

GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

# National Climate Change Action Plan 2013 -2017

## Executive Summary





Copyright © 2012, Government of the Republic of Kenya,  
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources

**Citation**

Government of Kenya (2012) National Climate Change  
Action Plan 2013 - 2017 Executive Summary, Nairobi  
Kenya

References: See NCCAP 2013-2017

**Photos**

Background photo: Tom Otiemo, Nation Media Group  
Inset photos: Dieter Telemans/Panos; MEMR CCS/HTSPE;  
MEMR CCS/HTSPE

**Back cover**

Frederic Courbet/Panos





Karen Robinson/Panos

# FOREWORD

Climate change is the most serious global challenge of our time. The impacts of climate change on societies around the world are increasingly evident. Kenya is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, and economic sectors and livelihoods are already frequently experiencing the manifestations of the problem.

According to the science of climate change, these impacts are likely to continue to affect our country in the future. This is despite being least responsible for the problem, since Kenya's contribution to global emissions of greenhouse gases is negligible.

Taking cognisance of these challenges, Kenya developed a National Climate Change Response strategy in 2010 to further understand the risks and required responses. To operationalise the Strategy and meet Kenya's international obligations, this National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017) has been developed. The National Climate Change Action Plan will guide the country's development so that it is on climate resilient and low carbon path.

The National Climate Change Action Planning process involved a rigorous and transparent consultation across stakeholders. The Plan presents a wide range of economy-wide interventions to be implemented across the public and private sectors. The actions include concrete mitigation and adaptation interventions and provide for the enabling conditions required for effectively responding to climate change.

Considering the ambitious nature of the Action Plan, support, partnerships, investments and technology innovations are required for the implementation of the actions and achievement of the goal of Low Carbon Climate Resilient Pathway.

We welcome and invite all actors at the national and international levels to join us in combating the challenge of climate change.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ali D. Mohamed'.

Ali D. Mohamed, CBS  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources





# **SECTION 1: RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE - A NATIONAL PRIORITY FOR KENYA**





Petterik Wiggers/Panos

## 1.1 What is Kenya’s National Climate Change Action Plan?

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010) was the first national policy document to fully acknowledge the reality of climate change in Kenya. This National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) is the logical next step to enable us to reduce our country’s vulnerability to climate change and improve our ability to take advantage of opportunities that climate change offers.

The NCCRS has been guiding policy decisions since its launch in 2010 through documented evidence of climate impacts on different economic sectors and proposed adaptation and mitigation strategies to enhance the country’s climate change response. The NCCRS has already led to action in responding to climate change in Kenya. The country’s cumulative spending and commitments between 2005 and 2015 is US \$2.728 billion for projects classified as having a significant climate change component. Since these initiatives represent part-development and part-climate focus, the figure does not reflect an estimate of “pure climate finance” in Kenya.

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) now takes action to the next stage of implementation, providing the analysis and enabling mechanisms to make a step change in progress. It supports efforts towards the implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and the attainment of Vision 2030; and encourages people-centred development, ensuring that climate change actions help the country move toward its long-term development goals.

The NCCAP sets out a vision for a low carbon climate resilient development pathway; summarises analysis of mitigation and adaptation options and recommended actions; recommends an enabling policy and regulatory framework; and sets out next steps for knowledge management and capacity development, technology requirements, a financial mechanism, and a national performance and benefit measurement system (NPBM). Diagram 1 shows how the components fit together.

