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SYNTHESIZED REPORT ON POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN KITUI AND MAKUENI COUNTY



A policy research, advocacy and capacity building organisation.

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1 Executive Summary

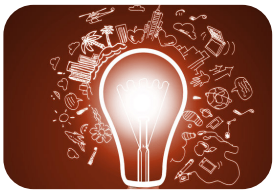
Climate change is one of the main global challenges for sustainable development, affecting both developed and developing countries. Developing countries may be more affected by this challenge. Climate change has affected the environment's ability to produce raw materials for national development and as a source of livelihood, especially for rural residents. Overall, it hinders the country's ability to grow and develop.

This report is one that reviews the policy and legal assessments to inform engagement with county and national actors on environmental protection, climate change mitigation, and sustainable natural resources management.

The report describes Kenya's climate change agenda and its effects. It discusses climate change's legal and regulatory framework from international law to Makueni and Kitui county laws. Internationally, the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement, which Kenya ratified, guide governments. Once ratified, Kenya's Constitution (2010) considers these treaties national priorities. It includes provisions to guide county and national governments on climate change where the Kenya Vision 2030, EMCA, and the Climate Change Framework Policy are constitutionally compliant. This report analyses existing instruments at the county level and recommends ways to strengthen their implementation in Kenya.

The report lays great emphasis on the importance of Stakeholder engagement as it ensured the views of different stakeholders were taken into consideration, to best understand the gaps, the barriers to implementation of climate change laws and to gather their recommendations.

The data revealed the key emerging issues that were identified were on the following areas;



a)Innovation



a)Public Participation and Awareness



Implementation



a)Finance



Gender/youth

It finally includes recommendations based on desktop research and stakeholder engagement and highlights on Kenya's need for an inclusive policy and legal framework at both levels of government to adapt to climate change and environmental protection.

2 CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE IN KENYA

The governance of climate in Kenya has been a top priority for Kenya's economy and is highly dependent on a number of climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, tourism and energy production. This sensitivity is founded in reliance on the water resources currently existing in the country. Additionally, agriculture being the backbone of Kenya's economy, it is estimated to generate about 26% of the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[1], providing employment and food security to a large number of people within the country. The need to ensure that it is well governed remains to be a priority.

The energy sector over the years has also experienced tremendous changes due to climate change, a key area that remains to be heavily tied to the use of natural resources that provides the country's energy production coming from renewable sources. This has eventually led to the rise in loss of forest cover due to demand for fuelwood and charcoal

[1] Ibid.

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has led to significant reduction in the amount of water flowing through the rivers in the dry season.[2] Droughts and declines in rainfall also directly influence the electricity sector as they lower the reservoir levels, reducing hydropower production and resulting in load shedding. Drought has also influenced the traditional energy sector as people's reduced capacity to buy kerosene and electricity leads to greater demand for charcoal and firewood.[3]

In the aim to address some of the issues raised and ensure that these sectors are well administered, the implementation of relevant and applicable laws and policies remains to be a priority for the government. Due to the fact that Kenya's economy and people are vulnerable to climate-related risks due to their high degree of dependency on natural resources, it is only prudent to ensure that the natural resources currently existing are well conserved and managed. In Kenya, climate change governance structure has been informed by global and regional commitments and obligations, below is a list of the key conventions influencing climate change governance in Kenya.[4]

3 POLICY AND LEGAL STATUS

3.1 INTERNATIONAL POLICIES ADOPTED IN KENYA

3.1.1 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

This convention was signed in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and ratified by Kenya in 1994. It Is the foundational climate agreement that has provided the platform for most subsequent international climate agreements whose aim is to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

[2] Mogaka, H., Gichere, S., Davis, R., & Hirji, R., 'Climate variability and water resources degradation in Kenya: Improving water resources development and management,' (World Bank Working Paper No. 69, 2006). Washington, DC: World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/01/10/000090341_20060110161654/Rendered/PDF/348540KE0Clima101OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf accessed 29 November 2020.

[3] Ibid n 25.

[4] Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, 'Addressing Climate Change Success Stories from Kenya,' (2016).

Its main objective is geared towards the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system.

3.1.2 Kyoto Protocol

The policy was designed to boost the effectiveness of the 1992 UNFCCC, leading to its adoption on 11 December 1997 & entered into force on 16 February 2005. Kenya then later accented to the it on 25th February 2005.

Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. It focuses on committing industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve quantified emissions reduction targets for greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions.

3.1.3 Paris Agreement

Is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate change agreement. It was Adopted at the Paris climate conference (COP21) on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.

Currently, 193 parities (192 countries plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement whose main goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. It provides a framework for financial, technical and capacity building support to those countries who need it.

3.1.4 Green Climate Fund

This policy provides for countries to invest across four transitions which include built environment; energy & industry; human security, livelihoods and wellbeing; and land-use, forests and ecosystems.

It seeks to employ a four-pronged approach which include; Transformational planning and programming, catalysing climate innovation, De-risking investment to mobilize finance at scale, mainstreaming climate risks and opportunities into investment decision-making to align finance with sustainable development

3.1.5 Global Environment Facility

This was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It is the largest multilateral trust fund focused on enabling developing countries to invest in nature and supports the implementation of major international environmental conventions including on biodiversity, climate change, chemicals, and desertification.

It has taken up a unique partnership of 18 agencies — including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, national entities and international NGOs — working with 184 countries to address the world's most challenging environmental issues.

3.2 REGIONAL POLICIES

3.2.1 African Union's Agenda 2063

This particular policy can be referred to as Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. Its main goals are to create environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities. It seeks to priorities sustainable natural resource management and Biodiversity conservation, sustainable consumption and production patterns, water security, climate resilience, natural disasters preparedness and prevention and renewable energy. These are key areas that can be noted to exist in Kenya's policy frameworks aimed at addressing climate change.

3.2.2 East African Community

Kenya has adopted its **Climate Change Policy** whose purpose is to adopt the statement by the Secretariat expressing recognition of a climate change problem and stating its commitment to address the problem through specified actions. It further formulates a Climate change Plan and strategy established under 8 pillars which include adaptation of relevant and mitigation Interventions, technology Development and Transfer, Capacity Building Education, training and Public Awareness, Gender, Youth and Marginalised Groups, climate risk management, disaster risk reduction and climate finance.

It has additionally adopted the **Climate Change Strategy** whose objective is the implementation of the EAC Climate Change Policy. It sets out a range of measures, taking

into account those already in place in the Partner States, to ensure effective implementation of the Climate Change Policy at all levels. The Strategy gives the direction and scope of implementation of the Policy over a shorter time-frame, defining all the necessary actions and resources needed in order to achieve its goal.

Further, it has also adopted the **Climate Change Master Plan** which was designed as a blue-print and comprehensive document, encompassing a long-term view of challenges, opportunities and priority actions to combat climate change. It provides the overall picture and vision for the region in so far as climate change response is concerned giving estimates of all the resources needed in order for the EAC to be climate resilient. It is a 20-year planning document covering the period 2011 to 2031 where its Master Plan has been established under eight key Pillars that include;

- Adaptation Interventions
- Mitigation Interventions
- Technology Development and Transfer
- Capacity Building
- Education, Training and Public Awareness
- Gender, Youth and Marginalised Groups
- Climate Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Finance

3.2.3 Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)

This is a specialized institution of the EAC that developed from the EAC's Lake Victoria Development Programme (LVDP), a mechanism established in 2001 to coordinate various interventions in the Lake Victoria Basin region and to turn the Basin into an economic growth zone.

Established pursuant to the EAC Treaty and through the Protocol for Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin (LVBC Protocol), which was signed on 29 November 2003 and ratified in December 2004. Its mandate is to coordinate sustainable development and management of the Lake Victoria Basin in the 5 EAC Partner States.

It then developed a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2023) (CCASAP) that presents a roadmap for addressing and adapting to climate change impacts in the region. This Action Plan serves to provide rationale for a climate change adaptation strategy and linkages this work may have with regional and national policy frameworks. CCASAP summarizes the expected regional impacts and identifies key measures to effectively address the climate vulnerabilities in five sectors (agriculture and food security; water; terrestrial ecosystems; health; and energy and infrastructure).

CCASAP provides an overall strategy for each thematic sector and identifies key adaptation options that support improved resilience to address current and future vulnerability, ultimately leading to social and economic stability for the entire LVB region.

