



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

## THEMATIC PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

The Principal Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry,  
NHIF Building, P.O. Box 30126-00100 Nairobi, Kenya.  
Tel: +254202730808  
e-mail: [psoffice@environment.go.ke](mailto:psoffice@environment.go.ke)  
Website: [www.environment.go.ke](http://www.environment.go.ke)



© Government of the Republic of Kenya, 2018



## **STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING**

Kenya's long term development blue-print, Kenya Vision 2030, is in its third implementation phase under the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. A total of 28 MTP III Sector Plans have concurrently been prepared through 25 MTP Working Groups and three (3) Thematic Working Groups. The Plans provide in detail policies, programmes and projects to be implemented in each sector for the period 2018-2022. The Plans also incorporate policies, programmes and projects necessary for the effective implementation of the "Big Four" initiatives namely: manufacturing and agro-processing; food and nutrition security; universal health coverage and affordable housing. Ongoing flagship projects and other priority programmes and projects carried forward from the previous Medium Term Plans will also be implemented. The Sector Plans have also mainstreamed key priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Jubilee Government.

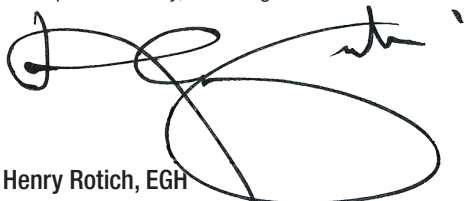
The MTP III and the Sector Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving representatives from the government, development partners, private sector, Civil Society, NGOs, organizations representing vulnerable groups, faith-based organizations and professional associations, among others and in line with the constitutional requirements.

The Sector Plans detail specific programmes and projects for implementation during the plan period, 2018-2022. The programmes and projects outlined in these plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with county governments and in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework will be the vehicle through which the private sector will contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects highlighted in the plans.

The County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial Plans and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Strategic Plans (2018-2022) will be aligned to the MTP III and the National Spatial Plan. Implementation of these plans will also be linked to the Results-Based Management Framework through Performance Contracts and Staff Performance Appraisal System.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place. In this regard, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-ProMIS) will be fully integrated with other governmental financial systems. This will ensure effective tracking of implementation of programmes and projects and also boost Public Investment Management.

In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the respective Cabinet Secretaries, Chief Administrative Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, staff in the MDAs and all those involved in the preparation of the Sector Plans for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend staff from State Department for Planning led by Principal Secretary, Planning for the effective coordination of the MTP III preparation process.



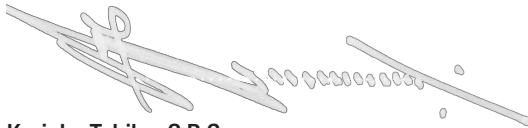
**Henry Rotich, EGH  
Cabinet Secretary  
The National Treasury and Planning**

## FOREWORD

Kenya's economy is dependent on its natural resource base and climate-sensitive sectors, making it highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Towards this end, the Government has put in place an enabling environment to respond to challenges of climate change as well as to take opportunities associated with it. These include the Climate Change Act 2016, National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2018), and National Adaptation Plan. Sectoral initiatives such as the expansion of renewable energy resources, ecosystem and habitat restoration, and climate smart agriculture have also contributed to building resilience of the communities and systems to climate variability and change. The Climate Change Thematic Plan 2018-2022 therefore marks a landmark in addressing the country's vulnerability to climate variability and change, supports efforts towards the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030, the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's Agenda 2063.

Priority programmes and projects as well as policies, legal and institutional reforms have been identified that will be undertaken during the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. The Plan also integrates the government's transformative "Big Four" initiatives of increasing the share of manufacturing to 15% of GDP, food and nutrition security for all, achievement of Universal Health Coverage, and provision of affordable and decent housing. Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions have been integrated in various programmes and projects in this plan. The Plan also takes cognizance of the actions to strengthen response to climate change in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Development of the Plan involved a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation process, with the participation of stakeholders from, among others, the Government, private sector, civil society, and academia, at both national and county levels. The support of our development partners including the United Nations system is also acknowledged. I look forward to your continued collaboration in the implementation of this Plan that will enhance climate actions towards a low carbon climate resilient development.



