

# **Najimudu** Empowerment Initiative

## **Climate Health Nexus Campaign**

*Creating Climate Resilient Health in our Communities*



***Multi- Annual Project Plan 2023-2028***

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## Foreword

As we embark on this vital journey to address the complex challenges posed by climate change and its direct impact on community health, the **Climate Health Camp** stands as a beacon of our commitment to creating climate-resilient communities. This initiative, spearheaded by **Najimudu Empowerment Initiative**, reflects our holistic approach to community empowerment by integrating health services with climate awareness and sustainable practices. Our efforts aim to provide vulnerable populations with the tools, knowledge, and support they need to navigate the multifaceted threats of climate variability.

The Climate Health Camp is a result of tireless collaboration and a shared vision among partners, local leaders, healthcare professionals, and environmental advocates. This project is more than a short-term intervention; it is a foundational step toward long-term resilience, sustainability, and community-driven solutions. We believe that this initiative will set the stage for future collaborations, fostering a deeper connection between health and environmental stewardship.

We invite you to join us on this journey, as we continue to advocate for climate-health integration, ensuring that the communities we serve can thrive, no matter the challenges they face.

Sincerely,

**Ms Petronilla Wakio**

Chairperson, Najimudu Empowerment Initiative

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## Acknowledgement

As the Director of Programs at Najimudu Empowerment Initiative, I am honored to introduce the Climate Health Camp, a project designed to address the critical intersection of climate resilience and community health. This initiative marks a pivotal step in our efforts to empower vulnerable populations, providing them with essential healthcare services while promoting sustainable practices that respond to the growing challenges of climate change.

We owe the success of this first edition of the Climate Health Camp to our esteemed partners. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to **Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, Kyang'ombe, Gem Trust Kenya, Green Health Focus, Mind Africa**, and the **Daystar University Nursing Students** for their unwavering support. Your commitment was instrumental in turning this vision into reality, and your dedication to improving the health and resilience of our communities has been nothing short of inspiring.

I would also like to recognize the contributions of local healthcare professionals and volunteers, whose tireless work ensured that we provided critical medical services while raising awareness about the impacts of climate change on public health. Your involvement helped foster a deeper understanding of how eco-friendly practices can enhance community well-being in the face of environmental challenges.

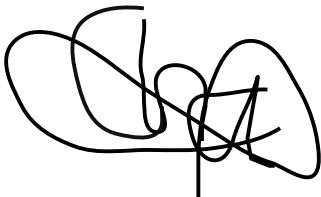
We are especially grateful to the community members who embraced the project with enthusiasm, actively participating in the discussions and activities that focused on building long-term resilience. Their engagement has laid a strong foundation for continued success.

As we look ahead to rolling out this project over the next four years, we are excited about the potential for further collaboration. Together, with the help of our partners and supporters, we will continue to change communities, one person at a time. We look forward to strengthening our partnerships and creating lasting impacts that will resonate across generations.

Thank you once again to everyone who has contributed to this project. We are confident that with your continued support, we will create healthier, more resilient communities in the years to come.

Warm regards,  
Ms Charity Adhiambo  
Director of Programs,

Najimudu Empowerment Initiative



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## Executive Summary

The Najimudu Empowerment Initiative's *Climate Health Nexus Campaign* is a comprehensive five-year project (2023-2028) aimed at addressing the intertwined challenges of climate change and public health in Kajiado Sub-county, Kenya. The project is designed to build climate-resilient health systems by integrating healthcare services, civic education on climate change, and environmental conservation activities like tree-growing. Through strategic partnerships, the campaign seeks to enhance the health and environmental sustainability of the local communities, particularly in Kitengela, which serves as the project's focal point due to its strategic location and existing partnerships.

The project is a response to the severe impacts of climate change on health, including food insecurity, water scarcity, and the rise of climate-related diseases. These issues disproportionately affect vulnerable populations like women, children, and people with disabilities. The initiative aligns with the Kajiado County Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2027), targeting mitigation and adaptation measures that foster long-term community resilience.

### Key Objectives:

1. Mitigate climate impacts on public health through community interventions.
2. Strengthen healthcare access by organizing annual health camps.
3. Promote civic education to raise climate change awareness.
4. Train communities on sustainable living practices, including eco-friendly agriculture and water conservation.
5. Implement a continuous tree-growing initiative for environmental sustainability.

### Project Components:

- **Healthcare Camps:** Annual 3-5 day camps providing free medical consultations, reproductive health services, dental care, and optical services. These camps target vulnerable populations and address climate-related health challenges such as respiratory and waterborne diseases.
- **Civic Education:** Workshops on the health impacts of climate change, engaging community leaders, youth, and women in adopting eco-friendly practices.
- **Sustainable Practices Training:** Focus on climate-smart agriculture, rainwater harvesting, and waste management.
- **Tree-Growing Initiative:** Bi-annual tree-planting events using drought-resistant species to combat deforestation and restore local ecosystems.

The first phase launched in November 2023 in Kyang'ombe, Kitengela, reached 1,500 people with healthcare services and planted 100 trees. This phase set the foundation for the broader goals of the campaign, establishing partnerships with local stakeholders like the Kajiado County Government, local NGOs, and universities.

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**Sustainability and Scalability:** The project emphasizes long-term sustainability through the formation of a technical working group (TWG) made up of community members, NGOs, and local government officials. This group will oversee the continuity of healthcare camps, tree-growing, and educational programs beyond the project's initial five years. Additionally, the initiative aims to scale up by replicating successful models in counties such as Kisumu, Busia, Meru, and Kilifi.

The project faces risks such as unpredictable climate events, community resistance to new practices, and financial constraints. To mitigate these risks, strategies include flexible scheduling of outdoor activities, culturally sensitive community engagement, and diversifying funding sources through public-private partnerships and grants.

The *Climate Health Nexus Campaign* is a foundational step towards integrating public health and climate resilience in vulnerable communities. By addressing the root causes of poor health outcomes and environmental degradation, the project aims to create a self-sustaining community that is health-resilient, climate-conscious, and actively engaged in sustainable living. The initiative is expected to have long-term impacts on both health and environmental sustainability, with the potential to be scaled across multiple counties in Kenya.





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## About Us

**Najimudu Empowerment Initiative** is a youth-led non-profit organization founded in 2019 and nationally recognized in 2022. Focused on justice, innovation, and sustainability, the initiative operates in five Kenyan counties—Kisumu, Busia, Meru, Kajiado, and Kilifi—while also partnering on projects in Nairobi and Kiambu. Our mission is to empower marginalized women, youth, and people with disabilities through climate change solutions, gender equality, and social equity.

