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STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AfDB	African Development Bank
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Center
ARIN	African Research and Impact Network
ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies Network
BTRs	Biennial Transparency Reports
BAKE	Bloggers Association of Kenya
CCAK	Clean cooking Association of Kenya
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CAT	Climate Action Tracker
CCA	Climate Change Act
CSA	Climate smart agriculture
CoG	Council of County Governors
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	County Sectoral Plan
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DNA	Designated National Authority
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
ETF	Enhanced transparency framework
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
GST	Global Stock Take
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICS	Improved Cookstoves
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers

KCIC	Kenya Climate Innovation Centre
KCAS	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Association
KEREA	Kenya Renewable Energy Association
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MCK	Media Council of Kenya
KCAS	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
MTPs	Medium Term Plans
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PACJA	Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
SSA	Sub-Sahara Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TWENDE	Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands
TACCC	Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistent and Completeness
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICCA	University of Nairobi, Institute of Climate Change Adaptation
WAGEDI	West African Green Economic Development Institute
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study evaluates Kenya's capacity to effectively track progress in implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions and conducts stakeholder mapping and analysis for climate change policy implementation. Kenya has established a robust institutional framework with the National Climate Change Act of 2016, designating the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry as the key technical agency for climate change governance. This Act also mandates the creation of the National Climate Change Fund and mechanisms for citizen accountability. With a decentralized governance structure, Kenya's 47 county governments play a crucial role in executing climate change policies through various plans and strategies, notably the County Integrated Development Plans, which incorporate climate actions across sectors, demonstrating Kenya's commitment to integrating climate change into national and local development agendas.

Kenya's climate change policy landscape includes various documents such as the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Kenya Vision 2030, and the National Climate Change Action Plan, all emphasizing sustainable development, climate resilience, and low-carbon growth. The study also scrutinizes Kenya's institutional landscape, involving governmental and non-governmental entities collaborating to achieve National Determined Contributions goals and address climate challenges comprehensively. Key institutions encompass the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Climate Change Council, Climate Change Directorate, National Environment Management Authority, and research institutions.

Despite progress in National Determined Contributions implementation, Kenya faces challenges including limited financial resources, capacity constraints, policy fragmentation,

and insufficient public awareness. However, opportunities exist to address these challenges through enhanced climate finance strategies, capacity building, mainstreaming climate into development plans, public awareness campaigns, and incentives for renewable energy adoption. Despite challenges, Kenya has demonstrated best practices in National Determined Contributions implementation, such as policy integration, multi-stakeholder engagement, institutional strengthening, climate finance mobilization, and technology transfer, resulting in tangible impacts like renewable energy growth, enhanced climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, green job creation, and international recognition.

To advance National Determined Contributions implementation, Kenya should prioritize financial mobilization, capacity building, policy coherence, public engagement, and renewable energy adoption. Strategic recommendations include establishing a National Climate Change Coordination Mechanism, enhancing climate finance mechanisms, integrating climate change into national development planning, capacity building, promoting climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy, enhancing climate change awareness, promoting research and technology transfer, and strengthening climate governance and policy implementation.

Kenya's National Determined Contributions implementation journey serves as a valuable example for other Sub-Saharan African countries, emphasizing the importance of coordinated efforts, innovative strategies, and strong institutional frameworks in addressing climate change challenges and advancing sustainable development agendas.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) received Kenya's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020, in which the country signaled a higher level of ambition for greenhouse gas mitigation. (Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, 2022). The NDC in 2020 seeks to abate Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 32% relative to the business-as-usual scenario (Republic of Kenya, 2020). Some of the sectoral commitments include implementation of climate smart agriculture to reduce the GHGs in the agricultural sector, increase the country's tree cover to 10%, enhance land degradation neutrality, nature-based solutions, and climate smart agriculture (CSA) in line with the Kenya CSA Strategy. In the energy sector the revised NDC aims to increase renewables in the electricity generation mix of the national grid and enhance energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors in the country. The transport sector aims to put in place low carbon and efficient transport systems (Republic of Kenya, 2020).

The National Climate Change Act (CCA), which was signed into law in 2016, provides a framework for governing climate change in the country. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, which operates as the principal technical agency for climate change. The ministry further established a National Climate Change Fund within the National Treasury, and a mechanism for citizens to hold entities accountable for climate action under the National Climate Change Act. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) monitors and enforces compliance of climate change interventions. Subsequently, climate change units'/ desks offices have been put up in all government departments and agencies to mainstream climate change into sectoral planning and operations (Bellali et. al, 2018).

Kenya has used a decentralized form of government since the 2010 constitution was enacted. The 47 county governments are responsible for implementing climate change policies such as Vision 2030, the National Action Plan (NAP), the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and the NDC within their respective counties through climate change planning and budgeting. Each county government is responsible for developing a five-year County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and a five-year County Sectoral Plan (CSP), as well as a ten-year County Spatial Plan. The Climate Change Act requires counties to appoint a member of the County Executive Committee (CEC) to coordinate climate change affairs and incorporate NCCAP implementation into countywide Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and sector plans. During the first phase of implementation (2013-2017), some place-based impacts and interventions were identified that assisted in addressing climate change issues in climate-sensitive sectors under county jurisdiction, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, health, and waste management (Bellali et. al, 2018). Based on the lessons learned during the first cycle of CIDP implementation, most county governments have incorporated climate change actions into their policies, as evidenced by the CIDPs covering the period 2018-2022.

1.2 Rationale for the study

The Paris Agreement and its attendant driving tool, the NDC is very critical in the African climate governance landscape. It will involve looking at the interaction between structures, institutions and actors in the formulation, implementation and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of each country's NDCs. By not undertaking these measures, countries would incur significant adaptation costs from exacerbated climate change impacts. Given the ambitious goals and visions of countries in Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA), the overwhelming majority of countries have highlighted a desire and need for enhanced international support for the implementation of their NDCs. Analysis of NDCs clearly indicates that many developing countries share similar financial, capacity and technological needs and constraints in climate adaptation and mitigation areas that include energy, transportation, waste management, land use, agriculture, forestry, water, health and infrastructure. Implementation of NDCs based on national development priorities will generate substantial co-benefits to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063 and the sustainable development and poverty reduction blueprints of individual countries. The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) plays a significant role in supporting African countries in the implementation of their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. Owing to the interconnected nature of social, economic and environmental issues, progress in climate action cannot be achieved in isolation.

With the successful adoption of the Paris Agreement, countries began planning for the implementation of their NDCs pre-implementation period. It should be noted that countries are at different stages in developing plans or strategies that will guide the national implementation of their NDCs. A survey conducted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2016) found that more than two-thirds of the responding countries have either not yet started with planning for NDCs implementation (34%) or are in initial consultations with stakeholders (33%). Technical support for NDCs planning and readiness will, therefore, be crucial over the coming years in order to achieve their successful implementation. In most cases, countries' NDCs planning and implementation will build on existing climate change-related plans and strategies. The survey found that over two-thirds (71%) of responding countries have already developed a national climate change strategy or plan; nearly half (47%) of the countries have a National Adaptation Plan; more than a third (34%) have developed sectoral mitigation plans; 40% have Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS); and 48% have other plans or strategies that will contribute to NDCs implementation (e.g., national development plans, sectoral adaptation plans, climate change laws, energy policies, etc.). These plans and strategies will play a key role in national efforts to translate NDCs into concrete actions.

It is evident that SSA countries developed NDCs hastily without coherence to the national development plans and aspirations. For instance, Nigeria proposes to increase oil production and use the country's vast oil and natural gas resources to catalyze economic recovery in its national development plan, called the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP). However, promoting growth through resource depletion could place an additional constraint on the GHGs reduction objective and result in a huge implementation gap for the NDC. This is just one of the many conundrums posed by the haste in NDC submissions. The ACCF fund will go a long way to assist the participating countries in utilizing relevant indicators to measure their NDC

implementation. Recent findings by Climate Action Tracker (CAT) indicate that the 1.5ºC target of the NDCs submitted by various countries as of 2020-2021 only amounts to a 15% reduction. Only Gambia had an overall 1.5ºC compatibility score. Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria followed closely with an almost sufficient 1.5ºC compatibility score (CAT, 2021). The ACCF fund will go a long way to assist the participating countries in utilizing relevant indicators to measure their NDC implementation and ensure that SSA countries meet their global climate change action of limiting the global warming to1.5ºC.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Study

This study seeks to utilize the key product from the pilot study (monitoring and tracking tools) already developed and validated in eight (8) African countries to build the capacity of focal persons/champions in twelve (12) selected SSA countries to effectively measure their NDCs implementation progress using the tracking tools and Indexes. The final NDC implementation index that will be developed from the study will provide the first-ever ranking of countries on their NDCs implementation as well as offer the base for comparisons between and among countries/regions. This will spur healthy competition and overall compliance with the Paris Agreement. The interventions proposed are in line with the global UNFCCC's Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistent and Completeness (TACCC) framework and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement expected to take off in 2024. These interventions will spur the implementation of the ETF and allow target countries to contribute to the first Global Stock Take (GST). When developing the NDC, countries need to clearly think through their NDC and related targets, how they will domestically track implementation and achievement of the NDC, and how to ensure the availability of information on indicators over time for reporting in subsequent Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). This is necessary to ensure methodological consistency between the NDC originally communicated and tracking of progress made in implementation through the BTRs. This consistency in turn will promote a more robust accounting framework.