**Keriako Tobiko, C.B.S.**  
**Cabinet Secretary**  
**Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

## **PREFACE**

Climate change is a global development challenge that requires global response. In recent decades, there has been an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, which pose a challenge to the attainment of Kenya's development aspirations.

The country has demonstrated its commitment to addressing climate change by formulating and implementing a climate change policy, legal, and institutional frameworks. The National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017), National Adaptation Plan, and Climate Change Act 2016 that provides for the mainstreaming of climate change actions in all Sector Plans at the national and county levels. The Climate Change Plan is also informed by international commitments under the Paris Agreement 2016 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs.

The mainstreaming of climate smart actions will promote low carbon climate resilient and green economy/ growth development to ensure that investments are climate proofed against climate change related shocks. Green programmes and projects are informed by sector priority adaptation and mitigation actions as outlined in the NCCAP. In addition, the mainstreaming will ensure that development in the different socio-economic sectors does not adversely impact on the environment.

The Climate Change Plan 2018-2022 will be implemented through the following programmes and projects namely; Climate change governance and coordination, National Climate Change Action Plan II, Capacity Building Public awareness, Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan. Implementation of these programmes and projects will require substantial resources in form of finance, investment, technology and capacity building. To meet these huge resource requirements, there is need to develop robust and innovative resource mobilization strategies including Public Private Partnerships.

I thank our stakeholders and Partners for support and collaboration in preparation of this Plan and look forward to effective partnership in its implementation.



**Susan Nyamoita Mochache, C.B.S.**  
**Principal Secretary**  
**Ministry of Environment and Forestry**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (NCCAP 2013-2017)	3
2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE ACT, 2016	3
2.3 CLIMATE FINANCE	4
2.4 THE GREEN ECONOMY STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	4
2.5 COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES	4
2.6 SECTORAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND INITIATIVES	4
<b>3.0 EMERGING ISSUES, LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 EMERGING ISSUES	6
3.2 CHALLENGES	6
3.3 LESSONS LEARNED	7
<b>4.0 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2018-2022</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION	8
4.2 NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN	8
4.5 CAPACITY BUILDING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	8
4.4 GREEN ECONOMY STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	9
4.5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS	9
<b>5. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 POLICY REFORMS	10
5.2 LEGAL REFORMS	10
5.3 INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS	10
<b>ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX</b>	<b>16</b>

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AF</b>	-	Adaptation Fund
<b>ASALs</b>	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
<b>BUR</b>	-	Biennial Update Report
<b>CCD</b>	-	Climate Change Directorate
<b>CCF</b>	-	Climate Change Fund
<b>CCTWG</b>	-	Climate Change Thematic Working Group
<b>CBIT</b>	-	Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency
<b>CIDP</b>	-	County Integrated Development Plan
<b>CoG</b>	-	Council of Governors
<b>COP</b>	-	Conference of the Parties
<b>CPEBR</b>	-	Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review
<b>CSA</b>	-	Climate Smart Agriculture
<b>DPs</b>	-	Development Partners
<b>EAC</b>	-	East African Community
<b>GCF</b>	-	Green Climate Fund
<b>GDP</b>	-	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	-	Global Environment Facility
<b>GESIP</b>	-	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
<b>GHG</b>	-	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GOK</b>	-	Government of Kenya
<b>KMD</b>	-	Kenya Meteorological Department
<b>KSG</b>	-	Kenya School of Government
<b>KICD</b>	-	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
<b>MCDA</b>	-	Ministries, Counties, Departments, and Agencies
<b>MoEF</b>	-	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
<b>MIE</b>	-	Multilateral Implementing Entity
<b>MRV</b>	-	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<b>MTEF</b>	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTP</b>	-	Medium Term Plan
<b>NaMATA</b>	-	Nairobi Metropolitan Transport Authority
<b>NAP</b>	-	National Adaptation Plan
<b>NCCAP</b>	-	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>NCCC</b>	-	National Climate Change Council
<b>NCCRC</b>	-	National Climate Change Resource Centre