Key achievements include:

1. A beach cleanup in Kilifi involving 120 participants, including women, students, and individuals with disabilities.



2. A Climate and Wellness Medical Camp in Kajiado County serving 1,500 people with health services and climate education.



3. International collaborations, like presenting at Fryshuset in Sweden, focusing on social and environmental justice.



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4. Training 15 community members in advocacy, innovation, and climate awareness in partnership with Planet One.



5. Participation in national and international forums on climate action, receiving media recognition for their impactful initiatives.

The organization values diversity, with a leadership team of predominantly youth and women, drawing on expertise in healthcare, climate sustainability, and community mobilization.

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1. Nexus of Climate Change and Public Health in Kajiado Sub-county

Kajiado sub-county, particularly Kitengela, faces a dual challenge: climate change and its adverse effects on public health. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and prolonged droughts have led to food insecurity, water scarcity, and the proliferation of climate-related diseases. These environmental stressors affect vulnerable populations, leading to increased cases of malnutrition, respiratory illnesses, and waterborne diseases. This project addresses the interlinkages between climate change and health by fostering climate-resilient healthcare and sustainable living practices.

## 1.2. Project Objectives

1. Mitigate the impacts of climate change on public health through community-based interventions.
2. Strengthen healthcare access by organizing annual health camps in partnership with local collaborators.
3. Promote civic education on climate change and health for informed community decision-making.
4. Train the community on eco-friendly, sustainable living practices.
5. Establish a continuous tree-growing initiative for environmental sustainability.

## 1.3. Our Solution Approach

This project adopts a holistic approach, blending healthcare provision with climate change education and environmental conservation. The solution includes annual healthcare camps, community training on sustainable practices, and a tree-growing initiative to restore the local ecosystem. Kitengela, selected as the entry point for the project due to its strategic location, existing partnerships, and the willingness of the community, will serve as a model for scaling these efforts throughout Kajiado sub-county.

## 1.4. Sustainability of the Solution

Sustainability is a core focus of this project. The formation of a technical working group comprising youth, women, and children will ensure long-term community ownership. This group will be responsible for advocacy, maintenance of the planted trees, and community civic education. The project will also emphasize the continuous nature of "tree growing," moving beyond simple planting to ensure that trees are nurtured and thrive.

## Chapter 2: Problem Tree Analysis

The problem tree analysis helps us break down the core issues affecting Kajiado and their root causes:

### 2.1. Central Problem: Poor Public Health Outcomes and Environmental Degradation

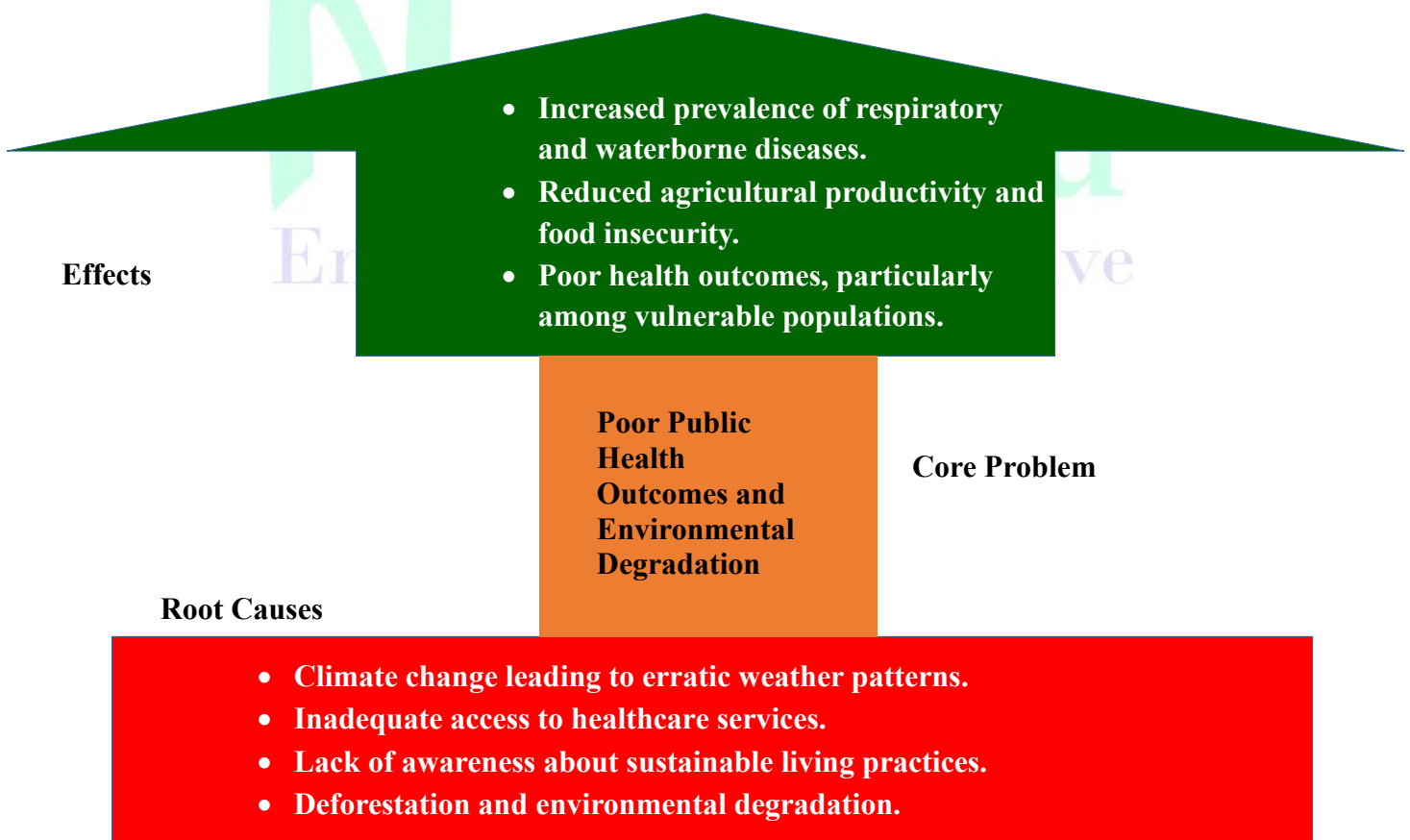
#### Causes:

- Climate change leading to erratic weather patterns.
- Inadequate access to healthcare services.
- Lack of awareness about sustainable living practices.
- Deforestation and environmental degradation.

#### Effects:

- Increased prevalence of respiratory and waterborne diseases.
- Reduced agricultural productivity and food insecurity.
- Poor health outcomes, particularly among vulnerable populations.

By addressing the root causes—climate change impacts and poor health infrastructure—the project aims to reverse these trends through integrated health and environmental strategies.



