



Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (Overview)

Integrating NAPs into Agricultural Sectors
Inception workshop
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1. Climate Change Evidence & Impacts

- Scientific evidence that climate is changing with projections for even steeper change;
 - Increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events.
- Analysis of observational data provides evidence.
- Impacts already being experienced in different sectors.
- Individual and corporate action required to address climate change required at all levels – international, national, sub-national.

Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased (IPCC, 2013)



IMPACTS: Are we all not witnesses of increased incidences and intensities of extreme climate and weather events and the adverse impacts on infrastructure? Climate change impacts are evident across all sectors.



08 Jun 2016

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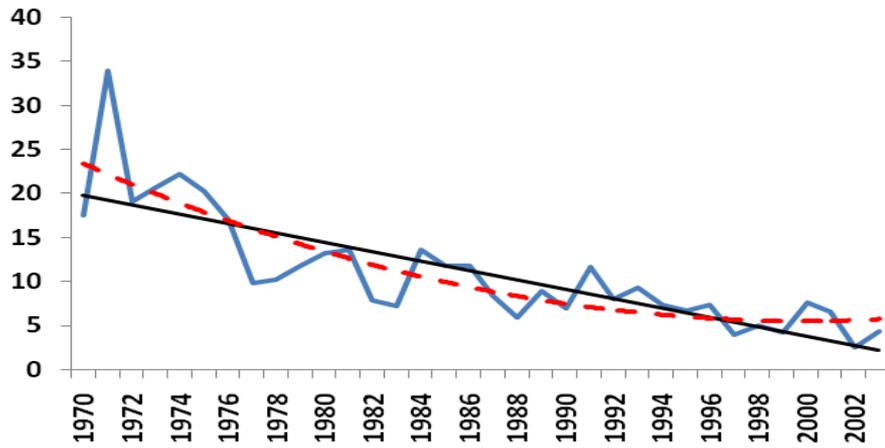


IMPACTS: Has Agricultural productivity been affected? What are the options for adaptation? Adaptation must also address market access.

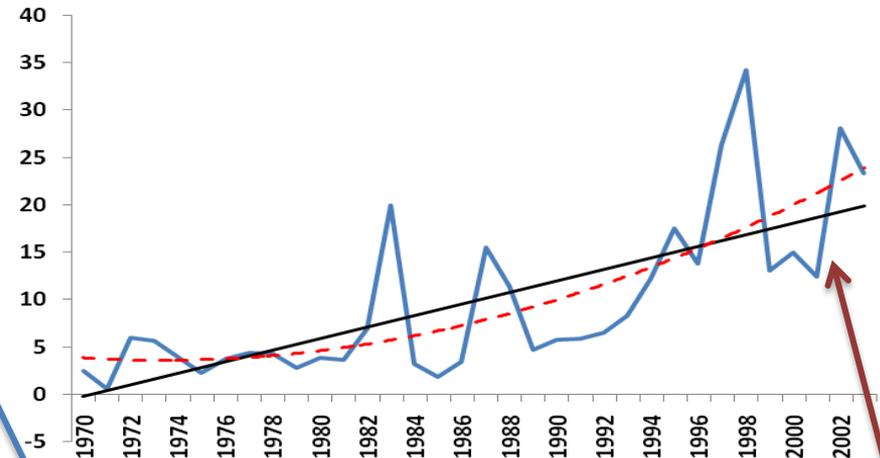


Is there a Gender angle that needs to be addressed?