Most specifically, project aims to:

a) Identify and train strategic NDCs implementation champions/ focal persons in twelve selected SSA countries;

b) Work with the trained champions/ focal persons to deploy the NDC tracking and monitoring tools and generate indexes for the target countries; and

c) Promote and advocate for the use of the NDC implementation tracking tools and index for decision-making and in fostering compliance to the Paris Agreement in SSA.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research study used both primary and secondary data. The following approaches were employed to collect data.

2.1 Desk studies

The bulk of the data was collected through desk-study. A review of all grey and published materials from reports and other secondary information (NDCs, Climate change policies etc)

was undertaken to collect information already available in the public domain. These documents included (a) National climate change policies and strategies, (b) Reports on climate change projects and initiatives in the country, (c) various knowledge and research work on climate change on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the country.

2.2 Key Informant Interviews and Surveys

The secondary data was complemented with primary data where, quantitative and qualitative surveys were conducted using both structured and open-ended questionnaires. Based on the information obtained from the desk studies, Key informants in the country of focus were identified and interviewed to obtain deeper insight.

2.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions were conducted to triangulate the data and information obtained from desk studies, and KIIs. Some of participants were drawn from the Key informants while others were drawn from the different stakeholder categories **(Government, Private sector, Civil Society/NGOs, Researchers and Media/Development partners).**

2.4 Data Analysis

Each data collection method resulted in various data sets being collated. The desk review resulted in various notes being written. Each interview was transcribed, and detailed notes were written up. The quantitative data was analysed, and results were presented in summary tables, graphs as deemed appropriate. Qualitative data from the desk review notes, reports, virtual interviews will be analysed using narrative analysis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Review of National climate change Policies in Country Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya (2010): The Constitution of Kenya acknowledges the importance of sustainable development and recognizes the right of every person to a clean and healthy environment. It ensures there is sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including measures that address climate change impacts. It also aims to promote equitable access to environmental resources and benefits for all Kenyan citizens.

Kenya Vision 2030 (2008): The vision is a long-term development blueprint aimed at transforming Kenya into a globally competitive and prosperous nation while addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges, including climate change. It has been implemented using medium term plans. The vision aims to enhance environmental sustainability by promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. It also promotes sustainable agriculture, energy, transport, and infrastructure development with climate considerations. The vision has also been keen in strengthening institutional and legal frameworks for effective environmental management and climate action. The third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) of the recognized climate change as a crosscutting thematic area, and mainstreamed climate change actions in sector plans.

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) (2017- 2026): KCAS objective is to adapt to climate change and build the resilience of agricultural systems, while minimizing GHG emissions. CSA aims to achieve three main objectives: sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes; adapt and build resilience to climate change; and reduce and/or remove greenhouse gas emissions, where possible.

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) (2018-2022): The NCCAP furthers the achievement of Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms to realize low carbon climate resilient development. It emphasizes sustainability, while prioritizing adaptation and enhanced climate resilience for vulnerable groups

National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010): The strategy provides a framework for coordinating climate change actions and promoting sustainable development in Kenya. It aims to enhance awareness and understanding of climate change risks and opportunities. The strategy is also keen to integrate climate change considerations into development planning and decision-making processes, and promoting climate change research, education, and public participation.

Climate Risk Management Framework (2017): The Framework integrates disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development, so that they are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals. It promotes an integrated climate risk management approach as a central part of policy and planning at National and County levels.

Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016): Kenya's NDC under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC includes mitigation and adaptation contributions. In regard to adaptation, "Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of Vision 2030, by mainstreaming climate change into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and implementing adaptation actions." The mitigation contribution "seeks to abate Kenya's GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 143 MtCO2eq." Achievement of Kenya's NDC is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity development.

National Climate Finance Policy (2018): Promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks for access to, and management of climate finance. The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals. This Policy establishes the legal, institutional and reporting frameworks to access and manage climate finance, consistent with the institutional structures and framework set out in the Climate Change Act, 2016. The goal of the Policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals.

Climate Change Act (No.11 of 2016): The Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016) is the first comprehensive legal framework for climate change governance in Kenya. The objective of the Act is to "Enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for sustainable development of Kenya." The Act establishes the National Climate Change Council (Section 5), Climate Change Directorate (Section 9), and Climate Change Fund (Section 25).

National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030) (NAP): NAP aims to consolidate the country's vision on adaptation supported by macro-level adaptation actions that relate with the economic sectors and county level vulnerabilities to enhance long term resilience and adaptive capacity. This NAP presents adaptation actions that cover the timeframe 2015- 2030. NAP is aligned to Medium Term Plans (MTP) II in which climate change adaptation is represented in the drought risk management and ending drought emergencies, environment, water, energy, agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sectors. NAP proposes macrolevel adaptation actions and sub-actions in 20 planning sectors, categorizing them into short-, medium- and long-term time frames.

National Climate Change Framework Policy (2018): The Framework Policy aims at ensuring the integration of climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation, and decision-making at the National and County levels, and across all sectors.

Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 2015): The Act is the principle instrument of Government for the management of the environment. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 2015, embraces all environmental management issues in the country. The Act addresses the environmental concerns and safeguards against environmental degradation within and outside protected areas. The Act provides the legal framework for the implementation of National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), which gives due regard to ensuring that people live in a healthy environment. It also emphasizes maximum participation by stakeholders in the development and implementation of policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment and provides for the relevant institutional framework for the coordination of environmental management including Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan; the establishment of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which is the Designated National Authority (DNA) for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund.

The County Governments Act, 2012: The Act states that County governments shall plan within a framework that integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning, protect and develop natural resources in a manner that aligns national and county government policies. Environment and climate change is a function of the national and county government and requires concurrent jurisdiction across both levels. Agriculture, water and environment are devolved functions and are the most critical to ensure food and nutrition security. County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) present an opportunity to identify climate change priorities and actions at the county level, and to integrate these actions in programmes and initiatives. Under the County Governments Act (2012), CIDPs must have clear outcomes, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting mechanisms. In addition, CIDPs must set out a resource mobilization and management structure. The mandatory requirement

for development of sectoral plans allows room for detailed analysis of climate change priorities and investment needs at the county level The Act therefore becomes the most important legislation to focus on as it requires county governments to take charge of climate change issues in their counties. Counties are also expected to set up County Climate Change Fund and attendant committees to finance and implement climate change adaptation responses at county level.

3.2 Review of National climate change institutional landscape in Kenya

The national climate change institutional landscape in Kenya comprises various governmental and non-governmental entities, each with specific roles and objectives in implementing the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), managing the environment, and addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation measures. The interaction and interlinkages between these institutions play a crucial role in achieving the goals set forth in the NDCs and addressing climate change challenges comprehensively.

At the governmental level, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry takes the lead in formulating climate change policies, coordinating NDC implementation, and promoting environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management. The National Climate Change Council, chaired by the President, provides high-level guidance and coordination for climate change initiatives, including the implementation of the NDCs. The Climate Change Directorate, housed within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, focuses on policy development, coordination, and monitoring of climate change activities in line with the NDC goals. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is responsible for regulating and enforcing environmental standards, ensuring that development activities consider environmental impacts. The Kenya Meteorological Department plays a vital role in providing climate information, weather forecasts, and early warning systems to support effective planning and adaptation strategies.

Non-governmental institutions also play a significant role in Kenya's climate change landscape. The Climate Change Directorate, comprising civil society organizations, advocates for climate change action, raises awareness, and supports community-driven projects related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Research institutions and think tanks, such as the Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC) and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), contribute scientific knowledge, research, and policy recommendations to inform NDC implementation and climate change strategies. The private sector, including companies and business associations, is actively engaged in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. They invest in renewable energy, adopt sustainable practices, and develop climate-resilient infrastructure.

These governmental and non-governmental institutions are interconnected and work collaboratively towards common objectives. They strive to implement the NDCs by aligning policies, strategies, and actions with the NDC goals, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing climate resilience. Additionally, they

work together to integrate environmental considerations into decision-making processes, ensuring sustainable natural resource management, conservation, and pollution control. Through their collective efforts, they aim to promote low-carbon development pathways by encouraging renewable energy investments, energy efficiency measures, and sustainable land use practices. They also collaborate to enhance climate resilience by implementing adaptation strategies, supporting community-based adaptation projects, and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.

By fostering collaboration and synergy among these governmental and non-governmental institutions, Kenya's national climate change institutional landscape aims to address climate change challenges comprehensively. By integrating NDC implementation, environmental management, climate change mitigation, and adaptation efforts, these institutions contribute to sustainable development and work towards achieving global climate goals.