## Chapter 3: Theory of Change

Our theory of change is built on the premise that improving public health and fostering environmental sustainability are mutually reinforcing goals. By addressing the direct impacts of climate change on health, while educating and engaging communities in sustainable practices, we can create lasting change.

### 3.1. Pathways to Change:

- **Short-Term Outcomes:**

- Increased awareness of the health impacts of climate change.
- Enhanced community engagement in eco-friendly practices.
- Immediate health benefits from the annual health camps.

- **Medium-Term Outcomes:**

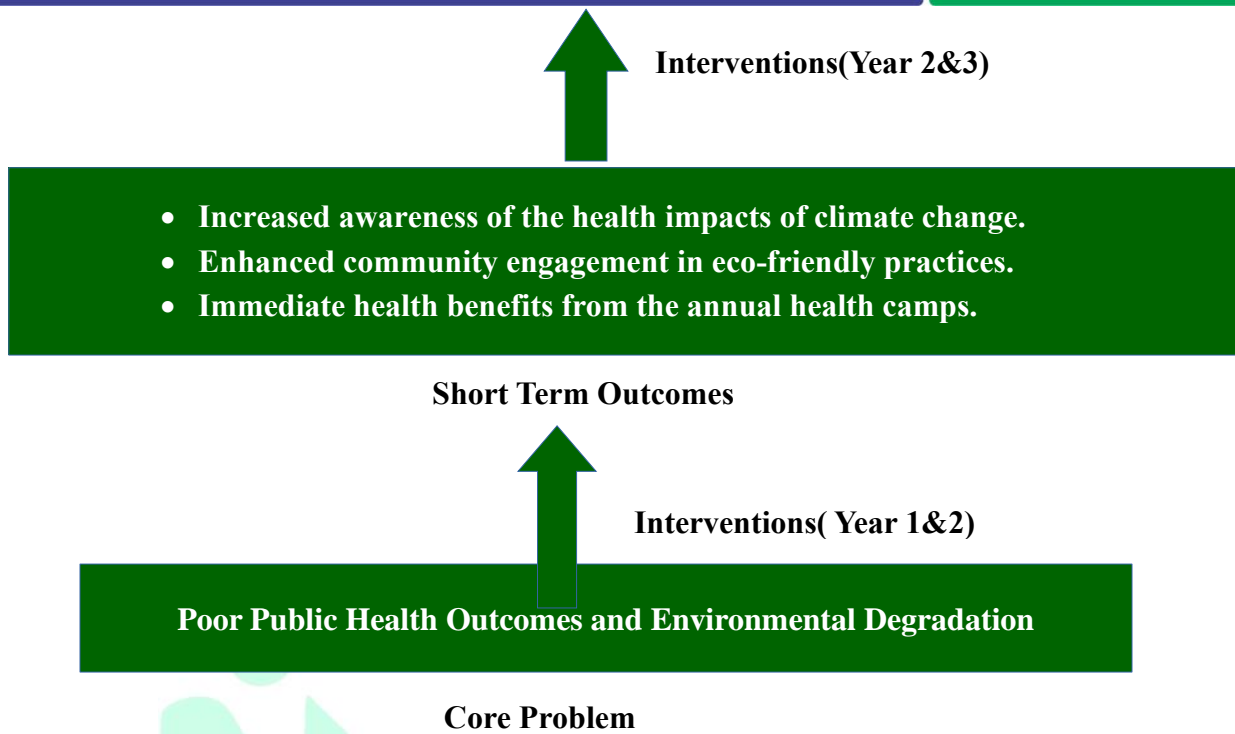
- Improved health resilience through climate education and better healthcare access.
- Growth of tree cover and improved environmental health.

- **Long-Term Outcomes:**

- A self-sustaining community that is climate-conscious, health-resilient, and actively engaged in eco-friendly living.

#### Our Theory of Change Model :





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## Chapter 4: Strategic Approach

The success of the Climate-Health Nexus Project in Kajiado sub-county requires a comprehensive, multi-faceted strategy that integrates community engagement, partnerships, adaptive management, and sustainability mechanisms. The strategic approach is organized around four key components: stakeholder engagement, activity implementation, sustainability measures, and exit planning.

### 4.1 Stakeholder Mapping and Partner On-boarding (Enhanced)

#### Key Stakeholders and Roles:

- **Local Communities (Youth, Women, Caregivers, and Persons with Disabilities):**  
Community members will form the core of the project's technical working group and will be actively involved in project activities, especially tree-growing, civic education, and eco-friendly practices. The inclusion of marginalized groups ensures equitable benefits from the project.
- **Kajiado County Government (Departments of Health, Environment, and Agriculture):**  
The county government will provide regulatory support, technical expertise, and logistical backing. This includes approving permits for tree-planting initiatives, providing public health resources during healthcare camps, and integrating climate resilience policies into county planning.
- **Local and International NGOs:**  
NGOs specializing in healthcare, climate change, and environmental sustainability will offer resources, technical training, and volunteer support. They can help implement healthcare camps and assist with training on eco-friendly practices (e.g., World Health Organization affiliates, Greenpeace Africa, or local NGOs like ADSW).
- **Educational Institutions (Universities and TVETs):**  
Academic institutions will contribute by providing scientific knowledge, monitoring tools, and training support, particularly for sustainable agriculture and climate-smart practices.
- **Private Sector (Environmental Technology Companies, Agricultural Cooperatives):**  
Private companies will be engaged for providing materials for rainwater harvesting, renewable energy solutions (e.g., solar panels), and technological solutions to monitor tree growth and soil health.
- **Media and Communication Channels:**  
Local media, radio stations, and community networks will be crucial for disseminating information about project activities, raising awareness on climate change, and encouraging community participation.

#### Stakeholder Engagement Process:



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### **1. Initial Consultation Meetings:**

In the first year, the project will begin with stakeholder engagement forums to introduce the project, gather input, and define roles. These meetings will ensure alignment with the goals of Kajiado County's Climate Change Action Plan and national climate resilience strategies.

### **2. Creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG):**

A local technical working group will be formed, comprising representatives from all key stakeholder groups, including community leaders, county government representatives, and NGOs. This group will guide project implementation, monitor progress, and ensure community involvement.

### **3. Ongoing Stakeholder Communication:**

Regular quarterly updates will be shared with stakeholders through newsletters, workshops, and social media platforms to maintain transparency and ensure continuous engagement throughout the project.

## **4.2 Strategic Activities**

The project's activities are centered around healthcare services, climate education, sustainable practices training, and environmental conservation, tailored to meet community needs.

### **4.2.1. Healthcare Camps (Annual)**

The project will hold annual 3-5 day healthcare camps offering climate-resilient public health services, including:

- **Medical Screening and Treatment:**

Services for treating climate-related health conditions like respiratory illnesses (exacerbated by dust and drought), waterborne diseases, and malnutrition. Specialists in nutrition, maternal health, and sanitation will provide targeted healthcare, particularly for vulnerable populations like women, children, and persons with disabilities.