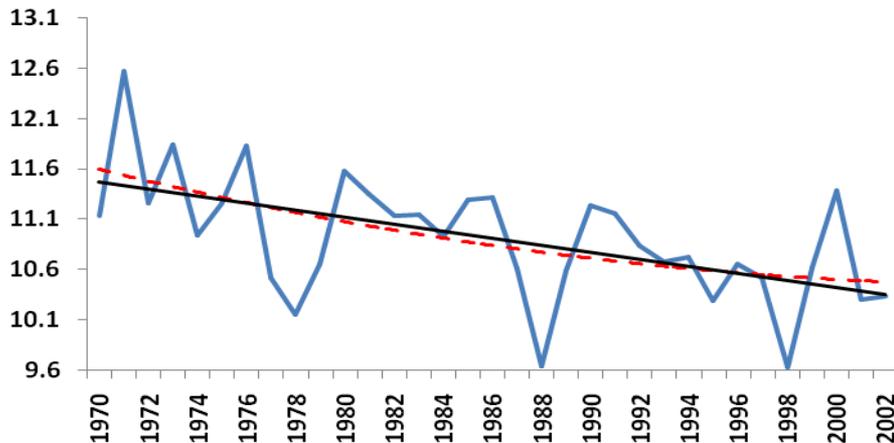
Dagoretti - TN10p



Dagoretti-TN90



Dagoretti-DTR

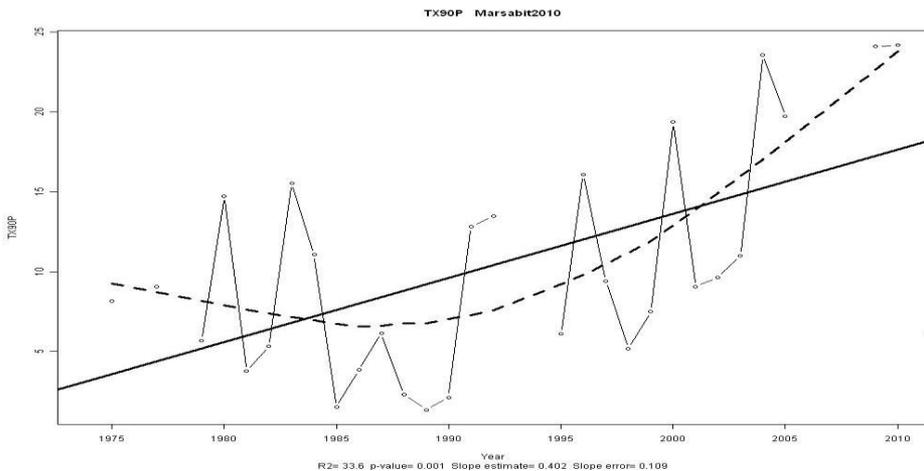
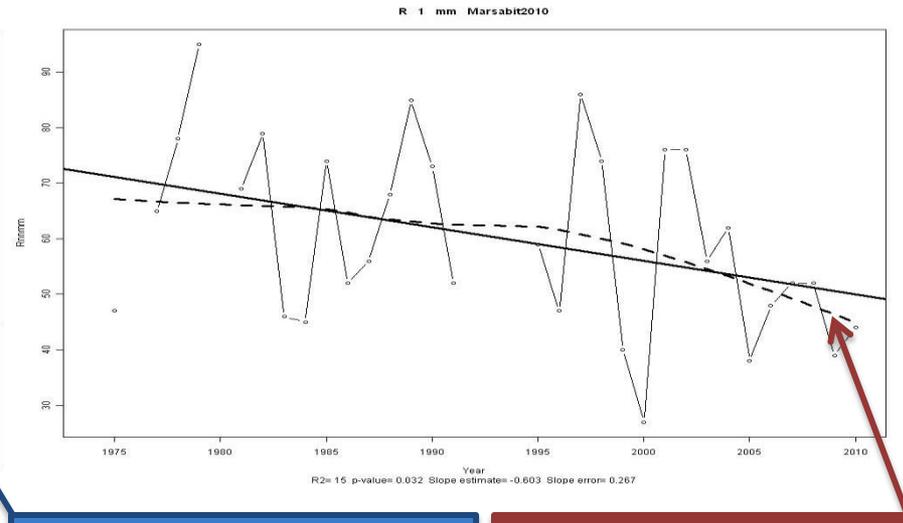
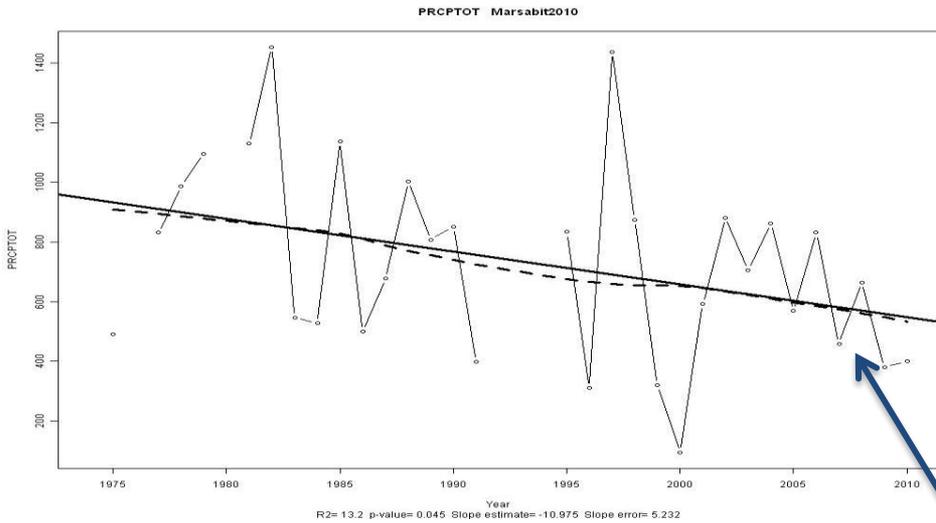


Decrease in Number of days with minimum temperature below P_{10} (TN10p)

Increase in Number of days with Min. Temp above P_{90} (TN90p)

Decreasing Daily Temperature Range
Source: King'uyu *et al* 2011

It is very likely that the number of cold days and nights has decreased and the number of warm days and nights has increased on the global scale (IPCC, 2013)

