports of relevance for the NDC/NAP process, if so, which parts? What support would be useful for you from the DOWN2EARTH project team?*

County governments require support in terms of how to access funds and they also require capacity building training for instance to better understand the priorities of the NDC.

There needs to be a unified system for Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks to help policymakers implement the policies.

Communication of results and lessons learnt with others should be done such as the Isiolo county Climate Change Fund Act implementation lessons beyond Isiolo.

Somalia

***Q1:** What information is missing in our policy reports that we should capture in an update?*

A flagship project was developed in Somalia, and it has been a guide to the national and sub-national projects. The policy document indicates that every project should align with the strategies provided. The challenges they face is lack of coordination mechanisms. For instance the national water strategy has made some progress by having a secretariat to help with the implementation in the different working groups.

The national climate change strategy does not align with the community needs causing a problem in the implementation and impact to be made.

Having ministries overstepping by doing the work of other ministries brings about lack of institutional mandate across the country.

The available Monitoring and Evaluation policies are over ambitious and no clear financial mechanism plans hinder the actions taken according to the M&E recommendations.

***Q2:** Do you consider the existing reports of relevance for the NDC/NAP process, if so, which parts? What support would be useful for you from the DOWN2EARTH project team?*

Clear progress is seen in the implementation of NDC in Somalia as it is being cascaded to the district level. They provided helpful recommendations that could be taken up by Down2Earth or the other stakeholders, which were, where there are resources and time, information should be cascaded to the district level and community level, developing a M&E reporting system, having a simplified policy document that is not excessively detailed to encourage understanding, and at the national level, the coordination structure does need to be strengthened.

6. Policy Framework

It was noted that the Horn of Africa Drylands continue to grapple with challenges of water security, land degradation and climate variability. The policy framework is thus aimed at guiding policy development and is seen not as a prescriptive document but as a toolbox providing policymakers with the key guiding questions, short explanations, case studies, good practices and external resources helpful for policy development, updates and implementation. The methodology for developing the policy framework included drawing from the policy analysis reports, policy efficacy reports, household survey reports, Agent-Based Modelling, national /subnational case studies, international good practices and guidance. The framework is structured to cover 8 broad areas as shown in the figure below.



1. Defining the main aim - to be able to underscore the importance of an articulated set of overarching aims, objectives, and targets that can guide the policy implementation, and delineate clear parameters for operation.
2. Policy Environment Embedding- looking into the policies/ commitment that interacts with or link to and which social economic and environmental constraints the policy addresses.

3. Assessment of the Current Situation- the ongoing/completed programmes, the existing gaps and challenges, adaptation measures already put in place and the important strategies to ensure the resilience of rural communities.
4. Future Projections to consider for defining adaptation - what are the near-term and long-term planning and what are the implementation frameworks.
5. Funding - whether the policy has budget guidelines and how has the funding been prioritized for various policy elements. The key principles for budgetary guidelines include: building on existing national systems and practices, Ensuring flexibility and aligning budgets with relevant national and international financing cycles and clearly defining roles and responsibilities and coordination mechanisms.
6. Engagement, Communication and Dissemination- to understand how we are going to involve the public and how to inform regional authorities, local communities and other relevant stakeholders
7. Implementation - highlighting what specific roles can each state and non-state stakeholder play, who is responsible, ensuring that support is targeted at different communities in a tailored way and effectively penalizing non-compliance.
8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning - whether the policy explicitly incorporates monitoring and evaluation, by whom, when, and using which indicators and translates stakeholder feedback and lessons learnt into meaningful adjustments.

Discussions

- A question was raised on the framework on how the framework will reach the appropriate policymakers.
- A concern was raised on whether the policy is country-specific and it was answered that the framework is meant to be consolidated, the intention was to develop guidelines that any policymaker can use and provide the correct guidance to inform policy development.
- A question was raised on to what point you define the problem and gaps to determine the policy.
- A concern was raised that in Kenya, policies are easily formulated but not enacted and where implementation and enacting have been captured in the framework.
- Another question was asked on whether there are gaps that have been identified or what is the difference between this and the already existing frameworks.
- A concern was raised on the recommendation on funding and other limitations and it was answered that the framework is still under development therefore hoping to get more insights and ideas on more recommendations but some have already been considered.
- A question was asked on whether the problem identification is on the technical part.