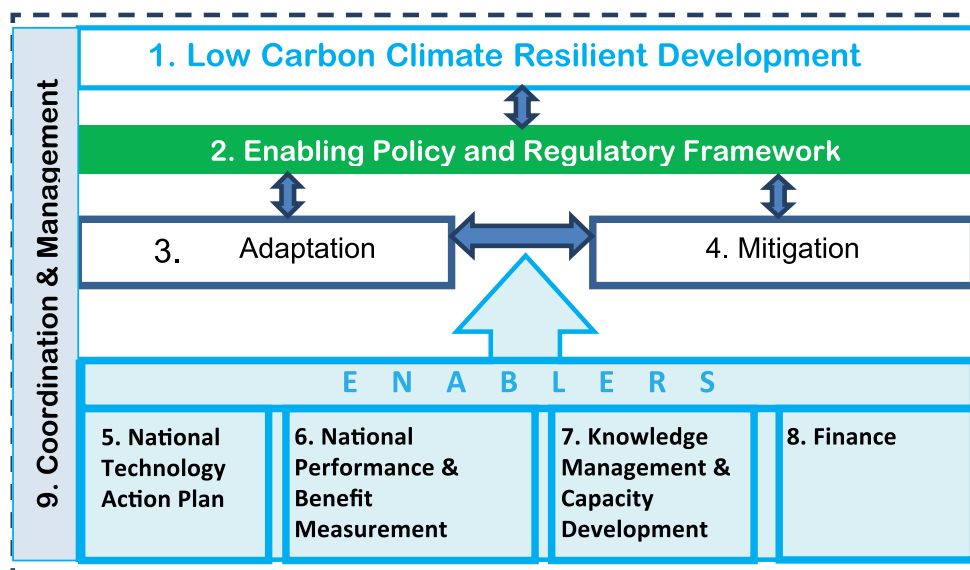


Diagram 1: Components of Kenya’s National Climate Change Action Plan



The NCCAP has been led by the National Climate Change Committee, facilitated by the National Climate Change Secretariat in the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, with the support of a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder taskforce, and with financial support from development partners.

**This Summary provides an overview of findings of the NCCAP and next steps.** The full NCCAP will be distributed widely to all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the private sector, the civil society, and development partners to guide decision making and implementation will be by actors in the public and private sectors. As climate change planning is an iterative process, it is anticipated that the priorities will be evaluated annually and that the NCCAP will be reviewed and updated on a five yearly cycle to inform the medium term planning (MTP) process.

The remaining sections of this Summary outline further findings from the NCCAP process to date. More details of the findings are available in the full report.

## 1.2 Why is action on climate change a national priority for Kenya?

Although Kenya has little historical or current responsibility for global climate change, and emissions are insignificant relative to the global emissions, the country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Most of the population's livelihoods and economic activities are reliant on climate-sensitive natural resources. Therefore the uncertainty posed by climate change is affecting development and livelihood options. At the same time emissions are likely to increase in the future due to population and economic growth.

Therefore action to respond to climate change will ensure that development opportunities are realised through people-centred growth, while encouraging green economy and resource efficiency for the long-term sustainable development of the country.

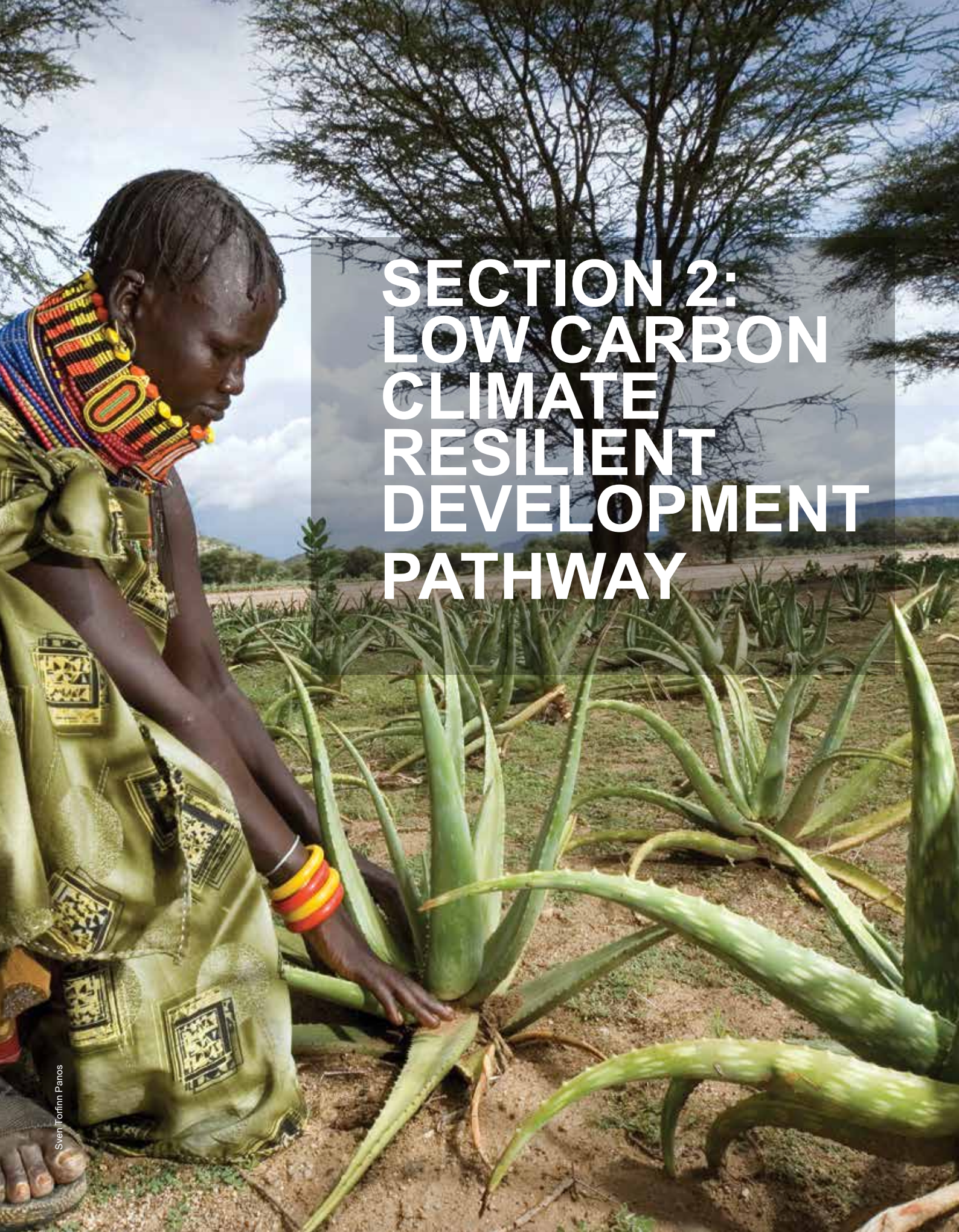
This NCCAP can help ensure that Kenya takes steps to reduce vulnerability to climate change and adopts a low carbon development pathway with many potential benefits such as:

