









NCCAP

The Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan Summary Report

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

Introduction

The Government of Kenya launched the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in 2010 which was the first strategy in Kenya to investigate climate change vulnerability in the country and potential future responses and provided evidence of climate impacts on different economic sectors and proposed adaptation and mitigation strategies. This enhanced the understanding of climate change its impact to Kenya by strengthening and focusing on nationwide actions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. To implement the NCCRS, The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013-2017 was developed to enable Kenya to guides the transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway towards the achievement of sustainable development as outlined in Kenya's Vision 2030. The Action Plans recommended the mainstreaming of climate change actions in development planning, budgeting and implementation processes and the formulation and implementation of a climate change policy and legal frameworks. In 2016, NCCAP was embedded into the Climate Change Act as an iterative five-year legal tool for the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors at the national and county government levels. The NCCAP is expected to inform national development and policy decisions in all sectors of the economy. A wide range of actors including Government agencies, private sector and civil society organizations will contribute to the implementation of the NCCAP. As climate change planning is a cross-cutting and dynamic process, it is anticipated that the recommended actions will be tracked continuously and that the NCCAP will be revised and updated on a five yearly cycle in line with the national planning and budgetary processes.

The Kenya Climate Change Act, 2016 provides for the development of National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAPs) to prescribe measures and mechanisms to mainstream adaptation and mitigation actions into sector functions of the National and County Governments. It also establishes and states out the institutional structures and responsibilities in the oversight and management of NCCAPs. The National Climate Council (NCCC) is identified in the act as the overall coordinator of climate change in Kenya. The council comprises of not more than nine members and is chaired by the President. The act also identifies the Cabinet Secretary responsible for environment and climate change affairs as one responsible to provide guidance over climate change governance and implementation. This includes submitting the NCCAPs for approval to the NCCC and Parliament. The Cabinet Secretary is required to review and update the NCCAP every five-years. The act also established the Climate Change Directorate as a Directorate in the state department for the time being responsible for climate change which among many other roles, develops, implement and monitor the NCCAPs.

NCCAP 2013-2017

The NCCAP 2013-2017 was Kenya's first Action Plan on climate change. It was developed through an extensive consultative process and was supported by a wide range of stakeholders and development partners. The Government of Kenya made progress in implementing its first NCCAP which include developing a low-carbon climate resilient pathway, the National Climate Change Resource Centre, expanding the geothermal power, establishment of climate change enabling policy and regulatory frameworks, identifying adaptation and mitigation action plans, a climate change financial mechanism, enhancement of Kenya Meteorological Department's (KMD) observation network and knowledge management and capacity development.

Adaptation Progress

At the national level, adaptation actions as highlighted in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)2015 – 2030 were undertaken through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) including ending drought emergencies, establishment of the National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF), and initiatives in ASALs which aimed at helping the most vulnerable in times of drought. In agriculture, adaptation actions were supported by development partners such as irrigation scheme and insurance, enhancing climate resilience of pastoralists, improving access to climate information services by farmers, providing loans for smallholder farmers to invest in resources that improve their climate resilience and sustainable land management.



At community level, adaptation action was supported through the Integrated Programme to Build Resilience to Climate Change and Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kenya, which was supported by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund, and implemented by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in its role as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the Adaptation Fund. The initiative focused on food security, water management, coastal ecosystem management, and environmental management.

At county level, many County Governments integrated climate change in their 2013 County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and acknowledged that climate change poses threats to their sustainable development. This saw Garissa, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir County Governments passing regulations to establish County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs). Other Counties, such as Kisumu, established institutional structures to mainstream climate change into their plans and programmes.

Mitigation Progress

NCCAP 2013-2017 identified six priority action areas for emission reductions and identified short-term actions to meet the long-term goals. While reducing GHG emissions is critical, Kenya prioritized mitigation actions that have adaptation and sustainable development benefits. These saw the achievement of approval of a 20 million grant from the International Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA).
The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) worked with county governments and private land to plant trees, and developed actions on the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+). Regarding participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Kenya registered sixteen CDM projects, and sixteen Programmes of Activities in such sectors as reforestation, energy efficiency, geothermal, wind, and hydro. Kenya was also active in the voluntary carbon market; hosting the Kasigau Wildlife Corridor REDD project, which is the first activity to issue voluntary forestry carbon credits and, the Kenya Agriculture Carbon project, which is the first project in Africa to issue carbon credits for sequestering carbon in soil.



