



RLACC CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS & MESSAGES

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**KEY MESSAGES,
PRODUCTS &
TRANSLATION**

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

PRODUCT	English	Turkana	Tugen
Reflectors & half jackets	Climate change is real. Take action.	Erai akibelokin angikaru dir, Atosubakinos	Iman Weletap itontap emet ip kokwout
T-shirt	Plant and preserve pasture to save livestock during drought	Etata ka akitwar nginya kotere eyere, atoiutu ngibaren anakamu	Ongemin ak kerip suswek, asi korip kiakik en kemei

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

Caps & safari hats	Every drop of water counts	Eyoko ng'akipi daang ejok	Ongerip beek po komonut.
Lesos	Plant Drought tolerant crops for food and nutrition security	Etata ngikinyam lu eweikinete akamu talalaror akimuj	Ongemin minutik che turisiei en kemeut asi kenyorun amitwokik.
Notebooks	Solar powered water supply for crop and livestock production	Atolemutu ngakipi nangasolai atoanyuneta ageor ka akimuj na ebunit alobaren	Ongepoisien solait en perunetap beek chepo minutik ak kiakik.
	Conserve soils for future generations	Atotwara ngalup yok kotere ngalesia yok	Onkerip nyukunyande raini asi korip endo kap karon

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

Products	English /Swahili	Turkana	Turgen
Posters	Utilize ground water for sustainable agriculture/ Ni jukumu lako kulinda rasilimali ya umma	Etata akimuj anagakipi anangakare	Ongepoisien beek chepo ngony eng kopotisie nepo kotugul
Stickers	All messages apply(assorted sizes)		

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

PRODUCT	English	Turkana	Tugen
Poster	Adopt climate smart agriculture interventions for sustainable livelihoods	`ewapa ng'ipiteno lu akitare lupe ny'inyesunete akwap kotere eyere yok	Nam Kapotisiet nemongemei itondop emet sigomuch kotestai sapet
Poster	Climate change preparedness is key in building resilience	Erai asubakina kire kotere akitogogong'o anakibelokin ang'ikaru	Po komonut iyai tuguk chenyolu simuch igirinde uinwek cheipu waletab itodop emet

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

Products	English / Swahili	Turkana	Tugen
Poster, sticker	Ni jukumu lako kulinda rasilimali ya umma	Eyoko ebari daang lo kiinakin ng'on ta najokotau	Poisie nyu ak inye kerip mokornotetap kap Emet.
Poster	Conserve and protect our water catchments	Atotwara ka akiyok wadang ni eya ng'akipi	Ongerip kodap metisekap pek
Stickers/posters	Go organic. Live green. Sustain the globe.		

KEY MESSAGES & TRANSLATIONS

Products	English / Swahili	Turkana	Tugen
Poster, stickers	Embrace Indigenous Technical Knowledge to curb climate change impacts	Ewapa aosou yok na turkanait sodi atosubakinotori kotere akibelokin angikaru	Ongekimit ng'gomnotetap kipkaa asi keterkei ak koimutik chepo waletap itondotap emet.
Poster, stickers	Plant and conserve indigenous trees for healthy livestock	Atotwara ka akiyok ngikito yok lu Turkana kotere eyere ang'ibare	Kemin ak kerip ketik kap kaa asi kirip kiakik.



**RADIO
MESSAGING & FORMAT**

MAGAZINE FORMAT – PRE-RECORDED

Definition of Radio magazine: A radio magazine is **broadcast at a particular time on a particular day of a week or a month**. That means it has periodicity. Similarly it has plenty of variety in contents. Some or many formats of radio are included in a radio magazine. These may be talks, discussions, interviews, reviews, music etc. Its characteristics are **variety and consistency**. The following are the suggested topics with the segments explained in subsequent slides:

SUGGESTED TOPICS

1.INTRODUCTION TO CLIAMTE CHANGE

--Definition of climate change / – EDONGAA SONGS / -Promo / -PSA / - VOX POPS 4 farmers /Talk Show

2.DROUGHT

-Manifestation -Mitigation -Adaptation – EDONGAA SONGS -Promo -PSA - VOX POPS / Talk Show

3.FLOODS

-Manifestation/ -Mitigation /Adaptation / – EDONGAA SONGS / -Promo / -PSA / - VOX POPS / Talk Show

4 HIGH TEMPERATURES

-Manifestation / -Mitigation / -Adaptation / – EDONGAA SONGS / -Promo / -PSA / - VOX POPS / Talk Show

5.WIND UP

-summarizing on climate change / -Testimonials/ – EDONGAA SONGS / -Promo / -PSA / - VOX POPS / Talk Show

RADIO ACTIVATION

Definition: It is done before the kick of the campaign ,making the program known to the audience.

Sample Script(Audio Available)

Ili kazi yako iwe raisi unaitaji kujikimu katika hali ya hewa ya heneo lako .Hali ya hewa usiyoiweza kuidhibiti kama joto kali Zaidi uwenda ikakuhadhiri katika maisha yako ya kila siku hasa pasipo kufuata uelekezo kutoka kwa watabiri wa hali ya hewa.

Je unajua kuwa hali ya hewa inaweza kusambaratisha au kunawirisa Maisha yako?

Je unajua kuwa hali ya hewa eneo lako inachochea kuongezeka au kupungua kwa kipato chako?

Je wajua kua hali ya hewa inaweza kuchangia kunawiri au kufariki kwa mifugo na mimea wako ?

Je wajua kuwa ukipata utabiri halisi wa hali ya hewa utabadili kabisa Maisha yako?

ALPHA RADI/MAATA RADIO TUTAKUWA MSTARI WA MBELE KUKUPA HABARI YEYOTE YANAYOHUSU HALI YA HEWA NA JINSI UTAKAVYO WEZA KUISHI NA KUENDELEZA SHUGHULI ZA KAWAIDA WAKATI HUU WA KIANGAZI NA JOTO KALI.