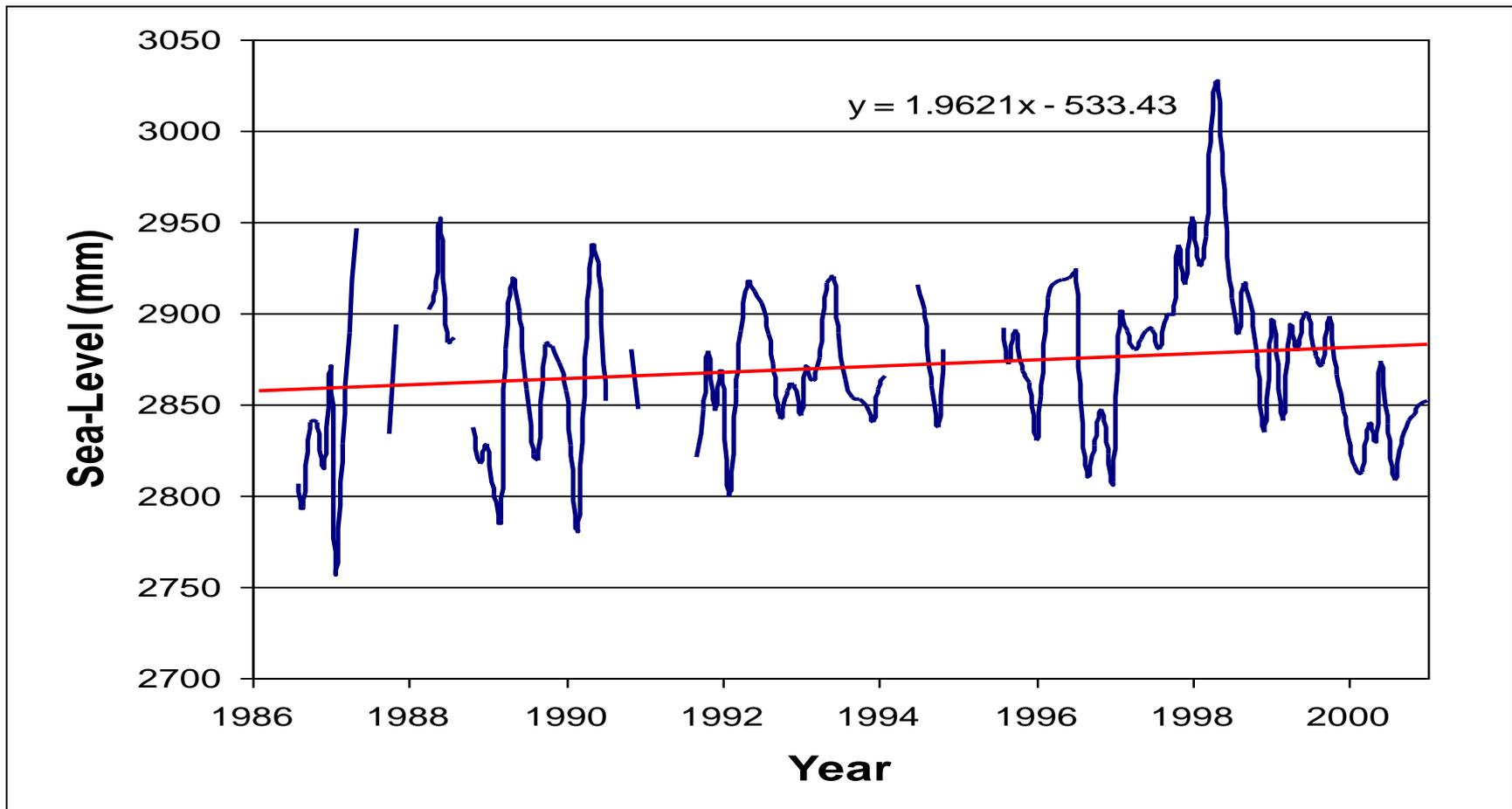


MARSABIT
 Decrease in total precipitation/
 increased variability

Decrease in annual count of days with rainfall > 1 mm

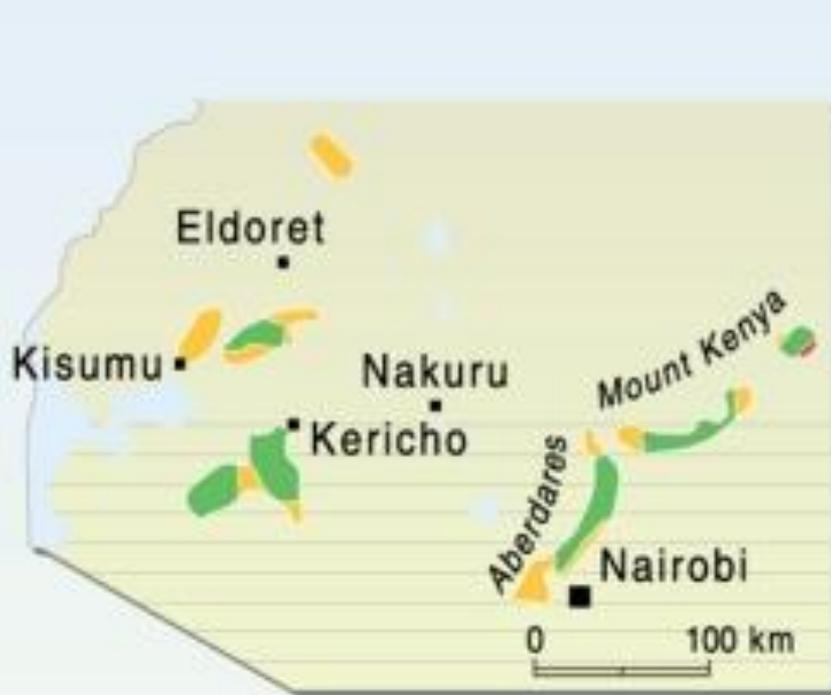
Increase in temperature observation above P90
 Source: King'uyu *et al* 2011

Increased irregularity and variability with neutral to slightly decreasing trends in annual rainfall over most areas. A general increase in rainfall during September to February due to tendency of the OND rains to extend into the normally hot and dry January and February over most areas.(NCCRS, 2010)

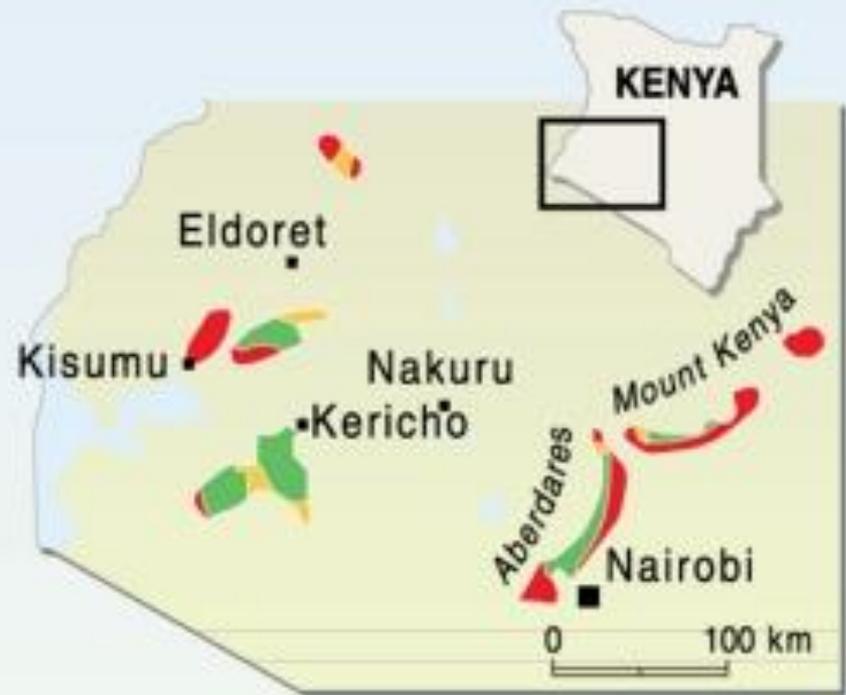


MOMBASA: Observed Sea-level rise (Source: University of Hawaii Sea Level Center / KMFRI 2010). Projections are for more accelerated rise - Impacts on agriculture, fisheries, tourism, hospitality, transport, etc.





