

# INSTITUTIONAL SETTING



- Kenya has increasingly been affected by climate change due to its vulnerability & its economy dependency on climate sensitive resources e.g. agriculture, water, energy, tourism, wildlife, health
- Kenya's first Climate Change Action Plan 2013 to 2017 was developed with the aim of implementing a National Climate Change Response Strategy which was launched in 2010.
- Kenya has demonstrated commitment to addressing climate change issues through developing policy and institutional framework around climate change through the enactment of the Kenya Climate Change Act 2016
- The Act Obligated the National and County governments to main stream climate change measures across all sectors. The role of the County Governments was to ensure that climate actions are aligned with the County functions and sectoral plans and specifically the County Integrated Development Plan taking into account the National and County priorities s.19(1-20)
- The stakeholders involved the private sector, public, different ministries in the national government, County government, NGOs and the community at large. Public participation was done and the views of the public was considered. Public participated in the public forums organized at the sub county level - administrative unit in the County government – and this was done in all the Sub Counties in The Nairobi City County Government
- Development of gender Action Plan and Climate change to ensure capacity building of women and the vulnerable in the society



# THE CHALLENGE/ CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN NAIROBI

- **Rising temperatures- Nairobi City is 2 degrees warmer than surrounding areas**
- **Irregular and unpredictable rainfall-more frequent precipitation events will have far reaching economic and social implications through urban development through flooding and land slides**
- **Loss of biodiversity- forests in the city, national park ,economy depends on climate sensitive resources E.g. Water, Energy, Tourism and Forest products**
- **Comprises of different informal settlements (slums) with the biggest in Africa being in Nairobi, the area is prone to flooding/ most of the houses are built along riparian zones without any plan, sanitation problems with water scarcity and prevalence of climate change related diseases e.g. malaria, cholera-sanitation systems prone to damage during flooding. Most of the affected is young children, elderly ,disabled people women and the poor. The population of slum dwellers in Nairobi is 60% occupying only 6% of the total land**
- **Alteration, spatially and temporally, of water availability**
- **Destruction of infrastructure by flooding**



# APPROACH

- Implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan by the Nairobi City County- mainstreamed the action plans into County Government functions and sectoral plans in the County Integrated Development Plans(CIDP)
- Partnered with different stakeholders in the actions e.g. UN habitat in upgrading Luthuli Avenue, installing air quality monitoring Kits, C40 in recruiting climate Change City Advisor , keeping GHGs inventory for the County, DANIDA on capacity building on green and circular economy
- Creating awareness through monthly clean ups in partnership with stakeholders, tree planting along riparian zones, creation of more open spaces /parks , rehabilitation of dumpsites into parks in partnership with the communities
- Multi Agency partnership-mapped buildings on the riparian zones and demolished with planning sector-Nairobi regeneration multi agency formed with different roles where reclamation of riparian zones was key. Partners included, Water Resources Authority, National Management Authority, Ministry Of Environment in the County and National level and Planning sector in the County
- Policy – Development of Nairobi City County Environmental Management Policy which will incorporate all the environmental concerns with climate change included drafted, in the process of



Clean up/awareness activities

Construction of walk ways along Luthuli Avenue

# OUTPUTS



- **Expansive clean Luthuli avenue with walkways- contributed to implementation of Nairobi integrated Urban Development Plan(NIUPLAN) seat benches, bicycle lane, monitoring kits installed, improved air quality- no much emissions like before, monitoring kits installed in July, air quality anticipated to improve**
- **Increased tree cover- more carbon sink**
- **Riparian zones protected along korogocho informal settlement – no flooding in the area in the year 2019**
- **Clean environment from monthly clean ups- increased awareness, less blockage of storm water drainages due to illegal dumping of solid waste**
- **Youth and women empowerment from waste segregation through promotion of 3Rs- creation of income and capacity building**
- **Less flooding in areas with gabions constructed, demolished buildings by Planning sector which had encroached the riparian zones**
- **Capacity building of experts in the environment sector**

TREE PLANTING AND CONSTRUCTION OF GABIONS ALONG NAIROBI RIVER AT KOROGOCHO SLUM- (NOW A PARK )AREA WAS PRONE TO FLOODING- NO FLOODING IN 2019( RIGHT) AND NEW LUTHULI AVENUE ( LEFT)



RIPARIAN  
ALONG  
KOROGOCHO  
SLUM  
BEFORE

NEW LOOK OF  
RIPARIAN  
ALONG  
KOROGOCHO-  
NOW A PARK



LUTHULI AVENUE-  
PEDESTRIANS  
WALKING



# LESSONS LEARNT/FOLLOW UP

- **Need for funding in the climate action activities which are not prioritized in the budgeting in the County Government-Raise Nairobi fort folio towards funding for climate and mitigation activities**
- **Need for increased communication campaign on climate change and related risks and opportunities**
- **Policy and regulatory instruments have been acknowledged in the National Climate Change Action Plan as key in addressing climate change in the local level. Assistance in formulating Nairobi City County Climate Change strategy for policing, and possibly Nairobi City County Climate Change policy which can result in an Act that will be key since it will give directions for sector oriented adaptation approaches .**