UNGANI NASI KILA IJUMA ILI KUJUA MENGI KUHUSU JINSI UNAWEZA KUFANYA UKULIMA WAKO NA UFUGAJI BILA KUPATA HASARA KUTOKANA NA MABADILIKO YA TABIA NCHI

UJUMBE HUU UMELETWA KWAKO NA RLACC NA ALPHA RADIO.MAATA FM IKISHIRIKIANA NA SERIKALI YA KAUNTI YA BARINGO/ TURKANA.

RADIO SPOT

Definition: *This is a continuous segment of not less than 1 min of audio broadcasting airtime on covered Radio media that may be field with audio.*

RADIO SPOT MESSAGE

During this drought period and all other times, farmers and pastoralists are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Lets adapt to climate smart agriculture by planting drought tolerant crops for a better life. Ensure we all follow climate change programs brought to us by MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to climate change Project (RLACC).

PRESENTER MENTIONS

Definition: This is where the presenter talks about [mentions] your business during their show. The option is not time bound but it is at the discretion of the presenter.

Messages:

- ❖ Give out messages on the importance of keeping a manageable number of animals in a given area in order to avoid depleting grass thereby causing soil erosion.
- ❖ Teach farmers on importance of animal offtake program so as to avoid the loss of animals during the drought.
- ❖ Mention the time that the rains are expected so that the farmers can prepare the farms for the next planting season.

RADIO DOCUMENTARY

- **Definition:** *A radio documentary is a spoken word radio format devoted to non-fiction narrative.* This program will be done after the campaign.

DOCUMENTARY LAYOUT: SEQUENCE.

1. Writing the guiding script
2. Field visit to collect Voices from beneficiaries of RLACC Programs
 - Interview Farmers irrigation schemes
 - Interview Farmers using borehole
 - Interview Farmers/Pastoralist using sale yard
 - Interview expert /RLACC/Donor/ program Coordinator
3. Editing the documentary
4. Airing the documentary

EDONGAA SONGS(TURKANA)

Edongaa songs are Turkana traditional songs that are used to convey messages that educate, inform, entertain and criticize people in Turkana society. In the case of climate change, these songs are important because people are able to grasp the message quickly, and remember it well due to their passion for Edongaa songs.

RADIO SHORT DRAMA...a

- **Definition:** A radio drama is a performance of fictional work distributed on the radio.

SAMPLE SCRIPT: ACTION DRAMA

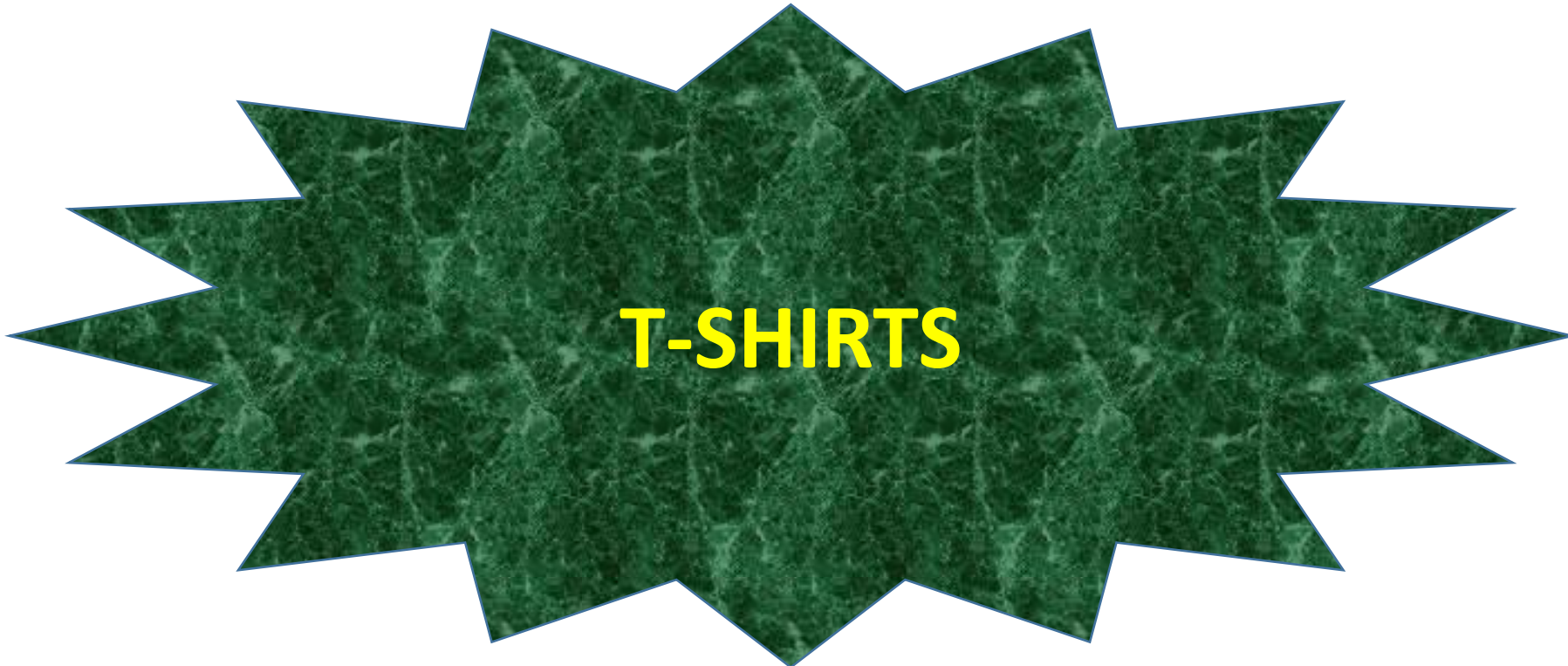
- **MAMA SARA:** (*Women talking*) Eeh! Tangu hii laga ikauke, sisi watu wa mamboleo hutembea kilomita 20 kutafuta maji.
- **SARA:** Aki mom, hata nmekuwa nikimiss miss shule kwa sababu ya kutafuta maji na maumivu ya kubeba mitungi (*crying*).
- **MAMA SARA:** Mnanagu sarah, sasa tufanyeje? Tumejaribu kulilia viongozi wetu lakini hawajali. Mwanangu itabidi ukose kuenda shuleni angalau mara tatu kwa wiki ili tusaiane kutafuta maji.
- **MAMA LOKHAI:** Mama Sara, Sara!! Harakisheni tusichelewe, kuna Simba na Chui hatari katika msitu huu. Juzi tu, Halima aliumia mikononi mwa wabakaji njiani. Tuhakisheni..
- **MAMA SARAH:** (*sauti ya mitungi*). Na ni kweli, tuharakisheni..

