



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY**

Climate Change Directorate

Second National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2018-2022

**COUNTY CONSULTATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION PLAN (NCCAP) 2018-2022 HELD ON 19TH APRIL 2018 AT THE REEF
HOTEL, MOMBASA**



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1. INTRODUCTION

The day began with a word of prayer after which all the members in attendance introduced themselves stating their expectations in that workshop. The expectations brought out by the participants included capturing the how the different gender groups are contributing to climate change impact, learning from each other on the regional coping strategies in addressing climate change issue, understanding the concept of comprehensive climate action framework and the NCAAP process.

The Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development project (LECRD) national project manager Dr. Harun Warui welcomed and thanked everyone for availing their time to attend the workshop. He began by explaining that three aspects to be addressed that stakeholder level has the interest, collaborator has interest and willingness to make change and as a final point partner level of interest participation and contribution. Therefore, the county consultation process is a form of partnership whereby through participation the participants own the NCCAP process. He guided the participants to review the workshop agenda and agreed that the objectives were comprehensive

The objectives of the meeting was:

1. Consultation with the County Governments and stakeholders on the NCCAP 2018-2022
2. Identify County Specific Climate Change Priority Actions

On the behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the Senior Assistant Director Knowledge Management Mr. Muchiri gave remarks. He started by thanking all for attending the meeting and thanked the partners for planning this workshop. He expounded that climate change is a shared responsibility for the National and County Governments. He explained the institutional framework for climate change, noting that roles of responsibilities of County governments as set out in the Climate Change Act, include mainstreaming of climate change in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and annual reporting on climate change to the Climate Change Directorate (CCD). He reviewed the process of updating the NCCAP as set out in the Climate Change Act and discussed a proposed outline for the NCCAP.

He quoted that the Cabinet Secretary Mr. Keriako Tobiko is passionate in delivering, hence the taskforce should be able to capture the priority areas at all levels including the counties in coming up with the NCCAP 2018- 2022. Dr. Warui stated that public participation is a

requirement by the Constitution 2010 which necessitates consultations for all public processes. The counties should be aware of the Climate Change Act 2016 unto which the NCAAP 2018 – 2022 is anchored to.

Dr. Warui also brought out that the LECRD project has set up a Knowledge Management Portal on climate change. Counties can benefit through this whereby the project can create a window on the portal to capture climate change interventions and success stories from the counties. The project through UNDP supported development of a curriculum for a training program in Kenya school of government (KSG). The KSG rolled out a training course on climate change which forms part of calendar.

2. Opening Remarks from CEC Mombasa County Mr. Nato

He started by thanking all for attending the meeting. He started by highlighting that coast has unique environments different from the other regions hence there is need to capture the uniqueness through participation in the consultation process. In line with the Climate Change Act 2016, he mentioned that counties are the biggest target implementers of the NCAAP hence the priority actions should be well brought out in the CIDPs. He urged the counties identify the priority actions based on the various unique environment and take the opportunities to fill in the gaps into the CIDPs. He concluded by stating that the economic blue print for the coastal region is ready waiting for the apex meeting of the six (6) governors to discuss launch the Coastal Regional Bloc. He officially declared the workshop open.

3. Presentations

Taskforce Presentation led by Ms. Elizabeth Wamalwa

Ms. Wamalwa started by explaining that the undergoing development of the next NCCAP 2018 – 2022 was tasked to a taskforce established under the ministry and that they had a timeline to deliver with a deadline of 10th May 2018. NCCAP was the logical next step to enable us to reduce our country's vulnerability to climate change and improve our ability to take advantage of opportunities that climate change offers. The development of the second NCCAP will largely be a build upon the first NCCAP.

She demonstrated how the NCCAP now takes action to the next stage of implementation, providing the analysis and enabling mechanisms to make a step change in progress. It supports efforts towards the implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, the Strategic Development Goals and the attainment of Vision 2030; and encourages people-centered development, ensuring that climate change actions help the country move toward its long-term development

goals. Thus, NCCAP sets out a vision for a low carbon climate resilient development pathway; summarizes analysis of mitigation and adaptation options and actions; recommends an enabling policy and regulatory framework; and sets out next steps for knowledge management and capacity development, technology requirements, a financial mechanism, and a national performance and benefit measurement system (NPBM).

The purpose of this workshop was to request the counties support the NCCAP (2018-2022) consultation process to ensure effective participation and integration of county climate change intervention into the Action Plan. Counties are the key implementers of the climate change related interventions. Integration of the counties needs as well as challenges faced in different regions will lead to a more comprehensive document to serve both the counties and the national government. This will be reflected in the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into the second generation of County Development Plans, spatial and sectoral plans pursuant to Section 19 (1) (2) of the Climate Change Act.