- **Climate-Health Education:**

Each healthcare camp will include sessions on how climate change directly impacts health (e.g., how droughts contribute to malnutrition or how changing rainfall patterns increase vector-borne diseases). Workshops on preventive health, focusing on sanitation, clean water practices, and disease prevention, will be provided.

- **Mobile Clinics and Outreach Services:**

In the more remote areas of Kajiado, mobile clinics will be used to reach communities that lack access to healthcare, ensuring equitable access to services.

### **4.2.2. Civic Education and Climate Awareness Campaigns**

These workshops will build community capacity to understand and address the impacts of climate change:

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- **Community-Led Civic Education Sessions:**

Local leaders trained by the project will conduct quarterly workshops on sustainable living practices, including water conservation, waste management, and afforestation. These sessions will use culturally appropriate methods, such as storytelling, radio programs, and community meetings to ensure maximum engagement.

- **Youth Engagement Programs:**

Specific programs will target youth, providing them with education on climate change, leadership in environmental conservation, and entrepreneurship in green technologies (e.g., eco-friendly agriculture, solar energy solutions). Collaboration with local educational institutions will help facilitate this.

- **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA):**

Workshops will train local farmers on CSA techniques such as soil conservation, crop rotation, drought-resistant crops, and agroforestry. The project will also introduce low-cost irrigation technologies to boost crop productivity during drought periods

#### **4.2.4. Continuous Tree-Growing Initiative**

The project will introduce a comprehensive afforestation program as part of the county's commitment to increasing forest cover:

- **Tree Planting and Maintenance:**

In collaboration with the county government, NGOs, and community groups, the project will organize bi-annual tree-planting events. These events will focus on planting drought-resistant indigenous trees that align with local ecosystems

- **Tree Nursery Management:**

Community members, especially women and youth, will be trained on setting up and managing tree nurseries. This will not only enhance environmental conservation but also provide income-generating opportunities.

- **Monitoring Tree Growth:**

The project will use a mobile app or GPS tracking to monitor the survival rates of trees planted. Incentive mechanisms, such as community awards or stipends for high survival rates, will ensure long-term care for planted tree.

### **4.3 Sustainability Measures**

The project's sustainability strategy is designed to ensure long-term success beyond its initial 5-year period. Sustainability is built into every stage of the project through community ownership, financial mechanisms, and the establishment of long-term structures.

#### **4.3.1. Community Ownership and Leadership**

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- **Technical Working Group (TWG):**

The TWG, composed of community members, county government officials, and NGOs, will take over the long-term management of project activities. They will ensure that healthcare camps, tree-growing initiatives, and civic education programs continue beyond the 5-year project period.

- **Community-Led Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Community representatives will be trained in PMEL



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## Chapter 5: Risk and Mitigation Plan

This chapter outlines the potential risks that could impact the implementation of the Climate Health Camp and provides corresponding mitigation strategies to address these challenges. By identifying these risks early on and developing effective responses, we can ensure the project's sustainability and success.

### 5.1. Identified Risks

The following key risks have been identified that could pose challenges to the implementation and effectiveness of the Climate Health Camp:

- **Climate Variability:** Unpredictable weather patterns, such as prolonged droughts or sudden floods, could severely disrupt project timelines, especially if outdoor activities such as sapling planting, seed ball distribution, or community engagement efforts are planned during these periods.
- **Community Resistance:** Some members of the community may resist adopting new practices related to climate-resilient health interventions or eco-friendly living. This resistance could stem from cultural beliefs, lack of understanding, or general reluctance to change, which might slow down the project's progress.
- **Financial Constraints:** Limited financial resources could hinder the full implementation of the project. This risk includes potential budget shortfalls or unexpected cost increases for necessary supplies, healthcare services, medications, or logistics, affecting the overall project delivery.
- **Resource Shortages:** There may be insufficient availability of medical supplies or qualified personnel (e.g., healthcare workers, environmental experts) to provide the necessary services at the camp, particularly in dental, optical, and fast-moving medications, which are crucial to addressing community health needs.
- **Partnership Withdrawal:** Partners who are critical to the project's success may withdraw at the last minute due to unforeseen circumstances, leaving gaps in service provision, advocacy efforts, or resource contributions.
- **Security Concerns:** Given the unpredictable nature of large community gatherings, there is the possibility of security issues arising, which could affect participant safety and the smooth running of the camp activities.

### 5.2. Mitigation Strategies

To effectively manage the identified risks, the following mitigation strategies have been developed:

- **Climate Resilience Measures:**

- **Flexible Scheduling:** To mitigate the impact of climate variability, a flexible approach to the health camp's timeline will be adopted. Activities that are vulnerable to weather disruptions, such as tree planting, can be rescheduled or adapted based on current forecasts.
- **Use of Climate-Adaptive Species:** In areas prone to drought or flooding, the camp will prioritize the use of climate-resilient tree species and crops that require less water and are better suited to the local environment. This will ensure that tree-planting efforts are successful despite changing weather conditions.
- **Community Engagement and Ownership:**
  - **Continuous Dialogue:** Active community engagement will be a cornerstone of the project. By fostering open lines of communication and conducting ongoing awareness campaigns, the camp will work closely with local leaders, youth groups, and influencers to reduce resistance and encourage participation.
  - **Cultural Sensitivity:** The project will incorporate culturally sensitive approaches to introduce new climate and health practices, ensuring that messaging aligns with the community's values and traditions, thus reducing potential pushback.

#### **Diversified Funding Sources:**

- **Grant Opportunities:** The project team will actively explore new grant opportunities, including both local and international funding sources, to ensure financial sustainability. A diversified funding strategy will reduce reliance on a single source and create a safety net for unexpected budgetary shortfalls.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Engaging corporate sponsors, local businesses, and philanthropic organizations will be pursued to provide additional funding and resources, helping to cover gaps in supplies, healthcare services, and logistics.

#### **Improved Resource Planning:**

- **Early Partner Involvement:** To prevent last-minute withdrawals, partnerships will be formalized well in advance, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Regular communication and engagement with all partners will help mitigate the risk of unforeseen withdrawals or lack of commitment.
- **Buffer Stock of Supplies:** A buffer stock of critical medical supplies, including medications, dental tools, and optical equipment, will be established. Early procurement of these resources will ensure that essential services can be delivered even in cases of short supply or high demand.

#### **Technical Working Group:**

- **Establishment of a Planning Group:** A Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising healthcare professionals, environmental experts, financial planners, and local leaders will be formed to guide the planning and execution of the camp. This group will be



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tasked with ensuring smooth coordination, resource allocation, and addressing challenges as they arise.