- Promoting wider sustainable development benefits, which help to address pressures related to economic growth, population growth, urbanisation and resource use.
- Improving the lives of the poor and vulnerable, who often experience climate change impacts most acutely; the urban poor living in slums that are flood-prone and the rural poor who rely on ground water for water supply and rainfall for food production.
- Efforts to improve climate resilience can further Kenya's people-centred development strategy.
- Improving adaptive capacity of communities through improved access to information and services.
- Reducing vulnerability to disasters by using climate risk information in development planning and policy making; taking into consideration that more than 70 per cent of natural disasters in Kenya are related to extreme climate events.

Implementing the NCCAP will also demonstrate Kenya's commitment and leadership in the effort to combat climate change. It will enable Kenya to meet international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Further action on climate change will also attract international partnerships and investment in innovative sustainability programmes, technology development and transfer. It will also leverage investment in low carbon climate resilient technologies and industries, such as water resource management, renewable energy, and agroforestry. Policy and institutional reforms supported through climate finance would also stimulate further investment in targeted actions for a low carbon climate resilient pathway.



A woman in traditional Maasai attire, including a colorful beaded collar and a patterned wrap, is shown tending to a field of aloe vera plants. The background features a savanna landscape with acacia trees under a cloudy sky. The text 'SECTION 2: LOW CARBON CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY' is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# SECTION 2: LOW CARBON CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY





Frederic Courbet/Panos

## 2.1 What does a low carbon climate resilient development pathway mean for Kenya?

Transitioning to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway means the country fully acknowledges the implications of climate change for sustainable development objectives and is committed to adopting the necessary corrective actions. The pathway would take into consideration future risks, and thus improve Kenya’s ability to prosper under a changing climate while reducing the emissions intensity of a growing economy. An integrated low carbon climate resilient pathway emphasises:

- **Sustainable Development** – Achieving sustainable development and poverty alleviation should be at the forefront of all climate actions. The plan recognises that climate change and development are intricately linked.
- **Adaptation** – Reducing vulnerability to avoid or cushion the impacts of climate change, and enable people to respond to climate risks by moving toward a climate-resilient society.
- **Mitigation** – Taking actions, where possible, to encourage GHG emissions that are lower than business-as-usual practice; and to reduce the human causes of emissions by moving toward a resource efficient economy that is as low carbon as possible.

The actions in the NCCAP prioritise climate-proofed development that seeks to sustain the natural capital base and enhance adaptive capacity of the communities. Low carbon actions recognised in the plan have been prioritised on the basis of impacts on poverty alleviation and significant sustainable development benefits.

Possible challenges in the implementing the low carbon climate resilient interventions have to be addressed through systematic identification and removal of barriers. This would include collaborative actions and support from international climate mechanisms. Finance, technology and capacity building support can help fill information and capacity gaps and overcome financial, regulatory and policy barriers (see section 3).

## 2.2 What does the climate resilience analysis indicate?

Climate change is generally understood as a significant change of the average temperatures over longer periods of time, causing changes in weather patterns and a (slow) rise in sea level, among other impacts. Climate change is no longer contested – there is scientific evidence, and it is happening now, with more severe impacts expected over the short, medium and long-term. The 2010-2011 Horn of Africa crisis demonstrated Kenya’s vulnerability to climate change and variability, and also presented an opportunity for Kenya to find sustainable solutions to climate-related crises by scaling-up and joining-up social protection to cushion the poor.