NCCAP 2018-2022

NCCAP 2018-2022 is Kenya's second climate change action plan that builds on the first NCCAP and presents detailed actions that Kenya will embark on to address climate change during the 2018-2022 period. It provides mechanism providing mechanisms to realize low carbon climate resilient development and emphasizes on sustainability, while prioritizing adaptation and enhanced climate resilience for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized and minority communities. NCCAP 2018-2022 was developed at a time when significant changes in Kenya's climate were evident. Climate-related disasters, particularly droughts and floods, were frequent, and their impacts adversely affected the economy and livelihoods in the country. The frequency of cold days and nights, and frost, had greatly increased. Temperature rise spanned across all seasons, and rainfall patterns had changed. With an economy that is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture, water, energy, tourism, wildlife, and health, these changes in the country's climate were singled out as severe threats to the well-being of Kenyans. NCCAP 2018-2022 seeks to increase the number of households and entities benefiting from devolved adaptive services; improve the ability of people to cope with drought and floods; improve the coordination and delivery of disaster management response; improve crop productivity through roll out of actions in the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (KCSA). These actions are mainstreamed in the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III), and in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), to ensure that they are taken up in Counties and in all sectors in the country.

NCCAP 2018-2022 aligns sectors in Kenya to to lower GHG emissions, and help Kenya meet its Nationally Determined Contribution goal of abating the emissions by 30% by 2030, relative to business as usual. Seven priority areas underpin NCCAP 2018- 2022; Disaster Risk Management; Food and Nutrition Security; Water and the Blue Economy; Forestry; Wildlife, and Tourism; Health, Sanitation, and Human Settlements; Manufacturing; and Energy and Transport. Through these priority areas, climate change action is aligned to the Government's Big Four Agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

NCCAP Implementation Status

1. Enabling Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

NCCAP 2018-2022 identified two enabling actions to establish the policy and regulatory framework required to incentivize action on climate change which are:

» Prioritise, develop and implement the needed regulations to effectively implement the Climate Change Act, 2016 through a multi-stakeholder process that includes women, youth and marginalised and minority groups;

» Support alignment of County legislation to the Climate Change Act, 2016. Assist county governments to develop County climate change fund regulations that are linked to the National Climate Change Fund.

Key achievements

» A draft National Wildlife Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was developed in 2021 and two draft regulations to implement the Climate Change Act were developed at the national level in 2021 which outline duties for both public and private sector institutions as well as incentives for promotion of climate change initiatives;

» 24 counties developed their county climate change policies and 29 counties have developed County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) which allocate a minimum percentage of their development budget to finance climate change interventions on a more sustainable basis. 23 counties have climate change action plans and 42 counties have a designated County Executive Committee (CEC) members in charge of climate change;

» Three counties domesticated the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026) and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (2018-2027);

2. NCCAP Priority Areas

2.1 Disaster Risk Assessment

The aim is to reduce risks that result from climate related disasters, such as droughts and floods, to communities and infrastructure. Pro-active management of these extreme events can ameliorate or reduce impacts on the society and economy.

Key achievements

» Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) reached over 2 million users with climate information services in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, and seasonal forecasts and advisories. Additionally, 3,468 flood early warnings and advisories on extreme weather were issued, which improved the communities' ability to cope with natural disasters;

» The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) produced and disseminated monthly county drought early warning bulletins to better risk management and sustainability of investments. A draft National Drought Emergency Fund regulations was developed;

» NDMA disbursed funds under the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) with 60% of recipients being women in the four arid counties of Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, and Marsabit;

» Over 3000 water tanks, pans, or earth dams have been constructed or installed, which has enhanced water harvesting and storage for households and productive uses across the country, particularly for women who often travel long distances to access clean water;

» County disaster management legislation, plans, and coordinating units/committees were established in 8 counties and 23 ASAL



counties have drought contingency plans.

2.2 Food and nutrition security

The agriculture sector in Kenya contributes 31.5% of GDP (2017), provides around 75% of employment and supports over 80% of the rural population. It largely depends on rain making it highly susceptible to climate vagaries such as temperature increase, changes in precipitation, and extreme events. The focus under this priority area is to increase or maintain food and nutrition security under a changing climate through implementation of climate smart agriculture (CSA) strategies interventions in the crop, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors; increase crop productivity through improved irrigation; and diversify livelihoods to adjust to a changing climate.