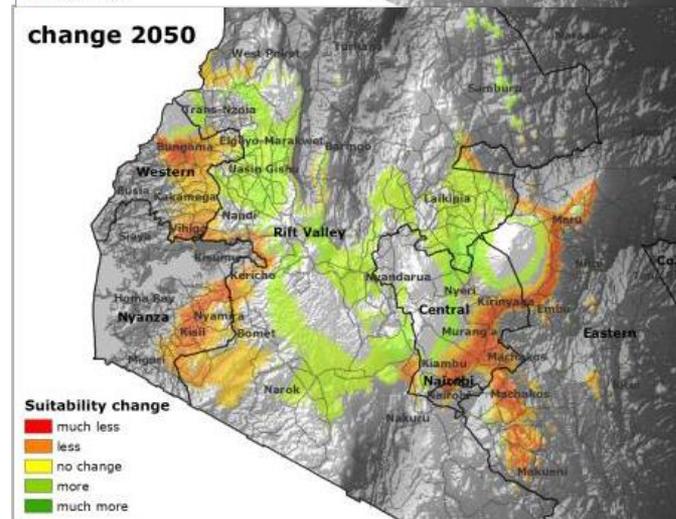
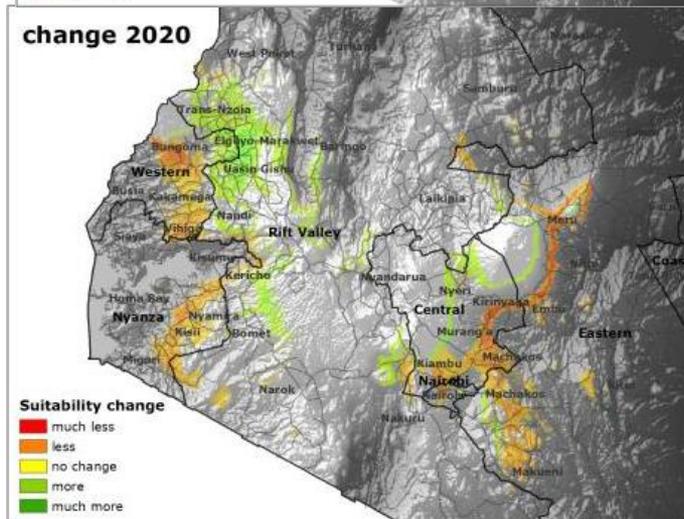
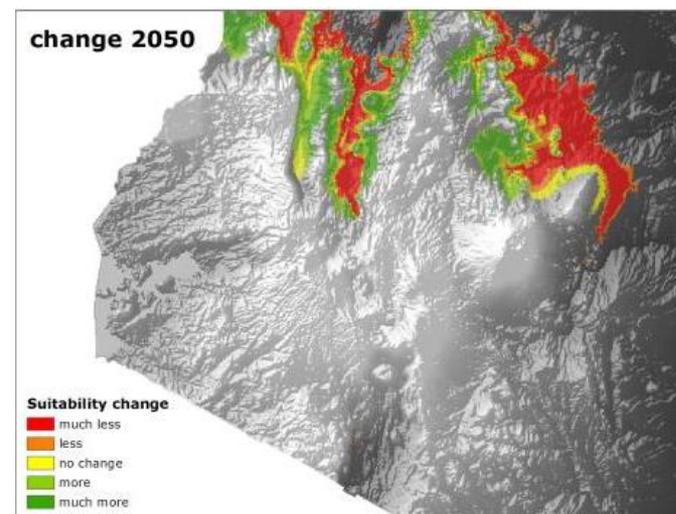
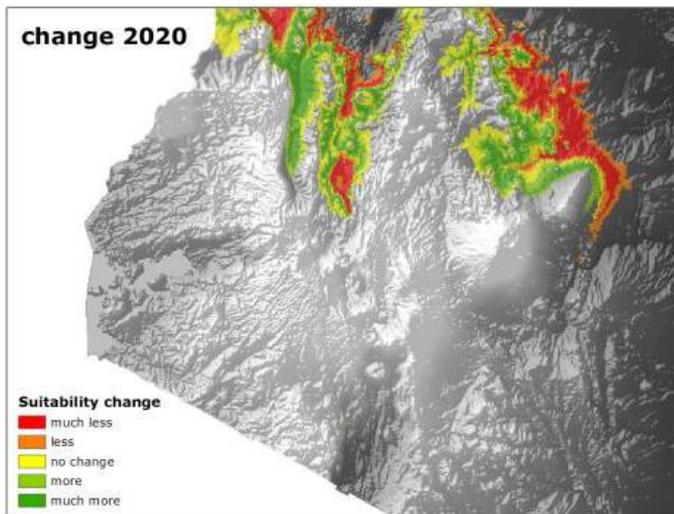
Today's temperature