3.3 Status of implementation of NDC in Kenya

The implementation status of Kenya's NDC demonstrates both achievements and challenges in fulfilling the commitments made to reduce global temperatures. An analytical analysis reveals the actions taken thus far and identifies the areas that require further attention to ensure compliance with the country's climate goals.

In terms of progress, Kenya has made significant strides in NDC implementation. A comprehensive policy and legal framework, including the Climate Change Act of 2016 and the National Climate Change Action Plan, has been established to guide climate action. The promotion of renewable energy sources, such as geothermal, wind, and solar energy, has seen substantial investments, resulting in a notable increase in the proportion of renewable energy in the country's electricity generation. Forest conservation and restoration initiatives, such as the Greening Kenya Campaign and National Tree Planting Day, have been implemented to enhance carbon sequestration, increase forest cover, and protect biodiversity. Moreover, Kenya has encouraged climate-smart agricultural practices, such as sustainable farming techniques and resilient crop varieties, to bolster food security and build climate resilience.

However, several challenges remain and require attention for effective NDC implementation. Financing is a major obstacle, necessitating increased investment to support climate change initiatives, capacity building, and technology transfer. Strengthening institutional capacity is crucial, involving improved coordination among government agencies, enhanced data collection and management systems, and the development of technical expertise to facilitate implementation, monitoring, and reporting of climate actions. Engaging the private sector further is essential to accelerate NDC implementation, requiring investments in renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, and sustainable practices. Additionally, enhancing climate change adaptation measures is necessary, which entails robust adaptation strategies, improved early warning systems, and support for vulnerable communities.

To comply with their commitments and contribute to global temperature reduction, Kenya must address these challenges. Mobilizing climate finance, strengthening institutional capacities, fostering private sector engagement, enhancing adaptation measures, and revising the NDC to reflect increased ambition are key priorities. By focusing on these areas, Kenya can advance NDC implementation, accelerate climate action, and make significant contributions to global efforts in mitigating climate change and limiting global temperature rise in accordance with international commitments.

3.4 Stakeholder list with roles and contact persons

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
	Government Institutions		
1.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Implements climate change and NDC goals by promoting climate-smart practices, resilience-building, mitigation measures, capacity building, research, stakeholder engagement, and policy formulation.	Cathedral Road,Nairobi P. O. Box 30028-00100 Kenya E-mail: info@kilimo.go.ke
2.	Ministry of the Environment, climate change and Forestry (MECCF)	It is responsible for formulating policies, coordinating climate actions, promoting sustainable environmental practices, conserving natural resources, managing forests, and ensuring the country's commitments under the NDCs are met. It also facilitates mitigation and adaptation measures, fosters international cooperation, and strives for sustainable development in the face of climate change challenges.	Ragati Rd,NHIF BUILDING 12th Floor · Cell:+254-20-2730808/9 · Email: psoffice@environment.go.ke. P.O BOX 30126-00100, Nairobi
3.	Kenya Metrological Department (KMD)	It provides weather and climate information, conducts climate research, and assesses climate change impacts. KMD's data and forecasts support the development of climate-resilient strategies, adaptation planning, and policy formulation. It also contributes to monitoring and reporting on climate indicators, helping to track progress towards NDC targets and inform decision-making for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.	Dagoretti Corner, Ngong Road, P.O Box 30259, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya · Cell:+254 20 3867880-5, +254 724 255154 · director@meteo.go.ke.
4.	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	It conducts research on climate-smart agriculture, develops resilient crop varieties, promotes sustainable farming practices, and disseminates knowledge to farmers. KALRO's innovations contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation by enhancing agricultural productivity, conserving natural resources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Kaptagat Rd, Loresho, Nairobi, Kenya P.O.Box 57811, 00200, City Square, Nairobi, Kenya ; **info@kalro.org**
5.	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA)	Coordinates and oversees the integration of climate change considerations into environmental impact assessments, pollution control, and natural resource management. it also facilitates the development and implementation of climate change policies, guidelines, and standards,	P.O.BOX: 67839-00200, Nairobi. Cell: 020-2101370 dgnema@nema.go.ke

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		ensuring compliance and promoting sustainable practices that contribute to Kenya's NDC targets and overall climate resilience.	
6.	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Works to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on wildlife, and to ensure that Kenya's wildlife can thrive in the face of a changing climate.	P.O. Box 40241-00100, Nairobi Cell: 0726610508/9 and 0736663421 customerservice@kws.go.ke
7.	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Conserves forests and promote sustainable forest management, as a way to mitigate climate change and implement Kenya's NDC.	P.O Box 30513. Phone: +254 020-2014663 / +254 020-268 9882. info@kenyaforestservice.org
8.	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)	works to protect Kenya's plant resources from pests and diseases as a form of mitigating climate change and implementing Kenya's NDC, by reducing greenhouse gases and protecting the environment.	P.O. Box 49421-00100 Nairobi ; Phone: +254 0722-209-505 pqs@kephis.org
9.	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	Works to build resilience to drought and other climate risks and help reduce the impacts of climate change on Kenya's people and economy.	P.O Box 53547, 00200, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel:+254 020 2224324 , +254-020-2227982. áinfo@ndma.go.ke.
10.	Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA)	Promotes climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience building among smallholder tea farmers for sustainable tea production.	P.O. Box 30213 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Cell: +254) 020 322 7000-2 info@ktdateas.com
11.	Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA)	Promotes sustainable development among the pastoral communities in the north rift region	K.V.D.A Plaza, Oloo Street, Eldoret Cell: +254 (053) 206 3361-2 info@kvda.go.ke
12.	Tea Research Foundation	Collects, process and share quality agricultural information and knowledge resources to the farming community and other stakeholders using integrated platforms.	P.O. Box 820 – 20200, Kericho, Kenya Tel: 052 – 20598 / 252885/ 312726 lib-trfk@kenyaweb.com
13.	Agriculture Food Authority	To sustainably develop and promote scheduled crops value chains through effective regulation for economic growth	Tea House; Naivasha Road, off Ngong Road P.O Box 37962 - 00100, Nairobi Cell: +254-700638672 / 737454618 info@afa.go.ke
14.	Council of County Governors (COG)	To deepen devolution through coordination, consultation, information sharing, capacity building, performance management, and dispute resolution.	Delta Corner, 2nd Floor, Opp PWC Chiromo Road, Off Waiyaki Way Westlands Nairobi County P.O Box 40401 - 00100 Kenya Phone: +254 (020) 2403313/4
15.	The National Treasury and Economic Planning	Central role in mobilizing, managing, and tracking climate finance from domestic and	Principal Secretary: Phone:+254 20 2252299 pstnt@treasury.go.ke

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		international sources to support NDC implementation	
16.	Climate Change Directorate (CCD)	Lead technical agency under MECCF, responsible for coordinating national climate change actions and plans	Physical Address: 12th Floor Ragati Road, Upperhill, Nairobi, Kenya Phone: +254 20 2725707 8 KCCKP@ENVIRONMENT.GO.KE
17.	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Responsible for national energy policy, including the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, which are crucial for achieving NDC mitigation targets	Physical Address: 22nd and 23rd floor, Nyayo House, Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi Phone: +254 203 310 112 / +254 726 993 292 / +254 4841000 / 6006012 41 info@energy.go.ke
18.	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	Leads in developing and implementing policies and strategies for climate-resilient water resource management, sanitation, and irrigation	Physical Address: Maji House, Ngong Road, Nairobi Phone: +254 020 2716103, 4900000 48 ps@water.go.ke
19.	Ministry of Roads and Transport	Leads in implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in the transport sector in line with the Climate Change Act (2016) and NDC targets	Physical Address (State Dept. for Transport): Ngong Road, P.o Box 52692 - 00200, Nairobi info@transport.go.ke
20.	Ministry of Education	Responsible for integrating climate education into school curricula to raise awareness and build capacity among youth to address climate change	Physical Address: Jogoo House B, Harambee Avenue, Nairobi Phone: +254-020-318581 info@education.go.ke
	Non-Governmental Organisation/Civil Society Organisations		
21.	United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Aims to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.	PO Box: 30470, 00100, GPO Nairobi Tel: +254 20 76 25920. FAO-KE@fao.org.
22.	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Ensures the sustainable management of Africa's forests, like the Congo Basin, to conserve wildlife habitats, while also protecting water towers and enhancing forest carbon stocks.	Ngong Road, Karen. P.O. Box 310, 00502. Nairobi. Phone +254 (0) 711 063000.
23.	Wildlife Works	Funds wildlife and environment conservation efforts to enhance climate change mitigation efforts	P.O. Box 310 Voi- Kenya Mombasa 80300. Tel, +254 722281851 lenjo@wildlifeworks.com
24.	Nature Kenya	works with communities to develop climate change response strategies and raise awareness on ecosystem-based adaptation mechanisms.	P.O Box 44486 00100 GPO Nairobi Kenya Cell: +254 771 343138, +254 780 149200 office@naturekenya.org
25.	Dawida Biodiversity Conservation Group (DaBiCo)	Promotes community awareness on environmental conservation and alternative livelihoods	Nathaniel Mwaumba dabicodawida@yahoo.com nathmkombolah@yahoo.com