Across the agriculture sector, the number of households supported to adopt diversified adaptive enterprises for sustained livelihoods and nutrition security has increased by 292,106 (or 56% of NCCAP target). Examples of such enterprises include indigenous poultry, dairy goats, dairy intensification, tissue culture in banana production, and pasture seeds, among others. Over 67,175 farmers, 90,000 pastoralists, and 250 fishers were supported to transition to specialized and market-oriented outputs in 13 priority value chains, including drought-tolerant value chains.

key achievements

Crops sub-sector

- The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017 – 2026 was launched and aims at adapting to climate change, building resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and improve livelihoods;
- More than three hundred thousand farmers have access to climate-oriented crop insurance with 134,808 farmers accessing appropriate agricultural inputs such as certified seeds, fertilizers, and seedlings, representing 186% of the national target of 72,300 farmers. This is expected to contribute to increased crop productivity that may reduce poverty levels and food insecurity among farmers;
- Approximately 129 institutions and 196,262 households have developed or strengthened their water harvesting structures such as water pans, dam liners, and gutters for agricultural use;
- In 2021, there was an 8.12% reduction in pre- and post-harvest losses against an annual target of 5%. Interventions that contributed to the reduction in losses include, distribution of over 10,000 hermitic bags to farmers, the construction of a grain storage facility and 3 grain storage warehouses in Trans Nzoia County;
- Under sustainable land management practices demonstrated mixed results, more than 52,075 Ha of degraded lands has been reclaimed through soil and water conservation structures, establishment of demonstration farms, and use of modern conservation agriculture equipment;

Livestock sub-sector

- Over 2000 Ha of rangelands has been re-seeded in the 23 ASAL counties;
- Approximately 18,012 households are covered with livestock insurance and 90,060 head of cattle (tropical livestock units - TLUs) are insured in the 8 arid counties of Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit, Tana River, Mandera, Isiolo, Garissa, and Samburu;
- Over 10 million cattle have been vaccinated in 30 counties to prevent diseases and season changes;
- 1,297 households have adopted improved management of manure through the adoption of biogas technology.

Fisheries sub-sector

- Over 300 fish farmers from Siaya, Kisumu, Vihiga, and Kakamega have been trained on best management practices and smart aquaculture strategies to increase production and productivity with minimal carbon footprints;
- Over 700 fish farming cages have been established along with 7,300 fishponds. The number of farmers using low-carbon (recirculating) has increased by 140, which is close to the NCCAP target of 180;
- Over 41,496 fishers have adopted Insurance products for the sector.

Enabling (policy)

The National Agricultural (Crops, livestock and fisheries) Insurance Policy was developed which will enhance the growth and development of



agriculture insurance in the country.

2.3 Water and The Blue Economy

Kenya is a water scarce country with per capita water availability of 647 M3 below the global benchmark of 1,000 M3. The focus under this strategic area is to enhance the resilience of the blue economy and water sector by ensuring access to and efficient use of water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic, wildlife, and other uses.

Key achievements

» More than 89 hydrogeological surveys have been undertaken across Makueni, Nyandarua, and Tana River counties as efforts towards sustainable ground water abstraction. The identification and mapping of locations for artificial ground water recharge to increase water supply took place in the Athi Basin. These actions will help to reduce flood risks by identifying areas for managed aquifer recharge to utilize storm water, reducing land subsidence associated with over abstraction of groundwater in Nairobi Aquifer, and banking excess surface runoff underground for utilization during drought periods;

» More than 630 boreholes have been constructed to curb water scarcity and drought. Additionally, over 143 earth dams/pans have been constructed with 23 water supply schemes completed or rehabilitated. Over 2,091 water tanks have been purchased and installed in institutions and schools for rainwater harvesting and storage in ASAL areas;

» De-siltation of existing dams, extending water pipelines, and protecting water catchment areas and sources such as springs enhanced the availability of safe water and reduced distances travelled to access water;

» A total of 559 Ha of mangrove forests have been planted or rehabilitated to protect the coastline and sustain ecosystem services for the coastal communities. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) through the Adaptation Fund project distributed 171,045 mangroves seedlings which were planted in both Gazi and Vanga mangrove ecosystems and supported rehabilitation of 2 acres of corals in Wasini. Moreover, the National Coral Reef Rehabilitation Protocol was completed and published in English and Kiswahili;

» Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean East Africa (CORDIO–EA) initiated Identification and description of locally-relevant climate smart practices in marine community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) programmes. Scientific studies and surveys were undertaken, and community members were trained in coral reef and fisheries monitoring and management;

» Over 15,049 water meters were installed in Kiambu, Taita Taveta, Marsabit, and Nyandarua counties as part of efforts to reduce water wastage and enhance accountability in water management.