3.2.4 African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)

This policy was formulated with the aim to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. The commitments announced under AFR100 also support the Bonn Challenge adopted in 2011, whose overall objective is to restore 150 million hectares by 2020; the New York Declaration on Forests that stretches the goal to 350 million hectares by 2030; and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative to promote integrated landscape management to promote adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. In 2016, Kenya committed to restore 5.1 million hectares of land.

3.2.5 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

Kenya has established its foundation firmly on the constitution that gives provision within its Articles for the National values and principles of governance, including sustainable development, devolution of government, and public participation, that are mandatory when making or implementing any law or public policy decisions, including climate change.

It aids in establishing state and citizen obligations which include; ensuring sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. Working to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya. Protecting and

enhance intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities. Encourages public participation in the management, protection, and conservation of the environment. Aids in the protection of genetic resources and biological diversity.

3.3 NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS

3.3.1 Kenya Vision 2030

It was created to act as Kenya's development blueprint recognising climate change as a risk that could slow the country's development. To help mitigate the situation, it formulated plans directed at recognising climate change as a crosscutting thematic area and mainstreamed climate change actions in sector plans. It further recognized opportunities for public-private partnerships (PPPs) to stimulate the growth to deliver on the vision and MTP. It encourages PPPs to play a major role in the environment and natural resources management including water resources, eco-tourism, and solid waste management among others.

3.3.2 Environment and Management Co-ordination Act 1999 (EMCA)

This is the operative law on matters concerning the environment which were enacted against a backdrop of 78 sectoral laws (dealing with various components of the environment, the deteriorating state of Kenya's environment, and increasing social and economic inequalities, the combined effect of which negatively impacted on the environment) so as to bring harmony in the management of the country's environment. It has led to the establishment of various institutions that have supported the application of the Act such as the National Environmental Management Authority.

3.3.3 Climate Change Framework Policy 2016[5]

This policy was developed to facilitate a coordinated, coherent and effective response to the local, national and global challenges and opportunities raised by climate change.

[5] http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Climate-Change-Framework-PolicyMay2017.pdf

It aims to enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience to climate variability and change while promoting a low carbon development pathway.

Its objectives include; Establish and maintain an effective and efficient institutional framework to mainstream climate change responses across relevant sectors and into integrated planning, budgeting, decision-making and implementation, at both the national and county levels. Promotes the reduction of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity, enhancing climate change resilience and strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction. Catalyse Kenya's transition to cleaner, lower emission and less carbon intensive development. Incentivize private sector involvement in building climate change resilience and engaging in low carbon development opportunities among others.

3.3.4 Climate Change Act 2016

The Act Commenced its operation on 27th May 2016. It is the main legislation guiding Kenya's climate change response through mainstreaming climate change into sectoral functions and it is the legal foundation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).[6] This NCCAP 2018-2022 responds to provisions in the Climate Change Act, 2016 that require the updating of the NCCAP every five years.

It has since established a National Climate Change Council[7] that has responsibility for coordination of climate change actions including mainstreaming climate change in national and county budgets, plans and budgets.

Moreover, it establishes a Climate Change Fund, a financing mechanism for priority climate change actions and interventions. The fund aims to mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation; build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change; formulate programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and

[6] Government of Kenya, *'National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya): 2018-2022.'* (Nairobi, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018).

[7] The Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016, Section 5.

ecological systems to the impacts of climate change; mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction in strategies and actions of public and private entities; mainstream intergenerational and gender equity in all aspects of climate change responses; and provide incentives and obligations for private sector contributions to achieving low carbon climate resilient development.

3.3.5 Climate Risk Management Framework 2017

The frame work was designed to integrate disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development so that they are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals.

It further, promotes an integrated climate risk management approach as a central part of policy and planning at National and County levels.

3.3.6 National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030

This plan was aimed to consolidate the country's vision on adaptation supported by macro-level adaptation actions that relate with the economic sectors and county level vulnerabilities in order to enhance long term resilience and adaptation capacity.

3.3.7 County Integrated Development Plans

This plan was formulated to address climate issues at the county level. At this level, Garissa, Makueni and Wajir counties have enacted climate change fund regulations that allocate a portion of their development budgets to county level funds that support mitigation and adaptation actions.

