Climate Change Governance:

Kenya's Milestones in Policy and Legislation

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HARAMBEE
REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF TOURISM & WILDLIFE

Content

- Climate Change Impacts
- Kenya's Vulnerabilities to Climate Change
- Climate Change Governance in Kenya

Kenya: Climate Change Impacts

- More frequent and severe floods and droughts
- Declines in annual rainfall
- Rising temperatures
- Reduced water availability
- Rising sea levels



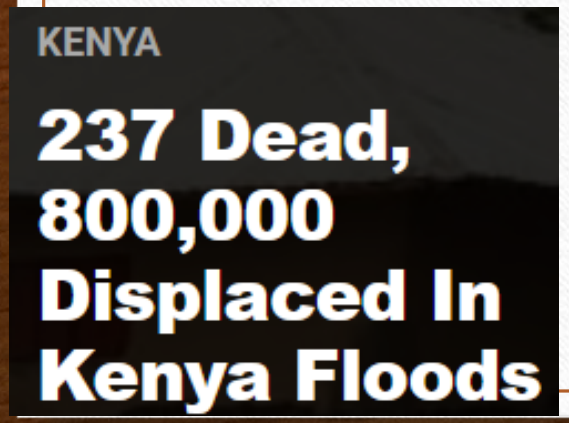
More Frequent and Severe Floods















More Frequent and Severe Droughts

Drought in Kenya

1975 drought affected 16 000 people
1977 affected 20 000
1980 affected 40 000
1983/84 - 200 000 people.
1991/92 - 1.5 million
1999/2000 - 1.4 million people
1995/96 - 4.4 million people.
2004 - 3 million people.
2008 - 1.4 million people.
2009/2010 -10 million people.
2010 – date – Series of extreme events.

https://issafrica.org/iss-today/the-cycle-of-drought-in-kenya-a-looming-humanitarian-crisis



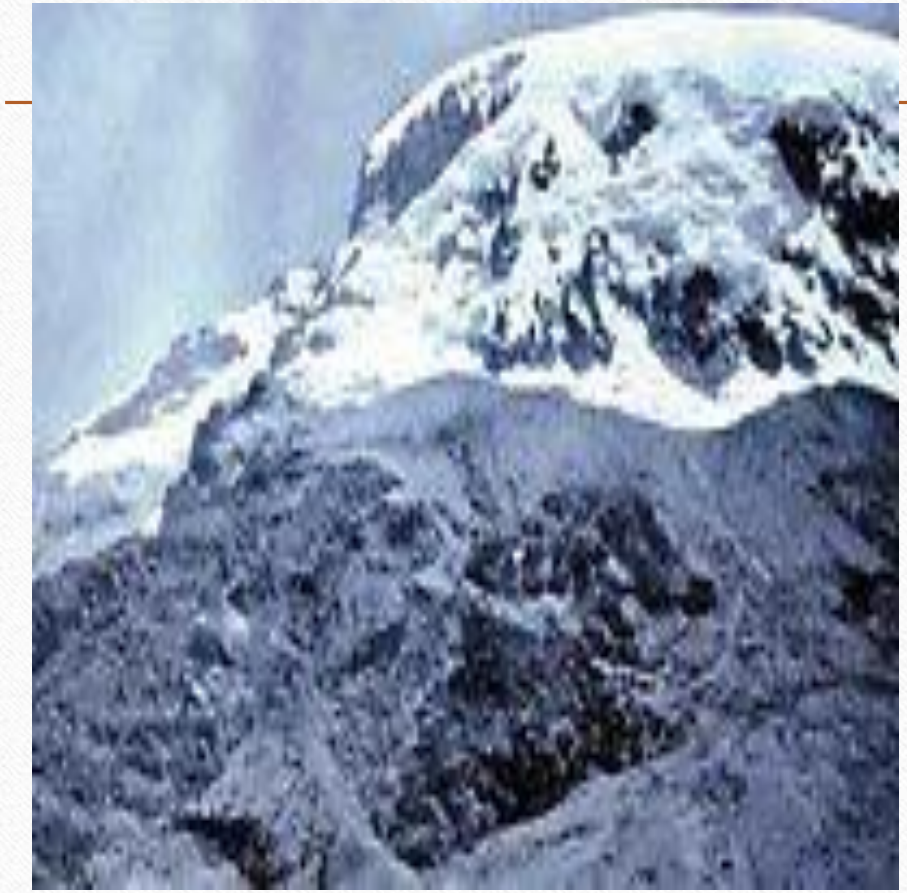
Famine cycle reduced

from 20 years (1964-1984),
to 12 years (1984-1996),
to two years (2004-2006)
and to yearly (2007/2008/2009)

Snow cap

Kilimanjoro 82% gone, rivers drying

- 1920



- 2006



Kumssa and Jones, 2010

Coastal / marine ecosystems

Sea level rise

- 1.7 mm/yr – 3mm/yr

Coral reef bleaching

- 30% Mombasa



Secondary Impacts of CC in Kenya



- Major rivers show severe reduced volumes or dry
- Droughts reduce the production of food
- Malaria, cholera, ebola, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, and Rift Valley - Fever spreading
- Climate change now threatens this rich biodiversity.
- Human-wildlife conflicts.