Enabling actions (policies and regulations)

Four counties (Nandi, Makueni, Nyamira, and Turkana) developed water policies and legislation that provide a framework for enhancing a ccessibility to clean and safe water. Nandi County developed a County Water Master Plan and Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy as part of the efforts to increase water access and conserve water sources.

2.4 Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism

The forestry sector accounts for approximately 32% of Kenya's GHG emissions. Planting trees, conservation, and rehabilitation of forests are key in improving the national forest cover and the continued provision of environmental goods and services. This strategic objective focuses on increasing tree/forest cover to 10% of the total land area, rehabilitating degraded lands including rangelands, and increasing resilience of wildlife. Most of the interventions in the forestry sector contribute to mitigation efforts, as well as support livelihoods and ecosystem sustainability.

Key achievements

Forests

» Over 60,000 Ha of land has been afforested or reforested including through agroforestry. 20,121 Ha was put under improved management including community management and carbon stock enhancement. 47,117 Ha of degraded forests within rangelands were restored through enhanced natural regeneration of degraded



lands;
- The area under private sector, commercial and industrial plantations increased by 11,574 Ha. This is useful in meeting future demand for timber and other wood products as opposed to using indigenous;
- Over 1,494 improved cooking stoves were supplied and installed in households and institutions as part of efforts to reduce demand for biomass.

Wildlife

- More than 366,288 Ha of wildlife habitats were conserved, and 80% of wildlife dispersal areas and migratory pathways were secured. The conservation of wildlife areas, including securing dispersal areas and migratory routes, is key in ensuring that migration of wildlife is not curtailed and minimizing human-wildlife conflicts;
- Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) in collaboration with Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association gazetted six conservancy management plans. 1 migratory corridor was secured, and management plan developed.

Enabling (policy)

The National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining over 10% Tree Cover by 2022 for accelerated achievement and maintenance of over 10% forest cover was developed and approved by the cabinet. MEF has been carrying out national campaigns to implement this strategy. Additionally, the MEF is working on:

- Strengthening the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) to procure and process adequate seed supply for national tree planting campaigns;
- Enhancing KFS capacity for seedling production, planting and protection of available resources;
- Mobilizing private sector for stronger engagement in tree planting.

A draft wildlife climate change strategy has been developed that examines the impacts and possible adaptation strategies within the wildlife sector.

- Forest Reference Level was developed and submitted to UNFCCC;
- At county level, three counties (Kiambu, Kisii & Taita Taveta) have developed a level natural resource-based policy, Meru County gazetted 37 hills as forest and conservation areas, and Turkana developed a tourism sector strategy.



2.5 Health, sanitation and human settlements

The focus of activities under this priority area is to ensure sustainable human settlements, health services, and sanitation services. Climate sensitive diseases like malaria, cholera, and Rift Valley Fever are likely to get worse with the changing climate.

Key achievements

- National malaria incidence has reduced to 59 per 1000 population. The Community-level interventions scaled up, including distribution of nets to expectant mothers and children, and indoor residual spraying;
- A total of 7,800 tonnes of PET (polyethylene terephthalate - plastic) were diverted from the environment, saving about 234,000 cubic yards of landfill. 5 implementing partners of KEPSA were trained in Green and Circular Economy as part of the New Plastics Economy Partnership Kenya initiative;
- A children's awareness and educational kit was developed in swahili and english versions focusing on impacts of solid waste pollution on marine environments;
- NEMA and the Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre undertook compliance assistance training programme for industry to control pollution and GHG emissions. NEMA also held several Green Expos in Kilifi, Samburu, Siaya and Homa Bay Counties to educate the public on the importance of Green Economy and covered topics on waste management and environmental sustainability;
- The Ministry of Health developed a Household Air Pollution Training Manual as part of its efforts to strengthen the capacity of community health workers on indoor air pollution prevention and reduction;
- At county level, Kiambu County constructed a 16.5 km sewer line in Githurai and Thika, Kakamega and Kericho constructed 4.7 km of stormwater drains, private entities in Trans Nzoia County recycled organic waste into organic fertilizer, Kajiado County acquired waste recycling equipment, Makueni County developed an integrated solid waste policy and a waste commercialization framework and

Kakamega acquired 17 Ha of land to establish a waste to energy plant.