- **Expert Volunteers:** The project will seek out volunteer healthcare professionals from universities and local hospitals to help address personnel shortages. This will particularly be important in the areas of dental and optical services, where qualified personnel may be lacking.

#### **Enhanced Security Measures:**

- **Community Security Involvement:** Engaging local security teams and authorities will ensure that security measures are in place to protect participants and staff. This includes establishing secure perimeters, clear entry and exit points, and crowd control during high-participation events.
- **Risk Assessment:** A pre-camp risk assessment will be conducted to identify potential security threats, allowing the camp organizers to implement preventive measures and ensure a safe environment for all attendees.

#### **5.3. Monitoring and Evaluation**

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place to assess the effectiveness of the risk mitigation strategies. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be developed to track progress and adjust the plan as needed to ensure the success of the Climate Health Camp. Regular review meetings will be held to ensure that the identified risks are being managed effectively and that mitigation strategies are adjusted to address emerging challenges.

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# PMEL Plan for Climate Change and Public Health Project in Kajiado Sub-county (2023-2028)

## 1. Planning

### 1.1 Goals and Objectives

The project focuses on mitigating the impacts of climate change while addressing public health challenges. The key objectives include:

1. Mitigate climate change impacts on public health through community-based interventions.
2. Strengthen healthcare access via annual health camps.
3. Promote climate change awareness and informed decision-making through civic education.
4. Train communities on sustainable living practices.
5. Implement continuous tree-growing initiatives for environmental sustainability.

### 1.2 Activities

- Annual health camps (climate-resilient health services)
- Civic education workshops on climate-health inter linkages
- Tree-growing campaigns and maintenance
- Community training on eco-friendly practices (rainwater harvesting, climate-smart agriculture)
- Formation of a technical working group for sustainability

### 1.3 Key Stakeholders

- Local community (youth, women, caregivers, persons with disabilities)
- Kajiado County Government
- Local NGOs and healthcare providers
- Climate change and public health experts

## 2. Monitoring

### 2.1 Monitoring Goals

To track the project's progress toward achieving its goals, assess the efficiency of implementation, and ensure timely adjustments where necessary.

### 2.2 Monitoring Methods

- **Process Monitoring:** To ensure that planned activities (e.g., health camps, tree planting) are carried out as scheduled.
  - Tools: Project reports, field visits, attendance sheets for events, and stakeholder feedback forms.
- **Output Monitoring:** To measure direct outputs like the number of healthcare camps held, trees planted, workshops conducted, and people trained.

- Tools: Participant registration logs, tree survival records, training feedback forms.
- **Outcome Monitoring:** To assess short- and medium-term changes resulting from the project, such as improved health outcomes and adoption of sustainable practices.
  - Tools: Baseline and follow-up surveys, case studies, and health indicators (e.g., incidence of respiratory diseases, waterborne illnesses).

## 2.3 Monitoring Frequency

- **Quarterly:** Collect data on activity implementation and output tracking (number of trees planted, number of participants trained).
- **Annually:** Assess outcomes such as improvements in health resilience and environmental sustainability.

## 2.4 Indicators

### 1. Process Indicators

These indicators measure the implementation of activities and the progress toward achieving the project's objectives.

- Number of stakeholder meetings held (Quarterly meetings with the Project Steering Committee and key partners)
- Number of community engagement sessions conducted (e.g., workshops, community outreach programs, focus groups)
- Number of partnerships formalized (with local NGOs, government agencies, private sector, and community groups)
- Timeliness of activity implementation (Percentage of project activities completed as per the planned schedule)
- Percentage of funds disbursed (Actual versus planned disbursement of funds according to the project budget)
- Number of training sessions conducted for the Technical Working Group (TWG) (Capacity-building efforts for local leadership)
- Number of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports generated (Monthly, quarterly, and annual reports)

### 2. Output Indicators

These indicators measure the immediate results of activities, focusing on tangible outputs.

- Number of healthcare camps held annually
- Number of individuals receiving healthcare services during the camps (target: 1,500 -4,000 annually)

- Number of medical screenings and treatments provided (e.g., reproductive health services, dental and optical care, HIV/STI screenings)
- Number of trees planted (Target: bi-annual tree-planting events; 100 trees planted per event)
- Survival rate of planted trees (Percentage of trees still thriving one year after planting; target: 70% survival rate)
- Number of community members trained in eco-friendly practices (e.g., rainwater harvesting, climate-smart agriculture; target: 100 people per year)
- Number of youth and women engaged in community leadership roles (through the TWG and other initiatives)
- Number of civic education workshops conducted (Target: Quarterly workshops)
- Number of climate-smart agriculture practices adopted (e.g., number of farmers using drought-resistant crops, crop rotation, or irrigation techniques)

### 3. Outcome Indicators

These indicators assess the short- and medium-term changes resulting from project activities, focusing on the impact on the community's health and climate resilience.

- Reduction in climate-related health conditions (e.g., respiratory diseases, malnutrition, waterborne illnesses; tracked through pre- and post-intervention surveys)
- Percentage of community members practicing sustainable living habits (e.g., eco-friendly farming, water conservation)
- Increase in forest cover in project areas (measured in square meters of reforested land over time)
- Improvement in community health resilience (measured through indicators like access to healthcare services and availability of medical supplies)
- Reduction in food insecurity levels (measured through surveys tracking household food availability and crop productivity)
- Increased awareness of climate-health impacts (measured through surveys assessing community knowledge and behavior changes)
- Percentage of community members participating in reforestation and environmental conservation activities (target: 30% increase by Year 3)
- Sustainability of the healthcare camps and environmental initiatives (e.g., community uptake and independent continuation of tree-growing and health camps post-project)
- Growth in the number of participants in tree-growing initiatives (increase in the number of community nurseries and saplings produced)

### 4. Long-Term Impact Indicators

These KPIs assess the broader, long-term impacts the project aims to achieve by the end of the 5-year period.

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- Self-sustaining community-led initiatives (measured by the existence and functionality of independent healthcare camps, tree-growing initiatives, and civic education programs)
  - Integration of project activities into local government policies (e.g., inclusion of healthcare camps and environmental conservation in county-level health and environmental policies)
  - Increase in community climate resilience (measured by the community's ability to adapt to climate changes such as droughts, floods, and temperature extremes)
  - Growth in local economic opportunities through green practices (e.g., income generated from tree nurseries, eco-friendly agriculture)
  - Increased partnerships and collaboration opportunities (measured by new collaborations formed with private sector, academia, and international NGOs)

### 3. Evaluation

#### 3.1 Evaluation Goals

To assess the overall effectiveness of the project in achieving its long-term objectives, draw lessons from its successes and challenges, and inform future interventions.