Secondary Impacts contd



- Torrential rains & floods are destroying roads, bridges, railway lines and other transportation and communication infrastructure.

Northern Kenya, 2018

Vulnerabilities of Kenya to Climate Change



- 17% is arable while 83% consists of semi-arid and arid land (ASAL).
- Kenya's natural resources - valuable natural assets.
- Kenyan coast - one of the most vulnerable to sea level rise in the world -7% of Mombasa will be submerged.
- Kenya is a water-scarce country.
- Reliance on hydropower - 70% of its electricity.

Vulnerabilities contd

- Widespread poverty,
- Recurrent droughts & floods,
- Inequitable land distribution,
- Overdependence on rain-fed agriculture,
- Few coping mechanisms - Lack of financial, institutional and technological capacity
- Dependence on natural resources.

16m Kenyans live on below Sh200 a day, says new UN report

Climate Change and the Economy



- Climate change poses a serious challenge on the
  - Economy,
  - Human life and
  - Environment.
- Extreme flood and drought events are estimated to reduce long-term growth in Kenya by about 2.4% of GDP per annum.

CC & Economy contd

The total costs arising from 1997/98 floods,= **USD 1.0 billion** - World Bank

- Damage to infrastructure and communications, public health hazard, and loss of crops.



1999/2000 La Niña-related drought = **USD 3.2 billion** - World Bank

- Affected agriculture, livestock, energy, industrial production, and tourism sectors.

CC & Economy contd

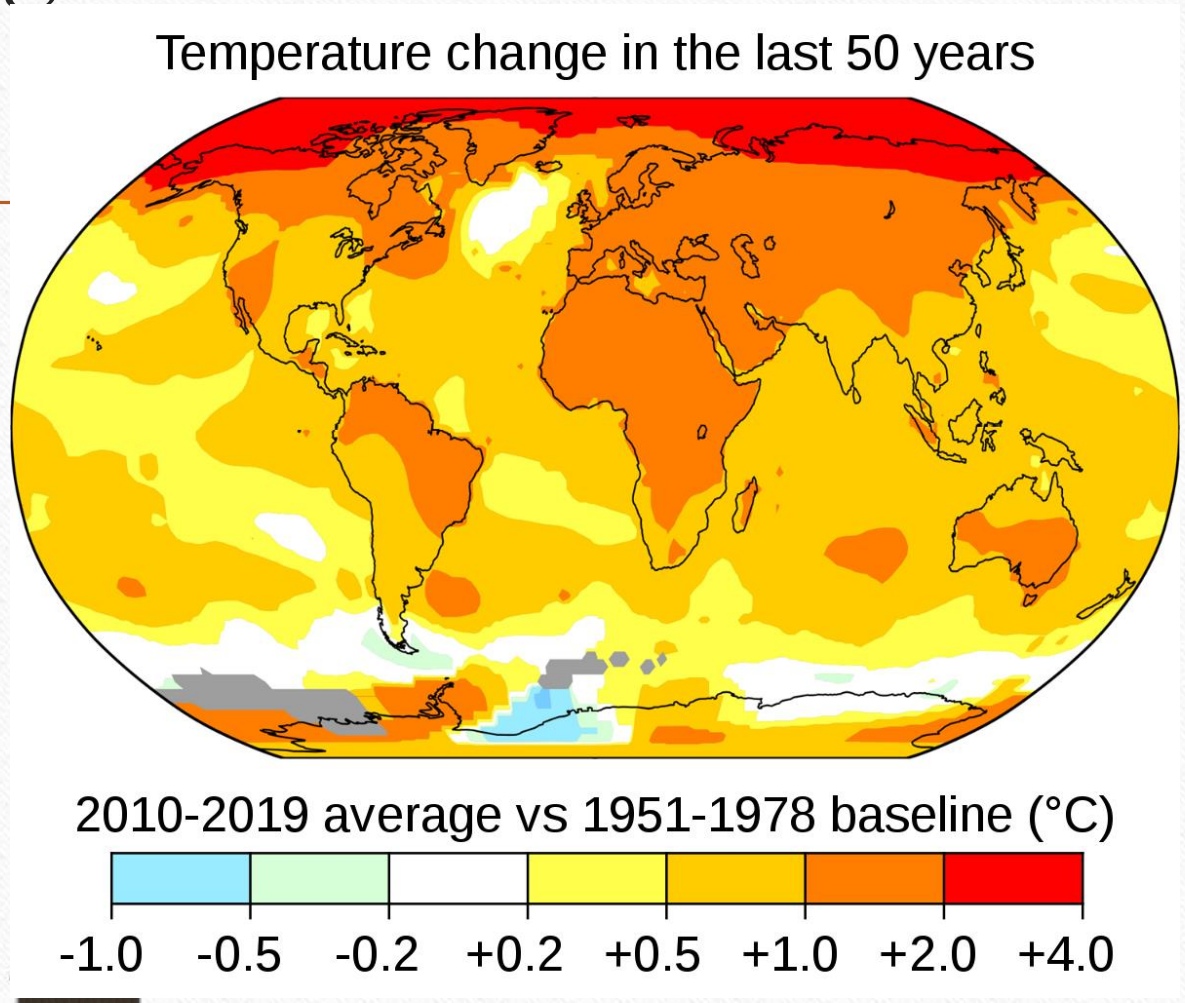
Economic sectors affected include:

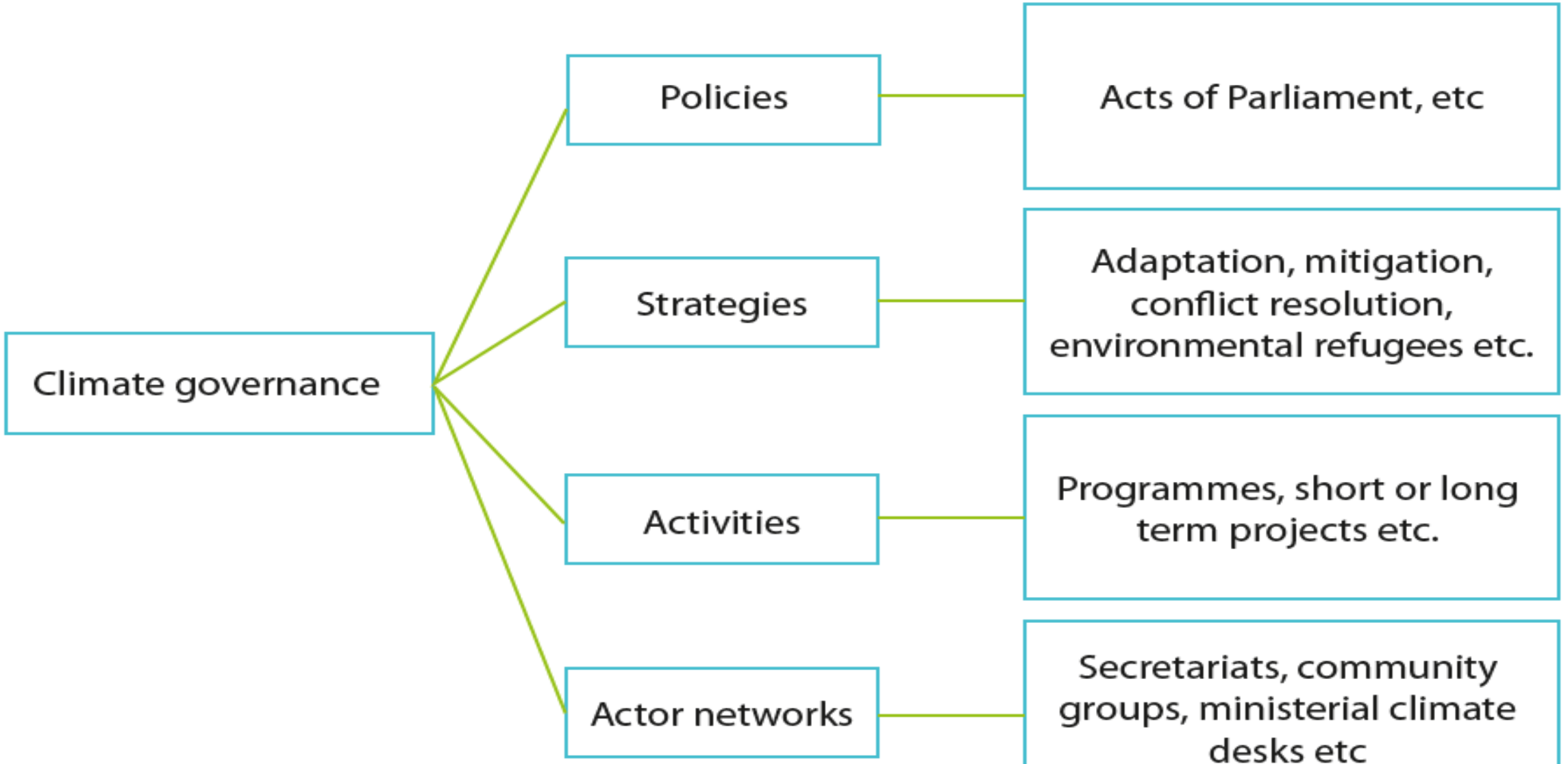
- Agricultural,
- Tourism,
- Health status,
- Energy,
- Infrastructure,
- Biodiversity and
- Ecosystem services etc