(*Wanafika Kisimani*)

- **MAMA SARA:** Baba Sarah, ndio tunafika tangu asubu....
- **BABA SARAH:** Ala!!mnafika saii? Mlicheza barabarani!...sisi tulileta mbuzi kitambo malishoni, hebu muharakisheni msichelewe kuchotea mbuzi maji ili mrudi nyumbani mapema.

RADIO SHORT DRAMA...b

- **MAMA SARAH:** Sawa Baba Sarah, tusamehe kwa kuchelewa. Tutaharakisha kadri tuwezavyo.
- **BABA SARAH:** ni sawa, harakisheni...fanyeni haraka.
- **BABA ELIZABETH:** Baba Sarah, kwani hauna huruma? Hao wametoka mbali sana na watarudi nyumbani kufanya kazi. Twafaa kujitolea kuwasaidia.
- **BABA SARAH:** Alaaa!! Baba Elizabeth? Ni madharau ama nini?
- **BABA ELIZABETH:** Hapana Baba Sarah, tafadhali usikasirike. Kumbuka kwamba hao wanawake ni binadamu kama sisi.
- **BABA SARAH:** Yaani unaniambia nimsaidie akina mama. Haya ni majukumu yao.
- **BABA ELIZABETH:** Ndugu zangu...wanaume, wanaume.... Sasa hii shida ya maji nah ii kiangazi itaisha lini? Tunahangaika, tumeumia sana. Watoto hawaendi shuleni, haya ni Maisha gani? (*anawasaidia wamama kuchota maji- sauti ya maji na mifugo*)
- **MAMA SARAH NA MAMA LOKHAI:** Shukran sana baba Elizabeth.
- **BABA ELIZABETH:** Karibuni sana, na pia naomba tuharakishe, ili nipate nafasi ya kuwasindikisha nyumbani kwa kuwa giza imeshaingia!
- **SARAH:** Wueeeh! Nmechoka lakini nashuru Mungu tumemaliza.
- **MAMA LOKHAI:** (*akicheka*), tungepata watu 10 kama wewe, eneo la mamboleo ingeendelea sana.
- **MAMA SARAH:** Ni sisi wanawake ndio tunaumia Zaidi, viongozi wetu wanafaa kuwajika kwa upesi.
-



T-SHIRTS

T-SHIRTS

English Translation: Plant and preserve pasture to save livestock during drought.

TURKANA

FRONT



BACK



T-SHIRTS

English Translation: Plant and preserve pasture to save livestock during drought.

TUGEN

FRONT



BACK





CAPS & SAFARI HATS

CAPS...a

ENGLISH

FRONT



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



CAPS..b

TURKANA

FRONT



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



CAPS...c

TUGEN

FRONT



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



SAFARI HATS

TUGEN



ENGLISH



TURKANA



ENGLISH



RLACC
 Plant Drought tolerant crops
 for food and nutrition security

RLACC Project Kenya
 @rlaccprojectke

TUGEN


RLACC
 Ongemin minutik che turisie en
 kemeut asi kenyorun amitwokik.

RLACC Project Kenya
 @rlaccprojectke

TURKANA

RLACC
 Etata ngikinyam lu eweiknete
 akamu talalaror akimuj

RLACC Project Kenya
 @rlaccprojectke



**REFLECTORS
&
HALF JACKETS - KHAKI**

REFLECTORS

ENGLISH



TUGEN



TURKANA



HALF JACKETS - KHAKI

ENGLISH



TUGEN



TURKANA





**POSTERS
&
BROCHURES**

POSTERS

ENGLISH

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

gef

**UTILIZE GROUND WATER FOR
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

NI JUKUMU LAKO KULINDA RASILIMALI YA UMMA

RLACC Project Kenya @rlaccprojectke

RURAL LIVELIHOODS' ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT
P.O. Box 30028 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya | Email: rlaccproject@gmail.com | Website: drslkenya.kilimo.go.ke

TURKANA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

gef

**ETATA AKIMUJ ANAGAKIPI
ANANGAKARE**

NI JUKUMU LAKO KULINDA RASILIMALI YA UMMA

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TUGEN

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gef

**ONGEPOISIEN BEEK CHEPO
NGONY ENG KOPOTISIE NEPO KOTUGUL**

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Emerging issues in climate change

- Human Migration and forced displacement.
- Climate change justice and injustices.
- Loss of cultural identity.



CLIMATE CHANGE MESSAGES

English	Turkana	Tugen
Climate change is real. Take action.	Erai akibelokin angikaru dir, Atosubakinos	Iman Weletap itontap emet ip kokwout
Plant and preserve pasture to save livestock during drought	Etata ka akitwar nginya, atoiutu ngibaren nakamu	Ongemin ak krip suswek, asi korip kiakik en kemei
Every drop of water counts	Eyoko ng'akipi daang ejok	Ongerip beek po komonut.
Plant Drought tolerant crops for food and nutrition security	Etata ngikinyam lu eweikinete akamu talalaror akimuj	Ongemin minutik che turisie en kemeut asi kenyorun amitwokik.
Solar powered water supply for crop and livestock production	Atolemutu ngakipi nangasolai atoanyuneta ageor ka akimuj na ebunit alobaren	Ongepoisien solait en perunetap beek chepo minutik ak kiakik.
Conserve soils for future generations	Atotwara ngalup yok kotere ngalesia yok	Onkerip nyukunyande raini asi korip ependo kap karon
Utilize ground water for sustainable agriculture/	Etata akimuj anagakipi anangakare	Ongepoisien beek chepo ngony eng kopotisie nepo kotugul

NI JUKUMU LAKO KULINDA RASILIMALI YA UMMA

CONTACTS

**RURAL LIVELIHOODS' ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT
TURKANA COUNTY**
P.O. Box 27- 30500, Lodwar, Kenya
Email: @gmail.com

RLACC Project Kenya **@rlaccprojectke**



THE RURAL LIVELIHOODS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT (RLACC)

The Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC) - Kenya is a complement to the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), designed to climate proof the structures constructed by the DRSLP.