A temperature increase of 2°C

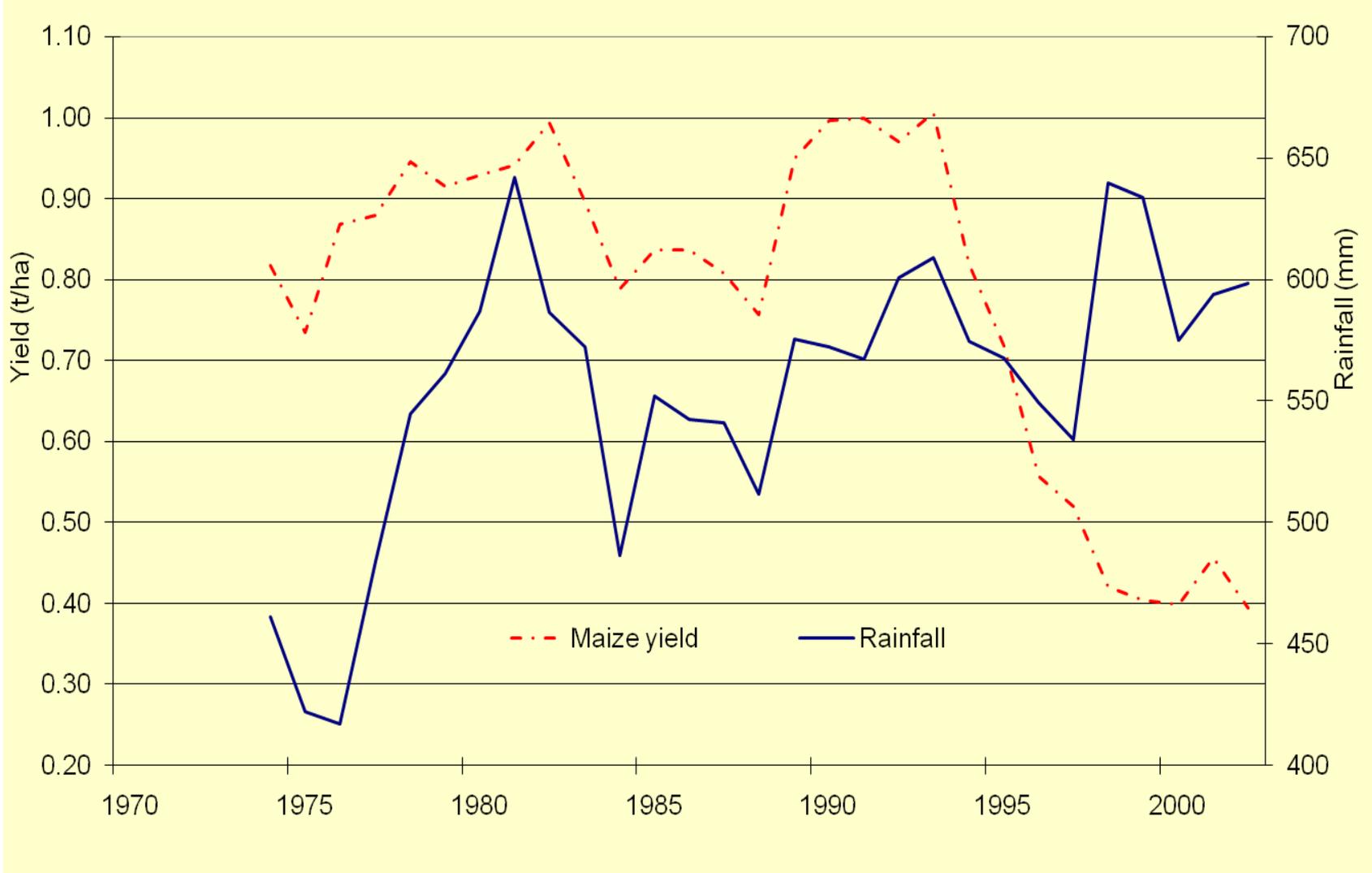


Projected reduction of tea production areas in case of a 2°C temperature rise. Major impacts on food production will come from changes in temperature, moisture levels, ultraviolet (UV) radiation, CO₂ levels, and pests and diseases.



Projected suitability change of coffee growing by 2020 & 2050: While more areas lose suitability for Arabica coffee by 2050 (top row), some areas are projected to become more suitable for Robusta coffee (bottom row). CIAT, 2011





But there is need for caution: Not all that looks like climate change is!



2. National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Vision: Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030.

Objectives

1. Highlight the importance of adaptation and resilience building actions in development;
2. Integrate climate change adaptation into national and county level development planning and budgeting processes;
3. Enhance the resilience of public and private sector investment in the national transformation, economic and social and pillars of Vision 2030 to climate shocks;
4. Enhance synergies between adaptation and mitigation actions in order to attain a low carbon climate resilient economy; and
5. Enhance resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks through adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.



2.1 NAP Approach

NAP recognises that all sectors are vulnerable
⇒ Sector-level strategic adaptation actions
⇒ Lower-level actions to be determined at implementation stage.

Priority adaptation actions

- In line with V2030 and its MTPs.
- Categorised into Short term (1-2 years); Medium term (3-5 years); Long term (>6 years).
- Anchored in:
 - UNFCCC, Bali Action Plan, Paris Agreement;
 - NCCAP, NDC, Climate Change Act 2016.
- Based on risk and vulnerability assessments across the planning sectors.
- Have strong synergies with mitigation actions.



2.2 Kenya's NAP: Historical pathway

Launch of NCCRS

- Impacts & vulnerabilities
- Propose response measures
- Action Plan with limited costing

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

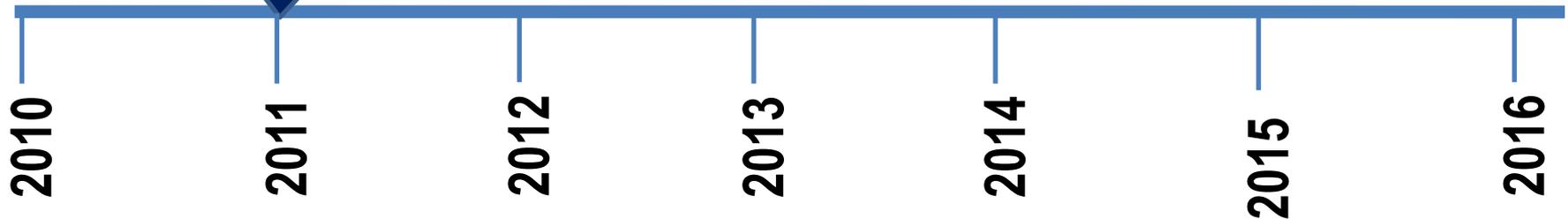
2015

2016



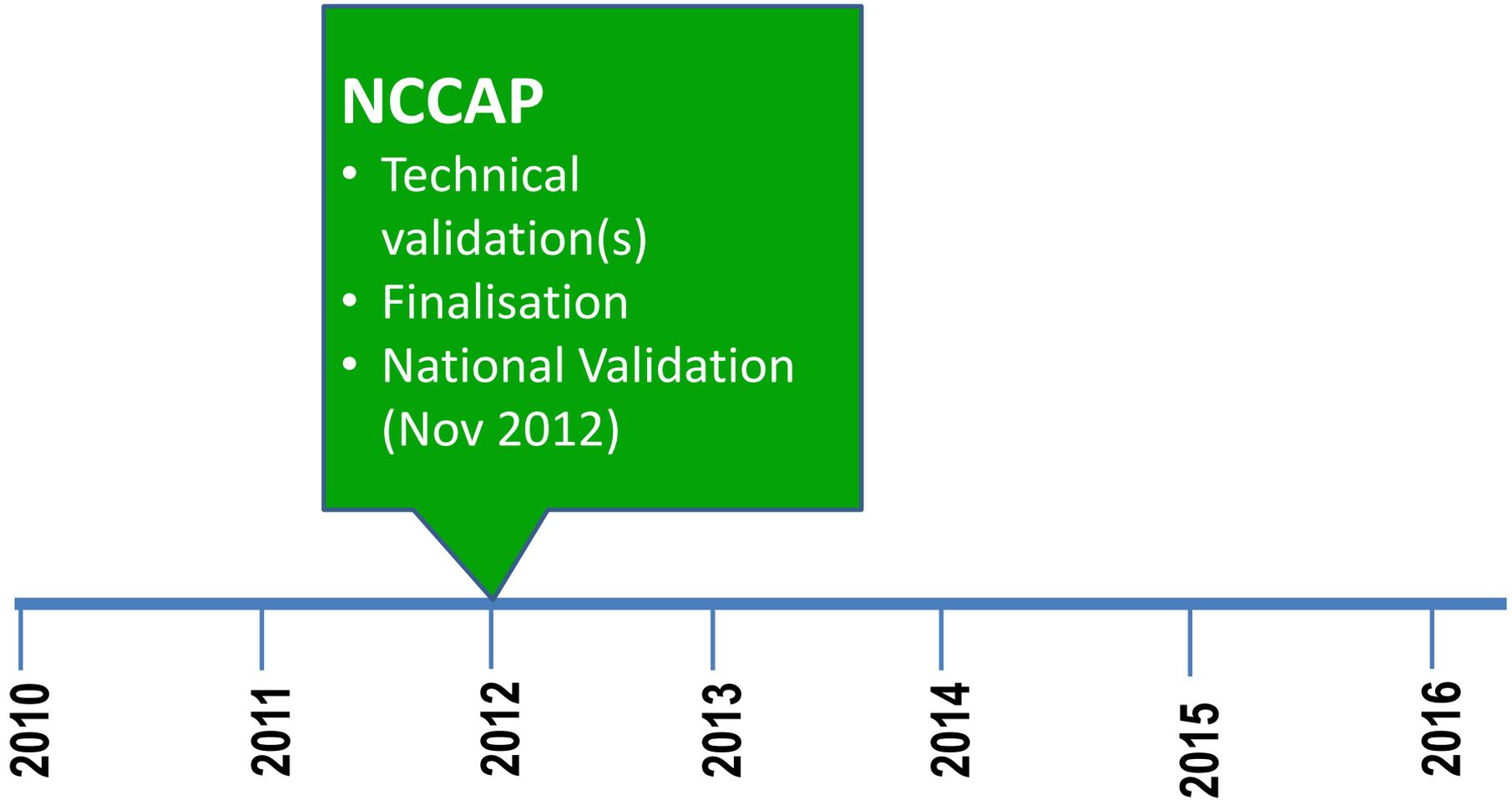
NCCAP: 8 Thematic components including the ATAR

