

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WASTE
MANAGEMENT & ENERGY**

**MOMBASA COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION
PLAN
2020-2024**

FOREWORD



Kenya is endowed with enormous natural resources which have ecological, and social value for supporting the country's economy. the tourism, for instance, which is one of the major foreign currency earner has its backbone on the diverse wildlife and biodiversity resources, rich cultural heritage and the scenic coastal landscape.

In pursuit of development the environment has become more vulnerable to both natural and human induced changes. Water systems are under threat from pollution and human related activities, forests face serious degradation as a result of expansion of settlements and agriculture. It is important to constantly keep watch of such changes, set in motion interventions and address such impacts on the environment. Environmental Action planning is intended to provide guidance on solutions to some of these impacts through a systematic planning process.

The County government acknowledges that the city of Mombasa through its rapid urbanisation is contributing to environmental changes. The county government has an obligation to address the impact of climate change. Delayed action on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies will increase costs and potential liabilities to County government in a range of areas, in particular planning and infrastructure management and risk management.

My government commits to supports all local and global actions and targets intended to contribute to conserve our environment and reduced human induced activities that increase the threat to environmental degradation. We will actively promote and support efforts to develop county strategies to reduce the severity of environmental degradation through efforts and intervention in restoring our environment.

My government acknowledges that our commitment requires strong political leadership and partnership between all levels of government; allocation of appropriate human, technical and financial resources; establishment of long-term objective going beyond political mandate and Inclusive engagement of relevant stakeholders; and empowerment of communities.

This document is in line with process of climate change mainstreaming at all the county planning process within Mombasa County, therefore is a great milestone for strengthening climate change mitigation and building county resilience toward climate change impact.

HE. Hassan Ali Joho
The Governor
County Government of Mombasa

PREFACE



Globally climate change has been experienced, through The recent natural disasters experienced around the world as a result of the climate change impact. This emphasized on the collaborative approach on the needs for county government and the residents to play a vital and working harmoniously and strategically in addressing the unpredictable effects of climate change.

Historically the county has experience Elnino that resulted impact on the natural resources, build environment and economically. The county has experienced its share of the effects ranging from droughts, floods, storm surges, and increased incidences of communicable diseases. Consequently, there have been related socialimplications such as displacement, loss of life and livelihoods as well as economic implication such as damage to infrastructure and productive assets.

The county government realises the urgency with which it needs to respond to the challenges brought about by climate change. This Action plan provides a pathway towards more sustainable and resilient institutions and communities in the face of climate changeas well as reduce carbon emissions through adoption of appropriate technologies founded on sound research.

The intervention on mitigating and building county resilience toward impact of climate change cut across all the departmental sectors. The Action plan outlines responses the county government will put in place in the next five years to address the identified challenges across the nine sectors. Implementation framework as well as monitoring andevaluation plan has been provided for.

The Department of Environment, Waste Management and Energy coordinates themainstreaming of climate change into county development plans and programmes. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I introduce this policy that will guide our pursuit for a safe and resilient environment in the face of a changing climate.

Hon. Dr. Godffrey Nyongesa Nato
County Executive Committee Member
Department of Environment, Waste Management and Energy

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



It is clear that climate change is real and affects everyone, more so for rapidly expanding coastal cities like Mombasa which are likely to bear the greatest cost. This calls for a strategic long-term view that transforms Mombasa County to low carbon, climate resilient future through implementation of climate smart solutions.

The Department of Environment, Waste Management and Energy is very grateful for the technical staff that participated in the development process of County climate Change Action plan

Spearheaded by the department of environment waste management and energy. Technical expertise was provided by Dr. Godfrey Nato, Mr. Abdulsalam Omar, Mrs Arafa Amur.

The process of formulating this Climate change Action plan was inclusive and consultative as it involved the participation of different stakeholders, national government institutions, sister departments in the County. A wide range of individuals and institutions participated in its formulation. We take this early opportunity to recognize their efforts. We also acknowledge the support of county assembly in providing leadership and the county executive committee for approval.