- The last question was on whether there are systematic steps to be followed for policies and acts and whether the framework works on policies and strategies.

7. Agent Based Modelling and Household Surveys

Application of the policy framework on adaptation in agro pastoral communities

IVM gave an overview of the household surveys conducted and the application of the policy framework on adaptation in agro pastoral communities. The questions they asked agro pastoral communities when assessing the current situation were: What adaptation measures are people taking? Why do some people adapt and others do not? What kind of support would people like to receive? Water distribution in dryland areas – what is the Effect of commercial export farms? And the effect of promoting adaptation measures on drought impacts.

During the surveys conducted in 2022, 250 surveys were conducted in three villages in the Oodweyne district and 502 surveys in two wards in Isiolo. Both areas have an arid or semi-arid climate and most community members live as pastoralists or agro-pastoralists. In both sites, a representative sample to ensure an equal distribution of men and women from different age groups was selected.

The survey asked questions about livelihood activities, adaptation decisions, perceptions of drought risk, information sources and how to use them, water sources, income and expenses, attitudes, norms, and risk preferences, among other topics. One of the most important questions they asked the households was what people had already done.

Most community members had drought-resistant crops, livestock diversification, and conservation of the pastures e.g in Oodweyne. Small businesses, poultry farms, and saving organizations in Isiolo County fared well. The survey found that people fail to adapt mainly because of financial constraints and limited knowledge. Five primary drivers and barriers to adaptation were identified as 1) Perceived self-efficacy ; 2)Perceived adaptation efficacy; 3)Perceived adaptation cost; 4)Adaptation by family and friends; and, 5)Experience with adaptation.

Some factors also influence the adaptation measures people implement. These include the role of gender in climate adaptation, government support or aid, livelihood activities, risk aversion, and access to finance in terms of subsidies, loaning schemes, savings, and education.

Some recommendations from the survey can be summarized as follows:

- When promoting specific measures, it is important to consider people's risk attitudes, livelihood activities, gender, education level and access to financial resources.
- Suppose one wants to promote new technologies or adaptation measures that require a switch to other livelihood activities one should pay more attention to reducing (perceived) risks and familiarizing people with the adaptation measures, for example, by providing appropriate information and carefully targeted training.
- In terms of recommendations and what sort of assistance people are hoping to receive, the first form of assistance is training, particularly from those with firsthand experience with climate adaptation, social network observations of adaptation, strong will to adapt, and positive attitudes regarding adaptation. Second is in-kind assistance, particularly for those with restricted access to credit, savings accounts, and VSLAs, as well as for social network adaptation. Third source of support is water supply, particularly in locations where drought occurs regularly, where investing in rainwater harvesting is less possible, and where groundwater resources are under pressure.

Modelling adaptation of communities

IVM gave an overview of the ABM and how they are modeling studies for Kenya and Somalia. It was highlighted that they model six different adaptation measures: changing crops, applying irrigation, changing livestock type, migrating livestock, water harvesting, and soil moisture conservation.

An agent represents a (group of) households, and every agent has unique characteristics. Some are crop farmers, some are pastoralists, some might have education, others not. Some might lose more livestock or crops to a drought etc and all this determines whether they adapt or not. She highlighted that survey results and climate, water, and land data were used to inform the model to simulate what would happen to adaptation behavior and drought impact in different scenarios.

Discussions

- On questionnaire responses a participant explained that how you put the questions to respondents determined the answers positively or negatively. For example, when asked why people didn't adapt, they answered 'we don't know'. This comes from how the question was framed thus need to pay attention when designing and asking the questions.
- What is the link between government support or aid in reducing the movement of animals?
- How will the model be implemented at the ground level for adaptation?
- Issue that government aid or support is limited compared to nongovernmental support

- On groundwater level increases and lakes, how easy is the ABM model to use, and will training be needed to apply the model for research?
- How about if we give cash or incentives to promote adaptation?
- The types of adaptation you found in the survey mostly have a positive side. How do we do a long term adaptation method? Also, did you try to check how to know the negative side of adaptation measures?

8. Breakout Session: Countries

Breakout sessions by country discussed the following questions:

Q1: What is your first impression of the framework? Do we capture the right areas of work? Is it (too) comprehensive (enough)? What are you missing?

Q2: Is the format user-friendly and implementable in your sector/country?

At the end of the session, each country reported back on what they had discussed.