The NCCAP’s adaptation analysis explains that the key climate change impacts for Kenya are drought and water scarcity, flooding and sea-level rise. Research suggests that temperatures will continue to increase, and the frequency of hot days and nights will rise. Precipitation is expected to increase in some areas, with the largest rise in rainfall occurring in the highland and coastal regions. However, the greater part of the country comprising the arid and semi-arid regions is expected to become significantly drier.

These climate changes have many adverse impacts on hydro-energy generation, agricultural production and food security, forestry, wildlife and tourism, among other climate-sensitive sectors. There are also increased risks of widespread disease epidemics and conflict over land and water resources. Climate change and climate variability therefore pose major threats to the environment, to economic growth and to sustainable development in Kenya. Some estimates place the cost to Kenya related to droughts and flooding at about 2.4 per cent of GDP per year.



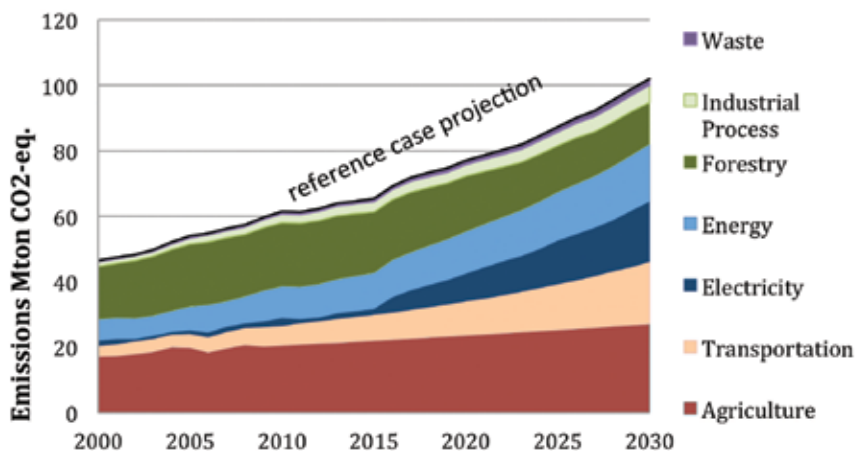
Kenya has learnt that well-functioning ecosystems provide natural solutions for building resilience to environmental and social challenges. They help society adapt to the impacts of climate change and support poverty alleviation. The assets provided by natural capital provide populations with vital resources to enhance the security of livelihoods when needed. The security of the natural resource base is therefore of critical importance to the survival of the most vulnerable in the face of climate change. Responding to the vulnerability of our human and natural systems to climate change requires concrete action by government (at all levels), by the private sector and civil society to ensure the protection and restoration of ecosystem services for the benefit of our country.

Climate change will affect all sectors of the economy. In the face of new uncertainties, economic diversification from national to local level will be needed to reduce reliance on single sources of income. Agriculture, which accounts for about 20 per cent of the GDP, is very sensitive to climate change, meaning that agricultural systems will need to adapt to ensure provision of adequate food for a growing population and to improve production of export crops. Trade and industry rely on infrastructure and services, such as water, energy and transport, and are vulnerable to disruptions caused by droughts and heavy rains. Tourism, an important source of foreign exchange earnings, depends on a wide range of environmental resources, such as the abundance and diversity of wildlife, which will be adversely impacted by climate change.

### 2.3 What does the low carbon analysis say?

The NCCAP’s low carbon analysis demonstrated that mitigation actions can contribute to low-carbon pathways in the six sectors set out in the UNFCCC: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste. The first step in the assessment was the development of a comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory for 2000 to 2010. Emissions were then projected out to 2030 to form the reference case, with emissions increasing from 59 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2010 to 102 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 (illustrated in Figure 1). This reference case formed the baseline against which abatement potential was estimated for the potential mitigation sectors. In the reference case, emissions increase up to 2030 in all sectors but forestry. Electricity emissions grow the most, and emissions increase significantly in the transport, waste and energy demand sectors. Forestry emissions decline after 2020 due to reduced clearing of forests and an increase in the size and number of trees, a result of tree-planting programmes and reduced wood harvesting.