<b>NCCRS</b>	-	National Climate Change Response Strategy
<b>NDA</b>	-	National Designated Authority
<b>NDC</b>	-	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NEMA</b>	-	National Environment Management Authority
<b>NIE</b>	-	National Implementing Entity
<b>NSA</b>	-	Non State Actors
<b>PLWDs</b>	-	People Living with Disabilities
<b>PPP</b>	-	Public Private Partnerships
<b>RIE</b>	-	Regional Implementing Entity
<b>SCCF</b>	-	Special Climate Change Fund
<b>SDG</b>	-	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SDP</b>	-	State Department for Planning
<b>SNC</b>	-	Second National Communication
<b>TNT</b>	-	The National Treasury
<b>UNDP</b>	-	United Nation Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WWF</b>	-	World Wide Fund for Nature



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya's economy is dependent on its natural resource base and climate-sensitive sectors, making it highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. This poses a challenge to the attainment of the county's development agenda under Vision 2030. The Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022 provides an opportunity to mainstream climate change actions into development planning, decision-making and implementation in all sectors of the economy at national and county levels to ensure sustainable development, as required by the Climate Change Act 2016. It also contributes to the implementation of international obligations like the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Africa's Agenda 2063 and its 10-Year Implementation Plan, Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and its SDGs.

The Government has put in place instruments to guide the transition towards sustainable development. These include National Climate Change Action Plan and Climate Change Act (2016) among others. In addition, various initiatives have been undertaken at the national and county levels that contribute to climate change actions. Implementation of these initiatives requires building partnerships for mobilization of financial resources, investment, capacity building, technology development and transfer.

Various programmes and projects have been identified for implementation towards a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway. This will contribute towards the achievement of the Government's "Big Four" initiative of increasing the share of manufacturing to 15% of GDP, food and nutrition security, achievement of Universal Health Coverage, and provision of affordable and decent housing. Implementation of programmes and projects will be supported by necessary policy, legal and institutional reforms. The programmes and projects will be implemented as stated in the implementation matrix that further outlines the expected output, indicators and resource requirement. A monitoring and evaluation framework has also been developed to enable monitoring of implementation of the set programmes and projects. This will facilitate the international reporting framework for climate change actions i.e. the monitoring, reporting and verification framework.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*“Enhance climate actions towards a low carbon and climate resilient development”.*

Kenya's economy is highly dependent on its natural resource base and climate-sensitive sectors making it more vulnerable to climate variability and change. In recent decades, there has been an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, which pose a challenge to the attainment of Kenya's development aspirations. About 80% of land cover in Kenya is classified as Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs), which are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The most vulnerable groups to climate change and variability are the poor, women, elderly, youth, physically challenged persons and people living in informal settlements. As a result, a large proportion of national resources is allocated to address climate related impacts like damage to infrastructure, famine, crop failure, loss of human and animal life.

Climate change is a global development challenge that requires global response. In this regard, the Paris Climate Change Agreement was adopted in December 2015, and entered into force in November 2016. Kenya ratified the Agreement in December 2016. The aim of the Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, to limit the rise of global temperatures to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to make financial flows consistent with a low carbon climate resilient development pathway.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted in September 2015, as a universal framework for sustainable development. The framework outlines measures for poverty eradication, protecting the planet, ensuring that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, and address climate change. There is a strong complementarity between the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

At the regional level, Africa's Agenda 2063 envisions a prosperous Africa with an inclusive growth and sustainable development. Its aspirations include urgency on the implementation of climate and environment programmes and actions at national levels. The Africa's Agenda 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023) seeks to achieve “Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities”. The East African Community is also implementing its Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan across member states.