ETHIOPIA

Q1: What is your first impression of the framework? Do we capture the right areas of work? Is it (too) comprehensive (enough)? What are you missing?

- Give policy direction; what we do next/now
- Risk analysis
- Need for budgetary considerations in policy document
- Analysis of existing policy frameworks should be integrated into framework
- Ministry of Planning & Developing already has guidance on policy framework development; this should be used
- Change “current situation” to “existing situation”
- Policy environment embedding
- Make it clear why and how some considerations (like implementation and budgeting) are relevant, when policies in Ethiopia rarely provide them
- IGAD Transhumance Protocol should be integrated
- Ministry of Planning & Development provides specific guidance on how policies should be developed for all other ministries
 - Policy Study Institute can provide support to different ministries in informing policy revision
- Advisable to give general guidance
- Give guidance on how to use framework – emphasis on need for country to modify accordingly
 - Ensure that framework is informed by broader analysis of sector-specific and country-specific contexts

- o Maybe also include country-specific considerations/context/guidance within the general framework where it is relevant
- Advisable to review and summarize the policy development processes for each country
- Change title to be more aligned with project scope (maybe not “climate”, but “drylands adaptation”)
- Adaptation Policy Frameworks for CC – UNDP report
 - o Ensure to integrate
- If these are national policies, which don’t just cover drylands interventions, then the title and content should try and actively incorporate considerations for other regions (like highlands, etc)
 - o Specify at the start that the policy guiding questions could be applicable to national context broadly
 - o But content (Section II) should give more specific context and guidance that is relevant/tailored to drylands realities
- Policy Environment Embedding is not a clear title
 - o Policy Alignment might be better
 - o Unclear where gender, social considerations, vulnerable groups are addressed
 - o GESI
- Question 1 and others could be reframed
 - o Also explain target audience
- Explain Question 3a in more detail

Kenya

Q1: What is your first impression of the framework? Do we capture the right areas of work? Is it (too) comprehensive (enough)? What are you missing?

- Framework is okay – section stakeholder analysis separate? Otherwise no. 6 is too much.

- Role of science and research stronger
- Research community could be a stakeholder (link to nr 3 and 4)
- Where do policies sit within international obligations? (link to 2)
- Gap between stakeholder engagement and communication. Now we pass a policy and leave it there. There needs to be awareness and capacity building. This could be in dissemination. This needs to come out stronger.
- Policies can have a negative impact. Need to do analysis on social and environment level by (Kenyan) law. This can fall under future projections and monitoring.
- Monitoring and evaluation now follows mitigation, but should be adaptation.
- It is now user friendly and captures most elements.
- Consultants will need more details. Decision-makers don't need a framework - they want a product.
- There is value in having both parts (summary and details)
- What happens if unforeseen problems can arise? This can come up in action and strategic plans.
- Guidelines on policy framework making exists: [Guidelines for Public Policy Development and Review](#)

Q2: Is the format user-friendly and implementable in your sector/country?

- The framework can be implemented in all sectors
- It needs to be published -> climate analytics framework
- Government logo - support from government. KIPPRA. Ministry of environment.
- Website - click on logo and give more details

Additional questions:

- What informs policies: Desktop review (policy analysis). Workshops/ conferences. Policy briefs based on IPCC reports.
- Some policy briefs are on websites. AGNES resource page, ICPAC and peer-reviewed papers with reliable data.
- Data is a big challenge. Research from Kenya. E.g. projections on heat extremes for Kenya.

9. Breakout Session: Sectors

Sector sessions on water, food security and climate adaptation also discussed similar questions.

Q1: What is your first impression of the framework? Do we capture the right areas of work? Is it (too) comprehensive (enough)? What are you missing?

Q2: Is the format user-friendly and implementable in your sector/country?

Water

- Funding, implementation is at a high level. Water policy does not include one that will come later (Ethiopia). Policy and implementation is normally separate - this framework can help to bridge.
- At times of reviewing policies this framework can help.
- National resources strategies have a separated roadmap on implementation. In Somalia, policies are not implemented.
- Situation analysis (3) - needs to be robust on catchment level. Is it focusing on drylands?
- How are customary laws implemented in this framework?
- The framework should be aligned with national framework guidelines
- For every basin a basin plan was made (Ethiopia). Basin strategies (Somalia). Can this framework follow
- Political commitment or adoption at a higher level.
- Naming of nr 2 policy embedding is not clear for the water sector.
- Technical capacity of the sector itself - not only financial capacity.