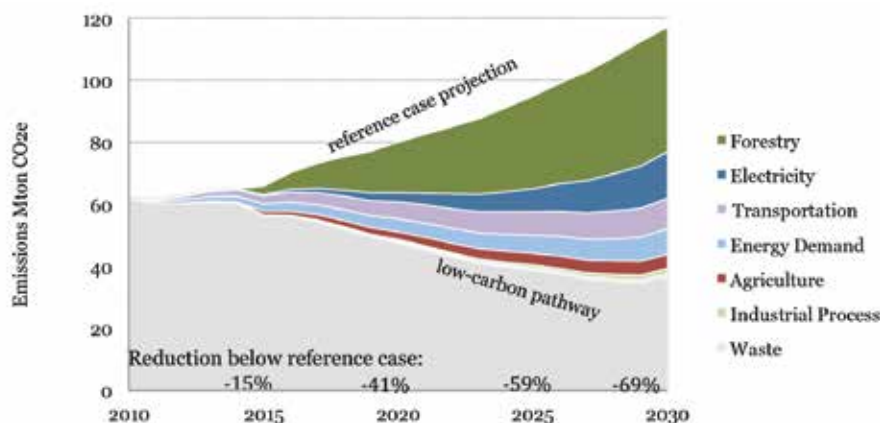
Figure 1: GHG emissions reference case, 2010 to 2030



Source: GoK CCAP Mitigation Analysis 2012

The next step in the low-carbon scenario analysis was a review of potential mitigation actions to identify those options that offered the greatest opportunity for emissions reductions, aligned with Government of Kenya priorities, and offered sustainable development benefits. The mitigation options were analysed in detail in each sector to create a wedge analysis (illustrated in Figure 2), which demonstrated how these low-carbon options could help to bend down emissions from the BAU reference case. Mitigation potential is ranked in the wedge diagram, with forestry having the largest potential, and waste the smallest. Setting aside costs, the low-carbon analysis indicates a maximum reduction potential of about 15 per cent below the 2010 reference level by 2015, and this reduction potential could grow to almost 70 per cent in 2030.

Figure 2: Composite abatement potential for all sectors (technical potential)



Source: GoK CCAP Mitigation Analysis 2012

## 2.4 What are priority actions to move toward a low carbon climate resilient development pathway in Kenya?

The NCCAP provides full details of a range of adaptation and mitigation actions in the context of a low carbon climate resilient development pathway. The big wins identified will make a significant impact on sustainable socio-economic development, adaptation and mitigation in Kenya. They include:

1. Geothermal power generation
2. Distributed clean energy solutions
3. Improved water resource management
4. Restoration of forests on degraded lands
5. Climate smart agriculture and agroforestry
6. Infrastructure

All these 'big win' opportunities combine climate resilience and mitigation benefits. The six big wins also have a significant mitigation potential: together, they would provide over two-thirds of the mitigation potential identified in the NCCAP low carbon assessment. More specific actions proposed for each national planning sector are presented below.

### a) Agriculture

Many climate smart agricultural practices that reduce climate vulnerability also abate emissions and improve agricultural production potential. Climate change actions include:

- Agroforestry: This has the potential to abate 4.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, while offering climate resilience benefits of improved food security, soil quality, improved soil water retention, reduced erosion, and perennials that are better able to withstand climatic changes.
- Conservation tillage and limiting the use of fire in cropland and rangeland management has the potential to abate 1.1 and 1.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, respectively.



- Actions to support climate change adaptation in the highly vulnerable yet naturally resilient Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) include improved management of grazing systems, livestock diversification, and breeding techniques as well as the provision of accessible climate information to farmers and pastoralists.
- Other climate change actions include promotion of drought tolerant crops, water harvesting, integrated soil fertility management, insurance schemes, price stabilization schemes for livestock, strategic food reserves, and mainstreaming climate change into agricultural extension services.



ACCI-MoA/GIZ

### **b) Environment, Water and Sanitation**

Actions to improve climate resilience in the environment sector will uphold the country's goals to preserve Kenya's rich ecosystems. Forest-based actions are recognised to hold the highest potential for acting on climate change because of the combined adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development co-benefits. Actions include:

- Increasing tree cover to 10 per cent of total land area: This could slow the rapid loss of rainwater runoff thereby helping to prevent flooding and landslides, reduced erosion and sediment discharge into rivers and improved water availability.
- Reforesting and rehabilitating the main water towers and water catchment areas: A priority for Kenya due to the livelihood and biodiversity improvements.
- Restoration of forests on degraded lands has a mitigation potential of over 30 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030, the largest potential identified in the low carbon analysis.
- Other climate change actions include reforestation and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), with mitigation potentials of 6.1 and 1.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Improving coastal zone management to rehabilitate and conserve vital coastal ecosystems through the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, the National Disaster Risk Management Response Plan and National Environment Action Plan. Acting to improve water management include increased domestic water supply and improved sewage systems, enhanced irrigation and drainage to increase agricultural and livestock production, effective trans-boundary water resources management, and flood mitigation schemes. These actions reduce the impact of droughts and floods on crop yields and livelihoods, and more irrigation-based agriculture reduces the reliance of crop production on rainfall.
- Improved waste management systems: with proper design can contribute to mitigation and adaptation. By capturing methane and landfill gas, there are opportunities to enhance energy security at the local level through the abundance of resources for electricity generation.