2.6 Manufacturing

The focus of the manufacturing sector is to reduce the impacts of climate change on manufacturing activities as well as creating new economic and market opportunities through resource efficiency, sustainable production, and managing waste as a resource in the creation of new product lines from waste recovery and re-use.

Key achievements

- 5 water audits have been carried out for industries with intense water use to Improve water use and resource efficiency;
- 110 energy audits that improve industrial resource optimization with focus on energy have been carried out;
- Establishment and equipping of a development centre for fish leather processing;
- Greening of Isinya Blue triangle, Kitengela Bus park and Kajiado KCB park;
- Number of professionals trained in energy efficiency including: 21 Certified energy managers; 6 Certified measurement and verification professionals; 35 Boilers and steam professionals 15 Carbon footprint analysts; 79 Energy auditing professionals; 20 Solar PV installers; and 17 Compressed air and electrical systems assessors. 15 women were trained on the use of gasifier stoves in the cottage;
- The Ministry of Education increased innovation funding by 5% with support from the National Treasury.

2.7 Energy and transport

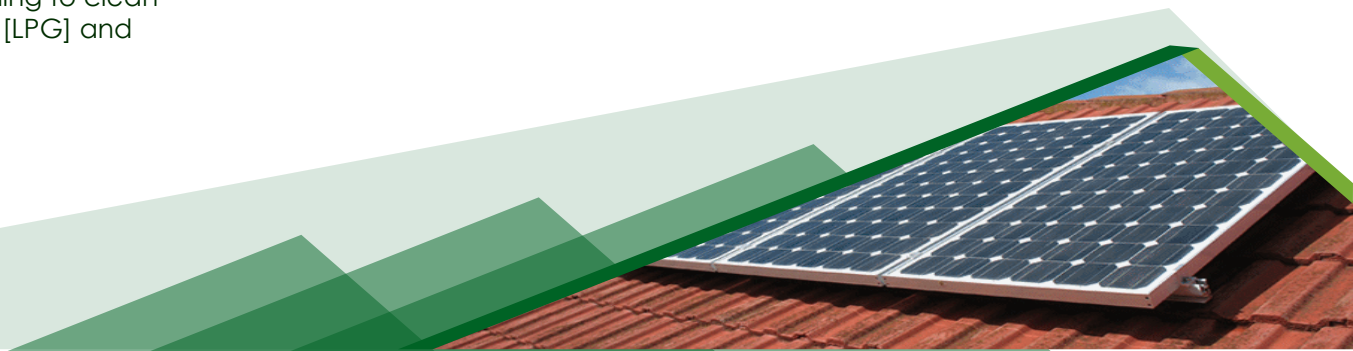
The climate actions in the energy and transport sector result in climate adaptation and mitigation through climate-proofed infrastructure and renewable energy sources.

Energy Sector

Priority actions under this sector includes increasing renewable energy for electricity generation in a climate resilient manner, increasing generative capacity for captive renewable energy, improving energy efficiency and conservation; climate proofing energy infrastructure; transitioning to clean cooking with alternative fuels (such as liquified petroleum gas [LPG] and ethanol), and promoting uptake of clean biomass, cook stoves, briquettes, and other clean cooking alternatives.