Project Area

The RLACC project covers two semi-arid counties where the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in the Horn of Africa (DRSLP) – Kenya project is being implemented: Baringo and Turkana.

Project Implementation

The project consists of three components:-

1. Improved resilience to climate change of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in targeted areas.
2. Investment in sustainable measures aimed at improving the resilience of pastoral communities to climate change and variability.
3. Program activities coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS REAL TAKE ACTION!

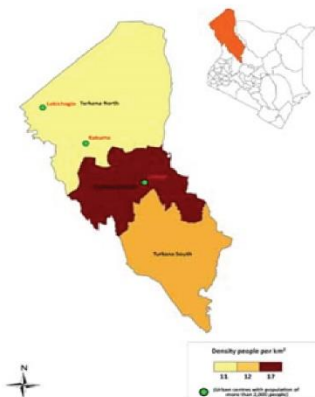


BROCHURE - TURKANA

What is climate change?

- Climate change refers to **long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.**
- Undoubtedly, Climate Change is one of the greatest complex development challenges of our time.
- Its impacts are already visible (unreliable rainfall, high temperatures, rising water lakes).

Climate change manifestations in Turkana



Climate hazards that have been observed in the county include drought, floods, and sudden intense rainfall. These hazards pose a growing threat to the agricultural sector. Drought and heat stress are major threats to Turkana County that often result in loss of pasture, poor livestock conditions, drying water sources, and conflict among pastoralists over resources. Heavy rains in the Mt. Elgon and West Pokot regions of the county and intense rainfall over short periods of time create flooding in Turkana County. Climate change could result in:

- Frequent drought .
- Flash floods.
- Rise in dairy temperatures.
- Famine.
- Water scarcity.
- Land degradation.
- Emergence of pest and diseases invasions such as locust, fall army worms.
- Increased health challenges like under-nutrition due to decreased nutritional value of food crops.

Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change and variability have become one of the greatest threat to food security and livelihoods, it has become a serious threat to agricultural productivity in the regions that are already food insecure. This is evident in the areas where agriculture has been practiced over years.

1. Decline in agricultural productivity The areas suitable for agriculture, the length of growing seasons, and yield potential of food staples are all projected to decline. Some African countries could see agricultural yields decrease by 50% by 2050 and crop net revenues could fall by as much as 90% by 2100.

2. Increased water stress: Changing climate patterns will have important implications for water availability in Baringo. By 2020, an additional 250,000 people in Baringo are projected to be exposed to increased water stress due to climate change.

4. Risks to human health: Climate change will affect human health through variables such as changes in temperature, exposure to natural disasters, access to food and air quality.

5. Threats to ecosystems and biodiversity: Changes induced by climate change are likely to result in species range shifts and changes in tree productivity, adding further stress to forest ecosystems.



Off-Farm Adaptation strategies to climate change

- Early warning system/integrating both scientific and indigenous knowledge.
- Climate based advisories.
- Extension services.
- Livestock and crop insurance.



Mitigation strategies to climate change

- Agro-forestry, Afforestation and re-afforestation.
- Use of green energy.
- Conservation agriculture.
- Rangeland (pasture) reseeding.

Challenges to climate change adaptation

- Poor coordination between different institutions.
- Social cultural practices and believes/gender status.
- Over dependence on donations and relief aid.
- Inadequate resources.
- Lack of proper early warning systems /information barrier.
- Investment barrier , limiting investment in adaptation for major assets as roads ,dams ,ports and big irrigation farms.
- Transaction cost and externalities, for local government many adaptation decisions need to be made at regional scale in order to be effective.
- Inaccessibility of some regions.

Current Copping Mechanisms

- Migration in search of pasture and water
- Reliance on food aid
- Reduced meals per day
- Livestock mix (more goats and camel)
- Consumption of wild fruits
- Charcoal burning
- Making of local brews

Mitigation and adaptation interventions through RLACC

- Promoting water saving crop production technologies including; use of tunnels and shade nets to producer groups, establishment of vegetable gardens with solarized water supply from shallow wells
- Promoting and provision of early maturing/drought resistant crops; sorghum, dryland maize seed varieties, cowpeas and greengrams
- Support of venerable households by giving production assets in form of goat breeding sets and local poultry
- Rangeland reseeding and fodder conservation
- Promotion of agroforestry technologies and supply of fruit trees
- Management and control of spread of Prosopis tree
- Training of staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches



CLIMATE CHANGE MESSAGES

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DROUGHT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



BROCHURE – TURKANA DROUGHT

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- Its impacts are already visible (unreliable rainfall, high temperatures, rising water lakes)

Turkana County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Over the years, the county has experienced unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County.

- Most livelihoods and economic activities in the County are dependent on climate sensitive sectors namely agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, forest, and wildlife.
- Dependence on these sectors means that recurring droughts, erratic rainfall patterns and floods as a result of climate change will continue to negatively impact livelihoods and community asset.
- The effects of climate change in Turkana County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures.



Drought manifestations in Turkana

Drought and heat stress are major threats to Turkana County that often result in loss of pasture, poor livestock conditions. Turkana County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Over the years, the county has experienced unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County. Up until the 1990s, Turkana County had a favorable climate for agriculture. The rains were regular and adequate and, during the long rainy season, the county would record between 750 mm and 1000 mm of rainfall. Currently, the county receives an annual average of 250-540 mm of rainfall and this is projected to reduce by 2040 during the long rainy season.