- Concept/ToRs (Early 2011);
- Resource Mobilisation
- Launch process (Late 2011)
- Stakeholder consultations
- Technical Analysis & Validation
- Finalisation



NCCAP supports efforts towards the implementation of the Constitution, attainment Vision 2030 & MDGs; Identifies priority adaptation & mitigation needs; Helps Kenya to meet international obligations.





2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

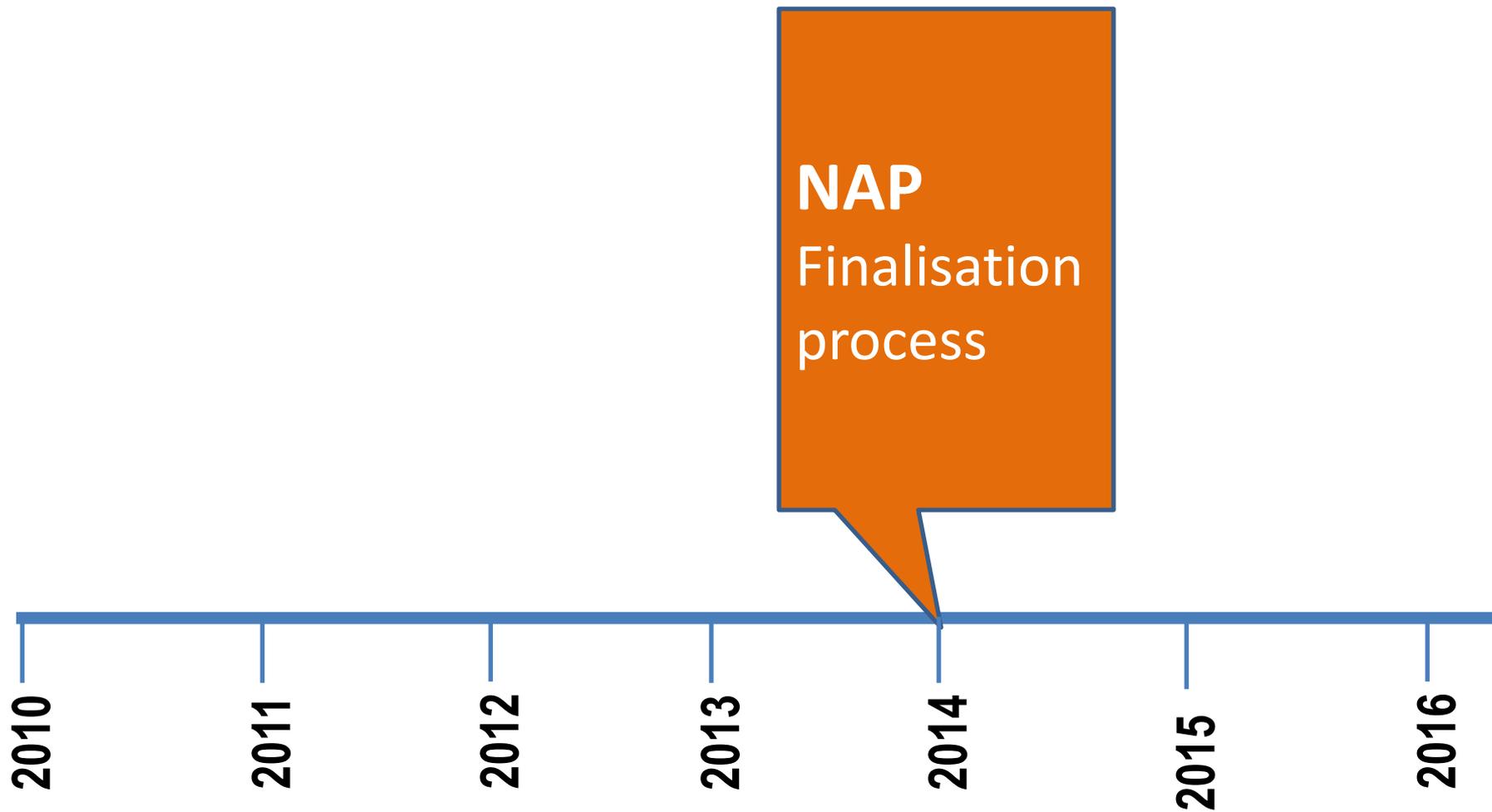
2016

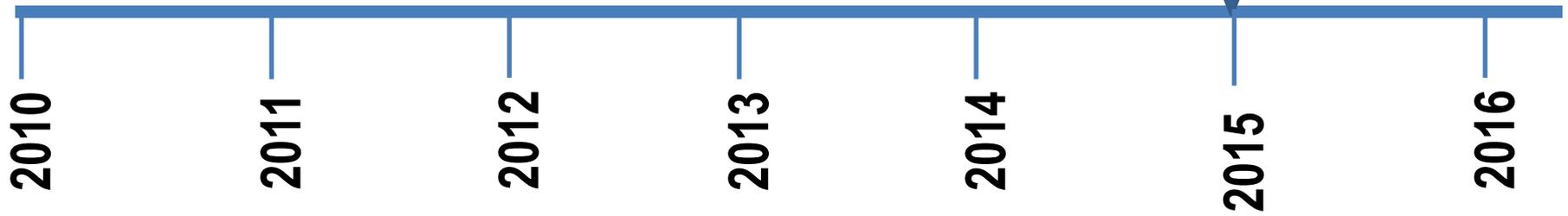