Kenya has demonstrated its commitment to addressing climate change by formulating and implementing a climate change policy, legal, and institutional frameworks. Climate change is therefore, incorporated in MTP III as a thematic area to guide the mainstreaming of climate change actions into development planning, decision making and implementation in all sectors of the economy at national and county levels to ensure sustainable development, in line with the Climate Change Act 2016. The mainstreaming of climate smart actions will promote low carbon climate resilient development to ensure that investments are climate proofed against climate change related shocks. In addition, it will ensure that development in different socio-economic sectors does not adversely impact on the environment. This will contribute towards the achievement of the Government's “Big Four” initiative of increasing the share of manufacturing to 15% of GDP, food and nutrition security, achievement of Universal Health Coverage, provision of affordable and decent housing.

This Plan captures the situation analysis, emerging issues, challenges, and lessons learnt. These have informed the formulation of programmes and projects and policy, legal and institutional reforms to be implemented during the MTP III period.

## **2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS**

During the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) 2013-2017, there was some level of mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation across the sectors the absence of a legal framework for mainstreaming climate change notwithstanding. The mainstreaming was supported by strong political goodwill to address climate change effects at all levels. Enhanced awareness of climate change issues among stakeholders led to increased initiatives to address climate change. Kenya's contribution to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is currently low. However, a significant number of priority development initiatives outlined in Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans may increase Kenya's levels of GHG emissions if climate change is not given consideration in their implementation.

Kenya ratified the Paris Agreement in December 2016 signifying its commitment to the global efforts to address climate change. The country is already benefitting from the support anchored in the Agreement, including under the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT).

The following are the key achievements on climate change actions, during MTP II.

### **2.1 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017)**

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017) was launched in 2013 to implement the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010). The NCCAP guides the transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway towards the achievement of sustainable development as outlined in Kenya's Vision 2030. The Action Plan recommended the mainstreaming of climate change actions in development planning, budgeting and implementation processes. It also recommended the formulation and implementation of a climate change policy and legal frameworks.

The NCCAP is now anchored in the Climate Change Act, 2016, as an iterative five-year legal tool for the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors at the national and county government levels. The adaptation and mitigation actions are at different stages of implementation based on the review of the NCCAP 2013-2017. In addition, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030 was completed in 2016. It built on the adaptation technical analysis report in the NCCAP. The NAP views all the socio-economic sectors as vulnerable and proposes at least one adaptation priority action for each sector. Key deliverables of the NCCAP included the establishment of a National Climate Change Resource Centre (NCCRC); enactment of the Climate Change Act, 2016; the National Climate Change Framework Policy; NCCAP Actions Tracking Tool and Registry; and enhancement of Kenya Meteorological Department's (KMD) observation network.

### **2.2 Climate Change Act, 2016**

The implementation of Climate Change Act commenced in May 2016. The Act aims to strengthen climate change governance coordination structures. It outlines key climate change duties of public and private sector entities, and recognises the complementary roles of national and county governments towards addressing climate change. The Act also establishes a high-level National Climate Change Council chaired by the President; a Climate Change Directorate as the lead technical agency on climate change affairs; climate change units in all Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies (MCDAs) and a Climate Change Fund as a financing mechanism for priority climate change actions/interventions. Further, the Act establishes a scheme for the recognition and incentivisation of private entities' efforts towards addressing climate change.

The Act obligates national and county governments to mainstream climate change across all sectors of the economy. In this regard, a curriculum for mainstreaming of climate change in policy, planning, and budgeting was developed and is being implemented at the Kenya School of Government targeting national and county government personnel. The Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) is also coordinating efforts to integrate climate change into education curricula from early childhood to tertiary levels. Similarly, progress was made to integrate climate change in university programmes. In addition, capacity building and awareness creation among stakeholders was undertaken.

## **2.3 Climate Finance**

A draft National Policy on Climate Finance that establishes the institutional framework for mobilization and management of climate finance was developed. Climate finance targets both short and long-term climate related activities in energy, forestry, water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development; and fragile ecosystems such as the ASALs, wetlands mountainous coastal and marine zones.