Temperatures manifestations in Turkana

- Heat waves
- Reduces working hours due to heat stress
- High evaporation rates – reduced surface water storage; crop stress
- Skin ailments (heat rash)
- Increased cost of air conditioning
- Increased Spoilage of stored farm produce

Impacts of Drought

Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle that can occur anywhere in the world. It is a slow-onset disaster characterized by the lack of precipitation, resulting in a water shortage. Drought can have a serious impact on health, agriculture, economies, energy and the environment. In recent times has had a lot of devastating effects to the communities such as:

- Pasture and water scarcity (Migration to Uganda, dry water pan)
- Livestock deaths and Crop failure (Loss of livelihoods)
- Famine / Malnutrition/ loss of human life
- Resource use conflict (rangeland and water)
- Family separation
- Increased school drop out
- Emergence of pests and diseases e.g. Locusts



Threat of drought and heat stresses

During dry season browse for livestock dries and get depleted because of overgrazing, water sources also dry forcing people to trek for long distance in search for water, sometimes people opt to dig deep traditional well where 10 to fifteen people get inside and pass drawn to those waiting outside the well, this practice has poised risk of people being buried alive when the wells collapse. This has been evident in the areas of Turkana south and Turkana, women are more susceptible to this risks since they are the people involved in ensuring that families are water secure. In irrigation farms people compete for the reduced water flow in the river.

- Loss of pasture
- Crop failure
- Famine
- Starvation of livestock
- Dry water source
- Resource use conflict
- Immigration /cross border conflict
- Low yield of fish
- Deafforestation through charcoal burning

Adaptation interventions through RLACC

- Construction of erosional protection gabions for water structures
- Construction of dykes,
- Construction of cutoff drains
- Promotion of agroforestry technologies and supply of fruit trees for river banks protection
- Training of staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches



CLIMATE CHANGE MESSAGES

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NI JUKUMU LAKO KULINDA RASILIMALI YA UMMA

CONTACTS

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TURKANA COUNTY
P.O. Box 27- 30500, Lodwar, Kenya
Email: @gmail.com**



RLACC Project Kenya



@rlaccprojectke



THE RURAL LIVELIHOODS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT (RLACC)

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DROUGHT AND CLIMATE CHANGE



**BROCHURE - TURKANA
FLOODS**

What is climate change?

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Turkana County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Over the years, the county has experienced unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County.

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- The effects of climate change in Turkana County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures.



Threat of flood hazard in Turkana County

According to its County Disaster Risk Management Policy, Turkana County has frequently suffered from failures of the annual rains. However, in recent years 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2018, witnessed a higher than expected rainfall which resulted to flash floods with many parts of the county experiencing loss of livestock and pasture. The surface runoff is extremely high which often led to flooding in the county. Areas for action to promote resilience to flooding include the following: climate change adaptation, education, agriculture, health systems, economic growth, housing, and poverty alleviation

Impacts of Floods

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. In the sense of "flowing water", the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide. Floods are of significant concern in agriculture, civil engineering and public health. They could result in immeasurable property damage or forcing evacuation of people and vital resources. Floods are caused due to heavy rainfall and the inadequate capacity of rivers to carry the high flood discharge. Floods may develop slowly as rivers swell during an extended period of rain causes the;

- Wash away livestock and crops
- Destruction of irrigation infrastructure
- Destruction of access roads
- Soil erosion
- Loss of human lives
- Increased livestock diseases e.g PPR
- Increased water born diseases
- Displacement of people



Current Copping Mechanisms

- Migrate to higher grounds
- Construct flood control structures
- Gazette flood basins
- Establish early warning systems in the county to support regular assessments of floods
- Develop and implement Integrated River Basin Flood Management Plans
- Create awareness in the communities on flood risk reduction measures.
- Enforce river bank management regulations
- vi. Evacuations/ resettlement programmes
- Ensure proper physical planning of rural and urban settlements.
- Health hygiene promotions on sanitation and hygiene

Mitigation and adaptation interventions through RLACC

- Promoting water efficient and crop production technologies including; distribution of tunnels and shade nets to producer groups, establishment of vegetable gardens with solarized water supply from boreholes/springs.
- Promoting and provision of early maturing/drought resistant crops; sorghum, dryland maize seed varieties, cowpeas and green grams
- Support vulnerable households creation of production assets in form of goat breeding sets/stocks and improved poultry
- Rangeland reseeding and fodder conservation
- Promotion of agroforestry technologies and supply of fruit trees
- Management and control of spread of Prosopis tree
- Training of staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches



Increasing crop water use efficiency through tunnels and shade nets

CLIMATE CHANGE MESSAGES

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EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (DROUGHT)



What is climate change?

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Baringo County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Over the years, the county has experienced unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities living in the County.

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- Dependence on these sectors means that recurring droughts, erratic rainfall patterns and floods as a result of climate change will continue to negatively impact livelihoods and community asset.
- The effects of climate change in Baringo County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures.

Drought manifestations in Baringo

Baringo County is extremely susceptible to impacts of changing climate. Drought is a major threat often resulting to the loss of pasture, livestock, drying water sources cumulating to resource conflict. Over the years, the county has experienced unprecedented challenges of climate change impacts and the corresponding socio-economic losses to communities. The rainfall varies from 1000mm to 1500mm in the highlands and 400 to 600mm per annum in the lowlands. The rainfall is erratic and poorly distributed of rainfall leading to food and nutritional insecurity.



Temperatures manifestations in Baringo

Temperature in Baringo county range from a minim of 10° C to a maximum of 35° C in different parts of the county. The ASAL of Baringo experience much high temperature during drought period than the normal mean temperature, resulting into high evapotranspiration rates causing crop stress, drying up of water sources and pastures.