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
26.	Mazido International	Focuses on management of arid zones initiatives and development option	233-80300, VOI +254 726 632 546 info@mazido.org
27.	ActionAid	Support communities' ability to adapt to climate change by strengthening national plans and processes.	Ibium House, Second Floor, All Africa Conference of Churches Building, Waiyaki Way. Cell: +254 722518220. +254 722207749
28.	World Vision	Deliver sustainable development outcomes for children, families and communities through their programme approaches that build their resilience and improve climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Karen Road, off Ngong Road, P.O.Box 50816-00200, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: (+254) 732 126 100 or (+254) 711 086 000. wv_kenya@wvi.org.
29.	Farm Africa	Balances business growth with sustainability by helping farmers to cope with drought and future climate shocks improves food security for the long term.	PO Box 49502 00100 Nairobi Kenya ; T +254 20 273 1664 ; +254 721 576 531 ; +254 734 721 208. infokenya@farmafrica.org.
30.	Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE)	Advocates for Sustainable Naturals Resource Management (NRM) through proper Natural resource management	2nd Floor, ACK Language School Building, Bishops Road, Opposite NSSF Building. +254 20 271 8801, +254 20 271 4752/3, info@adskenya.org
31.	Red Cross	Focuses on the most vulnerable people and settings in climate adaptation, so that they are reached, informed and included in global, national and local decisions and plans, and their needs met.	Popo Road Po Box 40712, 00100- GPO, Nairobi Kenya Tel: +254-20-6003593/ 6008681/13
32.	African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)	Provides scientific expertise and evidence to inform a common African position in climate change negotiations	AGNES AFRICA ICIPE Duduvile Campus, Kasarani Phone: +254 759 402 260 info@agnesafrica.org
33.	Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG)	Unites voices and actions on climate change and nexus issues with the aim of creating synergies in response to the impacts and the underlying issues	Block W, National Water Plaza Dunga Road, South B Nairobi, Kenya Cell:+254 798 400 103 info@kccwg.org
34.	Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)	Seeks to exchange ideas and experiences among "grassroots change agents". It sees its goal as enabling such grassroot change agents to learn from one another, through capacity-building and what it terms the "innovative use of information and communication technologies (ICTs)."	AAYMCA Building State House Crescent off State House Avenue P.O Box 10098 – 00100 Nairobi, KENYA Cell: +254 (20) 2731557
35.	WWF-Kenya	Supports climate change adaptation work in various parts of the country.	P.O Box 62440-00200. Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254(0)722203407

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
			+ 254(0)733333409. info@wwfkenya.org.
36.	ADA Consortium	Supports county governments to mainstream climate change into development and planning through the County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) mechanism.	P.O. Box 40700 – 00100, GPO Nairobi. Phone: +254 (0) 202020198 info@adaconsortium.org
37.	Indigenous Information Network (IIN)	Works on both development issues that affect and impact Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It recognizes that conservation and protection of our environment is key as it plays an important role in our lives since depend on environment for our survival.	Off Ngong Rd, Adams Arcade-Elgeyo Marakwet Rd. iin@iin.co.ke; iin@indigenous-infokenya.net
38.	Kenya Renewable Energy Association (KEREA)	Promotes the growth and development of the renewable energy sector in Kenya through advocacy, information exchange, and stakeholder engagement	Strathmore Business School, Keri Road off Ole Sangale Road, P. O. Box 42040 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya Phone: (+254) 740 541 896 kerea.org
39.	Transparency International Kenya (TI-Kenya)	Focuses on promoting good governance and combating corruption, including in the natural resources and climate governance sectors	Main Office Address: Bishop Magua Center, Off Ngong Road, Ground Floor, Wing B UG 7, Nairobi Phone: +254 (0) 722 209 589 / +254 (0) 202 727 763/5 107 transparency@tikenya.org
	Private Sector		
40.	Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)	Helps firms that aim to help the private sector understand the risks and opportunities associated with climate change through the Climate Business Information Network (CBIN).	Shelter Afrique Bldg, 5th Flr, Mamlaka Rd, P.O. Box: 3556-00100 Nairobi GPO, Nairobi, Kenya Phone: +254-202330662 ; Cell. 0720340949.
41.	Kenya Renewable energy Association (KEREA)	Provides outstanding expertise in agroforestry, climate change adaptation and mitigation within the agricultural sector	Strathmore Business School, Keri Road off Ole Sangale Road. P. O. Box 42040 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Cell:+254 740 541 896 administrator@kerea.org
42.	Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)	Seeks to deepen industries' level interventions to become a one-stop solution center promoting circular economy, import-substitution, climate change actions, and financial linkages.	15 Mwanzi Road opp Westgate Shopping Mall, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya. Cell: +254 (0) 722201368, 734646005. info@kam.co.ke
43.	Lake Turkana Wind Power	Africa's largest wind farm, providing clean energy to the national grid.	P.O. Box 2114 – 00502, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya
44.	M-Kopa Solar	Provides affordable solar lighting and mobile phone charging solutions to off-grid communities, reducing reliance on kerosene and firewood.	Riverside Paddocks, Off Riverside Drive, Nairobi – Kenya P.O. Box 51866-00100.

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
45.	Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK)	Promotes clean cooking solutions and practices, reducing household air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions	3rd Floor - Unit 19, NextGen Mall, Mombasa Road. Nairobi, Kenya. P.O Box 60469, 00100
46.	Safaricom	Provides mobile money platform for facilitating payments for clean cookstoves and other climate-friendly products.	Waiyaki Way, Westlands. PO Box 66827, 00800 Nairobi. Tel: +254 722 00 4524/4260
47.	Africa Minigrid Developers Association	Develops and operates mini-grids in rural areas, providing access to clean and reliable electricity.	623 Wood Avenue Plaza, 1093-00606, Nairobi, Kenya · Phone: +254 (0) 703 653 049
48.	Wildlife Works	Manages forests and carbon credits, generating income for conservation and local communities.	Riverside Gardens off Riverside Drive Nairobi, Kenya. P.O Box 66820-00800.
49.	Equity Bank	Offers green loans and financing for renewable energy projects and sustainable businesses.	9th Floor, Equity Centre, Hospital Road, Upper Hil. P.O. Box 75104-00200. Nairobi, Kenya.
50.	KCB Group	Invests in climate-friendly projects and initiatives through its Green Bonds.	Kencom House, 8th Floor, Moi Avenue. P. O. Box 48400 - 00100, Nairobi. Phone: 3270000.
51.	Stanbic Bank Kenya	Supports climate-smart agriculture through its loan programs.	CFC Centre, Chiromo Road ; Postal: P.O. Box 72833-00200, Nairobi ; Telephone: 3268000 ; customercare@stanbic.com
52.	Bamburi Cement	Developing low-carbon cement alternatives and promoting energy efficiency in its operations.	Kitui Road, Off Kampala Road, Industrial Area, Nairobi P.O. Box 10921 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 (0) 20 6614358
53.	Sanergy	Provides affordable and hygienic sanitation solutions in informal settlements, improving public health and environmental hygiene.	PO Box 24523 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Phone: (254)731245695
54.	Werobotics	Develops and applies drone technology for environmental monitoring, conservation, and disaster response.	1209 Orange Street Wilmington DE 19801. Swiss Head Office. Rue d'Italie 11 1204 Geneva.
	Research Institutions		
55.	University of Nairobi, Institute of Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA)	Leads the effort to adapt to climate change impacts through teaching, research, innovation and community participation. ICCA offers of formal training on climate change science and adaptation at the postgraduate level (Master's and Doctorate).	University of Nairobi Institute for climate Change and Adaptation · P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi Cell: +254 20 4914305 icca@uonbi.ac.ke
56.	Dedan Kimathi University of Science and Technology –	Develops capacity to exploit geothermal energy resources in the county and beyond.	School of Graduate Studies. Cell: 0700 648 860. graduateschool@dkut.ac.ke.