Council of Governors Presentation by Mr. Brian Muthoka

Mr. Muthoka commenced by bringing out that devolution is the statutory delegation of power from the central government to subnational level such as a regional or local level. Devolved territories have the power to make legislation relevant to the area. The second generation of county governments have just started off and coincides with development of the new national climate change action plan 2018-2022.

The Council is helping counties to develop Climate Change Model laws premised on national Climate Change Act 2016 to domesticate the Climate Change Act to the counties and help them mainstream climate change in their development. Some Counties has established climate change units e.g. Kisumu County has climate change and green energy department complete with a chief officer that enhances Climate Change Mitigation And Adaptation through Integrating And Mainstreaming Of Green Energy And Climate Change Into CIDP Programs And Sector Plans. The CIDP guidelines developed for county governments have stated that climate change issues must be mainstreamed in the CIDPs, Medium term plans 3 which is the national government blueprint for implementation of vision 2030 considers climate change as central.

Counties have been sensitized to mainstream Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in County Planning. This is in spatial plans, county integrated development plans, sectoral plans

which emphasis on resilience, rather than disaster response and recovery is now a mainstream idea in disaster reduction'. A county government shall, in development, updating and approval of the County Integrated Development Plan, and the County Sectoral Plans mainstream the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan, taking into account national and county priorities (Climate Change Act, 2016). CoG has built a network of Government contacts and other stakeholders to facilitate/support climate change work in the counties such as supporting resources mobilization for effective county spatial planning implementation and sensitization of counties on Green Climate Fund financing mechanism.

4. Discussion

Mr. Brian Muthoka started by informing the participants that fourteen (14) counties already have put in place the county environmental committees. A concern was raised on whether the council of governors have a timeframe on when to have county environmental committees in the counties. The CEC Mombasa county Mr. Nato explained that the counties had faced some confusion on interpretation of the mandate of the environmental committees whether it was a form of control exercised to the counties by the national government. Since now it has been clarified to them and they will embark on the process of setting up the environmental committees. The counties were also encouraged to take advantage of the call for application of the environmental inspectors to be trained by the National Environmental Management Authority.

Coastal regional bloc inquired on whether there is an existing framework on the access to Climate Change Fund mechanism to the counties. Dr. Harun Warui retorted that the establishment of the Climate Change Fund is underway and the process planned to be in June this finalized this year. Upon completion, the framework and guidelines for accessing the funds will be clearly set out. Regarding financing aspects, there is need for engagement between the counties, the council of governors and the treasury so as to ensure the Climate Change Fund will reach the county governments hence solve the pending projects due to financial implications. Other funding mechanisms such as adaptation will be anchored on the National Climate Change Fund.

It was noted that there are discrepancies in the coordination of climate change activities at the county level. The reasons quoted for the failing coordination is the lack of CECs in the counties which have derailed the process of implementation of the activities. Therefore, Dr. Harun

Warui advised the CoG representative to flag it out to the MoEF Permanent Secretary that we need coordination process at the county level reflecting the implication role in the counties. He also added that the counties need to constitute coordination units which will ensure clear coordination of their activities.

It was noted that there are no county level based organizations to midwife the climate change activities for sustainability. Thus, there is need for multi-stakeholder collaboration creating an enabling platform where development partners in the region will be able to create a coordinating organization.

The coastal region participants highlighted that there are cases of clash of interest whereby on the same region we find different projects addressing same issues. Dr. Harun Warui advised that in solving the problem of clash of interest the CoG should write to the national government requesting for the coordination in tracking of the activities happening in the counties from the treasury. Mr. Geoffrey Omedo added that the climate financing supports climate change budget review. In order to achieve success in accounting for the government resources, there is need to track all the resources coming into the country. This is a mandate of the external resource directorate at the national treasury to track all the resources including the aspect of donor funding.

Mr. David Kiboi also pinpointed that under the Paris Agreement, the transparency framework requires development partners to reveal how much they have in the budgets. This is for the purposes of traceability and transparency hence all the projects should be registered in the national treasury registry.

Dr. Warui further detailed that the counties should tap the existing opportunities offered by the parastatals and take advantage of those funds they hold. He also added that there is need for coordination in the counties to enable them to establish departments which are sector based.