Impacts of Drought

Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle that can occur anywhere in the world. It is a slow-onset disaster characterized by the lack of precipitation, resulting in a water shortage. Drought can have a serious impact on health, agriculture, economies, energy and the environment. In recent times drought has had a lot of devastating effects to the communities such as:

- Pasture and water scarcity
- Livestock deaths and Crop failure (Loss of livelihoods)
- Famine / Malnutrition/ loss of human life
- Resource use conflict (rangeland and water)
- Family separation
- Increased school drop out
- Emergence of pests and diseases e.g. Locusts

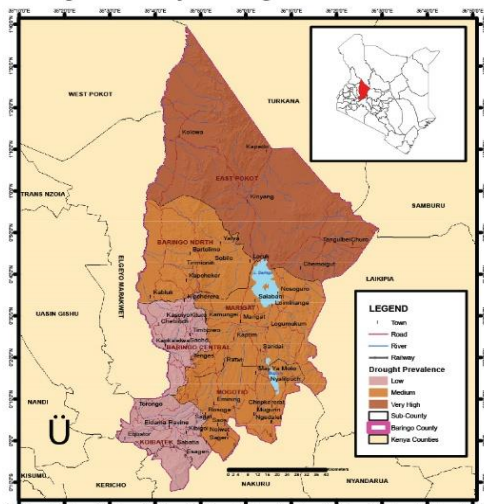
Impacts of drought

- Loss of pasture
- Crop failure
- Famine
- Starvation of livestock
- Dry water source
- Resource use conflict
- Immigration /cross border conflict
- Low yield of fish
- De afforestation through charcoal burning

Coping Mechanisms to drought

- Migration in search of pasture and water
- Reliance on food aid
- Reduced number of meals per day
- Livestock mix with preference to browsers (more goats and camel)
- Consumption of wild fruits
- Charcoal burning
- Diversification of livelihoods to reduce over reliance on common resources.

Baringo County Drought Prevalence Map



Source: ICLCD (Drought assessment by County Sector Teams) Spatial Reference: Geographic: WGS84

Adaptation & Mitigation interventions through RLACC

- Construction of erosion control gabions to climate proof DRSLP infrastructure
- Construction of cutoff drains
- Promotion of agroforestry technologies and supply of fruit trees for river banks protection
- Training of staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches
- Riparian and catchment area protection

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- The effects of climate change in Baringo County include unpredictable rainfall, extreme rainfall, frequent and prolonged dry spells, and increased daytime temperatures and floods.

Floods

Floods are extreme hydro-meteorological events that arise from unusually heavy rainfall (FAO, 2011). Floods occur mostly in the lowlands of Baringo County. The effects of the floods are enormous and characterized by the loss of lives and livelihoods, destruction of infrastructure and properties. Furthermore, flooding is also a potential threat to outbreak of waterborne diseases.

In Baringo, despite the fact that flooding is rated as 2nd priority hazard, floods over recent years have become more routine (County DRR platform) regularly causing disasters, which lead to emergency operations, particularly along both permanent and seasonal rivers in the County and in areas surrounding major lakes mainly lake Baringo and to some extents lake Bogoria.

Types of floods in Baringo

Baringo County experiences wide ranging kinds of floods, they include river floods, flash floods mainly in the lagas and floods as a result of rise in lake water levels locally referred to as 'lake swells'. In most cases, flood trends in the county have been shaped by rainfall patterns with years in which seasonal rainfall received exceed normal thresholds like 2013 being the most pronounced flood years.

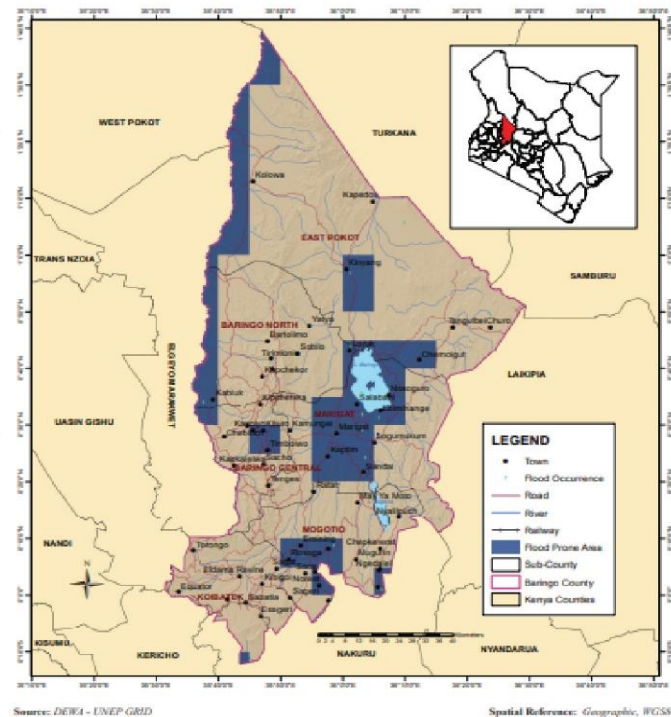
Impacts of floods in the County

- Displacement:
- Loss property
- Loss of live
- Destruction of infrastructure
- Crop loss and Disruption of human activities:
- Disease outbreaks
- Emergence of invasive species (Fauna and Flora)
- Human wildlife Conflict
- Loss of arable lands



Destruction of property by floods

Flood prone areas in the county



Copping Mechanisms

- Migrate to higher grounds
- Construct flood control structures
- Gazette flood basins
- Establish early warning systems in the county to support regular assessments of floods
- Create awareness in the communities on flood risk reduction measures.
- Enforce river bank management regulations
- Evacuations/ resettlement programmes
- Ensure proper physical planning of rural and urban settlements.
- Health hygiene promotions on sanitation and hygiene
- Hazard mapping

Off-Farm Adaptation strategies to climate change

- Early warning system/integrating both scientific and indigenous knowledge
- Climate based advisories
- Extension services
- Livestock and crop insurance

Mitigation strategies to climate change

- Agro-forestry, Afforestation and re-afforestation
- Use of green energy
- Conservation agriculture
- Rangeland (pasture) reseeded

Challenges to climate change adaptation

- Poor coordination between different institutions
- Social cultural practices and beliefs/gender status
- Over dependence on donations and relief aid
- Inadequate resources
- Lack of proper early warning systems /information barrier
- Investment barrier , limiting investment in adaptation for major assets as roads ,dams ,ports and big irrigation farms
- Transaction cost and externalities, for local government many adaptation decisions need to be made at regional scale in order to be effective
- Inaccessibility of some regions

Emerging issues in climate change

- Human Migration and forced displacement.
- Climate change justice and injustices.
- Loss of cultural identity .