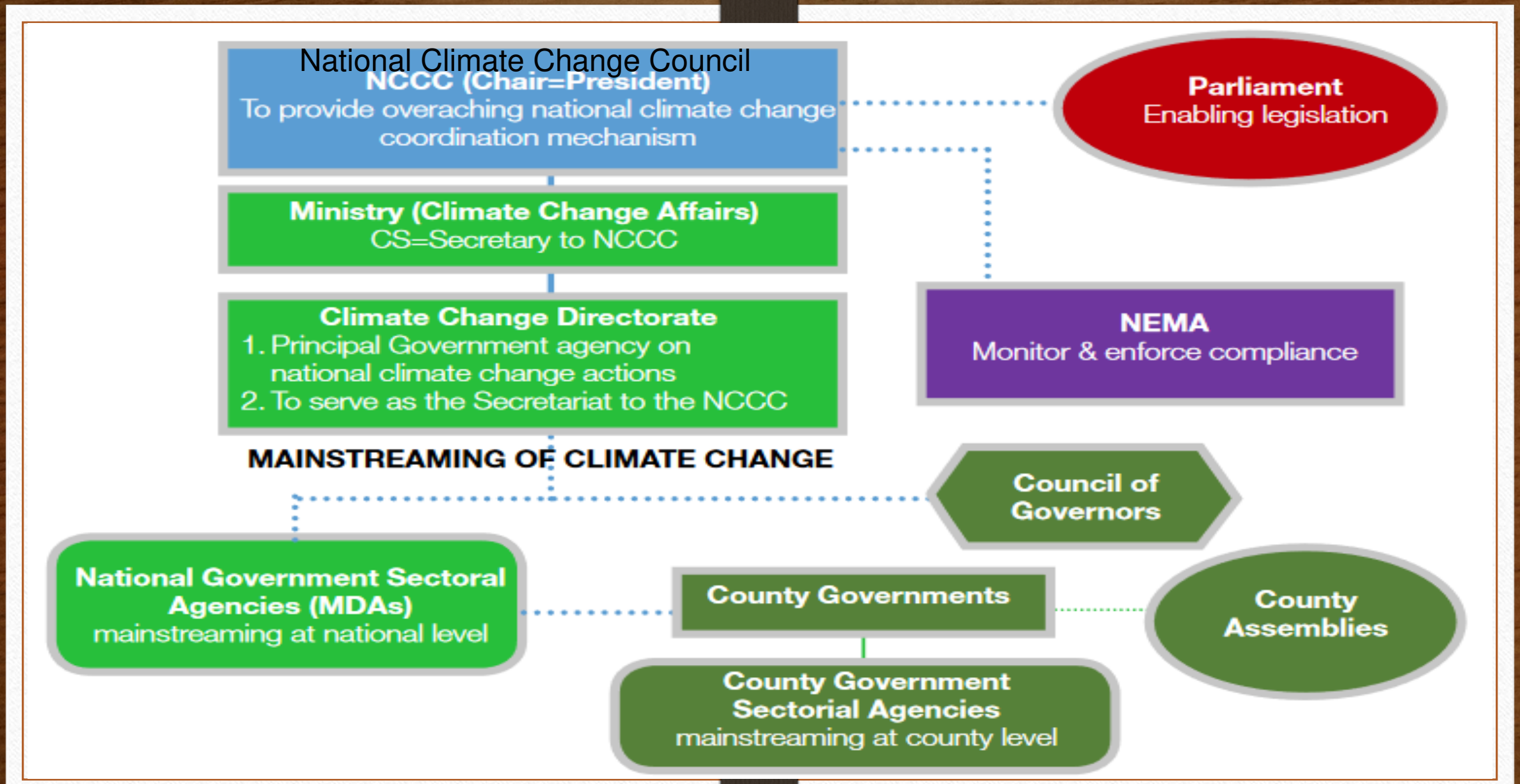
Climate Change Governance?