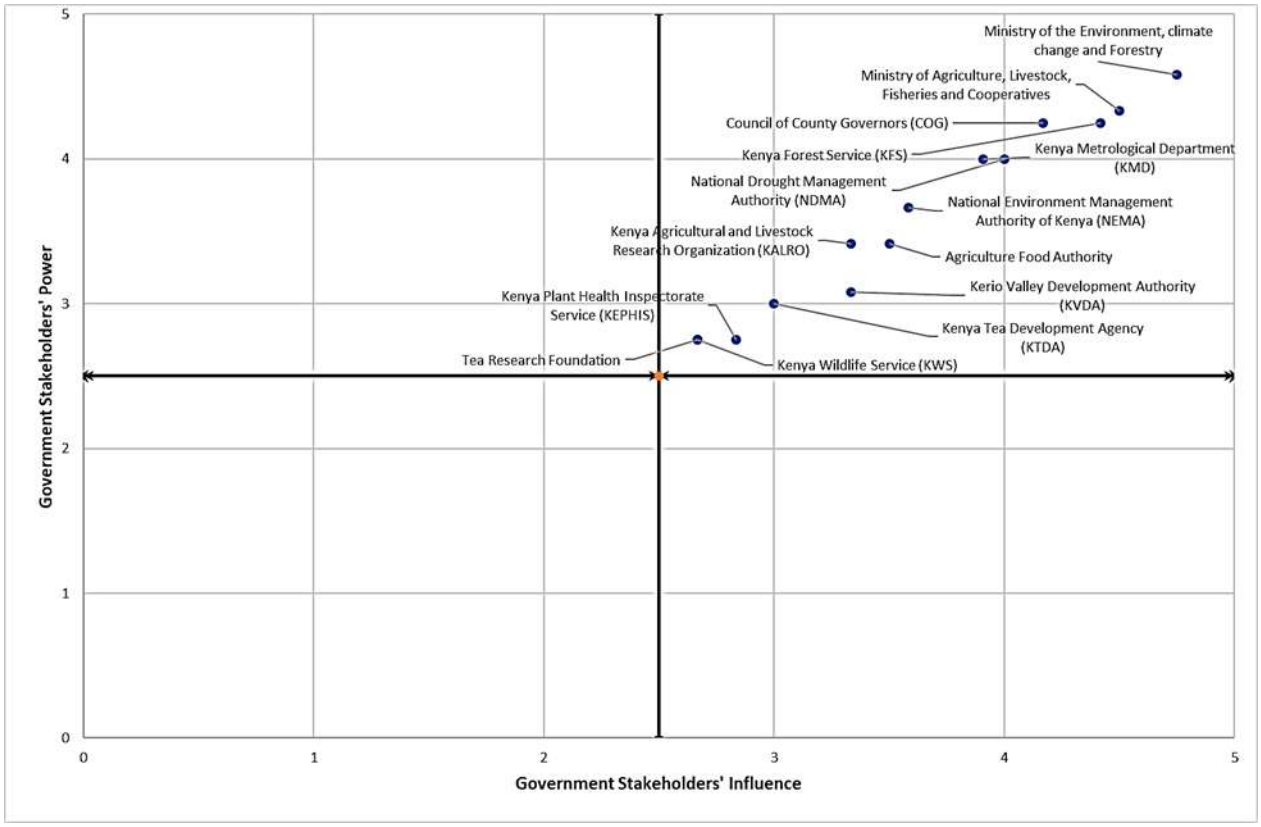
	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
	Geothermal Training and Research Institute		
57.	Strathmore University, Energy Research Centre	Develops capacity of their students to be competent in all matters related to climate change and adaptation	Strathmore Energy Research Centre Phone: (+254) (0)703-034000 serc@strathmore.edu
58.	Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC)	Provides business support, financing, and awareness creation to empower the private sector to deliver innovative climate change solutions and provide strategic direction on matters policy, advocacy and sustainable development.	Strathmore University Business School, 3rd Floor, Ole Sangale Rd, Madaraka. P.O Box 49162 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya. info@kenyacic.org
	International Development Partners and Media		
59.	Media Council of Kenya (MCK)	Plays a leading role in ensuring that the public gets quality and enough information on climate change to enable them to manage the impacts of climate change better.	Ground Floor, Britam Centre, Mara/Ragati Road Junction, Upper Hill. P.O. Box 43132-00100 ; Phone: +254 727 735252, +254 702 558233
60.	Bloggers Association of Kenya (BAKE)	Communicate science of environmental sustainability especially of the critical ecosystems, and the built environment in a simpler format.	P. O. Box 8760-00200. Nairobi Kenya. Phone: +254 704 090471 +254 733 522225; info@bake.or.ke
61.	World Bank	Dedicates at least 50% of all its (IDA/IBRD) climate finance support to adaptation projects.	Delta Center. Menengai Road, Upper Hill. PO Box 30577-00100. Nairobi, Kenya kmuthembwa@worldbank.org
62.	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	Supports, among other things, the development of plant varieties that are more resilient to a changing climate and that can better withstand drought, heat and floods, for example. This makes agriculture less vulnerable to extreme weather.	3rd Floor, Middle East Bank Towers Building, Jakaya Kikwete Road, Nairobi, Kenya Phone: +254 (0) 202734150 · +254 (0) 722 205272.
63.	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)	SNV has partnered with Climate Fund Managers (CFM), World Wildlife Fund Netherlands (WWF) and FMO, Dutch entrepreneurial development bank (lead organisation) to manage the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), with the objective to mobilise private sector investments in climate change adaptation at scale.	**PO Box 30776, Ngong Ln off Ngong Road** **Cell: +254 20 387 36 56** **hduiker@snvworld.org**
64.	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).	Brings together all its regional network of climate and energy advisors and officers whose role is to promote and deliver on the climate change agenda in the region.	Julius Court Head of DFID Kenya PO Box 30465 – 00100 Nairobi Kenya julius-court@dfid.gov.uk
65.	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	Aims to identify successful approaches to Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) through working directly with vulnerable communities as well as learning with other organisations	**13 Runda drive, Runda P.O. Box 40412-00100 GPO Nairobi** **nboamb@um.dk.**

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		practicing CBA and supporting incorporation of these approaches into development policies and programmes	
66.	GIZ	Aims to conduct comprehensive climate risk management, cross-sectoral analysis and planning, and financing of adaptation measures, including climate risk insurance.	Stefan Opitz, Country Director Phone: +254204228000 , +254204228999 giz-kenia@giz.de
67.	USAID	Supports robust long-term policy processes that lead to meaningful transformation.	Village Market, P. O. Box 629, Nairobi usaidkea@usaid.gov
68.	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Contributes to the CGIAR impact area on Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	P.O. Box 30709 - 00100, Nairobi - Kenya Phone: +254-20-422 3000
69.	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Supports developing countries with funding to carry out their adaptation planning. The Readiness Programme provides each country with an allocation of up to USD 3 million for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other adaptation planning processes.	Malik Aman Ag. Head, Climate Finance & Green Economy Unit Cell: +254 720 771774 Malikaman@me.com

3.5 Analysis of stakeholders' power and influence

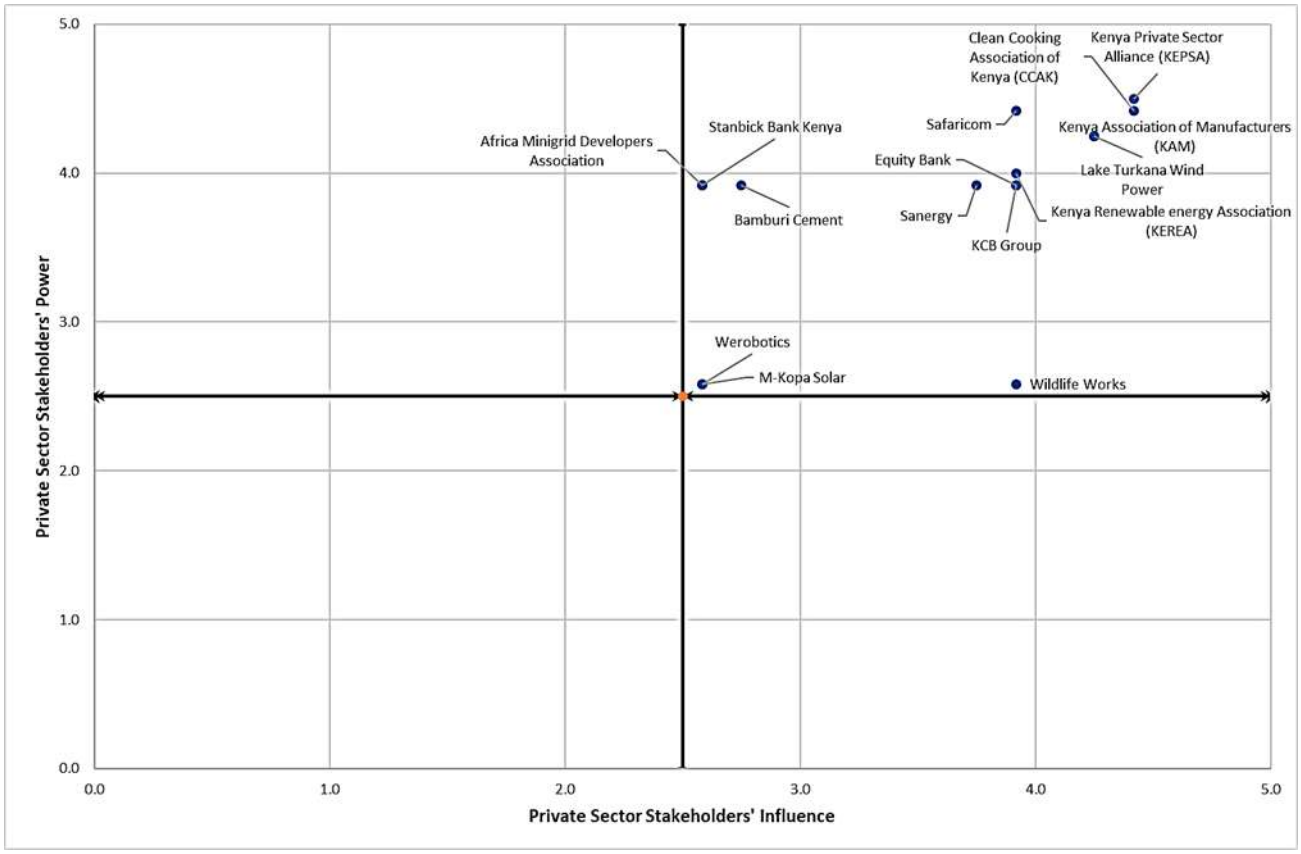
Government/Policymakers-Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Figure 1 shows different government stakeholders having different levels of power and influence as shown in the graph. The Ministry of Environment, climate change and forestry, is the most powerful and influential. Key agencies such as Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Council of County Governors (COG), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA) are also the most powerful and equally influential among government stakeholders in Kenya according to the key respondents' perceptions at the time of the study. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) and Tea Research Foundation are arguably the least powerful or influential among government stakeholders.