NCCAP

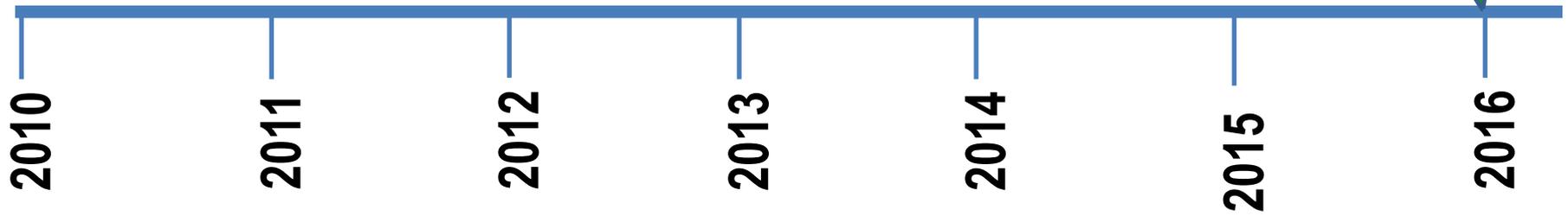
- Launch (March 2013)
- ATAR =
Foundation for
NAP

An important output was the Adaptation Technical Analysis Report (SC 3) that presented vulnerability and risk analysis across the different sectors & proposed relevant adaptation actions.





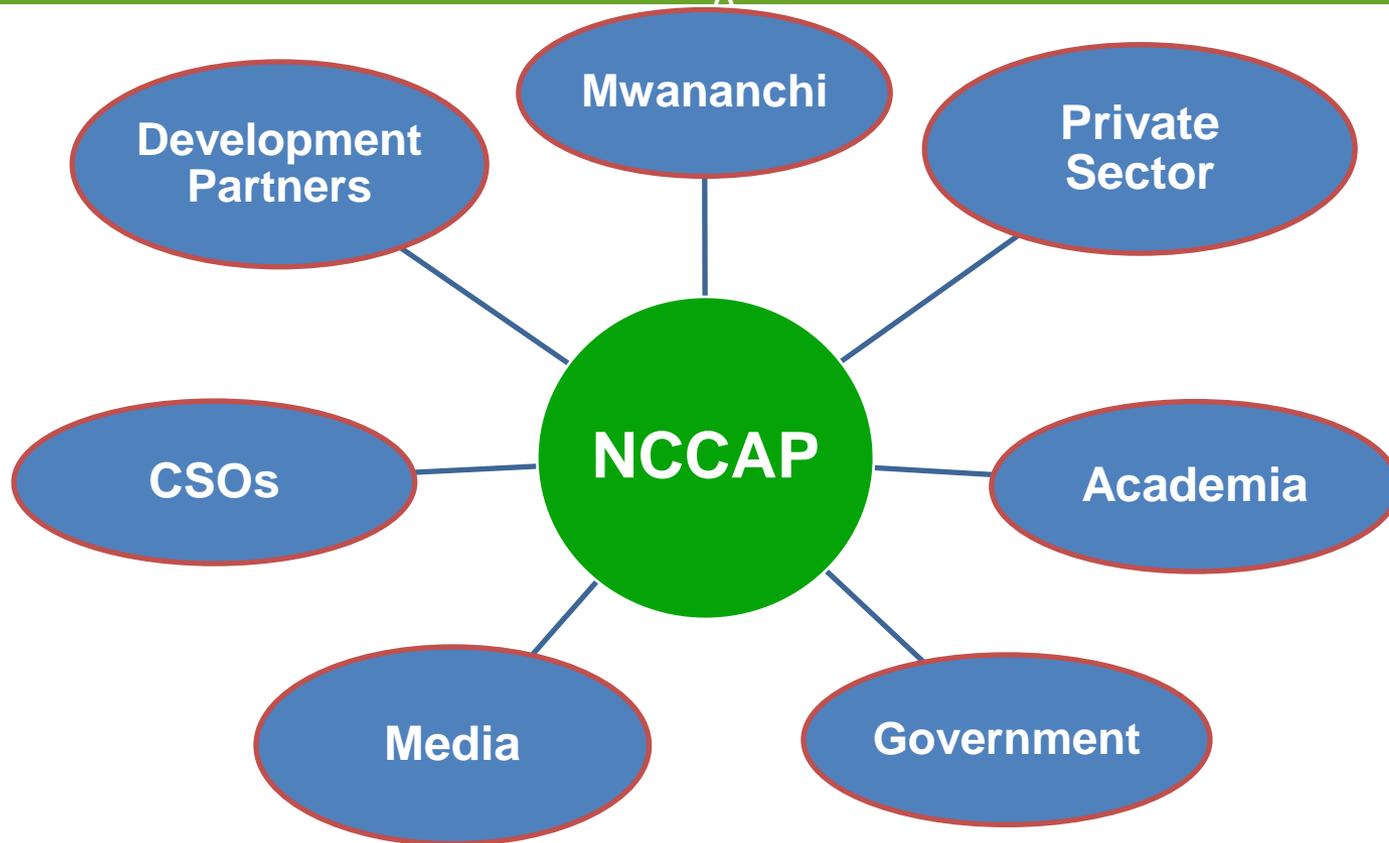




NAP
• Technical review
• Printing



NAP Actors



An inclusive consultative process that cut across all stakeholder categories with national and county levels consultations.