## c) Tourism

Tourism is a highly climate-sensitive industry for Kenya due to the dependence of the sector on wildlife and biodiversity. Priority climate resilience actions include:

- Enhanced conservation and protection of the natural habitats and ensure functioning ecosystems are maintained.
- Completion of the National Wildlife Adaptation Strategy, and undertaking research to determine the vulnerabilities of wildlife populations and habitats.
- Low carbon options applied to tourism infrastructure development including use of renewable energy sources and local products for construction.



## d) Infrastructure for Transport and Energy

A low carbon climate resilient pathway in the infrastructure sector means that:

- 1) GHG emissions are as low as possible in the sector – recognizing that emissions will rise as Kenya develops; and
- 2) Infrastructure is “climate proofed” – that is, designed, constructed and operated in a way that accounts for anticipated risks and opportunities that result from climate change, ensuring that infrastructure investments are not compromised in the future. For the ASALs, this means a road network that can stand up to a changing climate, the establishment of strategic multipurpose dams and expanding renewable energy capabilities (wind, solar and biogas), both decentralized and connected to the national grid.

Climate change actions by sub-sector include:

### Transport infrastructure:

- Mainstreaming climate change into development of port facilities, roads, railways and bridges to account for rising sea levels and the increased occurrence of extreme weather events and flooding.
- Extensive mass transit system for the Greater Nairobi in the form of bus rapid transit corridors complemented by light rail transit and non-motorised transport infrastructure such as bicycle lanes and sidewalks, which could abate about 2.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030.
- Other low carbon transport options include a shift of freight from road to rail, improved passenger and freight vehicle efficiency, and bioethanol blending and biodiesel use – with a combined mitigation potential of 4.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030.

### Infrastructure for electricity generation:

- Electricity generating systems and a national grid that can withstand the extreme weather events expected as a result of climate change and actions to address the impacts on hydropower which is vulnerable to climatic fluctuations.
- Development of Kenya’s geothermal energy potential has the largest abatement potential in the electricity generation sector at approximately 14 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030.
- Expansion of wind and hydropower-based electricity generation has an abatement potential of 2.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030. Off-grid electricity generation systems are also important for communities where it is not economically viable or physically feasible to connect them to the national grid.

## e) Manufacturing

- Improvements in the industrial processes and energy efficiency can enhance competitiveness and potentially create cost reductions.
- The introduction of more efficient kilns for charcoal production, offer an abatement potential of 1.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030.
- Cement manufacturing and improved energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector could abate 1.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030.
- Industrial-scale cogeneration using biogas produced from agricultural residues could abate 1.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e a year in 2030.





Sven Torfim/Panos

### f) Population, Urbanisation and Housing

Kenya is expected to become a predominately urbanised country by 2030 mainly due to rural-urban migration. Priority adaptation actions include expanded flood management in high-risk areas such as informal settlements which need upgrading to increase the resilience of the poor. Also important climate change actions include:

- Upgrading of building codes to include climate resilience and green building concepts including undertaking of climate risk assessments for essential public buildings and emergency services.
- Research to assess migration as a coping mechanism for dealing with climate variability and change.
- Distributed clean energy solutions to households and institutions (such as solar lanterns, improved cook stoves and LPG cook stoves, and energy efficient lighting and appliances), which can have huge social and economic benefits.
- Actions targeting the particular vulnerability of women and children: Access to modern energy solutions enables income generating activities and improved access to health care, communication modes and education for women and children. The mitigation potential of stepping up distributed clean energy technologies is over 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year in 2030.

### g) Health

Priority adaptation actions to increase climate resilience in the health sector include:

- Improved disease surveillance, including strengthening existing early warning, monitoring and evaluation systems for malaria epidemics. Improved community-level health care and dissemination of information on changing health risks.
- Increased access to water and sanitation to improve disease vector control.
- Use of water filters that provide access to clean water while reducing demand for firewood used to boil water and therefore slowing deforestation.

### h) Disaster Preparedness

Actions to improve climate resilience in disaster preparedness include:

- Modernisation of meteorological systems, and an early and appropriate response to emerging drought that includes a well-maintained early warning system.
- These systems should be backed by a reliable and effective social safety net program carried out with all gender groups; and may require empowering of the youth and women.
- Trained county-level disaster management officers can also help to ensure a timely and effective response.
- Implementing the Water Sector Investment Plan for 2008 to 2030 and the Water Catchment Management Initiative. Climate-proofed infrastructure development in the ASALs, investment in sustainable livelihoods that are adaptive to climate change (such as crop farming with drought resistant seeds, dry-land forestry and community-based livestock systems), and education programs are further priority elements of a climate resilient pathway.