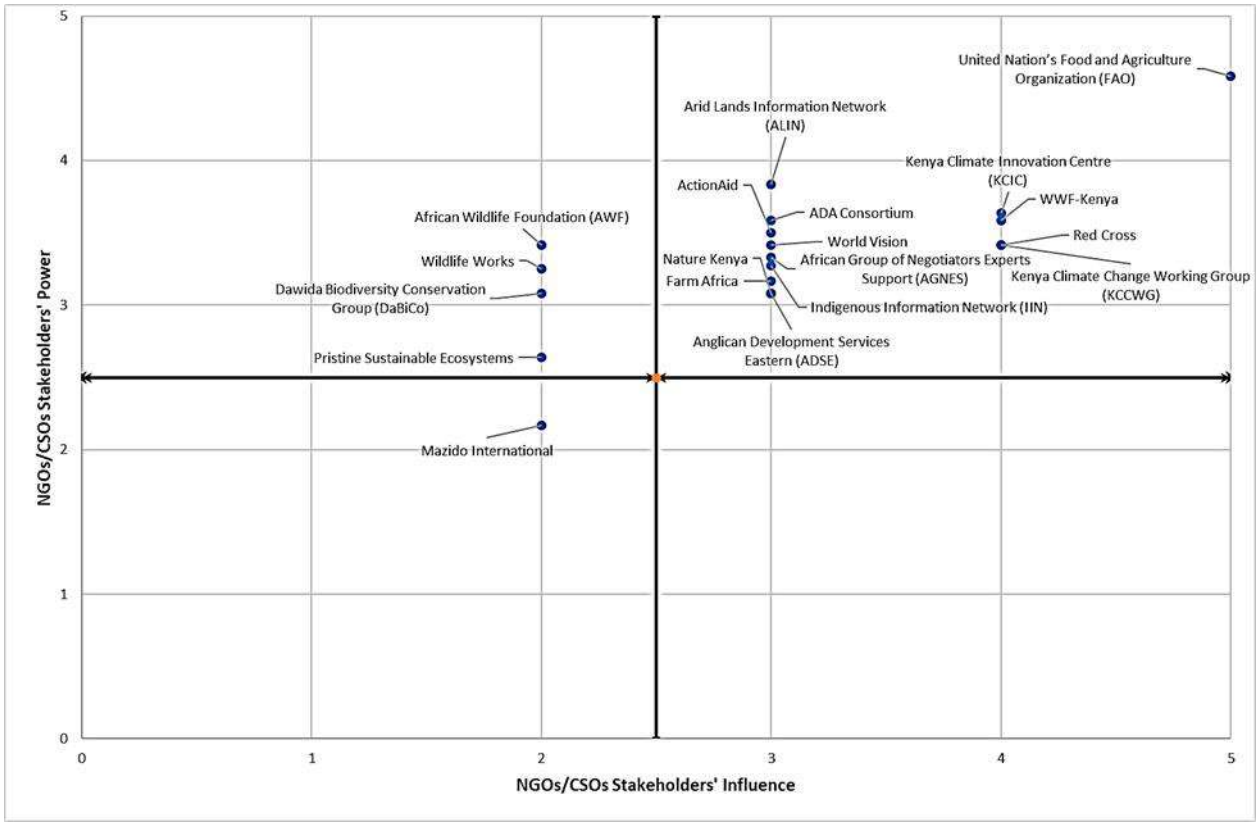
Private Sector

Amongst private sector institutions, all the mapped stakeholders are powerful and influential and fall in the top-right quadrant of the power-influence grid except for Werobotics, MKopa Solar, Wildlife works who have moderate power and moderate influence (Figure 2).



CSOs/NGOs

Figure 3 shows the power and influence grid amongst NGOs and CSOs in Kenya. The Kenya Private Sector Association (KEPSA), and Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) are perceived to be the most powerful and influential by the respondents. Other key agencies that were perceived to be powerful and influential are: Clean cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK), Safaricom, Lake Turkana wind power, Kenya Renewable Energy Association (KEREA), KCB Group, Sanergy and Equity Bank. Mazido International was perceived by respondents to be the least powerful and least influential organization in this category.



Research Institutions

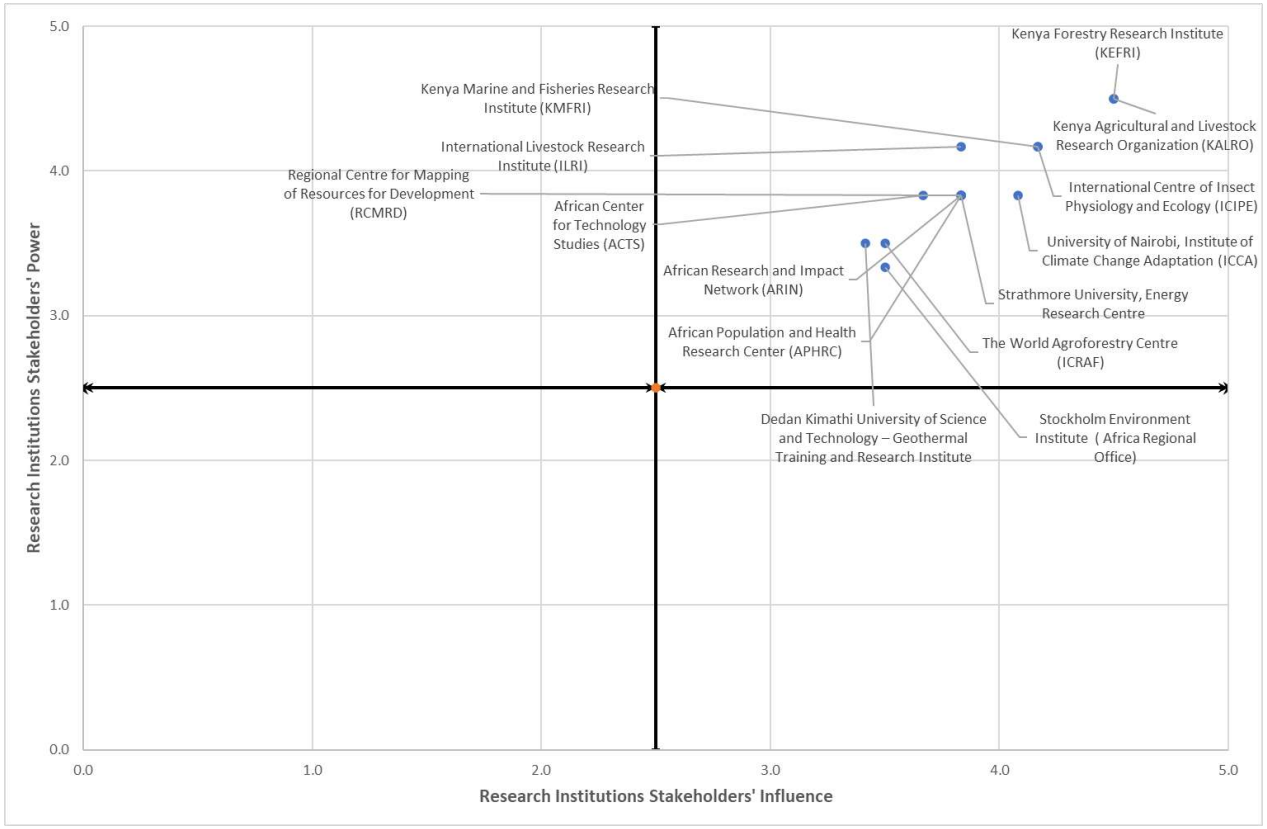
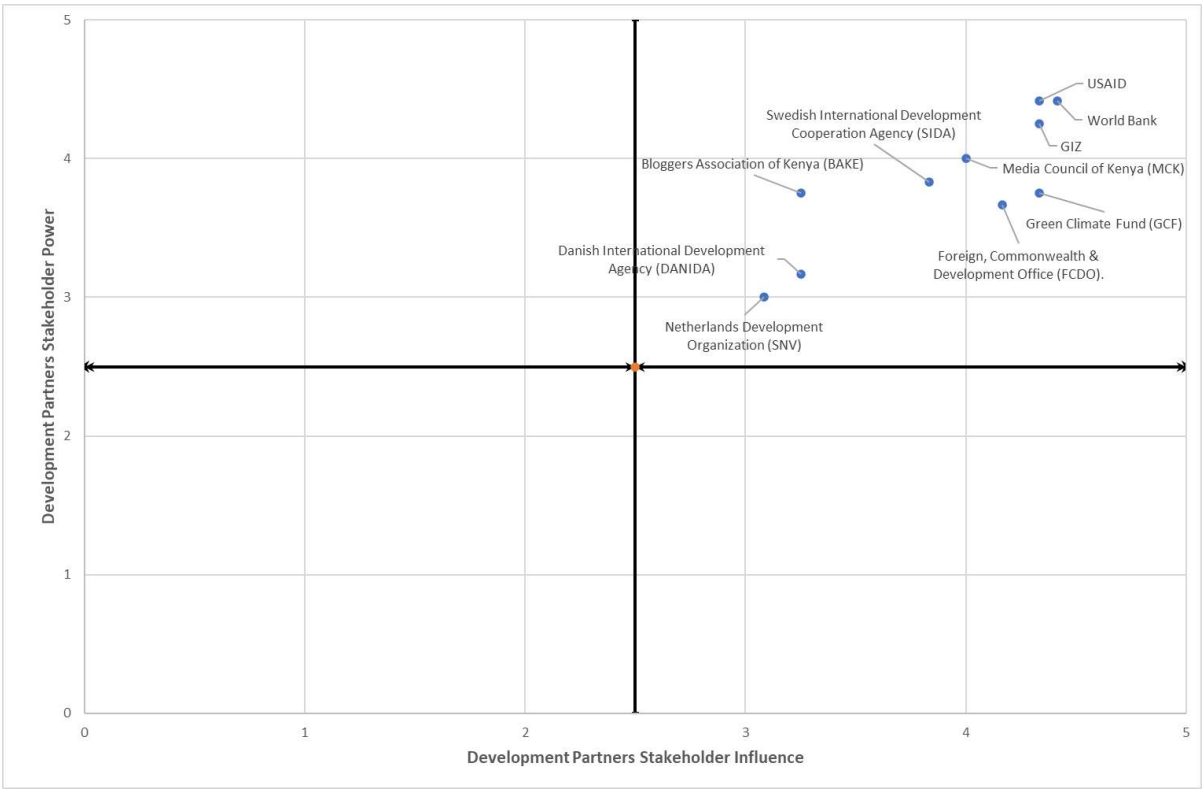