5. Identification of Priority Areas

Ms. Elizabeth Wamalwa led the participants to highlight the different sectors relevant to climate change issues in the counties. After which the sectors were subdivided into three groups for discussion as detailed below in their presentation;

GROUP ONE: Presentation



Picture 1 Group one members engaging in discussion

Sector		
1.Environment		
2.Fisheries		
3.Natural Resources		
4.Livestock		
5.Agriculture		
6. Mining		
7.Energy		
1. Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
i) Air Pollution	- Carbon Trade	- Tree planting - Policies and regulations to reduce air pollution - Clean Energy - Weather monitoring infrastructure - Develop weather inventory.
ii) Floods	- Water harvesting (dams) - Irrigation - Fish farming	- Damming - Construction of gabions - Land use planning
iii) Drought	- Solar Energy	- Tree planting - Controlled grazing - Proper farming methods
iv) Land Degradation	- REDD +; LDN programmes on land conservation	- Afforestation - Land reclamation
Shoreline degradation		
v) Waste Management	- Waste to energy - Income generation (IGA)	- Waste management regulation - Awareness creation - Waste disposal management site

FISHERIES 2. Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
i) Fish Migration (reduced breeding sites) ii) Coral Bleaching ii) Reduction of water levels (inland water bodies)	- Promotion of fish farming - Research on how to tap into it	- Controlled mangrove harvesting - Enforcement of maritime laws - Sensitization on marine conservation Research on the coral leaching - Promote proper methods of fish harvesting
AGRICULTURE Problems i) Reduced food production ii) Increased Pests and diseases iii) Reduced soil fertility (soil erosion)	Existing Opportunities - Enterprise development	Actions - Value addition - Planting Drought tolerant crops - Proper farming methods - sensitization on proper farming methods - Crop diversification

NATURAL RESOURCES 3. Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
i) Deforestation ii) Depletion of natural resources	- Commercial woodlots	- Awareness promotion on conservation of natural resources - Implementation of existing regulation on economic use of resources
LIVESTOCK 4. Problems i) Reduced in quality and quality of pasture ii) Wildlife/(animal)-human conflict iii) Reduces water availability for livestock iv) Emergency of diseases	Existing Opportunities -Enterprise development in livestock feed and diseases	Actions - Irrigation - Research (tolerant breeds) - Proper land use - Proper ranch management - Regulation of animal movement

MINING 3. Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
i) Air Pollution ii) Land degradation iii) Water sources pollution	- Encouraging innovation on proper technology in mining	- Improve mining and crushing technologies - Land reclamation - Public sensitization - protection of water resources from interference - Legislation and regulation to control mining activities
ENERGY Problems i) Reduced hydropower because of reduced inflows in dams ii) Over use of fossil fuel, causes increased air pollution iii) High maintenance costs on Energy infrastructure. iv) Deforestation due to bio fuel.	Existing Opportunities Research and innovation on alternative energy sources	Actions Promotion of utilization of green energy

GROUP 2: Presentation



Picture 2 Group two members engaging in discussion

Sector 1. Infrastructure 2. ICT 3. Industrialisation 4. Tourism 5. Trade		
Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
INFRASTRUCTURE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roads collapse/destroyed due to floods making them impassable ➤ Houses eroded by floods (riverbanks busting) ➤ Ports and jets infrastructure ➤ Railway lines eroded by floods ➤ Strong winds cause collapse of rooftops ➤ Water drainage system destroyed by floods ➤ Storage facilities like traditional grain stores (<i>ghala</i>) destroyed by heavy rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tenders for construction companies which trickle down to job opportunities to the county residents even at the grassroots' levels ➤ Adopting of modern preservation and storage methods such as silos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of climate-proof road network ➤ Restore water catchment areas ➤ Move people to higher areas ➤ Construction of river dykes/dams ➤ Reconstruction of raised ports and jets ➤ Reconstruction of climate-proof railway lines ➤ Special programmes under the county and National Gvt funding to reconstruct the roof tops ➤ Construction of modern silos

<p>ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy rains affects communication flow <p>INDUSTRIALIZATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drought affects supply of raw materials (sugar,cane, meat,milk, etc) ➤ Labour force efficiency is affected ➤ Unavailability of gypsum as a raw material due to heavy rains <p>TOURISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Elnino makes road network impassable ➤ Drought makes supply expensive ➤ Poor destination ➤ Tourism sites destroyed i.e Swahili houses ruins <p>TRADE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disrupted supply of trade commodities ➤ Layoffs works ➤ Increase cost of business due to shelf life of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities to explore modern communication technologies ➤ Development of modern irrigation ➤ Development of industrial parks in the counties ➤ Mechanization to improve efficiency ➤ Tourist Sites, Beaches, Alternative Tourist Destinations / products ➤ Value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modern communication technologies eg fibre optic cables ➤ Development of modern irrigation ➤ Development of industrial parks in the counties ➤ Mechanization to improve efficiency ➤ Construction of climate-proof road network ➤ Construction of climate-proof road network
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GROUP 3: Presentation