Ms Ilhan Abass
County Chief Officer
Department of Environment, Waste Management and Energy

Introduction

The Mombasa County Climate Change Action Plan has been developed to guide the county in mitigation and adaptation of climate change impact. The development of the action plan is in line with the Climate Change Act 2016 which requires the government to develop action plans to guide the incorporation of climate change in the sectoral projects. The action plan covers a period of three years as from the financial year 2020/2024. The development of the action plan has been participatorily by actively engaging with relevant stakeholders in prioritizing the activities.

Observations show that global average temperatures have now increased by more than 1°C since pre-industrial times. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, the amount of snow and ice has reduced, and sea levels have risen as the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased. The projections of future global and regional climate change indicate that continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes to our climate.

Kenya has experienced the impacts from climate change from rising temperature, extreme storms and rainfall, decline in the amount of rainfall, prolonged dry periods, pest and disease outbreaks and strong winds. The extreme weather conditions have resulted to food and nutrition insecurity, damage on infrastructure and homesteads, loss of lives, loss of livelihoods. This has consequently affected the country's development and economy as funds that will otherwise be used in development is used in disaster management due to climate change. Subsequently this has affected the achievement of the country's goals as envisioned in Kenya Vision 2030, the Big Four Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

Mombasa County being an island is one of the most impacted ecosystems by climate change thus the need to have an action plan to guide the mitigation and adaptation to the impacts. These changes in climate have caused and will cause extensive direct and indirect harm to the county's ecosystem and its people which include:

- Rising sea-levels threatening habitable land and particularly coastal infrastructure
- Extreme weather, including more intense rainfall affecting the land, coastline and sea
- Further pressure on the scarce water resources and food production systems with associated impacts on coastal ecosystems
- Increased chance and scale of coastal flooding
- Heightened risk of the arrival of new pests and diseases

- Poorer water quality

The development of Mombasa County Climate Change Action Plan is anchored on article 10 of The Constitution which outlines national values and principles of governance, such as sustainable development, devolution of government, and public participation, that are mandatory when making or implementing any law or public policy decisions, including climate change. Article 42 that provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment for every Kenyan, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. It is also anchored on Climate Change Act (2016) which is the main legislation guiding Kenya's climate change response through mainstreaming climate change into sector functions, and it is the legal foundation of the action plan. The plan is also in line with National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022), Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026), Climate Risk Management Framework (2017), National Climate Change Policy (2018), and National Climate Finance Policy (2018), among other sector plans and policies that address aspects of climate change.

Vulnerability of Mombasa County to Climate Change

Mombasa County lies within the coastal strip in the hot tropical region where the climate is influenced by monsoon winds. The climate is characterized of high temperatures and high humidity at 80%. Mombasa's annual average temperature is 30°C while the average low is 21.3°C. The highest recorded temperature annually is 37.6°C. January is the warmest month in the year with a temperature of 32°C and the lowest month is July. Mombasa experiences seasonal variation in rainfall. The rainfall patterns are characterized of long and short seasons with annual average precipitation of 1260mm. The long rains occur in April to June at an average of 1,040 mm and correspond to South Eastern monsoon winds. While the short rains begin at the end of October until December at an average of 240mm. The short rains correspond comparatively to dry North Eastern Monsoon winds. The annual rainfall for the county is at an average of 640mm. Temperatures have risen throughout the country with Mombasa County being no exception. It has been observed that since the early 1960s, both minimum (night time) and maximum (daytime) temperatures have been on an increasing (warming) trend. The minimum temperature has risen generally by 0.7 – 2.0°C and the maximum by 0.2 – 1.3°C, depending on the season and the region of the country. It is projected that the mean surface temperature across the country will increase by 1-1.5°C by 2030, 1.5-2.0°C by 2060s, 1.5-5.0°C by 2090s. Thus, rising temperatures trend is expected to continue in Kenya in all seasons. Rainfall has become irregular and unpredictable, and when it rains, downpour is more intense. The frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events is projected to increase with far reaching impacts across the country, including Mombasa County.