Figure 4 shows different research institutions stakeholders having different levels of power and influence as shown in the graph. Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), and Kenya

Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) are the most powerful and influential research institutions in Kenya. Other key research organizations such as Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), University of Nairobi, Institute of Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA), and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) were perceived to also be powerful and influential among research institutions stakeholders in Kenya. Stockholm Environment Institute (Africa Regional Office), African Research and Impact Network (ARIN), Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) and African Center for Technology Studies (ACTS) were perceived to be have moderate power and influence.

Media/Development Partners

Figure 5 shows the power and influence grid amongst media and development partners in Kenya. The Media Council of Kenya (MCK) is the most powerful and influential stakeholder in the media space. The Bloggers Association of Kenya (BAKE) was perceived to have moderate power and high influence in the media space. Amongst development partners, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), USAID, GIZ, Green Climate Fund (GCF), The World Bank, and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) are perceived to be the most powerful and influential by the respondents. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) was perceived by respondents to have moderate power and influence.



3.6 Best Practices and Impact of NDC implementation in Kenya

Kenya has made significant strides in implementing its NDCs in the fight against climate change. The successful execution of climate policies and the establishment of robust institutional frameworks have played a crucial role in achieving their objectives. In this section, we will analyze the best practices that have contributed to Kenya's successful NDC implementation and explore the impact of these policies and institutional landscapes.

1. Policy Integration and Alignment

One of the key reasons for Kenya's success in NDC implementation is the effective integration and alignment of climate policies with national development goals. The Kenyan government recognized the importance of climate action as a cross-cutting issue that impacts various sectors. As a result, climate objectives were incorporated into key policy documents, such as the Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plans, ensuring that climate considerations are embedded in the country's overall development strategy. This approach has garnered strong support from multiple sectors, enabling a coordinated effort towards NDC implementation.

2. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

Kenya's NDC implementation journey has seen active engagement from a diverse range of stakeholders. The government has collaborated closely with civil society organizations, private sector entities, academia, and international development partners. By involving various stakeholders, the country has tapped into a wealth of expertise, resources, and innovative ideas, fostering a sense of shared responsibility in achieving climate goals. Moreover, this inclusive approach has promoted transparency, legitimacy, and accountability in the NDC implementation process.

3. Institutional Strengthening

The successful implementation of NDCs in Kenya can be attributed to the establishment and strengthening of climate-focused institutions. The government established the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to oversee and coordinate climate-related activities. This dedicated body provides a focal point for climate actions, enhances policy coherence, and ensures efficient resource allocation. The CCD's proactive approach to capacity building and knowledge-sharing has also contributed to improved policy implementation.

4. Climate Finance Mobilization

Financing has played a crucial role in driving forward NDC objectives in Kenya. The country has actively pursued climate finance opportunities through both bilateral and multilateral channels, tapping into international climate funds like the Green Climate Fund. This mobilization of climate finance has underpinned the implementation of various climate projects and initiatives across Kenya. For instance, the Kawisafi Venture Fund has been established to catalyze a transition towards a low-carbon paradigm, bypassing fossil fuel grids in favour of clean energy solutions. Leveraging equity capital from the GCF, this fund aims to drive investment while also providing grant capital to establish a Technical Assistance Facility. Subsequently, initiatives such as the promotion of climate-friendly cooking, aimed at scaling

up Improved Cookstoves (ICS) markets, particularly in remote rural areas, have been launched. Other projects, like "Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (TWENDE)," focus on building capacity and institutions to enhance climate resilience in Kenya's arid and semi-arid regions. Furthermore, efforts to enhance domestic financing mechanisms, including the establishment of a National Climate Fund, have bolstered Kenya's resilience to the impacts of climate change.

5. Technology Transfer and Innovation

Kenya has embraced technology transfer and innovation as a means to achieve NDC targets. The country has focused on renewable energy development, particularly with regard to geothermal, wind, and solar power. By leveraging innovative technologies and partnerships with the private sector, Kenya has expanded its clean energy capacity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy security. Technological advancements have also been applied in agriculture and water management to enhance climate resilience and food security.

The successful implementation of NDCs in Kenya has resulted in tangible impacts on both climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Some of the notable impacts include:

a) ***Renewable Energy Growth***: A substantial increase in renewable energy capacity, particularly in geothermal and wind power, contributing to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.
b) ***Enhanced Climate Resilience*****:** The implementation of climate adaptation measures, such as sustainable land management practices and climate-smart agriculture, has strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate impacts, such as droughts and floods.
c) ***Biodiversity Conservation*****:** Kenya's efforts to protect and restore ecosystems have resulted in the preservation of biodiversity, contributing to the country's commitment to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and sustainable development.
d) ***Green Job Creation*****:** The expansion of the renewable energy sector has created new employment opportunities, promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
e) ***International Recognition*****:** Kenya's commitment to ambitious NDC targets and successful implementation has garnered international recognition, positioning the country as a leader in climate action within the region.

Kenya's effective NDC implementation is a testament to the importance of policy integration, multi-stakeholder engagement, institutional strengthening, climate finance mobilization, and technology transfer in driving climate action. The country's success provides valuable lessons for other Sub-Saharan African nations seeking to build their capacity to measure progress in NDC implementation. By continuing to prioritize these best practices, Kenya is paving the way for a sustainable and climate-resilient future.

3.7 Challenges and opportunities for NDC implementation in Kenya

While Kenya has demonstrated commendable progress in implementing its NDCs to combat climate change, several challenges have hindered the full realization of its climate objectives.

In this section, we will analyze the key challenges faced by Kenya in NDC implementation and explore potential opportunities to overcome these hurdles. Understanding these issues is crucial for developing effective strategies and ensuring the successful achievement of climate targets.

