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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Issue 1- October 2016

Welcome to the 1st issue of our quarterly update on project activities!

Highlights

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- 5 | Study to Assess Institutional Barriers to National Adaptation Plan Implementation kicks off.
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Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Upcoming Events

31st October to 2nd November 2016- Training on Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Adaptation Planning, venue TBC

21-22 November 2016- Stakeholders validation workshop - Presentation of findings for the capacity needs assessment for climate change adaptation planning in Kenya, venue TBC.

23 November 2016- Stakeholders workshop - Presentation of findings for the study on assessing institutional barriers to National Adaptation Plan implementation in Kenya's agriculture sector, venue TBC

24-25 November 2016- Stakeholders workshop - "Analysis of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Nexus: The Case of Kenya." Venue TBC



1.0 UNDP partners with FAO to scale up assistance to countries on addressing climate change risks in agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have partnered with eight national governments to support the Integration of Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans. Agriculture is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to extensive reliance on rainfall, high seasonal climate variability, recurrent drought and floods and persistent poverty that limits the capacity to adapt.

Through funding from the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building

and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, the programme will catalyze climate risk management in the agricultural sector. The 15 million Euros programme is being implemented in eight countries: Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam and Zambia. Four outcomes are envisaged in the programme (a) technical capacities and institutions on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) strengthened (b) Integrated roadmaps for the National Adaptation Plan developed (c) Evidence-based results for Kenya's National Adaptation plan

improved and (d) Advocacy and knowledge-sharing on the NAP promoted.

In Kenya, the programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources with technical support from FAO Kenya and UNDP Kenya. Other key partners in the project include: the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya Meteorological Department and the National Drought Management Authority.



**Project Inception Workshop “Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans”
Sarova Stanley Hotel Nairobi – 8th June 2016**



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The national inception workshop for the project on Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans was held in Nairobi on 8th June 2016 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel with the participation of FAO Kenya Representative- Dr. Gabriel Rugalema, UNDP Kenya Global Environment Facility focal officer, senior government officials from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Devolution and Planning, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, the National Drought Management Authority and the Kenya Meteorological Department.

The workshop brought together participants to learn more about the global programme, the project work plan, the implementation arrangements and reporting guidelines. In addition to highlighting the operational structure and implementation modalities for the project, the half day programme enabled the draft National Adaptation Plan to be presented. Kenya embarked

on the process of developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2013. The project has come at an appropriate time noting the concerns and urgent needs for national governments in developing countries for climate change adaptation planning.

Other policy instruments that have been put in place to address climate change impacts in Kenya include

the 2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) that gave rise to the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017); the National Environment Policy (2013); Kenya’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC); Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) and the Climate Change Act (2016).



**FAO Kenya Country Representative-
Dr. Gabriel Rugalema
Speaking during the inception workshop**



June 2016 Inception Workshop-From Left: Margaret Wachu (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology), Julie Teng (UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub), Dr. Pacifica Achieng Ogolla (National Climate Change Directorate), Dr. Zeinabu Khalif (UNDP Kenya), Agnes Yobterik (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources), David Mburu (Kenya Meteorological Department)

Among those present were representatives from the National Climate Change Directorate, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) focal point for Kenya, Dr. Marigi and the NAP focal point for Kenya, Mr. Stephen Kingúyu. The global project management team was represented by Ms. Julie Teng of the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub. Participation of senior government representatives in the inception workshop was a strong indication of support of the national government.

3.0 Kenya set to launch a Climate Smart Agriculture Framework Programme (KCSAFP)

Kenya is set to have a Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Framework Programme (KCSAFP 2015-2030). The KCSAFP is the implementation instrument for the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy. Financial and technical support for the programme has been provided by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), FAO and UNDP (under the auspices of the project on Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the UK Government.

The Programme aims to leverage on global opportunities and tap into available climate finance instruments by providing clear structures through which farmers can directly benefit from the efforts of the national and county governments, development

partners, the private sector, civil society organizations and farmer associations. To achieve this, actions designed around four components will be executed, namely (1) Institutional Coordination (2) Agricultural Productivity and Socially Inclusive Value Chain Integration