Impacts of climate change

Sea level rise

Mombasa County's highly vulnerable to sea level rise as it lies between sealevel and about 45 metres above sea level (asl). The low lying areas of the County are already experiencing serious coastal/beach erosion as a result of the rise in sea level. This is having a negative impact on the County's and the livelihoods of the residents. It is estimated that sea level has been rising at a rate of about two millimetres per year. At this rate, it is projected that about 17% of Mombasa, or 4,600 hectares of land area, will be submerged with a sea-level rise of only 0.3 metres. At the same time, there will be large areas that may be rendered uninhabitable as a result of flooding or water logging, or will be agriculturally unsuitable due to salt stress. Sandy beaches and other features, including historical and cultural monuments such as Fort Jesus, several beach hotels, industries, the ship-docking and human settlements could be negatively affected by sea-level rise. Other impacts that are already being experienced, include: increased coastal storm damage; sea-shore erosion; salt water intrusion into estuaries and freshwater aquifers and springs; changes in sedimentation patterns; decreased light penetration to benthic organisms leading to loss of food for various marine fauna; and loss of coral reefs

Natural Resource base

Mombasa county has rich ecosystems that extend from the coastal, inshore and deep sea. The varied ecosystems provide important goods and services such as; tourism, water resources, provision of food, provision of wood and non-wood forest resources, and as habitats for fish, coral reefs and other aquatic and terrestrial organisms. Some of the ecosystems are important for protection of the coastline from erosion. All these ecosystems are being impacted by climate change.

Water resources: Mombasa highly dependent on trans-basin transfer of water i.e., Mzima springs, Baricho water works and Marere boreholes and the ground water aquifers and boreholes spread across the entire County. At least three permanent springs, four water pans and a number of borewells are operated by private investors, NGOs and CBOs accounting for about 10,360m³ per day. The projected piped water supplies for the County by the year 2035 is in the range of between 150,000 to 200,000m³. The County frequently faces prolonged dry spells and droughts as well as flooding exacerbating the already worse water problem, which will have a wide range of implications for household food security, hygiene and well-being. The increasing temperature and changing rainfall in terms of reducing amounts and its unpredictability has negative impacts on provision of clean water. The adverse impacts of climate change on water resources are already being experienced, and are expected to result in severe flooding and intrusion of salt water in aquifers and ground waters. The impacts of climate change on water resources, in turn, affect all major sectors of the economy.

Mangroves and coastal forests. Mangroves and coastal forests provide essential functions and services. The total area of mangroves in Kenya is estimated at 61,271 ha with Mombasa County

accounting for about 6% (3,771 ha) of the total cover. The mangrove forests occur within a number of distinct coastline geophysical categories of drowned river valleys at Mombasa and Mtwapa protective outcrops of coral limestone. Mangroves are important as nursery ground for many commercial fisheries. It is also a habitat for invertebrates and migratory birds. Mangroves are important for the protection of the shoreline from storms and waves, and also act as carbon sinks. Mangroves also offer protection to sea grass beds and coral reefs by filtering sediments. Tudor Creek mangrove forest in Mombasa has been affected by changes in inundation duration frequency as well as salinity levels caused by sea level rise thus reducing its productivity. Increased flooding has caused change in species composition and intensity resulting loss of fish and coastal erosion.

Inshore waters: Mombasa inshore waters are important for life processes of marine organisms, the hatcheries, nurseries, spawning and reproduction areas for fish. The county depends on small scale and artisanal and the fishermen largely depend on inshore waters as a provider of resources and employment. High temperatures have made the habitats unsuitable for fish and species which have migrated to other areas. The shift has also caused a decline in fishing activities for the fishermen and limited resources. Acidification of the ocean as a result of absorption of CO₂ from the atmosphere affects productivity.

The coral reef is found from shallow inshore waters of < 1.5 m to about 25-45m depth. Coral reefs are a harbour to rich biodiversity of birds, fish, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms. The rich biodiversity provides a range of goods and ecological services such as raw materials, nutrient cycling, bioremediation, it supports people's livelihood through fishery, tourism and cultural heritage. Whereas coral reefs are valuable in protecting the coastline they are increasingly being threatened extreme temperatures that causes bleaching and acidification, thereby disrupting the health and functioning of coral reefs. Increased atmospheric carbon concentrations have caused an increase in acidity in surface waters which lowers calcium carbonate deposition rates and fertilizes algae creating competition with coral reefs and causing nutrient pollution. Increases in rainfall have caused contamination on the coastal reefs making them more vulnerable to climate change.

