



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Mayiani Saino.



Outline

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Introduction

- Kenya is located in the Greater Horn of Africa region, which is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- The country's economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors like agriculture that is mainly rain-fed, energy, tourism, water and health.
- 80% of the country's landmass is arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) with poor infrastructure, and other developmental challenges
- Climate change is exacerbated by the high dependence on climate sensitive natural resources.



Introduction Cont..

- INDCs are anchored in the Paris Agreement as five-year Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) iterative cycles.
- NDCs and NAPs as the vehicles for delivering on mitigation and adaptation obligations, respectively, under the Agreement NAP builds on the foundation laid by the NCCRS and the NCCAP.
- The NAP is the basis for the adaptation component of Kenya's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) that was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat



The objectives of the NAP

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

Implementation and operationalization



- NAP proposes macro-level adaptation actions and sub-actions in 20 planning sectors, categorizing them into short-, medium- and long-term time frames. For each sector, the NAP identifies gaps, estimates costs of the macro-level actions projected to 2030, and identifies key institutions required for their implementation.
- Implementation areas; afforestation and reforestation, geothermal and other clean energy development, energy efficiency, climate smart agriculture, and drought management

Implementation and operationalization



cont..

- Requires domestic and international support. It is estimated that over USD 40 billion is required for mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors up to 2030.
- Kenya will require international support in form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building to fully realize her intended contribution.

Relevant Policies



- 1. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010).**
- 2. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013):-** analyzed the existing climate change institutional structures, and proposed a comprehensive institutional framework with defined roles and responsibilities for climate change response in the context of a devolved government system

Relevant Policies cont..



3. National Climate Change Framework Policy and Act

- updated the recommendations of the NCCAP after further analysis and stakeholder consultations. It specifically underlines the need to ensure internal coherence and proper coordination of function

4. National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015-2030) - National Climate Change Framework Policy and legislation enacted to facilitate effective response to climate change.

5. Climate Change Act 2016



Coordination Institutional Arrangements

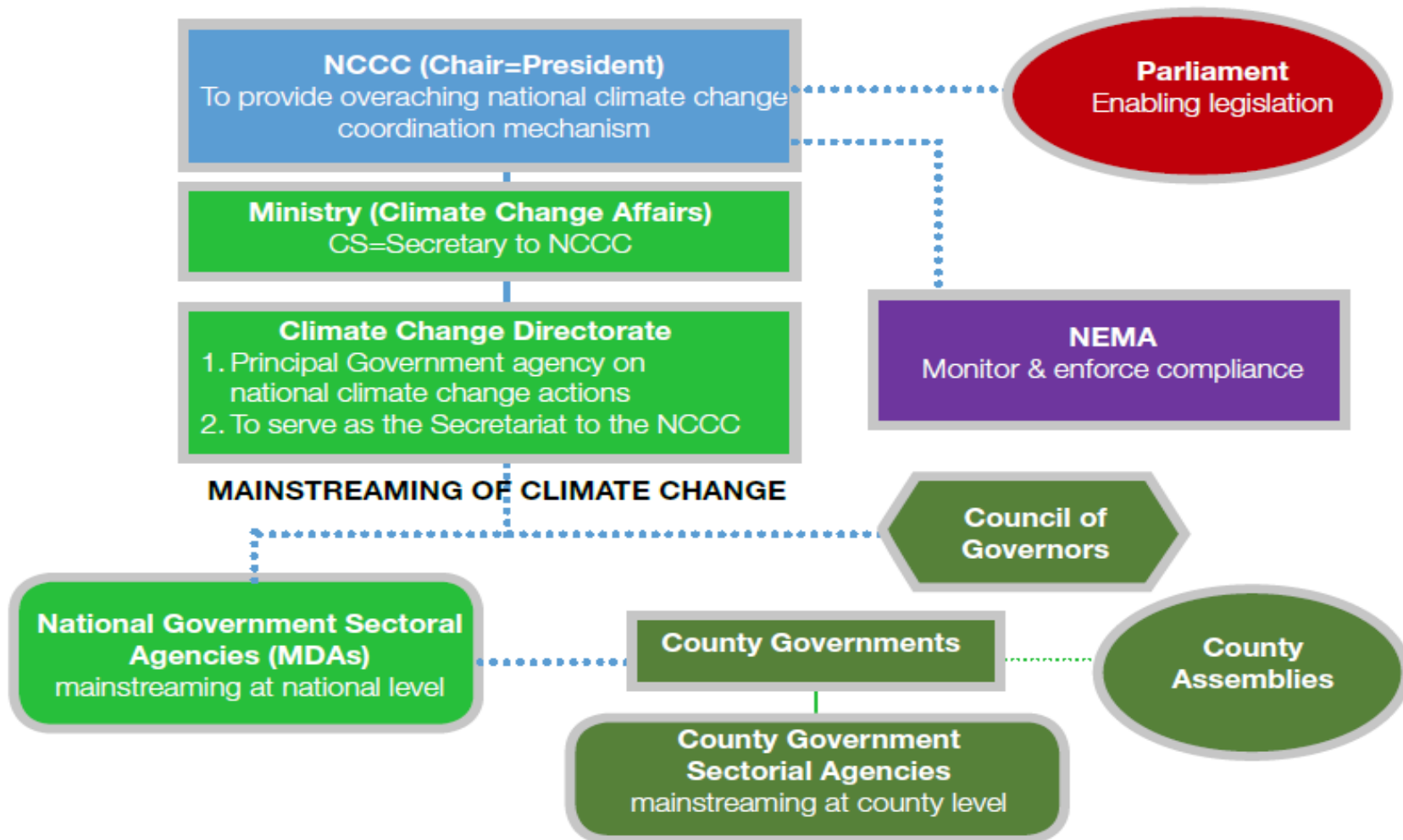


Figure 5: Climate change institutional coordination structures in the Climate Change Act (2016)

Source: Author, derived from description in the Climate Change Act (2016).



Performance Indicators for Adaptation

Adaptation indicators based on the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework.

TAMD provides an explicit framework for two paths or “tracks”.

Track 1 entails assessing the capacity of institutions to undertake effective climate risk management actions (also called top-down),

Track 2 assesses impacts of interventions aimed at reducing vulnerability and the extent to which such interventions keep development on track (development performance or bottom-up).



Conclusion

- NAP system is anchored in the National Performance and Benefits Measurement Framework under the NCCAP.
- Kenya's historical contribution is low, at 0.1% of the total global emissions, while the per-capita emissions are less than 1.26 MtCO₂eq compared to the global average of 7.58 MtCO₂eq
- Kenya seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq; and in line with its sustainable development agenda



THANK YOU