Food Security

- Missing elements
 - Emergency anticipation and response; considerations in the context of food security
 - Important to integrate considerations of response to food within the policy
 - Accessibility to most vulnerable groups
- Kenya: National Humanitarian Response Policy (?)
 - Is it reactive or proactive?
- Community-level Ownership

- o Of land, other resources;
 - o Considerations surrounding GMOs, agroecology?
- Access to information and early warning systems considerations should be integrated
- Considerations of regional cross-sharing and considerations surrounding food security
 - o Harmonization of policies
 - o Consideration of trans-boundary issues like locusts
 - o Access to food (in instances of local drought, importation of crops/food from other countries?)
- Inclusion of indigenous knowledge in future projections and related to food security
 - o Borana community – use of “delta” approach for pasture management
- Multiple hazards affecting food security sector
 - o Recognizing and integrating other considerations like conflict, locusts, livestock disease/health

Adaptation

- Participation should be embedded (boldly)- active engagement of all stakeholders and groups
- Implementation should include governance and ...
- Policy alignment - align with national and global issues of adaptation
- Transboundary collaboration among the IGAD member state should be included

10. Way Forward

At the end of the meeting there was a session to deliberate on the way forward and next steps after the training.

1. Updating the policy framework which we shall share once we complete for your final comments and inputs.
2. Prepare high-level briefings on this for policymakers and where possible organize brief one-on-one meetings to present this.
3. Translate a summary of this into three regional languages: Kiswahili, Amharic and Somali.
4. Look into further ways to ensure sustainability of the Down2Earth Project outputs when the project comes to an end early next year. This includes mobilizing resources to support continuity.

Presentations from the workshop can be found [here](#) while the photos are located [here](#).

11. Closing Session

The closing session moderated by Dr Khalid Hassaballah had a number of speakers. **Ms. Joyce Yiapaso**, the patron of Nadupoi Women Group and Member of County Assembly, Kajiado County thanked the organizers for putting together the event. She noted that the women group she is associated with has implemented projects in climate adaptation ranging from bee keeping, fishing and a greenhouse to generate income for the group. She welcomed participants to a tree planting at the site during the field visit planned for Thursday and mentioned that she looked forward to future collaboration with the D2E project.

Mr Andrew Marasua from the Environment and Climate change department of Kajiado county on his part acknowledged participants for attending the policy workshop and hoped that the participants enjoyed the Ngong Hills scenery and environment. He also thanked ICPAC, CA and IVM, the workshop organizers.

He noted that the policy framework that had been presented was a useful tool for making and updating policies. He added that the workshop had also been useful in raising awareness noting that the county had experienced both a drought and floods in quick succession in addition to the Mathenge invasive species thus efforts by all to support adaptation were critical.

Mr. Abebe, the ICPAC PI of the D2E noted that the workshop was really productive. He called on participants to continue making inputs to the policy framework. He added that the forum had also facilitated knowledge exchange and learning from each other about policies and policy processes in the different countries. He also thanked all presenters and the entire team involved in putting the workshop together. He thanked the Kajiado county officials for their participation and also thanked all participants for their active contribution to the discussions. He concluded by saying that all project information will be uploaded to the project website and invited all to visit the site and interact with the information that was uploaded there.

12. Field Visit: Nadupoi Women Group project in Oololoitikoshi, Kajiado County

On Thursday 25th April, workshop participants visited the Nadupoi women project in Oololoitikoshi, Kajiado County.

The women group started in 2013 mainly by elderly women in the area. This was in a bid to address climate-induced extremes, especially prolonged droughts in the area which is arid and semi-arid.

The group is made up of about 20 women who utilize a piece of community land amounting to 8 acres. The land was given to them by the community elders and part of the area is fenced and has several projects on site. Their activities include: beekeeping, poultry farming, chicken farming, fish farming and greenhouse farming.

Different organizations have supported them in the implementation of their projects including the county government of Kajiado for fish farming and chicken rearing among others. They also use their site for training women and other community members on climate adaptation and other economic empowerment initiatives.

Some of the challenges the group is experiencing include a borehole that is currently not functional thus inhibiting their greenhouse farming project. They also need to fence the entire 8-acre farm but have limited resources. Finally, they require washroom facilities at the site so that they can operate better.