# SECTION 3: ENABLING CONDITIONS





### 3.1 What else is needed to move forward?

As described in Section 1, Kenya needs to implement a range of policies and processes to create the right conditions for further progress in responding to climate change. This includes an improved institutional, policy and regulatory framework, a national climate finance mechanism and a national performance and benefit measurement system, knowledge management and capacity development. Above all, as outlined in Section 1, there is a need to mainstream actions on climate change in the key national and sub-national development planning processes.

#### a) *Mainstreaming*

Kenya takes climate change and its impact on development seriously, considering it as a cross-cutting issue that will be mainstreamed in the planning process both at the national and county levels and in all the sectors of the economy. The Medium-Term Plan (2013-17) provides a singular opportunity to incorporate climate change concerns into the national development plans. The Medium-Term Plan, which sets out the five-year national priorities toward the goals of Vision 2030, will build on both the *National Climate Change Response Strategy* and its Action Plan to incorporate climate change programmes and projects in the next planning cycle.

#### b) *Institutional, Policy and Regulatory Framework*

The NCCAP has facilitated consideration of an appropriate institutional framework for climate governance in the country. At the highest level, the National Climate Change Council has been provided for, to give oversight and guidance on the integration of climate into the national development and policy-making processes. The National Climate Change Council will ensure that climate change is treated as a cross-cutting developmental and environmental issue. A National Climate Change Secretariat within the coordinating Ministry will offer the day to day technical coordination for all matters on climate change and will be responsible for the national reporting obligations.

The preparation of a comprehensive climate change policy commenced in September 2012 as a result of the analysis emerging from the Action Plan process. The policy will provide the basis for future legislative frameworks and outline the broad vision and governance for addressing the growing implications of climate change.

In order to actualise the recommendations of the Action Plan, the Government recognises the need to anchor the plan in an appropriate legislative framework.

#### c) *Finance*

The Action Plan is an ambitious programme which will require substantial investment. The total estimated investment costs required to adapt to climate change impacts and to implement the low carbon development options presented in the NCCAP is estimated to be one trillion Kenyan Shillings (US\$ 12.76 Billion) from 2013 to 2017). The costs are summarised in Table 1 below and are explained in more detail in the full NCCAP.





**Table 1: Total costs associated with Kenya’s NCCAP for next five years (2013 -2017)**

<b>Total Costs of Kenya’s NCCAP for next five years</b>	<b>Ksh</b>	<b>USD</b>
Projected investment costs for mitigation actions (Table 12.4 in NCCAP)	391 – 494 Billion	4.6 – 5.8 Billion
Projected adaptation costs in key sector (Table 12.5 in NCCAP)	638 Billion	7.5 Billion
Costs associated with administration and process actions (Table 12.6 in NCCAP)	5.0 -5.3 Billion	59-62.3 Million
Estimated Investment Range	1034 – 1137.3 Billion	12.2 – 13.4 Billion
<b>Total Estimated Investment Required 2013-2017 (average of above range)</b>	<b>1085 Billion</b>	<b>12.76 Billion</b>

To mobilise the required resources, the Government proposes to put in place the necessary enabling environment to attract climate friendly investments in the key sectors of the economy; set up a dedicated climate fund to receive contributions from all sources including public, private and international; and facilitate carbon trading opportunities.

#### **d) Tracking, Measuring and Reporting**

The Action Plan presents an integrated framework for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting results of mitigation and adaptation actions, and the synergies (known as the MRV+ system). It is now a priority to secure the funds for the MRV+ system and for the various supporting organisations to be put in place.

A tracking tool is being developed to enable the National Climate Change Secretariat to track the implementation of the NCCAP. The database which will be hosted by the coordinating Ministry and which will be accessible through the web will contain up-to-date information on the status of each of the actions in the NCCAP. The tool will support communications with the implementers of the NCCAP including with government, the private sector and civil society actors.

In addition to the MRV+ system, it is expected that reviews and evaluations of the Action Plan will take place on a five-year cycle to provide the basis for updating the plan. This MRV+ system will also be use to inform each of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) cycles under Vision 2030. Hence, it is anticipated that the next Action Plan update will be completed to inform the preparation of the 2018-2022 MTP in 2017. These reviews should be participatory in nature and will be facilitated by the National Climate Change Secretariat with the assistance of the required expertise.

#### **e) Knowledge Management and Capacity Development**

In addition to the tracking tool described above, the NCCAP recommends the development of a climate change knowledge management system which will serve as a one-stop electronic space where most climate change-related information and knowledge in Kenya will reside.

Rapid analysis is required of the role that capacity development will take in each of the big win actions for the sectors described in Section 2 and to develop capacity development plans that are integrated into the relevant sectors and actions.