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock Development



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CLIMATE CHANGE IS REAL TAKE ACTION!



Emaciated livestock in Tiaty Sub- County

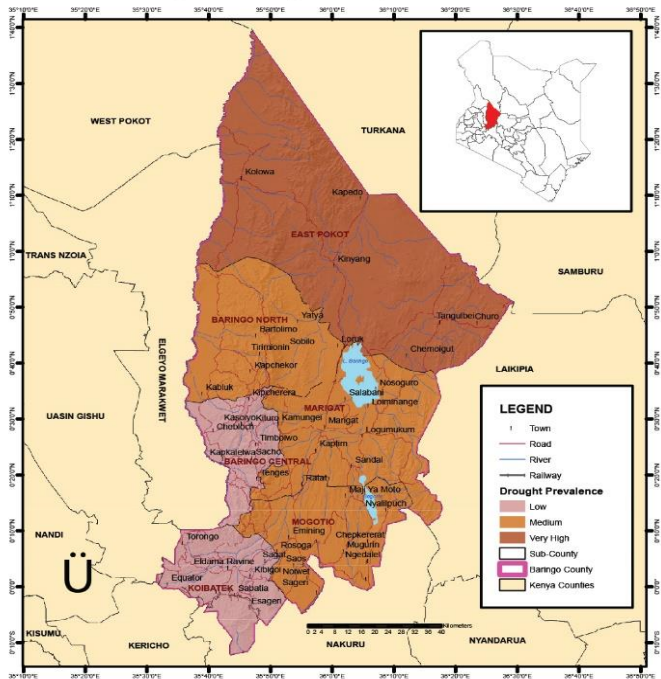
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Climate change manifestations in Baringo

Baringo County Drought Prevalence



Source: RCMRD (Drought Assessment by County Sector Teams)

Spatial Reference: Geographic, WGS84

Baringo is exposed to risks from multiple weather-related hazards, including droughts, floods and mudslides. Droughts are frequent and devastating in the county, often extending for more than a year and causing long-term poverty and economic disruption, inadequate water for livestock and domestic consumption, low agricultural production, and limited

forage for maintaining animals and increased health challenges like under-nutrition.

Climate change could result in:

- Frequent drought
- Flash floods
- Rise in daily temperatures
- Famine
- Water scarcity
- Land degradation
- Emergence of pest and diseases invasions such as locust, fall army worms
- Increased health challenges like under-nutrition due to decreased nutritional value of food crops

Projected Impacts of Climate Change

1. Decline in agricultural productivity The areas suitable for agriculture, the length of growing seasons, and yield potential of food staples are all projected to decline. Some African countries could see agricultural yields decrease by 50% by 2050 and crop net revenues could fall by as much as 90% by 2100.

2. Increased water stress: Changing climate patterns will have important implications for water availability in Baringo. By 2020, an additional 250,000 people in Baringo are projected to be exposed to increased water stress due to climate change.

3. Rising lake levels: In Baringo, highly productive ecosystems, which form the basis for important economic activities such as tourism and fisheries, are located in lake Baringo and Bogoria. The infrastructure along these lakes and populations living along the shores of the lakes could face the risk of flooding in coming years because of rising lake levels.

4. Risks to human health: Climate change will affect human health through variables such as changes in temperature, exposure to natural disasters, access to food and air quality.

5. Threats to ecosystems and biodiversity: Changes induced by climate change are likely to result in species range shifts and changes in tree productivity, adding further stress to forest ecosystems.