Key achievements

- In order to promote the adoption of biogas technology, tenders have been awarded for the construction of 177 domestic and 2 institutional biogas digesters;
- The Kenya electricity grid is now mostly renewable with more than 80% of the generation coming from renewable energy sources such as geothermal, hydropower, wind, and solar, which have a very low emission footprint;
- Energy efficiency research and testing facility has been established at the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and specialized training provided for KIRDI staff;
- Instructors at TVET institutions trained on solar PV and solar water heating installation, maintenance and repair. Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) has trained 163 students on solar installation, which was one of the examinable units by the Kenya National Exams Council in the year (KNEC) 2019/2020;
- Reduction of import duty on complete efficient biomass stoves from 35% to 25%. Energy (Appliances' Energy Performance and Labelling) Regulations, 2016 approved;
- The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) gazetted Legal Notice 100/ 2019, the Energy (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Regulations 2019, and revised the Kenya Pipeline Company pipeline tariffs to set a cost reflective tariff as mandated by Law in the Energy Act No. 1 of 2019;
- The Ministry of Energy with other stakeholders have prepared the Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (KNEECS) and Bioenergy Strategy 2020-2027 to promote sustainable and clean production, distribution, and utilization of energy;
- 5 solar mini-grids have been installed in Marsabit and Kisumu. 102 MW of additional electricity was generated from renewable sources including the 100 MW Kipeto wind project in Kajiado County and the Solar Power Plant at Kisumu.



Transport Sector

The Priority actions under this sector is the establishment of climate change efficient, sustainable, world class transport systems and logistic services.

Key achievements

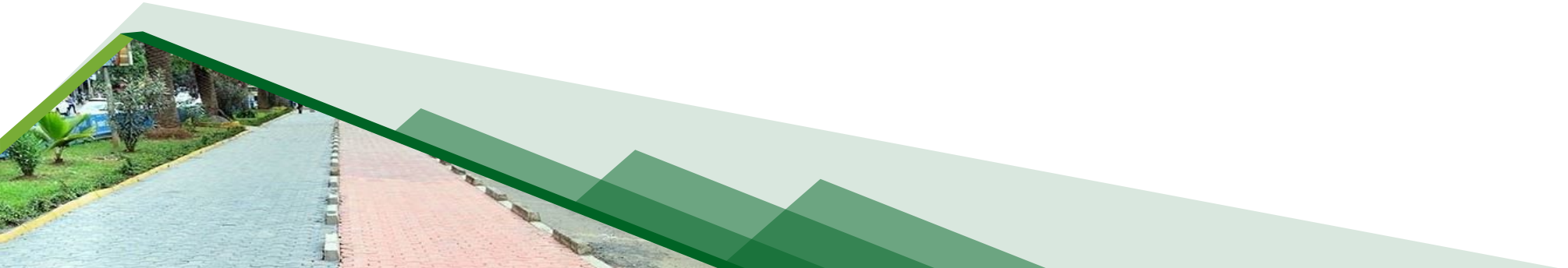
» Construction of a total of 33 km of non-motorised transport facilities including pedestrian and bicycle access within and to town centers and transit stations to complement BRT;

» 4,678,000 tonnes of freight from Mombasa to Nairobi shifted from road to rail and 1.6 million passengers were transported by train in 2020. These has reduced congestion and time taken in transportation;

» To reduce fuel consumption and fuel overhead costs, the State Department of Transport adopted the KS1515 road vehicle inspection standards and implemented functional traffic light systems at key junctions and intelligent transportation systems. A study on the electrification of 2 and 3 wheelers was conducted and recommendations will be implemented to enable the switch to electricity;

» Efforts to climate proof transport infrastructure included training of 15 climate change focal points from the transport agencies on climate change planning and budgeting, and advancing transport and climate strategies. As a result of these trainings, KeNHA carried out a climate vulnerability assessment of one of the largest road projects in Kenya – the Horn of Africa Gateway Development Project (HOAGDP) which is 740 km long and connects the towns of Isiolo and Mandera. The assessment informed the drainage structure designs and other interventions;

» Kenya National Highways Authority climate proofed roads 1,570.4 km roads. While initial costs for climate proofed roads is higher per kilometre by approximately 0.5 to 1%, it results in better flood control. Other benefits include extending the lifespan of roads thereby safeguarding the huge investments in road infrastructure in the long run, reduction in travel time and reduction in vehicle operating costs;



» The State Department of Transport reviewed the Integrated National Transport Policy to integrate climate change and other sustainability elements in the revised policy report. The review process was finalized, and the policy document is awaiting stakeholder validation. The policy encourages the tracking of all climate change related activities in the transport sector.

3. Technology and Innovation

The overall objective is to support the various sectors to promote appropriate technologies and innovations in support of adaptation and mitigation actions

Key achievements

» 15 counties have Climate Information Services (CIS) plans with 3 counties (Kwale, Narok and Siaya) developing an Integrated Climate Risk Management Plans. Services provided to users include seasonal forecasts; 10-day, 7-day, and daily forecasts and advisories on adverse weather conditions.