Kenya accesses climate funding from international sources including Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Further, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund and the GCF. Other institutions also applied for accreditation as GCF NIEs and are at different stages of consideration.

## **2.4 The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan**

The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) was launched in 2017 with the aim of transforming Kenya into an inclusive green economy. The Kenya Green Economy Assessment Report was prepared which demonstrated important benefits accruing from transition to a green economy, such as relatively high long-term economic growth, clean environment and high productivity among others.

## **2.5 County Climate Change Initiatives**

Several Counties have developed and legislated county climate change policies and bills to address climate change. Other actions taken by counties include: establishment of climate funds; mainstreaming of climate change actions into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and Spatial Plans; and implementation of greening initiatives such as solar street lighting, energy efficient cookstoves, and climate smart agriculture.

## **2.6 Sectoral climate change policies and initiatives**

The following are some of the sectoral policies and initiatives developed with relevance to climate change mitigation and adaptation:

- Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy: This aims at adapting to climate change, building resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and improve livelihoods;
- Forest Conservation and Management Act of 2016 and the National Forest Programme (2016–2030): These aim to increase forest cover, boost the forest sector's contribution to the national economy, enhance resilience to climate change, and improve livelihoods;

- Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013: The Act provides for the protection, onservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya for connected purposes like the conservation/management of natural forests and ecosystems;
- The National Drought Management Authority Act, 2016: The aim of the Act is to exercise overall coordination of all matters related to drought management including the implementation of policies and programmes related to drought management;
- The Kenya Water Act, 2016: The purpose of this Act is to provide for the regulation, management and development of water resources, and water and sewerage services;
- Draft Energy and Petroleum Policy, 2015: The objective of this policy is to ensure affordable, competitive, sustainable and reliable supply of energy to meet national and county development needs at least cost, while protecting and conserving the environment. In addition, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Regulations, 2012, requires installation of solar heating for buildings with hot water requirements exceeding 100 litres per day;
- Integrated National Transport Policy: The Policy aims to develop, operate and maintain an efficient, cost effective, safe, secure and integrated transport system that links transport with other sectorial policies, in order to achieve national and international objectives in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner. Further, the Nairobi Metropolitan Transport Authority (NaMATA) was established through an Executive Order as an interim measure pending the enactment of the relevant Statute. The Authority will address the challenges in the transport sector in the Metropolitan Area that covers the Nairobi City, Kiambu, Kajjado, Machakos and Murang'a counties;
- National Solid Waste Management Bill, 2017: The Bill aims to establish an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the efficient and sustainable management of waste in the framework of green economy and provision of a clean and healthy environment for all Kenyans. The National Solid Waste Management Strategy was formulated in 2015 and is being implemented nationwide;
- Greening initiatives were implemented in different sectors such as health, manufacturing and infrastructure; and
- National Spatial Plan 2015-2045. This aims at ensuring sustainable development by balancing the socio-economic and environmental dimensions and promotion of ecological integrity through the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

## **3.0 EMERGING ISSUES, LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES**

### **3.1 Emerging Issues**

- The Paris Agreement presents new obligations for all Parties to the UNFCCC; Recent developments in the global carbon market occasioned by the failure of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol to enter into force and the European Union's decision to limit emissions trading to Least Developed Countries impacts negatively on Kenya's prospects to continue benefitting from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) market;
- Recent developments in the extractives sector, particularly the discovery of coal, oil, gas and other minerals will require clean and safe technologies to optimise low carbon climate resilient development;
- Increase in incidences of climate related vector-borne diseases, characterised by changing geographic and seasonal distribution, in humans, vegetation and livestock; Increased uncertainty surrounding support for binding collective responsibilities on Parties to the Paris Agreement, due to shifts in the global geopolitical environment as a result of recent political developments in the US and Europe;
- Increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events, especially droughts and floods, continues to negatively affect the livelihoods of communities making them more vulnerable to climate change impacts; and
- The ban on use, manufacture and importation of plastic bags has led to the need to find alternative packaging material.

