

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

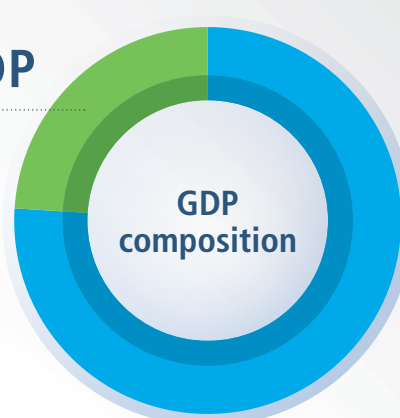
NAP-Ag

Kenya



KEY ADAPTATION CONCERNS

Agriculture accounts for **24%** of the GDP



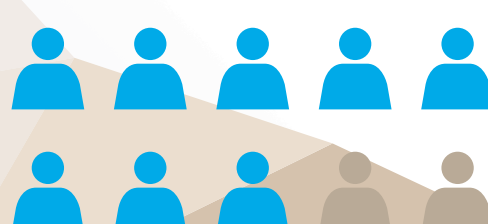
65% of informal employment in rural areas is derived from agriculture



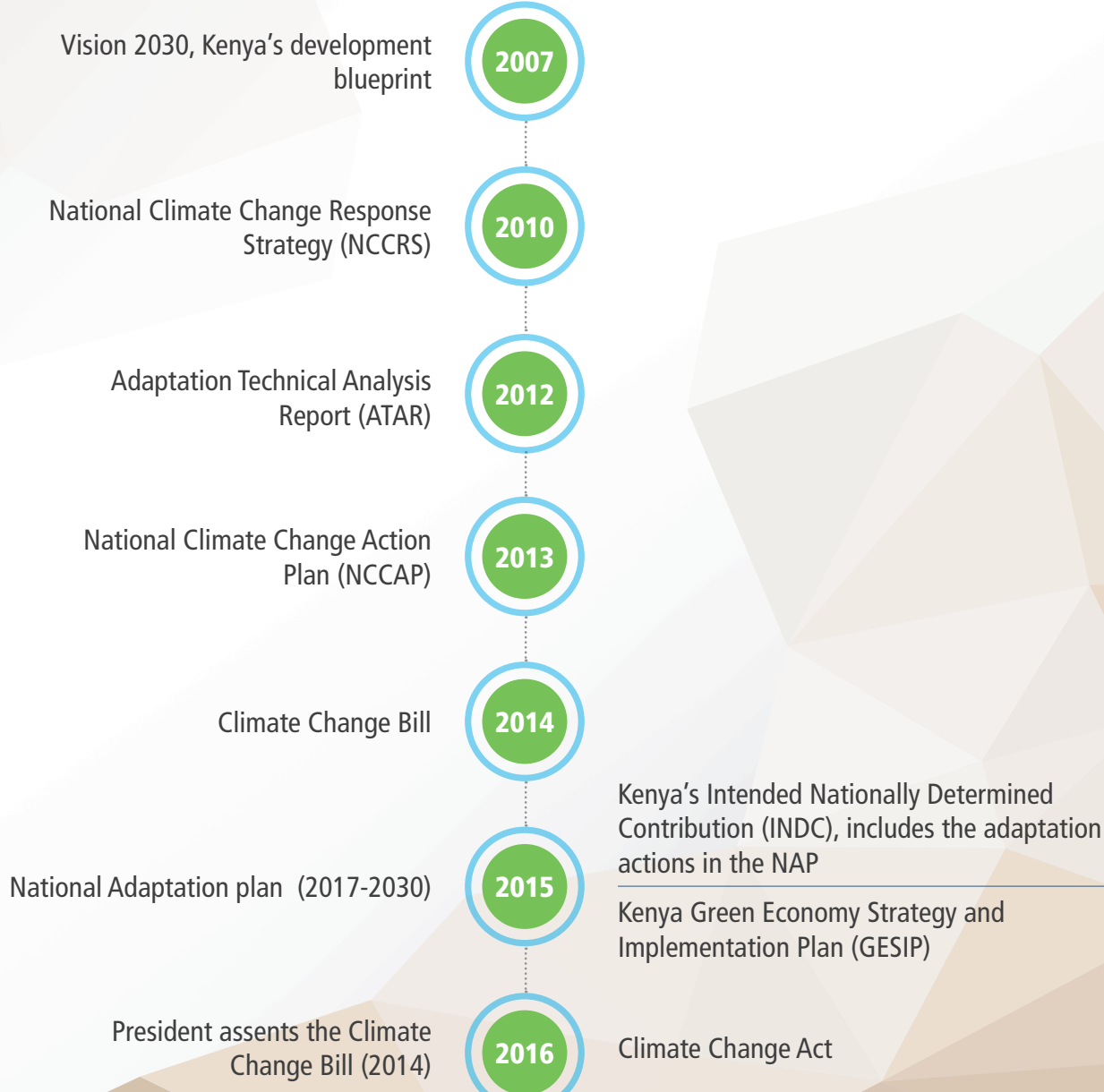
75% of the total agricultural production comes from small-scale farming



80% of the Kenyan population derives their livelihoods from agriculture



NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES



ADAPTATION ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Short-term sub-actions

- Promote indigenous knowledge on crops
- Increase awareness of climate change impacts on the agriculture value chain
- Conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessments of the agriculture value chain
- Coordinate and mainstream climate change adaptation into agricultural extension
- Promote new eating habits

Medium-term sub-actions

- Promote the uptake of climate change related information for agriculture
- Develop and up-scale specific adaptation actions in the agricultural sub-sectors
- Develop and apply Performance Benefit Measurement methodologies for adaptation
- Support adaptation of private sector agricultural value chain actors

Long-term sub-actions

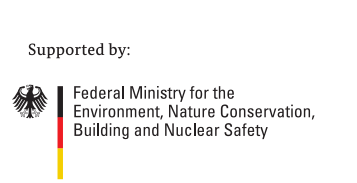
- Promote and implement climate-smart agriculture practices in Kenya

Lessons learned on key drivers for adaptation planning

1. Integrate and align adaptation to development plans and programmes.
2. Integrate indigenous knowledge in adaptation programmes.
3. Coordinate the participation of essential stakeholders to ensure successful adaptation planning.
4. Integrate gender considerations in adaptation initiatives.
5. Shift away from "adaptation only" programmes towards a holistic approach that promotes synergies between adaptation and mitigation.



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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

