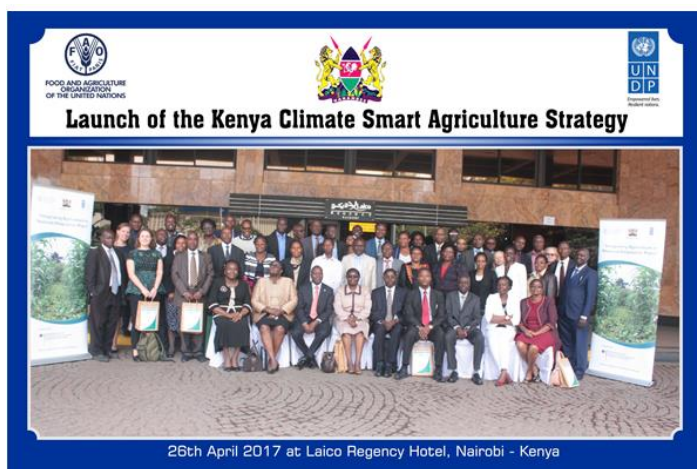


Kenya Baseline Assessment Summary

How far is Kenya in addressing agriculture in its National Adaptation Plan 1

1. What is the national climate change policy and legislative context?

Kenya has created a robust policy and legislative framework around the topics of climate change (CC) adaptation and mitigation. The Parliament has recently passed the Climate Change Act in 2016 and the Climate Finance Policy in 2017, which promotes climate resilient low carbon economic development, as well as establishes a National Climate Change Council, as an overarching high-level national climate change mechanism. This Council will be assisted by an executive body known as the Climate Change Directorate (CCD). In 2017, the country elaborated also a [Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy](#) to foster agricultural productivity, incomes and food security. This is considered a key incentive for successful implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in the agriculture sectors. For more information reference should be made to the [NAP-Ag Partner Country webpage](#).



The NAP-Ag Programme has provided technical and financial support for the development and launching of the CSA Strategy.

2. What is the status of the NAP?

[Kenya has finalized its NAP \(2015-2030\)](#) to consolidate the country's vision on adaptation. The National Climate Change Secretariat, under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, coordinated the process through national and county level consultations that cut across all stakeholder categories. The NAP is an important milestone and contributes to the implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also crucial to mainstreaming adaptation at all levels of Government. The NAP is anchored in the [National Climate Change Action Plan \(NCCAP, 2013-2017\)](#), Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Climate Change Act.

3. What are the NAP priority adaptation actions for the agriculture sectors?

Kenya's NAP recognizes that all sectors are vulnerable, and envisage the transformation of the country's agriculture sectors into an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive industry that will contribute to strong economic growth, resilient ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods. The key priority actions of the NAP of the agriculture sectors are: i. addressing barriers to NAP implementation, ii. improving water resource management, iii. restoration of forests on degraded lands, iv. Fostering climate-smart agriculture and agro-forestry.

4. Who is involved in NAP formulation and implementation?

The main roles of the state and non-state actors is the provision of technical capacities required in the formulation of CC policies in the country, including the NCCRS, NCCAP, NAP and the Climate Change Act. They also offer technical capacity in the implementation of various projects related to building climate resilience. Research institutions are heavily involved in conducting research on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and on innovations such as crop and livestock index based insurance; while donors provide financial support at the national and county levels

¹ The information in this brief was collected through the review of existing country policy documents and a baseline survey on the status of NAP formulation and implementation carried out as part of the NAP-Ag Programme in April 2017. The NAP-Ag Baseline Assessment Report is available online at: <http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-relevance-country-teams/baseline-assessment-report>

required to mainstream climate change into sector ministries and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). In addition, the government has established an appropriate institutional framework for climate governance in the country, and dedicated unit/desk offices in various government ministries, departments and agencies, in particular in the Agricultural Sector Ministries².

Table 1: Overview of key actors for involved in NAP implementation³

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Sector	Role in NAP Implementation
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Implementation of the proposed agriculture sector actions
National CC Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Environment	Lead Institution overseeing the implementation of the NAP as well as other CC response actions in Kenya
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization-Genetic Resources Research Institute	Crops, Livestock	To advance the crop and livestock research agendas envisaged in the NAP
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Sub-national/county government Planning	To provide the link between the national and the sub-national governments and to ensure adaptation is well integrated in country integrated development plans (CIDPs)
National Drought Management Authority	DRM	To oversee the implementation of the drought response measures.
Kenya Association of Manufacturers	Private sector	To catalyze the inclusion of the private sector in national adaptation planning
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Water	To oversee implementation of the proposed actions in the water sector
Ministry of Health	Health	To oversee implementation of the proposed actions in the health sector