### **3.2 Challenges**

- Inadequate resource reallocation amongst competing priorities affects transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy;
- Lack of a legal framework for mainstreaming climate change across the different sectors. This inhibited the full-scale mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Climate Change Act, 2016 bridges this gap by providing the requisite legal framework for enhanced response to climate change, including mainstreaming into planning, budgeting and implementation processes;
- The Paris Agreement imposes more reporting requirements on climate action and support thus necessitating capacity building for timely and efficient reporting;
- Land and environmental degradation;
- Low-levels of awareness on climate change impacts, challenges and opportunities; Delivering on the Constitutional provisions, for example, Article 42 on the right to a clean and healthy environment, among others;
- Cross border and transboundary management of natural resources especially for shared resources such as Lake Victoria and the River Nile Basin, the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem, where conflicts are experienced at particular points, and across the whole resource;
- Rapid population growth and the resultant unplanned settlements have led to the displacement and increased vulnerability of communities;



- Uncontrolled urban expansion leading to encroachment on agriculturally productive land and protected areas (such as forests) that act as valuable carbon sinks. This impacts adversely on food security; and
- Insufficient capacity in the county governments to design, develop, implement and monitor climate change actions.

### **3.3 Lessons Learned**

- The enactment of the Climate Change Act brought to the fore the importance of a high-level climate change coordination structure;
- Domestic Policy and legal reforms have enhanced the ease of doing business and resulted in increased climate-related investments in areas such as renewable energy and transport;
- Capacity building for low carbon climate resilient development is critical at both national and county levels;
- Climate change financial resources into the country are skewed in favour of mitigation actions, and hence the need to ensure a balance in allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation;
- Political goodwill and buy-in is critical for ownership and progress in development of policy and legal frameworks;
- Collaboration between the private sector and Government is necessary to overcome market and investment barriers for sustainability of climate related investments; and
- It is imperative to ensure that communities understand their adaptation needs and what requires to be done to address them, with minimal external intervention.

## **4.0 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2018-2022**

The following are the key projects and programmes that will be implemented during the MTP III period. The detailed sub-programmes and projects are outlined in the implementation matrix.

### **4.1 Climate Change Governance and Coordination**

The climate change governance and coordination programme will enhance governance, coordination and finance of climate change related activities in all sectors of the economy. This will be done through:

- Operationalization of the National Climate Change Council;
- Development of subsidiary legislation;
- Operationalization and resource mobilization for the Climate Change fund;
- Strengthening the Climate Change Directorate and operationalization of climate change units in the MCDAs;
- Formulation and implementation of national Gender and Intergenerational responsive public education and awareness on climate change;
- Mainstreaming climate change actions into the national and county governments and the public sector plans;
- Operationalization of the National Climate Change Resource Centre.

### **4.2 National Climate Change Action Plan**

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) addresses all sectors of the economy, and provides mechanisms for mainstreaming of climate change into the sectors. The NCCAP prescribes measures and mechanisms to guide the country toward the achievement of low carbon climate resilient sustainable development; sets out actions for adaptation to and mitigation against climate change; identifies all actions required as enablers to climate change response; and highlights strategic areas of national infrastructure requiring climate proofing.

The review of the implementation of the NCCAP 2013-2017 indicates that a large number of adaptation and mitigation initiatives have not been fully implemented. Implementation of these initiatives will continue during the MTP III period. The NCCAP 2018-2022 will be developed through a consultative stakeholder and public participation process as an obligation under the climate change Act. This will take into consideration new and emerging issues, and build on the baseline information generated through the review of NCCAP 2013-2017.

Other key activities under the programme include:

- Finalization of the NCCAP 2013-2017 review report and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sector analysis report;
- Establishment and operationalization of NCCAP II Taskforce; and
- Development of NCCAP III.