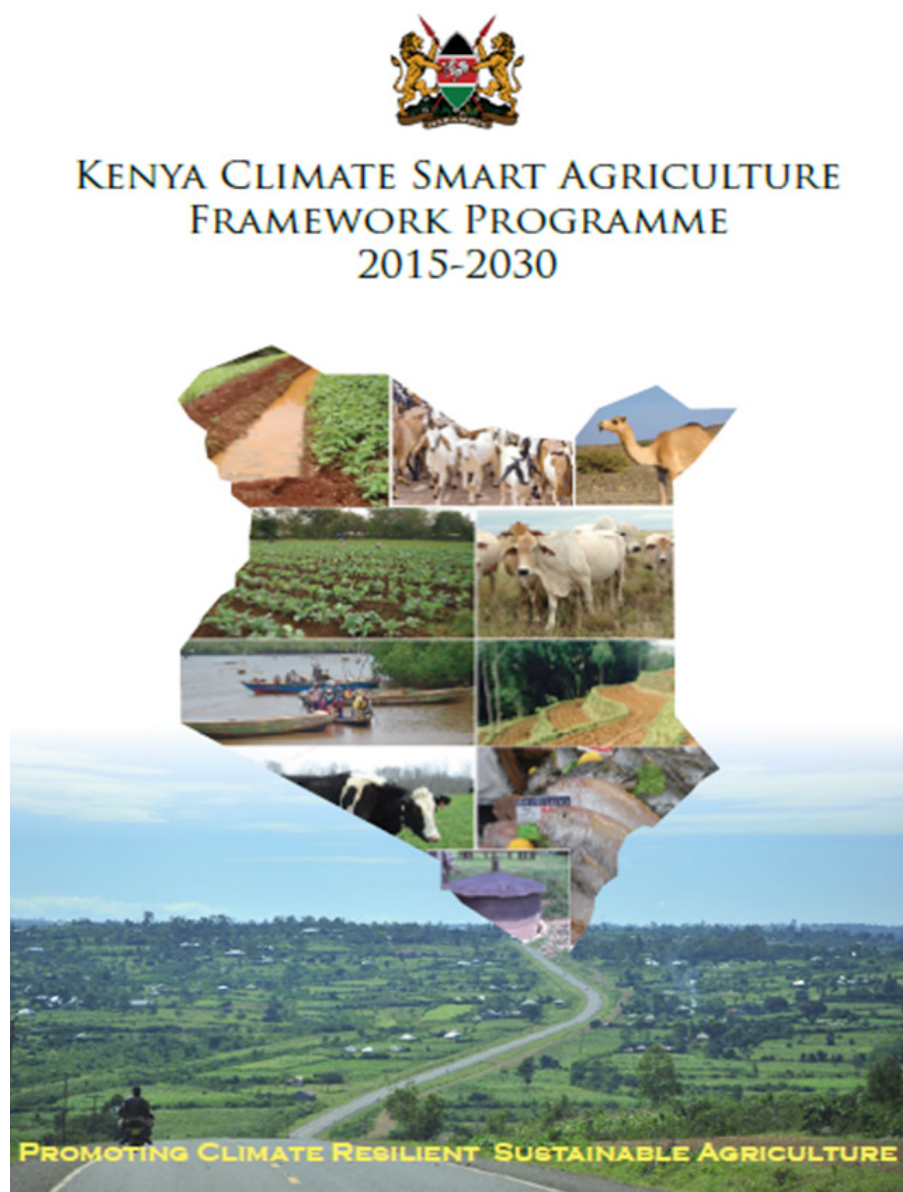
(3) Resilience and Associated Mitigation Co-benefits (4) CSA Knowledge, Extension and Agro-weather Services.

The collaborative initiative by UNDP and FAO on Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans has to this end technically and financially supported county consultations in fourteen counties. The objectives of the consultations were to share the draft Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Framework Programme with County Governments; engage County Governments in establishment of baselines and formulation of targets for activities;

and integrating concerns and aspirations of County Governments on climate change matters for consideration and incorporation into the KCSAFP.

The first regional consultation workshop was held in Mombasa between 25-29 July 2016 at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute. The workshop which was graced by the Mombasa County Executive Committee member for Agriculture brought together forty one senior county government officials from seven counties namely, Machakos, Makueni, Mombasa, Kitui, Kilifi, Kwale and Taita Taveta. The participants were mainly county directors of agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The second regional workshop was held in Kitui between 8-12 August 2016 at the Kitui Agricultural Training Centre. The forum brought together forty county officials from Lamu, Tana River, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa.

The preparation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Framework Programme stems from concerted efforts being made by the Government of Kenya to mainstream climate change considerations into the national development planning and budgeting processes. In preparing the document, the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Environment and Natural Resources pursued a consultative approach under the guidance of a multi-stakeholder/multi-disciplinary Expert Team. The



Expert Team drew representation from relevant Ministries and Departments, Parastatals, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Private Sector, researchers, academia and individuals.

The first regional consultation workshop was held in Mombasa between 25-29 July 2016 at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

4.0 Strengthening the capacity of key institutions for climate change adaptation planning in Kenya

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) and ministries of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), Devolution & Planning, Finance, Water and Irrigation and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) have been identified for capacity building towards national climate change adaptation planning. The capacity needs assessment will be funded under a collaborative initiative by UNDP and FAO titled: integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans.

The primary aim of the assessment is to identify the capacity needs for integrating climate change adaptation in to sectoral planning and budgeting processes, including the technical aspects of conducting economics of adaptation assessments and building linkages between agriculture, livestock, water, forestry and fisheries, planning, finance and environment sectors. The assessment will be undertaken at individual, institutional and system levels.