Gully erosion due to climate change

On-Farm Adaptation strategies to climate change

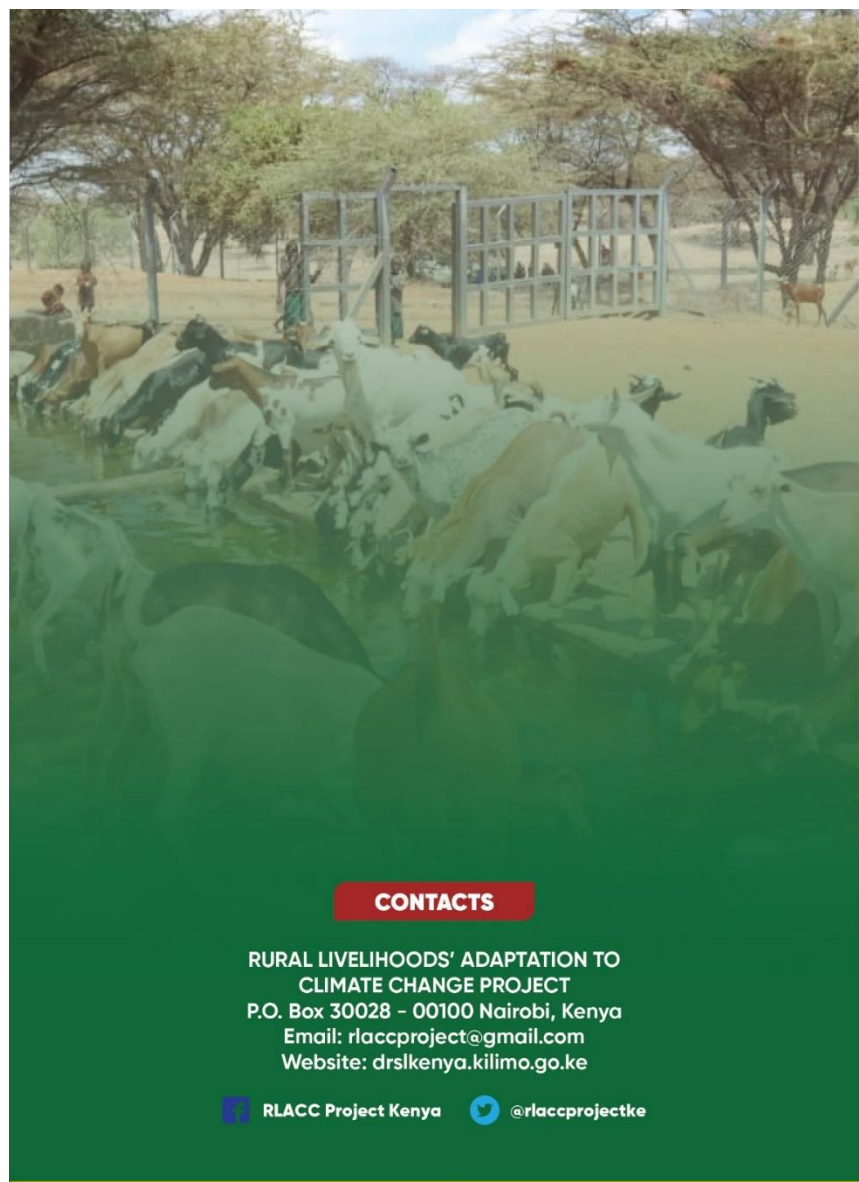
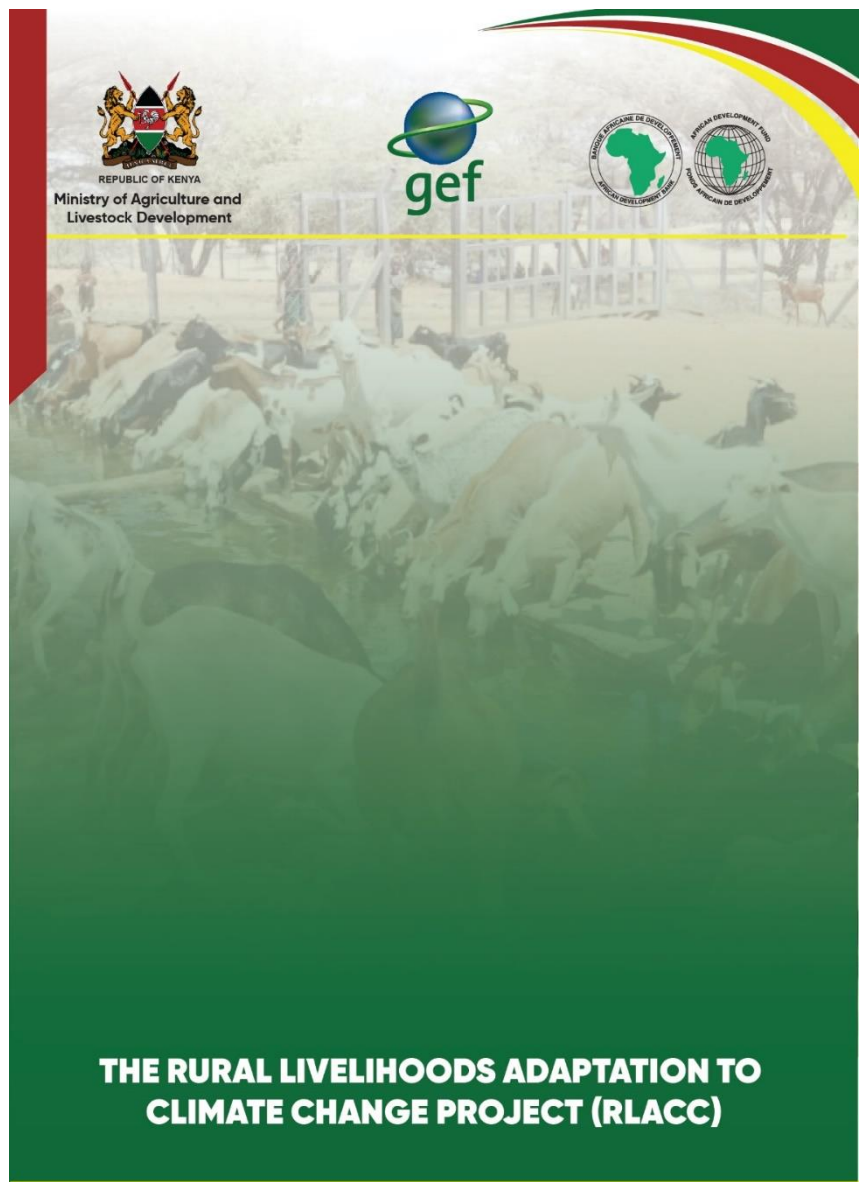
- Conservation agriculture
- Planting early maturing/drought resistant crops
- Rain water harvesting
- Rangeland management and fodder conservation
- Practice of climate smart agriculture
- Have alternative livelihoods
- Agro-forestry
- Diversification of agricultural enterprises
- Pasture reseeding
- Flood control





NOTEBOOKS & LAPTOP STICKERS

NOTEBOOK – FRONT & BACK PAGES



NOTEBOOK INSERTS

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CLIMATE CHANGE MESSAGES

ENGLISH

Solar powered water supply for crop and livestock production

TURKANA

Atolemutu ngakipi nangasolai atoanyuneta ageor ka akimuj na ebunit alobaren

TUGEN

Ongepoisien solait en perunetap beek chepo minutik ak kiakik.

ENGLISH

Conserve soils for future generations

TURKANA

Atotwara ngalup yok kotere ngalesia yok

TUGEN

Onkerip nyukunyande raini asi korip endo kap karon

LAPTOP STICKERS





RLACC CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS & MESSAGES