### **4.3 Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)**

The Programme aims at enhancing climate change information dissemination. The key activities under the programme include:

- Development of a Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for climate change action and support, including the biennial reporting on the implementation of the NCCAP to the Council;
- Operationalization of the National Registry for climate change actions;
- Establishment of the tracking tool for climate change action and support;
- Strengthening the national GHG inventory system; and
- Preparation and dissemination of international obligations (National Communication, Biennial update report, NDC, Mid Century Long-term low greenhouse emission development strategies).

The MTP III sectors and county governments will be required to implement their strategic adaptation and mitigation initiatives identified in the NCCAP. These initiatives will also contribute towards meeting Kenya's international Climate Change obligations.

#### **4.4 Capacity Building and Public Awareness**

The programme's main objective is to strengthen both institutional and human capacity towards enhancing access to timely and accurate information and training on climate change to all segments of the Kenyan population as proposed in the NCCAP. The programme will entail:

- Creation of climate change awareness;
- Establishment of dialogue, networking and alliance building on climate change; and
- Integration of climate change into the education system.

#### **4.5 Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan**

The goal of Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) is to promote transformation to an inclusive green economy and circular society through sustainable infrastructure, resource efficiency, building resilience, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable social inclusion. These will compliment implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. The initiatives to be undertaken in 2018-2022 include:

- Green Growth and Employment Programme (GGEP);
- Switch Africa Green (SAG) Project;
- Operationalizing Green Economy Transition at Local Level; and
- Green Innovations and Technologies Programme.

#### **4.6 Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms**

To ensure effect implementation of the programmes and projects under the Climate Change Thematic Plan, the Sector will develop subsidiary legislation to operationalize the Climate Change Act; operationalize and mobilize resources for the Climate Change Fund; strengthen the Climate Change Directorate and the Climate Change Units in the MCDAs; and undertake climate change Gender and Intergenerational responsive public education and awareness

## **5.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

The Climate Change Act, 2016 provides for a legal framework for enhanced response to climate change, including mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate development. It also creates institutional arrangements for National and County Governments, as well as private entities.

### **5.1 Policy Reforms**

- Initiate harmonization of sectoral policies and laws to integrate climate change; and
- Develop and implement climate change mainstreaming guidelines and indicators.

### **5.2 Legal Reforms**

- Develop subsidiary legislation and roadmap for the implementation of the Act; and
- Develop regulations governing the incentives for the promotion of climate change initiatives by private entities.

### **5.3 Institutional Reforms**

Various institutions are mandated to implement the Climate Change Act. These include the National Climate Change Council, the Climate Change Directorate, the Climate Change Fund, NEMA, Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), private entities and the climate change units in MCDAs. These institutions will be supported to effectively perform their mandated functions. Climate Change Directorate in collaboration with the Kenya School of Government (KSG) will mainstream climate change into training programmes for the Public Service.

## ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative budget (Kshs. millions)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Climate Change Governance and Coordination	To enhance governance, coordination of climate change related activities in all sectors of the economy and financing	National climate Change Council established	Gazette Notice	MoEF	2018-2022	GOK/DPs	300	80	80	60	40	40
		Subsidiary legislation enacted	No. of regulations	MoEF/TNT	2018-2022	GoK/DPs	500	150	150	70	65	65
		Climate Change Fund established	Amount of funds mobilized and disbursed	TNT/MoEF	2018-2022	GoK/DPs	1000	200	200	200	200	800
		Climate Change Directorate and Climate Change Units in the MCDAs established	No. of CCUs established	MoEF/MCDAs	2018-2022	GOK/DPs	1,500	150	200	300	400	450
		Climate change Gender and Intergenerational responsive public	Published Strategy	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GOK/DPs	100	50	20	10	10	10

Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative budget (Kshs. millions)						
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
		education and awareness Strategy developed											
		Climate responsive national and county government plan	No. of plans that have integrated climate change	MoEF-CCD; SDP;	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	20	20	20	20	20	100	
		NCCRC operationalized	Function-al NCCRC (Web-portal; furniture and equipment; No. of mate-rials stocked)	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	300	100	50	25	25		
National Climate Change Action Plan	To enhance low carbon climate resilient sustainable development	NCCAP II (2018-2022 developed	NCCAP II (2018-2022)	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	400						
		NCCAP II (2018-2022) implemented	NCCAP II (2018-2022) implementation reports	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		NCCAP III 2023 - 2027 developed	NCCAP III 2023 - 2027	MoEF-CCD	2022	GoK – DPs		-	-	-	-	100	

Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative budget (Kshs. millions)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Climate change Monitoring, reporting and (MRV) Verification	To enhance climate change information dissemination	Tracking tool and registry developed	Operational tracking tool and registry	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	1000	300	200	200	150	150
		GHG inventory system strengthened	Functional GHG inventory system	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	40	40	40	40	40	200
		Climate change MRV system	Functional Climate change MRV system	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	675	123	175	213	164	160
		NC, BUR, GHG inventory report, NDC update Report	No. of reports	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	868	208	100	214	112	234
Capacity Building and Public awareness	To strengthen both institutional and human capacity towards enhancing access to timely and accurate in-formation on climate change	Climate change awareness forums and sensitizations conducted	Number of people sensitized; No of awareness forums held	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	250	50	50	50	50	50
		Climate change dialogue forum held	No of forums; held	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	250	50	50	50	50	50

Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative budget (Kshs. millions)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		Climate change curriculum developed and integrated into education system	Integrated Climate change curriculum into education system	MoEF-CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	100	20	20	20	20	20
Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP)												
Green Growth and Employment programme	To green the economy	Green projects and green decent jobs created;	No of green jobs; No of green projects	MoEF, CCD	2017-2022	GoK – DPs	1080	400	300	200	90	90
Switch Africa Green Project	To enhance sustainable consumption and production patterns and practices	Participating SMEs better equipped; Policy instruments to enable green business entrepreneurship;	No of SMEs engaged; green policy instrument developed	MoEF, CCD	2018-2022	GoK – DPs	600	180	150	150	120	100
Operationalizing Green Economy Transition at local levels Project	To green the CIDPs	Green CIDPs	No. of CIDPs greened	MoEF	2018-2022	GoK/ DPs/ NSAs	2,350	600	500	550	400	300



Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Total	Indicative budget (Kshs. millions)				
								2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Green Innovations and Technologies Programme	To promote the adoption of green technologies	Green technologies and innovations	Number of Green technologies and innovations	NET-FUND	2018-2022	GoK/DPs/NSAs	1000	180	200	220	240	160
Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms												
Development of subsidiary legislation	To operationalize the CC Act	Subsidiary legislation (Regulations)	No. of regulations and reports	MoEF/TNT	2018-2022	GoK, DPs						
Operationalize and resource mobilization of Climate Change Fund		Climate Change Fund mobilised	Amount of funds mobilised	TNT/MoEF	2018-2022	GoK, DPs						

## ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Programs / projects:	Objectives	Expected output	Indicators	Implementing agency	Time frame	Yearly targets				
						Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21	Target 2021/22	Target 2022/23
Climate Change Governance and Coordination	To provide overarching national climate change coordination mechanism	National climate Change Council established	Operational National climate Change Council	MENR	2018-2022	1				
National Climate Change Action Plan	To enhance low carbon climate resilient sustainable development	NCCAP II implementation	NCCAP II implementation progress reports	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	4	4	4	4	4
	To inform MTP IV planning process	NCCAP III developed	NCCAP III Plan	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	-	-	-	-	1
Climate change Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	To enhance tracking and reporting of climate change action	Tracking tool and registry developed	Tracking tool and registry in place	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	1				
	To strengthen the national GHG inventory system	GHG inventory system	Progress report	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	4	4	4	4	4
	To meet international climate change reporting obligations	NC, BUR, GHG NDC update Reports	No. of reports	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	4	4	4	4	4
	To enhance climate change MRV	Climate change MRV system	Functional MRV system / Progress Reports	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	4	4	4	4	4
Capacity Building and Public awareness	To enhance awareness on climate change	Increased awareness	No. of people sensitized	MENR-CCD	2018-2022	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