#### 3.2 Evaluation Methods

- **Mid-term Evaluation (Year 3):** A comprehensive assessment of whether the project is on track to meet its objectives, the relevance of activities, and adjustments needed to optimize impact.  
Tools: Stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, comparative health data analysis (pre- and post-intervention).
- **Final Evaluation (Year 5):** A detailed review of the project's overall impact, sustainability of outcomes, and achievement of long-term goals.  
Tools: Mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews.

#### 3.3 Evaluation Criteria

- **Relevance:** Are the activities and objectives still relevant given any changes in the community's needs or the climate?
- **Effectiveness:** Have the planned outcomes (e.g., improved health, increased climate resilience) been achieved?
- **Efficiency:** Were resources (time, money, labor) used optimally to achieve the desired outcomes?
- **Sustainability:** Are the community practices (e.g., tree-growing, eco-friendly habits) likely to continue post-project?

#### 3.4 Data Collection

- **Quantitative Data:** Surveys tracking health outcomes, tree survival rates, and adoption of sustainable practices.



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- **Qualitative Data:** Interviews with key stakeholders, community leaders, and beneficiaries to gather insights on the impact and lessons learned.

## 4. Learning

### 4.1 Learning Goals

To identify best practices, lessons, and challenges throughout the project to inform future programming and share knowledge with stakeholders for scaling successful interventions.

### 4.2 Learning Methods

- **After-Action Reviews (AAR):** Conducted annually after key project activities (e.g., health camps, training workshops) to assess what worked and what didn't.
- **Learning Workshops:** Gather key stakeholders annually to share insights and discuss improvements.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Regular dissemination of findings through reports, publications, and community events.

### 4.3 Documentation and Dissemination

- **Internal Reports:** Quarterly and annual reports shared with the project team and key stakeholders to adjust and improve ongoing activities.
- **Public Reports:** Mid-term and final evaluation reports shared with local authorities, partners, and community groups to showcase project successes and areas for improvement.

### 4.4 Adaptive Management

Utilize real-time learning to make necessary adjustments to the project. For instance, if tree survival rates are lower than expected, adjust by using more drought-resistant species or better community engagement in tree maintenance.

## 5. Learning and Scaling Up

### 5.1 Scaling Best Practices

By the final year, identify best practices that can be scaled across Kajiado and beyond:

- Use of technical working groups for community ownership.
- Success in integrating health services with climate-resilient practices.
- Effective tree-growing models that ensure high survival rates.

### 5.2 Incorporating Feedback

Engage communities in feedback loops, ensuring that their insights are incorporated into future phases of the project, allowing continuous adaptation and refinement of the interventions.

## PMEL Timeline Summary

Year	Activities	Monitoring	Evaluation	Learning
1	Launch, baseline surveys, tree planting, health camps, training	Quarterly monitoring	-	AAR and learning workshops
2	Health camps, tree-growing, civic education	Annually Monitoring	-	AAR and learning workshops
3	Mid-term evaluation, health camps, eco-training	Quarterly monitoring	Mid-term evaluation	AAR, mid-term lessons
4	Health camps, community-led sustainability actions	Annually & monitoring	-	AAR and scaling discussions
5	Final year activities, sustainability plans	Quarterly monitoring	Final evaluation	Final learning workshop and report

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# Project Governance

The governance structure for the *Climate Health Nexus Campaign* is designed to ensure transparent, accountable, and effective decision-making processes that align with the project's objectives. The structure involves multiple layers of oversight and management to ensure successful project delivery, community participation, and long-term sustainability.

## 1. Governance Framework

The governance framework will operate under the following principles:

- 1) **Accountability:** All stakeholders, including project managers, partners, and community leaders, will have clearly defined roles and responsibilities to ensure accountability for project outcomes.
- 2) **Transparency:** Decision-making processes will be documented and communicated openly to all stakeholders, with regular updates on project progress, risks, and adjustments.
- 3) **Inclusivity:** The governance structure ensures representation from the local community, government agencies, and project partners to incorporate diverse perspectives and ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups are met.
- 4) **Sustainability:** The governance model prioritizes long-term sustainability by establishing local leadership and ownership of project initiatives.

## 2. Project Governance Bodies

The governance structure will include the following key bodies:

**2.1. Project Steering Committee (PSC)** The Project Steering Committee will be the highest decision-making body responsible for overseeing the overall direction and strategic alignment of the project. The PSC will meet quarterly and provide oversight on policy, budget allocation, and strategic planning. It will consist of:

- **Najimudu Empowerment Initiative Leadership:** Senior management from Najimudu Empowerment Initiative, responsible for overall project execution.
- **Kajiado County Government Representatives:** Key officials from the Department of Health, Environment, and Agriculture to ensure project alignment with county policies.
- **Local NGOs/CSOs:** Representatives from key partnering NGOs or civil society organizations involved in healthcare, climate change, and environmental sustainability.
- **Donor/Partner Representatives:** Representatives from the project's donors and funding partners.
- **Community Representatives:** Key members from the local communities, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to ensure community input and ownership.
- **Youth Representatives:** Youth nominated by the community to head the technical working group.

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### Key Responsibilities:

- Oversee project objectives, timelines, and budget management.
- Approve significant changes in project scope or resource allocation.
- Provide strategic guidance to ensure the project aligns with local and national policies.
- Review risk management and mitigation plans.
- Approve work-plan and review reports for the project.

**2.2. Project Management Unit (PMU)** The Project Management Unit is responsible for day-to-day management, coordination, and implementation of the project activities. It acts as the central hub for communication and operational oversight. The PMU will be housed within Najimudu Empowerment Initiative and will include:

- **Project Director:** Responsible for overall project leadership and coordination of activities across different workstreams.
- **Project Manager:** Oversees operational delivery, timelines, and resource management, ensuring that activities stay on track.
- **Finance Officer:** Manages project budget, tracks expenditures, and ensures compliance with donor and partner financial requirements.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation Officer:** Ensures the proper tracking of project indicators, progress, and the implementation of learning mechanisms.
- **Communications Officer:** Manages project communication, outreach, and reporting to stakeholders and the public.

### Key Responsibilities:

- Develop work plan and allocate duties.
- Ensure smooth execution of project activities according to the work plan.
- Manage relationships with partners, community members, and stakeholders.
- Prepare progress reports for the PSC and funders.
- Track the project's monitoring and evaluation plan, ensuring the achievement of key performance indicators (KPIs).

**2.3. Technical Working Group (TWG)** The TWG is responsible for the technical oversight and operational guidance of specific project activities such as healthcare provision, climate education, and tree-growing initiatives. This group will consist of:

- **Healthcare Professionals:** Local health experts providing oversight on medical services during health camps.
- **Environmental Experts:** Specialists in climate-smart agriculture, forestry, and environmental conservation.