Picture 3 Group three members engaging in discussion

Sector		
1. HEALTH AND EDUCATION		
Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
Emergence of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, skin disease, malaria, water disease, elephantiasis	-Research / creation of employment / vector business / production of medicine / training of community health volunteer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ -Provision of nets and immunizations –mitigation /adaptation ➤ -Sensitization and creation of awareness – adaption (3) ➤ -Planting of trees (2) ➤ -Creation of drainage systems for storm water (1)
Weather related diseases, flue, polio heat waves	-Research / creation of employment / production of medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting of trees, (2) -Immunization -Sensitization (3) -Proper waste management (1)
Poor sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Job creation -Procurement of sanitation services -Business opportunity for recycling -Opportunity for development of county framework of standard operating procedures for the sanitation governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of sanitation infrastructure like drainage. (3) -Increase of service delivery -Development of county enforcement legal framework (1) -Development waste management infrastructure. -Incorporate climate change in designing of infrastructure (2)
Pollution on health ie cancer, chest problem	Creation of employment / research /opportunity for counties to regulate the investors through policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness to the public (1) -Have a polluter pay framework concept for local polluting companies (2)
Increased operational costs in offering health services	Investing in high quality diagnostic medical facility Equipping of health facility with medical equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in budget allocation in the counties. (1) -Having mobile camp programs. -Fitting the medical institution with facilities. -To train more personnel (3) -Having early warning systems (2)
Poor nutrition and malnutrition	Setting up of greenhouse farming Development of storey farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase funding for green house and irrigation (1) -Support of balcony farming (3) -Capitalize on the mangrove ecosystem services on health like the sea foods (2)
Distraction of school education calendar through floods, drought cyclones	-Incorporate climate change to the school calendar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Synchronize the academic calendar with climate change related events such as floods, droughts, heat-waves (1) -School planting activity in schools (2)
Increase in dropout and low enrolment	Investments in mobile schools, School feeding programs and nutrition supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The county government to have a feed programs in the ECDs (2) -Building of boarding schools (1)
Lack of awareness on environmental and climate change issues	Training on academic practitioners on climate change and environment -sensitization and awareness of the community on the climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training the public on environmental resilience (1) -Development of awareness and education department (2) -Conducting awareness on climate change talks (3)

6. PLENARY SESSION

From the presentation, the activities that did not have an opportunity were opened for discussion.

A concern was raised on how best to define coral bleaching and group one members responded that it means coral that is degraded and there is no opportunity the only action we have is to come up research on how best to revive the coral reefs through a rehabilitation process.

Reduction of the levels of inland water bodies' was also highlighted as another problem that did not have any existing opportunities in the coastal bloc. Through consensus, the participants agreed that the counties should initiate platforms through doing write-ups they will be able to secure grants to fund their research on the same.

Mr. Muchiri recommended program REDD +, Land Degradation Neutrality programs to the counties to take advantage of working with them and capture the opportunities they offer on land conservation.

Ms. Elizabeth Wamalwa sought more clarification on the action point special programmes funding to reconstruct the roof tops on infrastructure section. Taita Taveta county representative explained that counties in their budgets have a kitty for special programmes for especially calamities. Eng. Muchiri endorsed that certain agencies provide emergence provision for climate change related disaster. There are certain calamities beyond a county government and thus requested the government through to treasury to find a better redress to it.

Ms. Elizabeth Sidi recommended that the counties should take deliberations brought out in research and work on implementing them for more sustainable future. More emphasis was laid on the counties role as ambassadors of ensuring policies and laws are enforced and implemented.

There are unique existing tourism opportunities which the counties can take advantage of such as beaches, coastal culture, landscape, tourist sites and alternative destinations for instance the kaya forest in the coastal bloc.

A concern was raised on what is the role of the counties in the development of the educational department. Dr. Harun Warui responded that the mandate of counties in the development education department is spanned up to the early child development education level. The development of primary and higher levels of education was the role of the national government.

The role of the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development is to create awareness and ensure that climate change aspect is captured and integrated in the process of curriculum development. This will be more significant whereby we will have tailored trainings ensuring that there is training of the academic practitioners on climate change and environment

7. WAY FORWARD

Mr. Kiboi led this session and started by acknowledging that the participants have learnt a lot from what was happening in each county. Thus, the following was agreed upon;

1. Groups to look at the actions and their prioritization/ ranking which will be fed to the NCCAP
2. Secretariat to prepare and share the workshop report to all the participants
3. The county representatives we expected to take back home what they had learnt from the workshop and that they were expected to send their feedback back to the taskforce through the shared email.