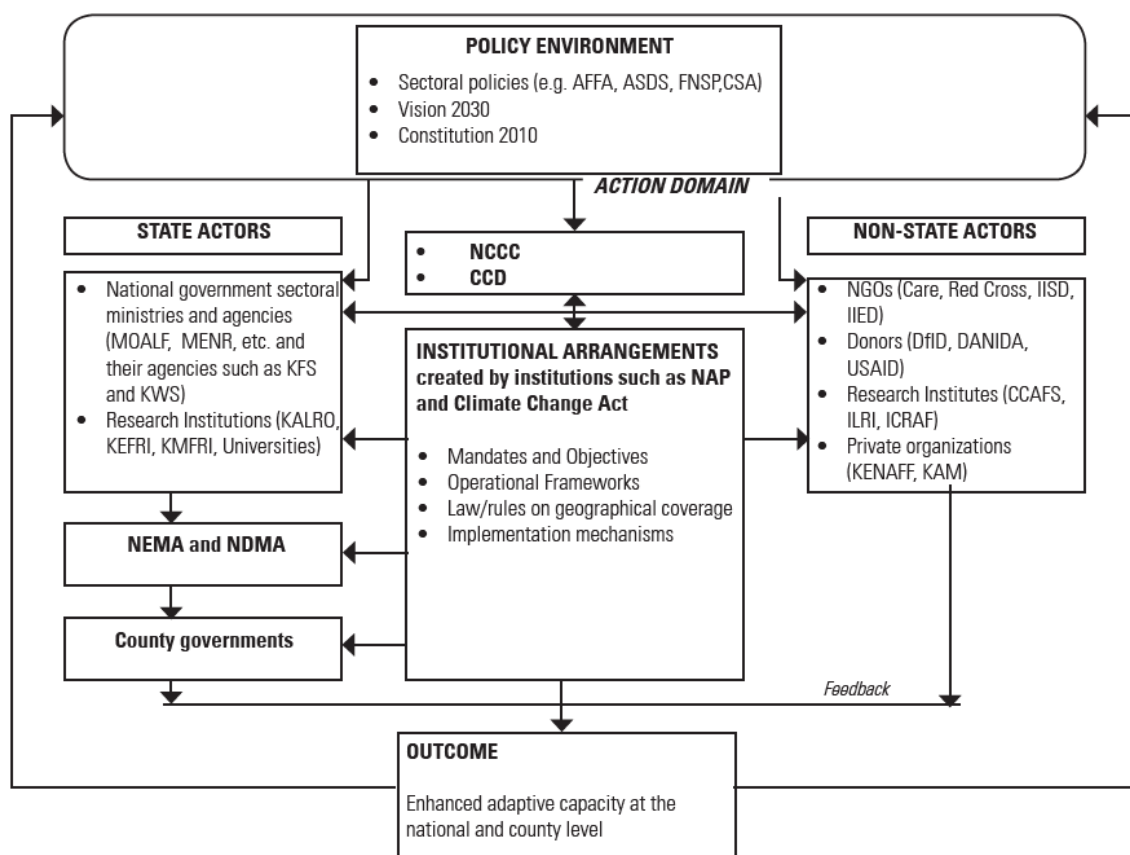
5. How does adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation occur at national and subnational levels?

The National Climate Change Council is the highest-ranking office in the country that deals with CC affairs. The council has an overall mandate of oversight on planning adaptation at national and county levels, and to approve and oversee the implementation of the NAP. The council geographically works at the national and county levels. It will interact with other organizations as guided by the institutional arrangements created by the NAP and CC Act. The CC Directorate is the principle lead agency of the government on planning national CC actions, and delivery of operational coordination.

² Source: NAP-Ag Working Paper. FAO, Republic of Kenya and UNDP. 2017. Assessing institutional barriers to NAP implementation in Kenya’s Agricultural Sector.

³ A more comprehensive overview of other actors involved, e.g. development partners, research and academia, CBOs, CSOs and their role can be found in Republic of Kenya, FAO and UNDP. 2017. Assessing Institutional Barriers to NAP implementation in Kenya’s agricultural sector.

Figure 2: National level institutional arrangements for adaptation planning



The prioritisation and ranking of adaptation action is under the responsibility of the agricultural ministries, and it is carried out at national level during multi-year planning exercises and then further elaboration at county-level. It involves an iterative consultation and validation from actors in different sectors, which provide the scope for engaging with subnational counterparts. At sub-national level, each of the 47 counties develop a CIDP, which integrates adaptation priorities. A recent assessment of institutional barriers to NAP implementation (2017)², carried out in the framework of the NAP-Ag Programme, indicated that public institutions and actors have inadequate technical capacities to implement climate related policies and adaptation activities within the agricultural sectors. This results in the provision of technical assistance from other non-state stakeholders, such as the Finance Innovation for Climate Change Fund (FICCF).

Since adaptation planning is an iterative process that requires close monitoring of policies and strategies for learning, accountability, and revision of the plans, Kenya has developed the [National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework \(NPBMF\)](#), an integrated system for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting results of mitigation and adaptation actions and the synergies between them. It provides guidance on the implementation of CC response actions, both in the form of policies, projects, programmes or business ventures. Designed to help fulfil Kenya’s international reporting obligations, it assists in developing the GHG inventory and tracking adaptation and mitigation actions to report to the UNFCCC, through National Communications (NCs).

6. Mainstreaming gender in adaptation responses

While efforts to ensure gender inclusion were made during the policy formulation and development on CC issues, there are still some gaps in achieving gender equality in NAP implementation. For instance, there is a lack of gender facilitation skills for successful implementation of gender-sensitive adaptation actions. The [Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change](#) is expected to complement the NAP to ensure that the inequalities between women and men are addressed. Furthermore, the NPBMF was designed to integrate gender analysis, through the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the use of gender-sensitive indicators. Kenya has taken a step further in gender mainstreaming in policies by appointing gender focal points in each ministry of government and state agency.