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- **Community Leaders:** Individuals from the local community actively involved in eco-friendly practices and health initiatives.
  - **Youth and Women Representatives:** Active members who will provide input on community-specific needs and act as liaisons between the project and the broader community.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Provide technical expertise for project interventions, including healthcare services, environmental conservation, and climate education.
- Ensure the integration of climate-smart and health-related solutions into local practices.
- Oversee the community-led tree-growing initiative and its sustainability.
- Support capacity-building and training activities within the community.

### **3. Decision-Making Process**

**3.1. Collaborative Decision-Making** Decisions will be made collaboratively through the governance bodies, with input from all key stakeholders. The Project Steering Committee will be responsible for major strategic decisions, while the PMU and TWG will handle operational and technical decisions.

**3.2. Escalation Process** For decisions requiring immediate attention or unforeseen risks, the PMU will escalate issues to the PSC for approval. In cases of emergencies or rapid changes in project circumstances (e.g., climate events), the Project Manager is empowered to make on-the-spot decisions, subject to PSC ratification.

**3.3. Monitoring and Reporting** The PMU will provide monthly reports to the PSC and donors, detailing progress against project goals, risks, and financial reports. Regular community consultations will also be held to gather feedback and adjust project activities as needed.

### **4. Community Participation and Ownership**

Community engagement is central to the governance structure. A core group of community representatives, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, will be part of both the PSC and TWG. This ensures local voices are integral to decision-making and that the project activities are tailored to the community's specific needs.

The TWG will provide local capacity-building initiatives to ensure long-term community ownership. This includes training local members on healthcare services, tree-growing, and eco-friendly practices, ensuring that once the project ends, the community can sustain these efforts independently.

### **5. Risk Management and Accountability**

The governance structure includes clear mechanisms for risk management, with the PSC and PMU working together to identify, assess, and mitigate project risks. The project will have a robust



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accountability framework to ensure all stakeholders fulfill their responsibilities transparently and ethically.

- **Risk Management:** The PSC will oversee risk assessments conducted by the PMU, ensuring mitigation plans are in place for climate variability, financial constraints, and community resistance.
- **Accountability:** Regular audits, financial reports, and community consultations will ensure transparent use of resources and adherence to the project's goals.

## 6. Conclusion

The governance structure of the *Climate Health Nexus Campaign* ensures effective leadership, transparent decision-making, and strong community involvement. By leveraging the expertise of local leaders, health professionals, environmental experts, and community representatives, the project will be implemented efficiently and sustainably, fostering long-term health and environmental resilience in Kajiado Sub-county.



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## Appendix 1 : Scale Up

**Scaling up the Climate-Health Nexus Project in Kajiado sub-county involves replicating successful practices, expanding reach, and ensuring long-term sustainability.**

### 1. Strengthen and Expand Partnerships

Expanding the project requires strengthening existing collaborations and forging new partnerships with key stakeholders.

**Local Government and National Agencies:** Deepen collaboration with county and national government bodies to secure policy support and resources. Advocate for policies that encourage sustainable health and climate interventions at a larger scale.

**NGOs and Civil Society Organizations:** Partner with larger, national, or international NGOs for technical and financial support, enabling the project to access broader expertise and funding opportunities.

**Private Sector:** Engage businesses and corporations interested in corporate social responsibility (CSR), particularly in areas such as green technology, healthcare innovation, and sustainable agriculture. Collaborate on specific components like tree-planting or renewable energy.

**Academic Institutions:** Partner with universities and research institutions to support evidence-based interventions, continuous learning, and capacity-building in sustainable practices.

**International Donors and Development Agencies:** Seek partnerships with international bodies such as the World Bank, UNEP, or USAID to provide funding and expand outreach.

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### 2. Institutionalize Successful Practices

Ensure the project's successful strategies are embedded into existing community structures and government programs for sustainability and easier replication.

**Technical Working Group (TWG):** Scale the role of the community-led TWG to oversee new regions, ensuring community ownership of health and climate interventions in other sub-counties.

**Incorporate Project Practices into Local Government Plans:** Work with local governments to incorporate key activities (e.g., health camps, tree-growing, civic education) into county-level health, environmental, and agricultural policies. This could be part of the county's annual budget and development plans.

### 3. Replicate and Adapt the Model

To scale geographically, focus on replicating the project in new areas while adapting the model to suit specific local contexts.

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**Phase-Based Geographic Expansion:** After piloting in Kajiado sub-county, use lessons learned to expand into neighboring counties such as Kisumu, Busia, Meru, and Kilifi where similar climate-health issues are present.

**Tailored Interventions:** Adapt project activities based on local conditions. For example, prioritize water harvesting in drier areas and focus more on flood-resistant agricultural practices in regions prone to heavy rains.

#### 4. Leverage Technology and Innovation

Incorporate technology to enhance impact and efficiency as the project scales up.

**Digital Platforms for Civic Education and Health Services:** Use mobile apps, SMS campaigns, or community radio to deliver health and climate education to larger audiences. This also improves access to climate information and healthcare tips for remote populations.

**GIS and Remote Monitoring for Tree-Growing and Water Conservation:** Implement satellite monitoring or drone technology to track tree growth and soil health, allowing for efficient scaling of environmental initiatives.

**Mobile Health Units:** Use mobile clinics and telemedicine to extend the reach of healthcare services to underserved areas.

#### 5. Expand Capacity-Building and Training Programs

Empower local leaders, volunteers, and communities to sustain the project on a larger scale.

**Train-the-Trainer Model:** Develop local champions who can train others in sustainable practices like tree-growing, rainwater harvesting, and climate-smart agriculture. This expands capacity without requiring external experts.

**Community-Based Climate Health Workers:** Develop a network of local health workers trained in climate-resilient healthcare to scale up the health component of the project in new regions.

#### 6. Secure Sustainable Funding

Scaling up requires sustainable funding mechanisms that go beyond initial grants.

**Diversified Funding Sources:** Leverage a mix of local, national, and international funding through government programs, private sector CSR funding, international grants, and crowd-funding platforms.

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**Community-Based Financing:** Engage local communities in setting up microfinance or savings groups that can finance sustainable agriculture or healthcare needs. This model ensures long-term financial sustainability.

**Carbon Credits and Ecosystem Services:** Explore opportunities to generate revenue through carbon credits from tree-growing initiatives, which can be reinvested in scaling the project.

## 7. Build on Policy Advocacy and Awareness

Leverage awareness and advocacy efforts to institutionalize project components at higher levels.

**Advocacy Campaigns:** Scale up public awareness campaigns through social media, community radio, and national media outlets to build momentum for climate-health initiatives. Highlight project successes at national and international forums.