Seagrass beds occur in sheltered tidal flats, lagoons and creeks and provide ecological services such as nutrient cycling, organic carbon production and export, they serve as coastal canaries, sediment stabilization and enhance biodiversity. Seagrass beds provide important habitats for a diverse array of associated fauna and flora. They serve as nursery grounds and as foraging areas for turtles and fish. Numerous fish and invertebrates seek refuge from predators in seagrasses. As a result of climate change, increasing global warming has altered the growth rate of seagrass. Further, sea level rise has increased water depth and reduced light reaching the seagrass thus reducing productivity. Sediments and nutrients run off resulting from floods have led to loss of seagrass and a redistribution of existing habitats.

Objectives

General Objective of County Climate change Action Plan

To enhance the county governments and local communities' capacity to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change by creating a resilient and thriving environment and economy using a participatory approach.

Specific Objectives of County Climate Change Action Plan

1. To enhance the institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation
2. To reduce climate change risk to the local community and infrastructure
3. To enhance the capacity of the local community in food and nutrition security
4. To increase the county's forest cover
5. To promote the adoption of green energy at the county
6. To reduce the level of pollution at the county

To mainstream climate change in sectoral development.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Objective	Project	Activity	Sub-activity	Outcome	Key performance indicator	Time frame	Key actors
To enhance the institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation	Enhancement of institutional capacity of the county in climate change adaptation and mitigation	Development of climate change legislations	Develop climate change policy	Well regulated and authorized climate change activities	No. of policies developed	July 2020-February 2021	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy All County Departments Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
			Develop climate finance policy	Authorized provision of climate change funds	No. of policies developed	July 2020-February 2021	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy All County Departments Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
			Develop climate change associated bills	Well regulated and authorized climate change activities	No. of bills developed	July 2020-February 2021	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy All County Departments Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community

							NGO IFAs
	Enhancing the climate change directorate in implementing climate change functions	Recruiting staff	Proper implementation of climate change functions	Number of staff required	July 2020-June 2021	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning County Public Service Board	
		Training staff in climate change	Enhanced technical capacity in the implementation of climate change	Number of staff trained Number of trainings attended	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning IFAs NGOs	
		Establish an office and refurbish it for climate change staff	Conducive work environment for the staff	Number of offices established and refurbished	July 2020-June 2022	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning IFAs	
		Enhance the county's capacity in monitoring the impact of climate change	Train staff in monitoring the impact of climate change	Enhanced technical capacity in monitoring of climate change impacts	Number of staff trained Number of trainings attended	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning

							IFAs Research Institute
			Development of assessment tools	Accurate monitoring of climate change impacts	Number of tools developed	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning IFAs Research institute
			Undertake climate change surveys	Well monitored climate change impacts	Number of surveys undertaken	July 2020-June 2023	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning IFAs Research institute
			Establish a repository for climate change data and information	Availability of reliable climate change data and information in one point	Number of repository established	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning IFAs Research institute
To reduce climate change risk to the local community and infrastructure	Disaster risk management	Improve the local community's resilience to climate change	To create awareness of the local community on the impact of climate	Well sensitized community on the impact of climate change,	Number of community members sensitized	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste

			change, mitigation and adaptation measures	mitigation and adaptation measures	Number of sensitization undertaken		Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning Department of devolution and public administration Community IFAs
			Improve the ability of the local community to cope with drought	Enhanced community ability to cope with drought	Number of capacity enhancement undertaken	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning Department of devolution and public administration Community IFAs
			Improve the ability of the local community to cope with floods	Enhanced community ability to cope with flood	Number of capacity enhancement undertaken	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning Department of devolution and public administration Community IFAs

		Improve the delivery of disaster risk management services	To increase the number of community receiving climate change adaptation services	Well adapted community to the impacts of climate change	Number of community members receiving climate change adaptation services	July 2020-June 2023	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning Department of devolution and public administration Community IFAs
		Increase the resilience of county infrastructure to climate change	To increase the resilience of infrastructure to floods	Reduced destruction of infrastructure as a results of floods	Number of resilient infrastructure established	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Finance and Economic planning Department of devolution and public administration IFAs
To enhance the capacity of the local community in food and nutrition security	Food and nutrition security enhancement	Improve food and nutrition security	Adoption of climate smart agriculture	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have adopted climate smart agriculture	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community