» 27 counties have adopted gender responsive technologies. So far, 50 MSMEs, half of which are led by the youth, and women, trained in sustainable consumption in production and clean technology businesses.

4. Capacity Development and Knowledge Management

The overall objective is to enhance the ability of institutions and communities to effectively carry out climate change actions.

Key achievements

» The National Climate Change Resource Centre (NCCRC) portal was established that includes a robust and up to date climate change knowledge management system with platforms for children, the youth, women, and marginalised and minority communities; An open-source data portal developed to provide access to marine data and information;

- Samburu Community, Education, Business and Information Centre was established and equipped to improve access to information and reduce climate vulnerability. It also led the development of the Kenya Climate Change Learning Strategy and guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in curriculum at all levels of education;
- Under strengthening the capacity of National Government institutions to implement the Climate Change Act, a climate change curriculum and training materials were developed and is being used to train the national and county government officials on mainstreaming climate change into national and county policy, planning and budgetary processes at the Kenya School of Government (KSG);
- NDMA collaborated with KSG to develop a CCCF curriculum for middle and senior level county officials who are involved in decision making on policy and budget matters as well as other stakeholders interested or working on climate change at the county level;
- CCD carried out NAP readiness training for county technical officers from the sectors most affected by climate change such agriculture, water, environment, health, livestock, wildlife, and tourism. A total of 186 technical staff (124M; 62F) from 31 counties were trained on the NAP and supportive topics for implementation of the NAP such as the NCCAP; Climate Change Act, 2016; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of climate change adaptation; gender inclusion; and climate finance;
- 34 counties have trained officers on climate change reporting and 40 counties have had coordination with local communities on indigenous knowledge on climate change. 22 counties have policies/programs to incentivize the private sector to engage on climate change;
- NEMA revised the Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment to include climate change;
- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) conducted an n-depth gender analysis on the Agriculture, Energy and Water sectors of the NCCAP to facilitate gender considerations. The CCD have developed a draft NCCAP engagement and awareness strategy;
- Training for journalists on reporting on climate-related disasters.

5. Climate Finance and Resource Mobilization

The priority of this enabling action is to operationalize the National Climate Change Fund (CCCFs)and link it with CCCFs and mobilize additional resources for the implementation of priority climate actions set out in the NCCAP.

A National Policy on Climate Finance has been drafted that establishes the institutional framework for mobilization and management of climate finance was developed. Climate finance targets both short and long-term climate related activities in energy, forestry, water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development; and fragile ecosystems such as the ASALs, wetlands mountainous coastal and marine zones. Kenya accesses climate funding from international sources including Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Further, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund and the GCF. Other institutions also applied for accreditation as GCF NIEs and are at different stages of consideration.

Key achievements

- Climate Finance Unit was established at the National Treasury and a draft Climate Change Fund Regulations was developed;
- Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program was developed to finance priority interventions over the next 5 years. 12 proposals were successfully developed and funded by GCF for a total of USD 170 million;
- Climate finance coding and tracking tool developed and integrated within the government's Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS). A training handbook on climate finance including tracking and reporting developed;
- The Landscape of Climate Finance in Kenya Report, 2021 established baseline information on climate finance in Kenya. 3 local banks (Diamond Trust Bank, Commercial Bank of Africa, and Cooperative Bank) received support from the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) including the training of 200 bank staff to develop green credit lines aimed at financing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in Kenya;