3. Strategic Sector Actions

3.1 Crop Agriculture

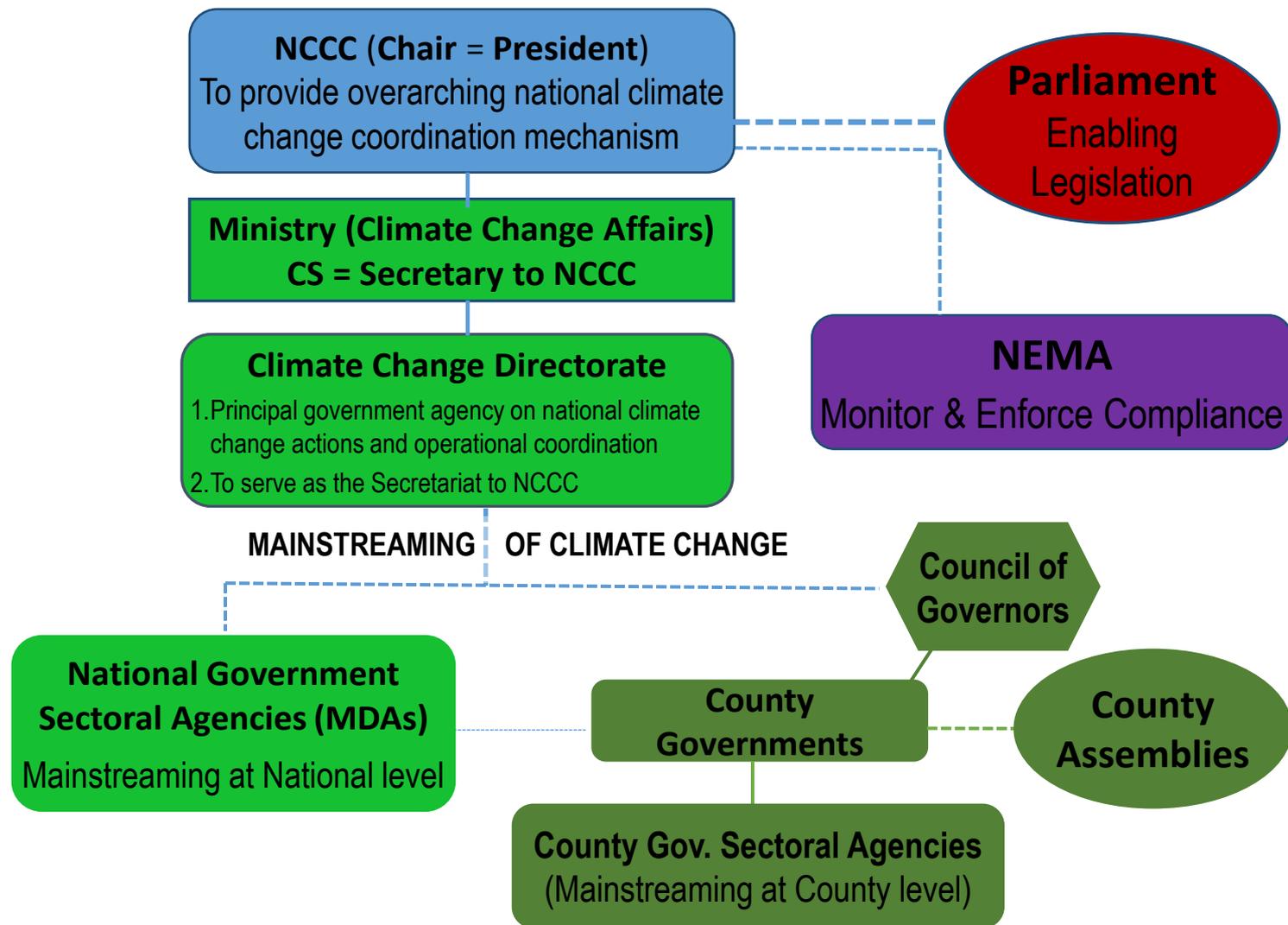
Action	Enhance the resilience of the agricultural value chain.
Ongoing projects/ initiatives	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Programme; Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture Programme; Climate Smart Agriculture, STARCK+; Building climate change resilience and food security programme; Economic Stimulus Programme: Agriculture, Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project Kenya: Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands.
Gaps	Awareness, financing, capacity building, technology.
Short Term	Promote indigenous knowledge on crops; Increase awareness on 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 food habits.
Medium Term	Establish, maintain and promote the uptake of climate change related information on agriculture; Develop and up-scale specific adaptation actions - promotion and bulking of drought tolerant traditional high value crops; water harvesting for crop production; index-based weather insurance; conservation agriculture; agro-forestry; and Integrated soil fertility management; Develop and apply Performance Benefit Measurement methodologies for adaptation and development for the sector; Support adaptation of private sector agricultural value chain actors through capacity building efforts.
Long Term	Promote and implement climate smart agriculture practices in Kenya.
Budget	US\$ 375,116,887
Responsibility	Ministry responsible for agriculture and MDAs, County Governments, research institutions and academia, civil society and private sector.



3.2 Livestock Development

Action	Enhance the resilience of the livestock value chain.
Examples of ongoing projects/ initiatives	UNDP, Sustainable Land Management - Agro-Pastoral Kenya; Risk Insurance, Index Based Livestock and Crop Insurance, Complementary livestock redistribution, production, and animal health interventions support to improve pastoralists livelihood project, Dairy NAMA, Regional Pastoral Resilience Project.
Gaps	Financing, awareness, capacity building, technology.
Short Term	Increase awareness on climate change impacts on the livestock sector; Strengthen land use management systems including rangeland management, fodder banks and strategic reserves; Conduct capacity building in indigenous knowledge, livestock insurance schemes, early warning systems, early action, livestock management and breeding.
Medium Term	Develop new feeds; Promote livelihood diversification and market access (camels, indigenous poultry, beekeeping, rabbits, emerging livestock - quails, guinea fowls, ostriches etc.); Establish price stabilization schemes and strategic livestock based food reserves; Restore degraded grazing lands.
Long Term	Enhance selection, breeding & management of animals to adapt to climate change; Promote climate smart agriculture.
Budget	US\$ 299,759,329
Responsibility	Ministry responsible for livestock development, MDAs, County Governments, research institutions and academia, civil society and private sector.





3.3 Institutional Arrangements: Climate Change Act, 2016



4. Conclusions

- The NAP is an important milestone and contributes to:
 - Implementation of Constitution;
 - Attainment of Vision 2030 & MDGs/SDGs;
 - Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation.
- The NAP is anchored in:
 - UNFCCC, Bali Action Plan, Paris Agreement;
 - NCCAP, NDC, Climate Change Act 2016.
- NAP implementation will require:
 - Contribution of all stakeholders and partners– individual and corporate.
 - Mainstreaming at all levels of government – National, County, etc.
- County governments especially have a significant role in mainstreaming the NAP in CIDPs and implementation.



Thank you!