The County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) identify, prioritize and finance investments to reduce climate risks and achieve adaptation priorities. Community level planning committees identify adaptation needs guided by transparent decision-making criteria. CCCFs work through the government's established planning and budgeting systems.

County Funds are structured to blend the resources from international climate finance, development partners, the private sector, and National Government and County budgets.[8]

3.3.8 Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) 2017-2026

This strategy provides an excellent opportunity for the transformation by uniting agriculture, development and climate change under a common agenda through integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) by jointly addressing food security and climate challenges. This sustainably increases agricultural production and incomes, builds resilience of agricultural systems to climate change and minimizes GHGs emissions.[9]

It further seeks to achieve specific objectives that include; enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists, and fisher-folk to the adverse impacts of climate change; developing mechanisms that minimize GHG emissions from agricultural production systems; creating an enabling regulatory and institutional framework; and Address cross-cutting issues that adversely impact climate smart agriculture.

[8] Murphy, D. & Orindi, V., 'SNAPshot: Kenya's County Climate Change Funds. County Brief 2B: NAP Global Network' (2018).

[9] UNDP, 'Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026,' < https://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/environment_energy/kenya-climate-smart-agriculture-strategy-2017-2026.html> accessed 02 January 2021.

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

INSTITUTION	MANDATE
National Environmental Management Authority	Established as the principal instrument of government charged with the implementation of all policies relating to the environment, and to exercise general supervision and coordination over all matters relating to the environment. It is empowered to develop regulations, prescribe measures and standards and, issue guidelines for the management and conservation of natural resources and the environment. It provides for environmental protection through; Conducting environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring and environmental restoration orders, conservation orders, and easements.
KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE	It is a state corporation that was established by an Act of Parliament (Cap 376), now repealed by WCMA (2013), with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya, and to enforce related laws and regulations. KWS undertakes conservation and management of wildlife resources across all protected areas systems in collaboration with stakeholders. Its goal is to work with others to conserve, protect and sustainably manage wildlife resources.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE (NECC)	This institution was established under Section 31 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999. It is an important institution in the assessment of the condition of the environment in Kenya. It plays an important role in the facilitation of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms relating to environmental matters. The NECC makes recommendations to the Cabinet Secretary and thus contributes significantly to the formulation and development of environmental policy.
KENYA FOREST SERVICE (KFS)	It is a state corporation that was created through the Forest Act, 2005 (now repealed). The Service derives her mandate from the Forest Conservation and Management Act (FCMA), 2016. Its main mandate includes conservation, sustainable development, management and utilization of the country's forest resources for equitable benefit of present and future generations, rehabilitate degraded natural forest areas, develop and conserve all public natural forests, to restock and sustainably manage all public forest plantations, to increase forest cover outside public forest areas, to protect and secure public forests and other corporate assets and to strengthen capacity for efficient utilization of resources and effective service delivery
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT TRUST FUND (NETFUND)	It is a State Corporation established by the Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999. Its mandate is to facilitate research intended to further the requirements of environmental management, capacity building, environmental awards, environmental publications, scholarships and grants.

	Its aim is to provide sustainable financing available for environmental management in Kenya through the mobilizing, managing and availing resources for environmental awards, capacity building, research and publications, scholarships and grants in Kenya.
ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE OF KENYA	The institute was established in 2014 to review current resource needs and funding gaps, to analyse possible funding scenarios, prepare an annual budget for approval by the Council and aid in the monitor and evaluate use of EIK funds.

4 CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

4.1 MAKUENI

4.1.1 Makueni County[10] Climate Change Fund Regulations (2015).

The legislation was formulated to provide funding for climate change actions identified in the Makueni National Climate Change Action Plan. It mandates the County Government to set aside 1% of its annual development budget for climate change which is regulated by the County Climate Change Fund Management Board.

The Board has the responsibility of approving the County Climate Change Budget; allocating resources in line with the legal and constitutional requirements of equity; mainstreaming climate change projects, programmes and activities in county planning and budgeting, and ensuring their approval and inclusion in the County Integrated Development Plan; monitoring disbursements; overseeing budget execution and overseeing the implementation of climate programmes and projects.

4.1.2 Makueni County Water Act, 2020

The Act was specifically curated to suit the needs of the County by including the administration of water sanitation and sewage service providers, providing for sanitation service and pollution control measures, development and management of the County water works, storm water management and the recognition of external partnerships aiding to meet the needs of the County.