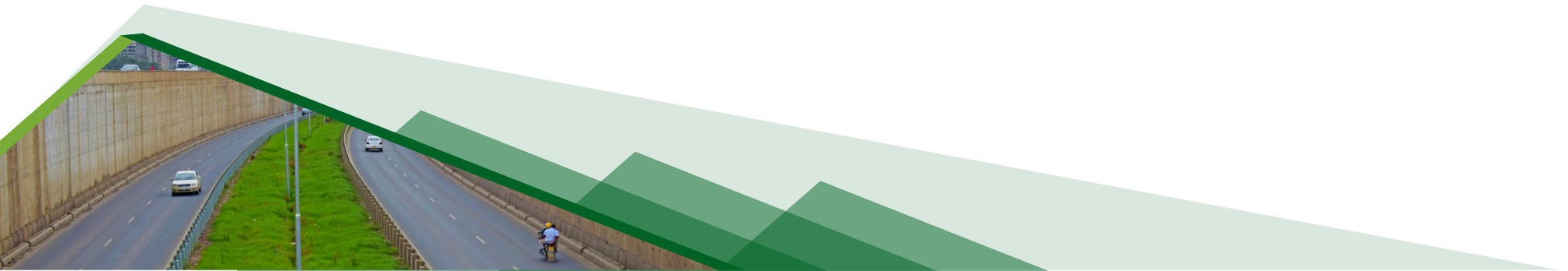
- KCB was accredited with the GCF as the first financial intermediary for the implementation of green financing in East Africa. as the first financial intermediary for the implementation of green financing in East Africa. This paves the way for KCB to receive funds from GCF for on-lending to beneficiary institutions involved in the development of climate resilient investment assets/ projects in Kenya as well as in the region where the bank operates as an implementing entity. Cooperative Bank of Kenya has been nominated for GCF accreditation;
- GCF funded the Climate Business Information Network (CBIN) Kenya established by KEPSA through the NAP Readiness support program. The platform is useful in awareness creation and sensitisation of the private sector on climate change issues and opportunities. It is expected to contribute to enhanced private sector participation in the climate change activities going forward;
- The Green Bond Listing Rules were approved by the Capital Markets Authority and the National Treasury developed the Sovereign Green Bond Framework;
- The Green Fiscal Incentive Policy Framework developed the Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review (CPEBR), which was updated and the second CPEBR report developed was renamed the Landscape of Climate Finance Report of 2021. The report was validated and published in 2021.

6. Transparency, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV+)

The MRV+ system was developed and supported by UNDP through its NDC Support project and is designed to enable tracking and reporting on the GHG inventory, adaptation action, mitigation action, and finance. It also provides for reporting on linkages of climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The online system is cloud-based and will be managed by the Climate Change Directorate that has a dedicated MRV+ Coordinator. The MRV+ system is also aligned to the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework. The system will have a publicly accessible dashboard that will allow members of the public to interact with the progress on various projects being implemented. The MRV+ system was tested by different sectors and stakeholders that identified areas for improvement of its usability and accuracy. So far, 60 individuals across the adaptation and mitigation sectors have been trained on how to use the MRV+ system.

8. The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan

The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) was launched in 2017 to promote transformation of an inclusive green economy and circular society through sustainable infrastructure, resource efficiency, building resilience, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable social inclusion. The Kenya Green Economy Assessment Report was prepared which demonstrated important benefits accruing from transition to a green economy, such as relatively high long-term economic growth, clean environment and high productivity among others.



Implementation Lessons and Challenges

There were lessons learnt and challenges experienced during the implementation of NCCAP.

Lessons Learnt

» The enactment of the Climate Change Act brought to the fore the importance of a high-level climate change coordination structure;

» Awareness creation and further sensitization on the NCCAP priority actions is required to improve the buy-in and ownership of the priority climate change actions by stakeholders including private sector entities and CSOs. Collaboration between the private sector and Government is necessary to overcome market and investment barriers for sustainability of climate related investments;

» Political goodwill and buy-in is critical for ownership and progress in development of policy and legal frameworks;
Institutions with functional climate change units or focal points are coordinating implementation and reporting better as they are able to access relevant information and support as necessary. National MDAs and county governments that have established CCUs do not view work on climate change as an additional load.

» Both government institutions and non-state actors need to be supported to mobilise additional financial resources for implementation of priority climate actions. Institutions that have low levels of implementation of climate action are reluctant to report.

Challenges

» Weak or non-existent of climate change coordinating units in different sectors and actors implementing NCCAP; This has led to poor coordination in implementing and reporting leading to duplication of work;

» There is lack of clarity among stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities for particular NCCAP II priority actions and targets which hinders effective implementation and reporting.

» Inadequate financial resources to support implementation and reporting of NCCAP. The locust invasion and Covid-19 pandemic led to a diversion of resources to deal with the emergent challenges. The urgent and devastating nature of the Covid-19 pandemic and the desert locust invasion meant that budgets, including those for climate change work, were re-allocated to deal with these emergencies. Support from development partners for climate change was also reduced drastically in 2019-2020. This partly explains the low achievements in some areas during the 2019-2020 reporting period.