The participants were able to tour the site and have a look at the 100 beehives where they harvest about 20 kg of honey per beehive. This has been a challenge lately since there are no flowers except the acacia trees thus, they are working on this so they can harvest some honey. They mentioned that they put sugar in water to attract bees in the dry season.

At the end of the visit participants planted trees at the site. The trees planted were carefully selected by the group comprising mainly of indigenous trees found in the area and utilized for specific purposes.

In terms of climate information, the group mentioned that they mostly rely on indigenous forecasting and local knowledge to determine when the rains are near -this is shown when the flowers start flowering naturally; how the moon and stars behave; reading of the intestines by the traditional forecasters; how the trees behave etc. They noted that they did not have access to the weather forecasts for their area via radio or other sources. Thus, as part of the policy meeting, which was attended by the Kajiado County Director of Meteorological Services, Mr Lubanga, the D2E project initiated the connection between the Nadupoi women group and the Director to enhance the uptake of weather and climate information by local communities.

13. Annexes

I. Agenda

Down2Earth Policy Meeting Program 23-25 April 2023 Nairobi, Kenya

Tuesday 23rd April 2024 Rapporteurs: Alexia Kioko, Melissa Ouya and Kaltun Osman			
Time	Session	Presenter	Moderator
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	All	Achamyelesh and Barbara
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome and Introduction (Interactive Activity)	Winnie Khaemba Alexia Kioko	Winnie Khaemba Alexia Kioko
09:30 – 09:45	Welcome Remarks and opening	IVM (Ileen Streefkerk) CA (Inga Menke) Min of Environment, Kenya (KMD) (Dr David Gikungu) Kajiado County (John Kanini) ICPAC (Dr Guleid Artan)	Abebe Tadege
09:45 – 10:00	D2E Overview D2E Short Film	Abebe Tadege (ICPAC)	George Otieno

10:00 – 10:45	Policy analysis and efficacy reports presentation	Winnie Khaemba Raghu Vyas	Khalid Hassaballah
10:45 -11:15	Tea Break and Group Photo	All	
11:15 – 12:15	Discussion in country groups	Inga Menke	George Otieno
12:15 – 12:45	Report back from break out groups	All	Inga Menke
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	All	
13:45 - 14:00	Interactive Activity	All	George Otieno
14:00 – 14:30	Introduction to the suggested adaptation policy framework	Raghu Vyas Winnie Khaemba	Philip Omondi
14:30-15:30	IVM presentation of ABM results and application in the context of the adaptation policy framework + discussion	Teun Schrieks Ileen Streefkerk	Philip Omondi
15:30 – 16:00	Wrap-up and outlook for day 2	Khalid Hassaballah	

Wednesday 24th April 2024

Rapporteurs: Alexia Kioko, Melissa Ouya and Kaltun Osman

Time	Session	Presenter	Moderators
09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 1 and Interactive Activity	Alexia Kioko, Melissa Ouya, Kaltun Osman	Alexia Kioko and Melissa Ouya
09:15 – 10:15	IVM presentation of ABM results and application in the context of the adaptation policy framework + discussion	Teun Schrieks Ileen Streefkerk	Inga Menke
10:15 – 10:45	Tea Break	All	
10:45- 12:30	Introduction Split into country groups - discussions on previously shared templates on adaptation policies	Winnie Khaemba Inga Menke Country Teams	Ileen Streefkerk
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	All	
13:30 – 13:40	Interactive Activity	All	George Otieno
13:40 – 15:00	Report back and plenary discussion	All	Ileen Streefkerk Teun Schrieks

Wednesday 24th April 2024

Rapporteurs: Alexia Kioko, Melissa Ouya and Kaltun Osman

Time	Session	Presenter	Moderators
09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 1 and Interactive Activity	Alexia Kioko, Melissa Ouya, Kaltun Osman	Alexia Kioko and Melissa Ouya
09:15 – 10:15	IVM presentation of ABM results and application in the context of the adaptation policy framework + discussion	Teun Schrieks Ileen Streefkerk	Inga Menke
10:15 – 10:45	Tea Break	All	
15:00 - 15:30	Gathering of key recommendations for improvements Menti evaluation	All	Abebe Tadege
15:30 – 16:00	Wrap-up and look-out	Winnie Khaemba	Khalid Hassaballah
16:00 – 16:30	Closing Session	Abebe Tadege	

II. Participants List

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[Photos from the workshop](#)