It gives provision for water resource management which include; rain water harvesting and storage, conservation of catchment areas, formulating water resource management strategies, promoting soil conservation within water catchment areas and the management of wet lands. It aids in shedding light on the importance of water conservation as well as the impact climate change has on it for it remains to be a challenge community groups face.

[10] Makueni County is hailed as the first local government in the continent's history to enact a law that incorporates global warming into its development planning.

4.1.3 Public Participation Policy

This Policy focuses on the mechanisms or platforms through which the citizens are involved and decisions reached in the context of governance.

The need for public participation is stressed under Article 10 of the Constitution which equally elevates it to a principle that "binds all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons in recognising the importance of the public in being involved in key decision making on County Government laws and projects. This provides more room for transparency and accountability of appointed officials when it comes to state funds.

4.2 KITUI

4.2.1 Kitui County Climate Change Fund Regulations, 2018.

The Policy's objective is to establish the Kitui County Climate Change Fund, its management, operation and winding up procedures, and promote climate change programs whose lifespan is 10 years.

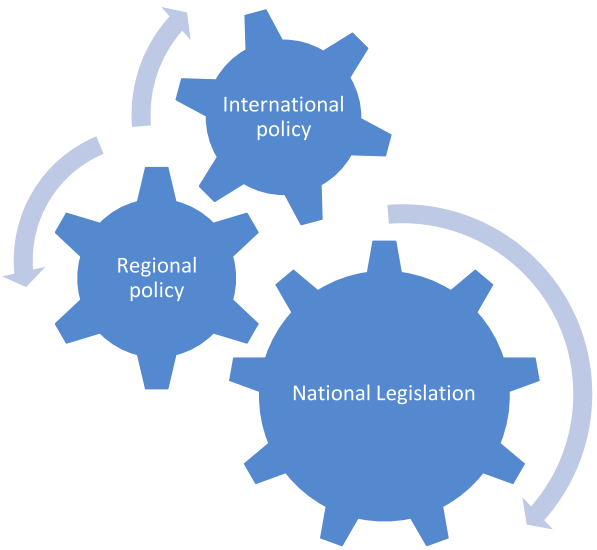
The purpose of the Fund includes; financing climate change resilience and its assessment; financing implementation of approved climate change projects; financing monitoring and evaluation exercises including documentation, photography and video recording of climate change projects; for administrative costs which shall not exceed three percent of the total Fund per financial year and to provide funding for integration and mainstreaming of climate change programs, actions, interventions and duties as identified in the Kitui County Integrated Development Plan, the Climate Change Act, 2016, the National Climate Change Action Plan and for connected purposes.

4.2.2 Kitui County Climate Information Services Strategic Plan

It outlines a proposed framework for a Kitui County Climate Information Services Plan (KC CISP) which aims to develop and deliver weather and climate information which can support local, sub-county, county - and national - level decision making at time frames of hours, days, weeks, months, seasons and years in line with national and international development frameworks including the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030 and the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) as well as the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

It further recognizes that the delivery of Climate Information Service which can effectively support decision making requires the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders.

Having expounded on the policies designed to address climate change, the national government poses the larger responsibility of ensuring that it adopts national legislations in order for the regional as well as international policies to be applicable in the Country. Failure to do so, the policies remain inactive with minimal ways to remedy the situation.



5 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

5.1 National Level

5.1.1 Public Participation and Awareness

The Constitution of Kenya underpins the importance of public participation as a key component of the national[11] legislative process. This means that in the creation of laws, policies and programs of the government, at national and the various agencies, public participation must take place. More specific to this project is the role of public

[11] Article 118(1) (b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Parliament shall facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other business of Parliament and its committees.

participation in the conservation and climate change agenda. The Constitution in Article 69(d) obligates the state to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment.[12].

5.2 County Level

1. Public participation

Public participation is also enshrined in the county legislative processes[13] as a significant underpinning of democracy and sovereignty of the people. This lack of public participation is seen to have been fostered by the lack of physical access to government offices by community members due to poor road infrastructure as well as distance.

Community members have also remained ignorant to the existing laws where they have expressed minimal initiatives to learn except during *Barazas.*

The members have continued to be disengaged for they fail to feel a sense of ownership over government policies and projects contributed by language barrier leaving them unable to interpret the law for themselves in a language they can understand.