# SECTION 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS





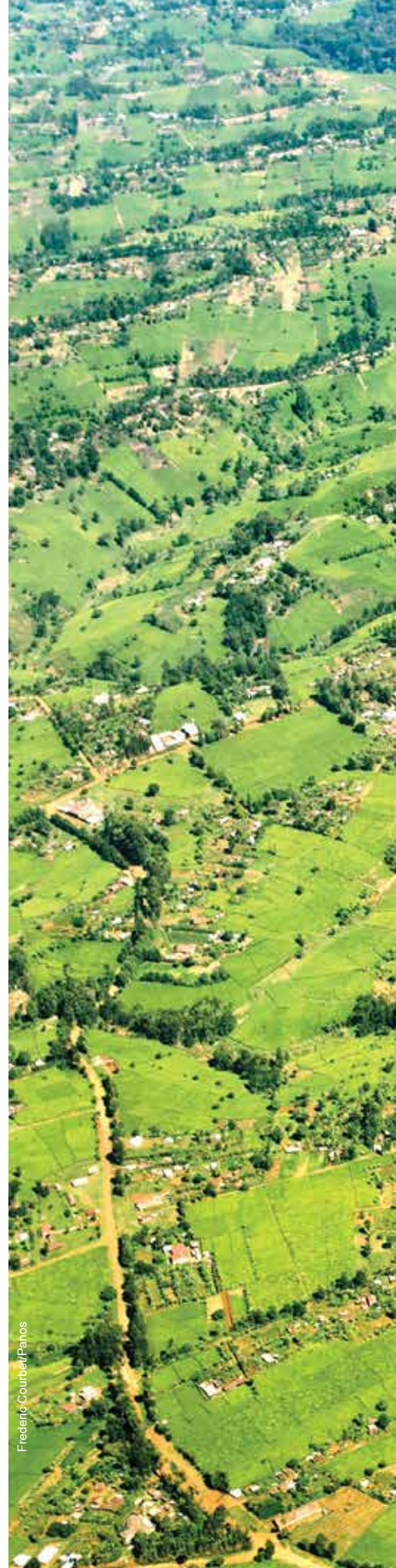
Two things are clear for Kenya in transitioning to a low carbon climate resilient pathway. First, climate change is a developmental issue and requires a cross-sector, high-level response to reduce risks and maximise opportunities. Second, the Action Plan provides for the establishment of the enabling policy, capacity and investment environment to support effective and lasting implementation and achievement of priority climate change actions.

The process to integrate the NCCAP into development planning in Kenya is critical. This includes on-going work on the Medium Term Plan 2013-17 and also, given devolution in Kenya, there is a key role for national and local governments to work together for lasting achievement of Vision 2030 development goals in the context of climate change.

Implementation of the NCCAP will require all the stakeholders within and outside Government to play their rightful role, building on the partnerships built through the NCCAP process. Kenya needs to enhance public awareness on our individual contribution to climate change; our potential to play active roles in addressing the challenges; and how we can take advantage of opportunities that may arise. This Action Plan is an opportunity for all Kenyan stakeholders to demonstrate how our small individual actions to address climate change can cumulatively add up to large impacts at national level.

Significant investments - both public and private, both domestic and international - will be required and a series of barriers addressed. A large challenge is addressing the larger upfront costs for climate resilient and low carbon technologies. Even with lower life-cycle costs, as is the case with many energy efficiency technologies, higher upfront costs can inhibit investment. Greater involvement of the private sector is needed in financing these low carbon climate resilient investments. Attracting private investment for climate resilience actions can be difficult because the benefits of doing so are often outside the scope and timeframe of private sector investment decisions. The Government may need to intervene to encourage investment in adaptation actions, ensuring that climate resilience is the priority climate change response action.

Kenya sees clear potential to make effective use of bilateral and multilateral funding, as well as international climate finance mechanisms – such as the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and emerging NAMAs and REDD+ mechanisms – in moving forward on the Action Plan, in addition to identifying and removing barriers through a systematic domestic focus. The evidence base provided through Kenya's *National Climate Change Action Plan* can help international partners ensure their investments align with Kenya's climate change priorities – and that these investments are nested within *Vision 2030* and the national planning process. International support can help Kenya create the enabling environment and implement Government interventions to attract private sector investment in support of the transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway. Kenya welcomes support from the international community to move forward on its Climate Change Action Plan.

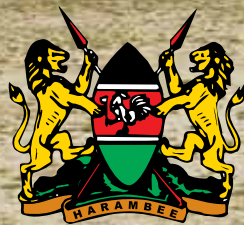


Frederic Courbet/Panos









**GOVERNMENT OF KENYA**