The workshop participants discussed and agreed that the counties need to establish or initiate the following;

4. County Development Partners Coordination Forum.
5. Counties to devise a friendly development partners framework as a way of engaging and seeking their investments in the counties CIDPs.
6. Counties need to have a homegrown sector based organization to midwife programs and projects done by Development Partners.
7. UNDP, COG and County Government need to work with NGO Board in harmonization and operationalization of Public Benefit Organizations Act 2013.
8. Need to link SDG 13 to other supportive SDGs.
9. Social Audit and Budget Tracking on Climate Change financed programs and projects. Counties tasked to ensure that all their projects are registered in the national treasury registry for traceability and transparency purposes.
10. Establishing Climate Change Fund Regulations in all Counties
11. Developing a Smart Information and Communication Strategy to enhance awareness and sensitization. This will be achieved through proper planning at the county level.
12. Capacity Building strengthening to the local structures to backstop Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation measures

13. Council of Governors to streamline the management processes to ensure that there is clear coordination of the activities in the counties such that the activities benefit those particular counties.

8. CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Geoffrey Omedo on the behalf of UNDP started by appreciating the established partnership both at the national and county levels. He further indicated that climate change concept is a developmental issue which crosscuts across different sectors. NCCAP is a key tool to deliver in the Climate Change Act, 2016. To sum up, he appreciated all for participating and giving their inputs towards the process and that there will be more engagements and more discussions in building the Climate Change Sector in the country.

On the behalf of CoG, Mr. Brian Muthoka began with applauding the great success of the workshop which was achieved through the good turnout and impressive input from the counties as well. He welcomed the Assistant Director Kilifi County Ms. Elizabeth Sidi to give remarks on the behalf of the counties. She highlighted that the counties should take home the concept of value adding what they had learnt from the workshop to their CIDPs. She thanked MoEF, UNDP, LECRD and all the planners for this great opportunity of seeking the counties participation in the development of the second NCCAP.

Mr. Kiboi gave a vote of thanks and thanked everyone for coming and participating in the workshop leading to its success.

On behalf of the MoEF, Dr. Harun Warui gave the closing remarks. He started by acknowledging that public participation is one of the requirements of every public process as enshrined in the constitution 2010. He mentioned that the cabinet secretary Mr. Keriako Tobiko is very passionate on working with communities especially those at the grass root levels. He stressed on the gender groups needs left out such as children in the planning process at the counties to be mainstreamed in the plans. Thus there is need for the counties to use gender lenses in analyzing the priority actions in the NCCAP in order for them to be comprehensive.

He thanked everyone for participating in the workshop and that the feedback from the counties will be highly deliberated. There being no other business he declared the workshop officially closed.

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PRESENTATIONS

I. TASKFORCE PRESENTATION LED BY MS. ELIZABETH WAMALWA



COUNTY
PRESENTATION_APR1

II. COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS PRESENTATION LED BY MR.BRIAN MUTHOKA



NCCAP II COUNTY
CONSULTATIONS PR

ANNEX 2 PROGRAMME

COUNTY CONSULTATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2018-2022 PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Lead
Travel Day: Wednesday, 18th April 2018		
0600hrs	Departure from Nairobi	All
Day 1: Thursday, 19th April 2018		
08:00 – 08:30	Registration of participants	MoEF/ LECRD
08:30 – 08:45	Welcome remarks - Introduction of participants	MoEF/LECRD
08:45 – 09:30	Introduction - Remarks from MoEF representative - Opening Remarks from the host county - Objectives of workshop	MoEF/ LECRD
09:30 – 11:00	Presentations on Climate Change Process - MoEF/ Taskforce representative	MoEF/ LECRD

	- COG Discussion	
11:00 – 11:15	HEALTH BREAK	
11:15 – 13:00	Identification of Climate Change Impacts for the region Identification of priority actions (Break out groups) Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Identified Climate Change impacts for the region</i> 2. <i>Identified priority actions based on the region</i> 3. <i>Identify barriers in implementation of priority actions</i> 	MoEF
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 – 15:30	Discussion	
15:45 – 16:30	Plenary session	MoEF/ LECRD
1630-1645	HEALTH BREAK	
16:45 – 1700	Way forward	MoEF
	Closing prayer and departure	MoEF
Day 3: Friday, 20th April 2018		
	Departure	

Supported by:



ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTY CONSULTATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2022 WORKSHOP HELD AT REEF HOTEL MOMBASA				
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