							IFAs
			Advocating for diversity in crop production	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have diversified crop production	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community IFAs
			Increase productivity in livestock and fisheries by adoption of climate smart action	Increased food and nutrition security	Number of community members that have adopted climate smart actions	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community IFAs
	Enhance the buying capacity of the local community to purchase food	Adoption of alternative livelihood sources	Enhance the capacity of the local community in the adoption of alternative livelihoods	Increased and reliable income sources	Number of community members that have alternative livelihood sources	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Dept of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

							Dept of Youth, Gender and Sport Dept of Finance and Economic planning Community IFAs
To increase the county's forest cover	Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems	Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems	Rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems	Restored ecosystem integrity of mangroves	Number of mangrove ecosystems rehabilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
			Rehabilitation of coral reefs	Restored ecosystem integrity of corals	Number of coral ecosystems rehabilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
		Rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial ecosystems	Rehabilitation of abandoned quarries	Restored ecosystem integrity of	Number of abandoned quarries rehabilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs

			Rehabilitation of degraded community forests	Restored ecosystem integrity of community forests	Number of degraded community forests rehabilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
			Rehabilitation of rivers and wetlands	Restored ecosystem integrity of rivers and wetlands	Number of rivers and wetlands rehabilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
	Establishment of green zones	Urban forestry	Establishment of 1 eco-park in the terrestrial ecosystem	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of terrestrial eco parks established	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Establishment of 1 eco-park in a marine ecosystem	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of marine eco parks established	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community

							Private sector NGO Private sector IFAs
			Tree planting along roads	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of roads planted with trees	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Greening of roundabouts	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of roundabouts greened	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
		Afforestation	Adoption of agroforestry on farms	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of trees planted on farm	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community NGO IFAs
			Tree planting in institutions	Increased county carbon sequestration capacity	Number of trees planted in institutions	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs

				sequestration capacity			Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Education Private sector NGO IFAs
To promote the adoption of clean energy	To promote the adoption of clean energy	Enhance the local community's capacity to adopt clean energy	Train staff on clean energy	Enhanced technical capacity of staff on clean energy	Number of staff trained on clean energy	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Sensitize the community on the importance of climate change officer	Well sensitized community on clean energy	Number of community members sensitized on clean energy Number of sensitization forums undertaken	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Train community groups in the production of clean energy	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of groups trained on production of clean energy	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community

							Private sector NGO IFAs
			Facilitate the community with the required equipment and machine to produce clean energy	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of community groups facilitated	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Installation of solar panels in county infrastructure	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of infrastructure installed with solar panels	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Incentivize the production and sell of solar panels	Reduced carbon emission at the county	Number of manufacturers and traders engaged in solar panels	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community Private sector NGO IFAs

To reduce the level of pollution at the county	Enhance the level of waste management at the county	Establish a sustainable waste management system	Sensitize the community on sustainable waste management	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of sensitization activities undertaken Number of community members sensitized	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Develop a sustainable waste management system	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of sustainable waste management systems	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Enhance the county's capacity to implement the sustainable management system	Sustainable waste management at the county	Number of capacity enhancement the county has received	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community Private sector NGO IFAs

	Control of air pollution	Enhance the capacity of the county to control air pollution	Develop an air pollution act	Well regulated and authorized air pollution control	Number of acts developed	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community Private sector NGO IFAs
			Train staff on monitoring of air pollution	Reduced air pollution	Number of staff trained	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community NGO IFAs
			Sensitize the community on air pollution	Reduced air pollution	Number of sensitization activities undertaken Number of community members sensitized	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community NGO IFAs
To mainstream climate change in sectoral development	Mainstreaming climate change	Mainstreaming climate change	Incorporate climate change activities in	Climate change mainstreamed in	County planning documents	July 2020-June 2024	Dept of Environment, Waste

			all the sectors at the county	sectoral development			Management and Energy Ministry of Environment & Forestry Dept of Finance Community NGO IFAs
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