Challenges in NDC Implementation

a) ***Limited Financial Resources*****:** Despite efforts to mobilize climate finance, Kenya still faces constraints in securing adequate funding for NDC implementation. The costs associated with transitioning to clean energy, implementing climate adaptation measures, and building climate-resilient infrastructure are substantial. Insufficient financial resources hinder the scale-up of ambitious climate projects and initiatives, particularly those targeting vulnerable communities.

b) ***Capacity Constraints*****:** Building the technical capacity of institutions and government agencies involved in climate action remains a challenge. Adequate expertise and skills are required to effectively implement and monitor climate policies. Insufficient training and resources hinder the development of data-driven strategies and the adoption of best practices, leading to suboptimal policy outcomes. When compared to predicted domestic routes, Climate Action Tracker rates Kenya's conditional NDC is as "Critically insufficient". [1]

c) ***Policy Fragmentation and Inconsistency*****:** In some cases, climate policies may not align cohesively, resulting in fragmented efforts and a lack of synergy. Inconsistencies between national, regional, and local policies can lead to conflicting priorities and hinder smooth implementation. This lack of policy coherence can also create uncertainty for investors and stakeholders. For example, renewable energy accounts for 85% of installed capacity in Kenya, falling short of the government's objective of being powered fully by green energy by 2020 (Takase et al., 2021). The government's strong desire for energy has made it difficult to abandon plans for coal-fired power plants, which are currently on hold owing to tribunal decisions. During the COVID-19 epidemic, the government implemented some economic reaction measures, such as healthcare, social protection, and food security, to help the economy recover. Notably, there were no green initiatives among the economic reaction measures. Furthermore, several of the policies developed thus far, such as the Finance Bill 2023, call for the imposition of levies on clean cooking and solar energy items, which would considerably dampen progress towards universal access to modern energy.

d) ***Inadequate Public Awareness and Participation***: Widespread public understanding and engagement are crucial for effective climate action. Limited awareness of climate change issues and the importance of NDC implementation can hinder public support and participation in climate initiatives. This lack of involvement may weaken the political will needed to drive ambitious climate policies.

e) ***Dependency on Fossil Fuels:*** Kenya's economy remains reliant on fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, which contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning

[1] https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/kenya/2021-09-15/policies-action/

to renewable energy sources requires careful planning, investment, and policy support to ensure a smooth and just transition for affected communities and industries.

Opportunities for NDC Implementation

a) ***Enhanced Climate Finance Strategies:*** Kenya can explore innovative financial mechanisms to bridge the climate finance gap. This includes strengthening partnerships with the private sector, exploring green bonds, and leveraging international climate funds. Creating an enabling environment for climate investments can attract private capital into sustainable projects.
b) ***Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer:*** Investing in capacity building for relevant institutions and government agencies will improve technical expertise in climate action. Partnering with international organizations and institutions can facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development, enhancing the effectiveness of NDC implementation.
c) ***Mainstreaming Climate into Development Plans:*** Integrating climate considerations into national, regional, and local development plans will foster policy coherence and ensure climate action aligns with broader development objectives. This approach can facilitate efficient resource allocation and streamline implementation efforts.
d) ***Public Awareness and Education Campaigns***: Launching targeted public awareness campaigns on climate change and NDCs can foster a culture of climate consciousness. Educating citizens about the impacts of climate change and the benefits of NDC implementation can generate public support and encourage behavioural changes.
e) ***Renewable Energy Incentives***: Implementing incentives and policies to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy sources can facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels. This includes promoting investment in renewable energy infrastructure, providing subsidies, and streamlining regulatory processes.

While Kenya faces several challenges in implementing its NDCs, there are promising opportunities to overcome these obstacles and achieve climate objectives successfully. By addressing financial constraints, enhancing capacity, improving policy coherence, increasing public awareness, and promoting renewable energy adoption, Kenya can strengthen its climate resilience and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 General Conclusion

The study on stakeholder mapping and analysis for climate change policy implementation in Kenya sheds light on the country's robust institutional framework and policy landscape aimed at addressing climate change challenges and effectively implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Kenya's commitment to climate action is evident through the enactment of the National Climate Change Act in 2016, which provides a comprehensive legal framework for climate governance and establishes key institutions such as the National Climate Change Council and the Climate Change Directorate. The analysis underscores the decentralized approach to climate governance in Kenya, with county governments playing a

pivotal role in implementing climate change policies and integrating them into their development plans. The County Governments Act of 2012 mandates county governments to prioritize climate change issues and incorporate them into their planning processes, ensuring a bottom-up approach to climate action that addresses local vulnerabilities and priorities. Furthermore, Kenya's policy landscape is characterized by a range of national strategies and plans, including the Kenya Vision 2030, the National Climate Change Action Plan, and the National Adaptation Plan, which provide strategic guidance and priorities for climate action across various sectors. These policies emphasize the importance of mainstreaming climate change considerations into development planning, promoting renewable energy, enhancing climate resilience, and mobilizing climate finance to support adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Despite the progress made in NDC implementation, Kenya faces several challenges, including limited financial resources, capacity constraints, policy fragmentation, inadequate public awareness, and dependency on fossil fuels. However, there are opportunities to overcome these challenges and strengthen climate action in Kenya. These include enhancing climate finance strategies, building institutional capacity, mainstreaming climate into development plans, raising public awareness, and promoting renewable energy incentives. Moving forward, it is imperative for Kenya to prioritize these opportunities and address the challenges to ensure the successful implementation of its NDCs and contribute effectively to global efforts to combat climate change. By leveraging its institutional framework, policy landscape, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms, Kenya can continue to build resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote sustainable development in the face of climate change.

4.2 Proposed Policy and Institutional Recommendations

To address the challenges identified in Kenya's NDC implementation and enhance its climate resilience efforts, the following actionable policy and institutional recommendations are proposed.

Recommendation 1: Enhance Climate Finance Mobilization: Kenya should explore innovative financing mechanisms to bridge the gap in climate finance. This includes strengthening partnerships with international donors, private sector entities, and financial institutions to mobilize additional resources for climate projects and initiatives. The establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework for climate finance utilization is also crucial to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective allocation of funds.

Recommendation 2: Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer: Investing in capacity building for relevant government agencies, local authorities, and civil society organizations is essential to enhance technical expertise in climate change adaptation and mitigation. This includes training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms to facilitate the exchange of best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions. Collaboration with international partners and research institutions can further support knowledge transfer and skill development in climate-related sectors.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen Policy Coherence and Integration: Kenya should promote coherence and alignment between climate change policies and broader development strategies at the national, regional, and local levels. This involves mainstreaming climate considerations into sectoral plans, development agendas, and investment frameworks to ensure that climate objectives are integrated into all aspects of decision-making processes. Harmonizing policies across different government departments and levels of governance will minimize inconsistencies and maximize synergies in climate action.

Recommendation 4: Enhance Public Awareness and Participation: Launching targeted public awareness campaigns and educational programs on climate change and NDC implementation is crucial to engage citizens, communities, and stakeholders in climate action. This includes disseminating information about the impacts of climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures, and opportunities for public involvement in decision-making processes. Encouraging public participation through consultations, forums, and stakeholder engagements will foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for climate action.

Recommendation 5: Promote Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Kenya should accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources and promote energy efficiency measures to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. This includes incentivizing investment in renewable energy projects, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power, through tax incentives, subsidies, and favorable regulatory frameworks. Implementing energy efficiency measures in sectors such as transportation, industry, and buildings will further contribute to reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable energy practices.

Recommendation 6: Enhance Climate Resilience and Adaptation: Strengthening climate resilience and adaptation measures is critical to building the resilience of communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure to climate change impacts. Kenya should prioritize investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable land management practices, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction initiatives. Supporting vulnerable communities, particularly those in arid and semi-arid regions, with adaptive capacity-building programs, early warning systems, and livelihood diversification strategies will enhance their resilience to climate risks.

Recommendation 7: Foster Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Kenya should foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships to leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge in addressing climate change challenges. This includes engaging government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector entities, academia, and international development partners in coordinated efforts to implement NDCs and achieve climate objectives. Establishing platforms for dialogue, coordination, and information exchange will facilitate collaboration and promote collective action towards shared climate goals.

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ANNEXES

List of Respondents who participated as Key Interview Informants and in the Focus Group Discussion

S/N	Name	Sex	Organization
1.	Dr. Roselida Owour	F	Ministry of Education
2.	Mr. Jacob Njagi	M	National Research Fund (NRF)
3.	Dr. Jusper Omwenga	M	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
4.	Mr. Hillary Ngeno	M	Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA)
5.	Mr. Alphaxard Kimani	M	The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program (TIST)
6.	Prof. Jonathan Nzuma	M	Wangari Maathai Research Institute
7.	Dr. Boniface Wanyama	M	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI)
8.	Dr. Margaret Maimba	F	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
9.	Dr. Alice Kaudia	F	Pristine sustainable ecosystems
10.	Dr. Wellington Mulinge	M	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
11.	Dr. Michael Okoti	M	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
12.	Dr. Stephen Chege	M	Kenyatta University
13.	Mr. Kimani Chege	M	Freelance journalist
14.	Mr, Maina Waruru	M	Freelance journalist
15.	Mr. George Osenu	M	Kijabe Forest Trust
16.	Mr. Benedict Musingi	M	Institute of Climate change and Adaptation
17.	Mr. Michael Khaduyu	M	African Youth Commission

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