The failure to have quick access to laws and policy documents as well as the lack f funds to participate in the programs and campaigns has contributed heavily to the lack of participation by the community members as well

2. Inadequate funds to address climate change

Despite requisite provisions given under policies to allot funds specifically designed to address climate change in the counties, the regulations on the access and use of the County Climate Change Funds were not yet in place. Therefore, counties remain unable to make much progress when it comes to the realisation of these agendas geared towards the protection and conservation of the environment as well as climate change. The government is also unable to offer redress for the effects that have already affected the community members when it comes to the harsh effects of climate change.

[12] Article 69(d) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; The state shall encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;

[13] Article 196(1) (b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; A county assembly shall facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other business of the assembly and its committees.

3. Inadequate innovation mechanisms

The counties face a lack of adequate innovative infrastructures as well as well funded research centres designed to create solutions to aid in combating climate change as well as the efficient production of agricultural produce. Community members are then propelled to continue relying heavily on their traditional methods of production that has produced minimal yields.

4. Inadequate training on climate change mitigation.

Despite the efforts made by the county governments, a large number of community members remain uneducated when it comes to the mitigation methods currently available for them to address climate change. This can also be noted to have been contributed by the inadequate accessibility by officers to relevant climate change training and documentation on the same to offer training.

5. Inadequate government officers staffing

County officers with the responsibility of addressing climate change matters are limited as opposed to those with administrative responsibilities. Hence, the current officers are unable to meet the needs of their county. Due to the fact that they remain located at the main towns and city centres, the community members experience great challenge accessing them leading to several illegalities going unrecorded.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the effects of climate change and the destruction of the ecosystem, Kenya is still confronted with a variety of risks. As a result, the opportunity exists to enact laws and policies that increase the adaptive capacity of local communities, ensure sustainable development, and implement a sustainable long-term environmental conservation and climate strategy. These goals can be accomplished by ensuring that sustainable development occurs.

6.1 Recommendations

1. The need to explore the National/County Extension Strategy, whose primary goal of which is to help the agricultural industry adopt climate-smart technologies.

2. Provision of training for those who provide extension services on climate change as well as cross cutting themes on gender, agroforestry, and food security. The concept encourages the development of a decentralized extension system that is led by farmers and is directed toward the market.

3. Improvement of water resource management which have become much more severe as a result of the current climate change variability. Rainwater harvesting, water conservation, and water efficiency measures should all be expanded in order to increase water security, which should be accomplished through the implementation of various laws and plans of action. The investigation of water recycling technologies and methods of water efficient usage should also be a priority.

2. The need to create synergy when it comes to policy and legislative frameworks that are operational at all levels of government keen on adapting to the effects of climate change and the conservation of the environment.

3. The creation of institutions of higher education which offer the facilities necessary for the spread of information in regard to climate change and environmental conservation. The national government can collaborate with these institutions to develop curricula and programs to investigate how to most effectively communicate laws and policies to the country that may lead to more public participation.

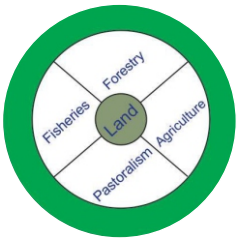
4. Centralising the issuance of licenses from a single authority rather than from multiple ones. This will make the process of obtaining access from government more achievable.

5. The creation of a mechanism that allows both the revenue earned from the licenses and the data to be distributed to the appropriate government agencies. This will encourage responsibility while also reducing the hassle of having to cross from office to office. Additionally, it will function as a central location where complaints can be lodged, information can be requested, and monitoring can be carried out.

6. Encouraging the private sector through the execution of these laws and policies, ideally through the adoption of tax breaks and incentives for climate-positive businesses that are operating inside these counties.

7. Promoting various forms of trainings in the addressing of some aspects of climate change mitigation and measures of environmental protection in order to meet the challenges that lie ahead. This will ensure that better processes relating to the reduction of the effects of climate change and the protection of the environment are put into place.

8. Allocation of special cash from their national budget, in order to boost GDP through the creation of jobs and economies that are friendly to the environment. These are innovative approaches being taken in the fight against climate change in more developed countries.



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