**Policy Integration:** Advocate for the integration of climate-health projects into national environmental and health policies, ensuring that scaling is supported by legal frameworks.

## 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) for Scaling

Establish a robust MEL system to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and document lessons learned to inform future scaling efforts.

**Real-Time Data Collection:** Use mobile surveys, online dashboards, and community monitoring to collect data on health outcomes, tree survival rates, and environmental impact across multiple regions.

**Learning Platforms:** Set up regular learning forums where project staff and partners from different regions can exchange experiences, share best practices, and discuss scaling challenges.

**Adaptive Management:** Continuously refine and adjust strategies based on real-time feedback from the field, allowing for flexible scaling across different geographic and social contexts.

## 9. Replicate Best Practices from Other Projects

Leverage successful models from similar projects in Kenya or globally.

**Cross-Project Collaboration:** Partner with other successful climate-health initiatives to exchange knowledge, pool resources, and jointly scale initiatives that overlap in objectives.

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By adopting a multi-dimensional scaling strategy, the Climate-Health Nexus Project can significantly expand its reach while ensuring that the interventions remain sustainable, community-driven, and adaptable to the varying needs of new regions.



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## Appendix 2: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Climate Health Camp Report

### Comprehensive Project Report: Climate Health Camp

**Theme:** Creating Climate-Resilient Communities by Championing the Advocacy of the Climate-Health Nexus for Vulnerable Persons in the Community



**Location:** Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, Kyang'ombe, Kitengela, Kajiado Sub-county

**Dates:** October 27-29, 2023



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## Introduction

The Climate Health Camp was organized with the goal of building climate-resilient communities by highlighting the crucial link between climate change and health. Vulnerable populations, particularly those in Kitengela and Kajiado Sub-county, were the primary focus. The camp provided vital health services while also educating the community on climate-related health issues. The three-day camp served a total of 1,500 individuals, with partners offering services and awareness activities that impacted the health and environmental consciousness of the community.

## Objectives

- Raise awareness on the intersection between climate change and health.
- Provide free healthcare services to vulnerable populations in the community.
- Promote eco-friendly living practices to foster sustainability and climate resilience.
- Encourage partnerships and collaboration for sustainable community health.

## Partners:

- Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, Kyang'ombe
- Kajiado Sub-county Health Management Team
- Gem Trust Kenya
- Green Focus
- Mind Africa
- Daystar University Nursing Students

## Approach:

### Day 1: Civic Education and Awareness

**Lead Partner:** Green Focus Kenya

The first day of the camp was dedicated to civic education, focusing on how climate change directly impacts community health. **Dr. Ojijo**, an expert from Green Focus Kenya, conducted an engaging session on eco-friendly living, emphasizing sustainable practices that individuals could adopt to mitigate climate-related health risks. His presentation used real-life examples from the community, such as the increase in respiratory diseases due to environmental degradation, to illustrate the urgent need for climate action at the grassroots level.





## Day 2: Health Camp and Community Engagement

Day two saw a more hands-on approach, as the camp provided essential health services to the community. A healthcare team attended to participants offering:

- General medical consultations
- Reproductive health services
- HIV/STI screening
- Dental and optical services
- Free medications

**Gem Trust Kenya** led a community advocacy initiative with a caravan, driving healthcare workers through local neighborhoods to engage residents on climate and health matters. **Dr. Sarah Kimaiga**, CEO of Najimudu Empowerment Initiative, delivered a powerful message emphasizing the importance of community collaboration to strengthen health systems and build climate resilience. She called for collective efforts to address the pressing health needs of the community.



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### Day 3: Church Service and Environmental Action

**Lead Partner:** Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, Kyang'ombe

On the third day, a church service was held to reflect on the success of the camp and encourage further collaboration. **Rev. Charles**, of Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, expressed gratitude for the contributions of all partners and praised the impact of the camp. He stressed the importance of continued partnerships and community engagement to ensure sustained health and environmental benefits in the future.

In line with the camp's environmental focus, **Najimudu Empowerment Initiative** distributed over **3,000 seed balls** to community members, which were planted in open spaces around the area. Additionally, three saplings were planted in the church compound, symbolizing the long-term environmental impact of the camp. These saplings were entrusted to the church's youth group for ongoing care and maintenance.



#### Outcomes

- **Health Impact:** Over 1,500 community members received crucial health services, including general consultations, reproductive health services, HIV/STI screenings, and medications.
- **Increased Environmental Awareness:** The civic education sessions raised awareness on the climate-health nexus, equipping participants with knowledge on sustainable practices for a healthier environment.
- **Community Engagement:** The advocacy caravan and community outreach programs successfully engaged local residents, spreading messages on the importance of eco-friendly living and collective health action.

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- **Environmental Action:** 3,000 seed balls were planted, contributing to local reforestation efforts, and three saplings were planted in the church compound as a legacy of the camp's environmental commitment.

## Challenges

- **Last-Minute Partner Withdrawals:** Some partners pulled out at the last minute, leaving gaps in key areas of implementation.
- **Limited Dental and Optical Services:** There was a high demand for dental and optical services, but the camp was unable to meet the full needs of the participants.
- **Financial Constraints:** Najimudu Empowerment Initiative faced budget deficits that limited the camp's reach and resource provision.
- **Medication Shortages:** Some fast-moving medications were not available in sufficient quantities, affecting service delivery during the camp.

## Lessons Learned

- **Early Planning and Resource Mobilization:** For future camps, planning should begin earlier to allow for adequate time for resource mobilization. This would ensure better preparedness and reduce budgetary pressures.
- **Engaging Partners in Advance:** Involving partners early in the planning process and assigning clear responsibilities would help avoid last-minute withdrawals and ensure smoother implementation.
- **Expansion of Environmental Activities:** The next phase of the camp should include a larger area for sapling planting to amplify the environmental impact.
- **Setting Up a Technical Working Group:** Establishing a dedicated technical working group to handle planning and execution would help alleviate the burden on Najimudu Empowerment Initiative and ensure a more streamlined operation.

## Conclusion

The Climate Health Camp was a resounding success, benefiting over 1,500 community members through health services and environmental education. The partnership between healthcare providers, environmental advocates, and community leaders created a strong foundation for future collaboration. With lessons learned from this phase, future camps can expand their reach, enhance services, and deepen the community's resilience to both health and climate challenges.

**News Paper Feature :** <https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/realtime/2023-10-29-medics-decry-knowledge-gap-between-health-and-climate-change>

### Photo Gallery :

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1f1kpn37uF5TzHb0HmEMuv1DWsAMUuH0y?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1f1kpn37uF5TzHb0HmEMuv1DWsAMUuH0y?usp=drive_link)



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