One of the key outputs is a Capacity Development Plan for each institution that will be implemented during and after the life of the project. Using participatory and consultative approaches, a situational analysis will be undertaken in order to establish the baseline capacity for climate change adaptation planning in selected government institutions. On the basis of the assessment, opportunities and entry points for strengthening capacities in the climate change units will be identified. A stakeholders' workshop has been planned from 21st to 22nd November 2016 during which the findings of the assessment will be presented to stakeholders for comment.

5.0 Study to Assess Institutional Barriers to National Adaptation Plan Implementation in Kenya's Agriculture Sector commissioned



Farmer in Meru assessing the quality of harvested millet

Institutional barriers to climate change adaptation is an area that is implicitly acknowledged yet rarely discussed or given the much needed attention. In Kenya, the subject is yet to receive a large degree of attention from either academic or policy-making spheres. Understanding and addressing issues of institutions and coordination mechanisms is key to identifying entry points for 'unblocking' many of these barriers at national and county level.

As part of the ongoing national efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity for climate change adaptation planning,

FAO Kenya and UNDP Kenya have commissioned a study on "assessing institutional barriers to National

Adaptation Plan implementation in Kenya's agricultural sector."

Apart from assessing the policy landscape for agriculture, climate change and food security, the research study will map the institutional arrangements within the national and county governments for climate

change adaptation planning as well as the current interplay between state and non-state actors to identify the barriers to implementation of the National Adaptation Plan. The research findings will be presented to stakeholders on 23rd November

2016 for comment and validation. The study is financially supported by a project titled integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) - a joint initiative of UNDP and FAO.

6.0 Kenya's National Adaptation Plan showcased during 2016 NAP Expo in Bonn, Germany



Participants keenly following proceedings during the 2016 NAP Expo.

How can institutions access funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and what are the global goals on adaptation? Can the global temperature limit be translated to the national scale? These and other questions that developing nations continue to grapple with in the face of climate change were discussed during this year's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo that took place from 11th to 15th July at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Headquarters in Bonn, Germany. The five day event

brought together representatives of Parties to the UNFCCC, UN agencies, international and bilateral organizations, experts, scientists and members of civil society.

The NAP expo is a special annual event which provides a platform for focused interactions on aspects of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Apart from offering an opportunity for countries to exchange information on their adaptation planning activities, it also serves as a forum

for approaches to address common vulnerabilities and climate change risks.

Kenya was represented by Mr. Stephen King'uyu of the National Climate Change Secretariat and Ms. Lucy Ngángá of the State Department of Agriculture. During the expo, Kenya shared its experience in NAP formulation. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Germany was acknowledged for providing financial resources



A representative of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) makes remarks during the 2016 NAP Expo held at UNFCCC Headquarters in Bonn, Germany

The NAP expo is a special annual event which provides a platform for focused interactions on aspects of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

that will enable Kenya implement some of the proposed actions in its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Execution is already ongoing under the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans project.

Kenya is among the first few African countries to have a National Adaptation Plan. The validation of Kenya's NAP took place

in October 2015. The NAP builds on the foundations laid by the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017).

The action plan has been acclaimed internationally as being progressive and comprehensive. It was informed by

a highly participatory process that included several meetings with the Adaptation Thematic Working Group (TWG), the NCCAP national task force, county consultations, civil society and private sector meetings.



Participants keenly following the proceedings of a NAP Expo side event.

7.0 Aligning Climate and Sustainable Development

It is becoming clear that sustainable development and climate change need to be tackled simultaneously. You can't succeed on one without addressing the other. Whether it concerns food security, water, energy, cities or consumption patterns, almost all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are linked to the ability to tackle global warming. Given the critical link between Climate Change and Sustainable Development, integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans project is supporting a study to assess the climate change and sustainable development nexus in Kenya.

**You can't
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Women casual labourers in Tharaka Nithi county weeding a maize farm

The assessment will among other things:

i. Review the status and trends in national adaptation planning in the agriculture sector and provide a detailed analysis of how these will affect future sustainable development prospects;

ii. Research and analyze the linkages between Nationally appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), NAP and SDGs and entry points to strengthen the sustainable development and climate change nexus;

iii. Review the status and trends in national mitigation planning in the agriculture sector including the opportunities for agricultural NAMAs.

iv. Systematically evaluate the extent to which the adaptation-sustainable development linkage is integrated in the National Adaptation Plan.

The findings will lay the foundations for developing integrated approaches to identify evidence-based policy and investment strategies that will inform decision making across sectors.

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or visit

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en/>

<http://adaptation-undp.org/projects/supporting-developing-countries-integrate-agricultural-sectors-national-adaptation-plans>