- Climate governance involves all the mechanisms and measures for **preventing**, **mitigating**, or **adapting** to the risks and threats posed by climate change.



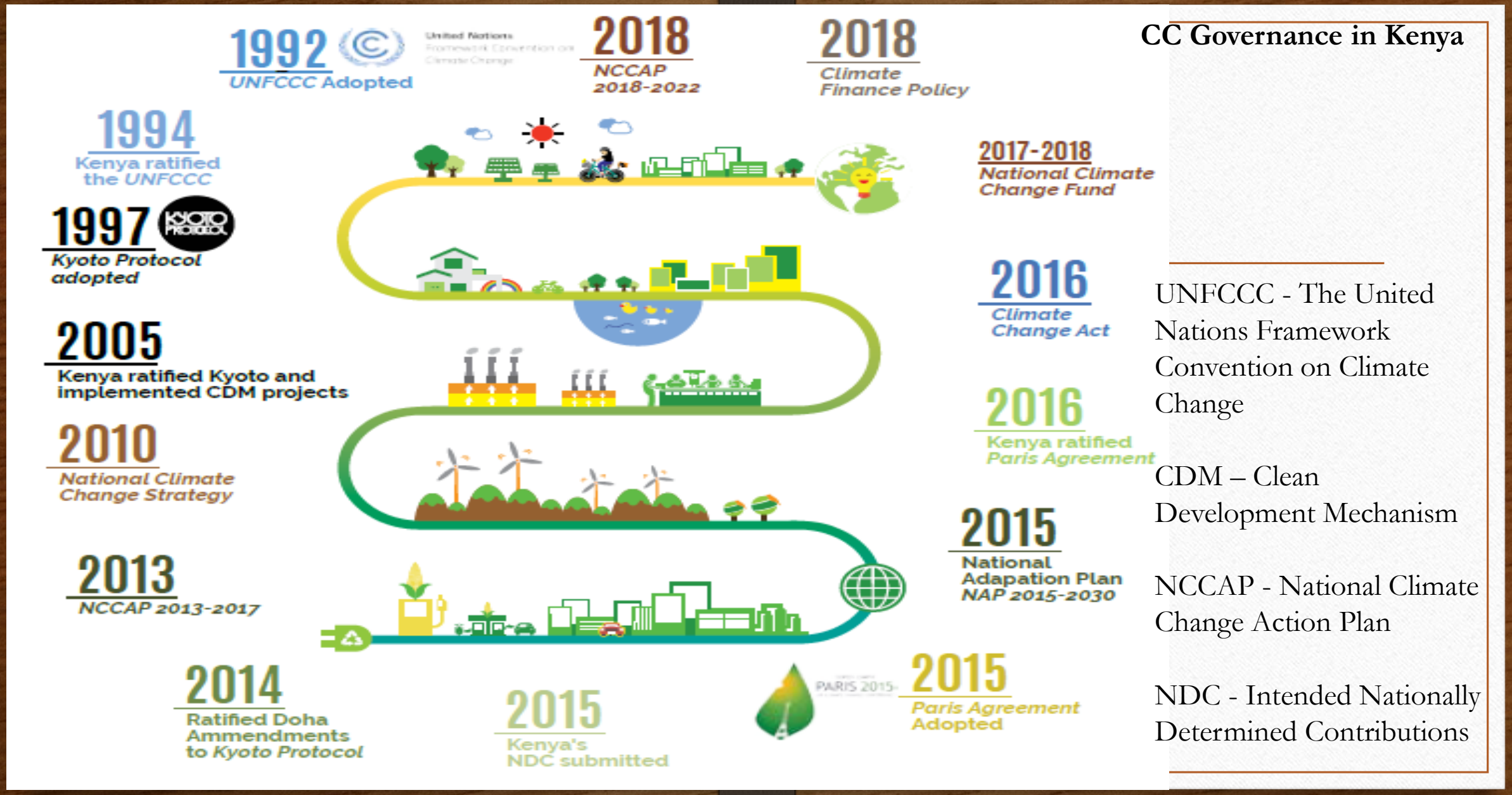


The four main pillars of climate governance



Climate change institutional coordination structures in the Climate Change Act (2016) (NAP 2015 – 2030)

CC Governance in Kenya



UNFCCC - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism

NCCAP - National Climate Change Action Plan

NDC - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (NCCAP) 2018-2022

VOLUME I



Towards Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030

Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030 and beyond

Enabling Actions under NCCAP 2013-2017



Technology Development and Transfer



Knowledge Management and Capacity Development



Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework



Climate Finance

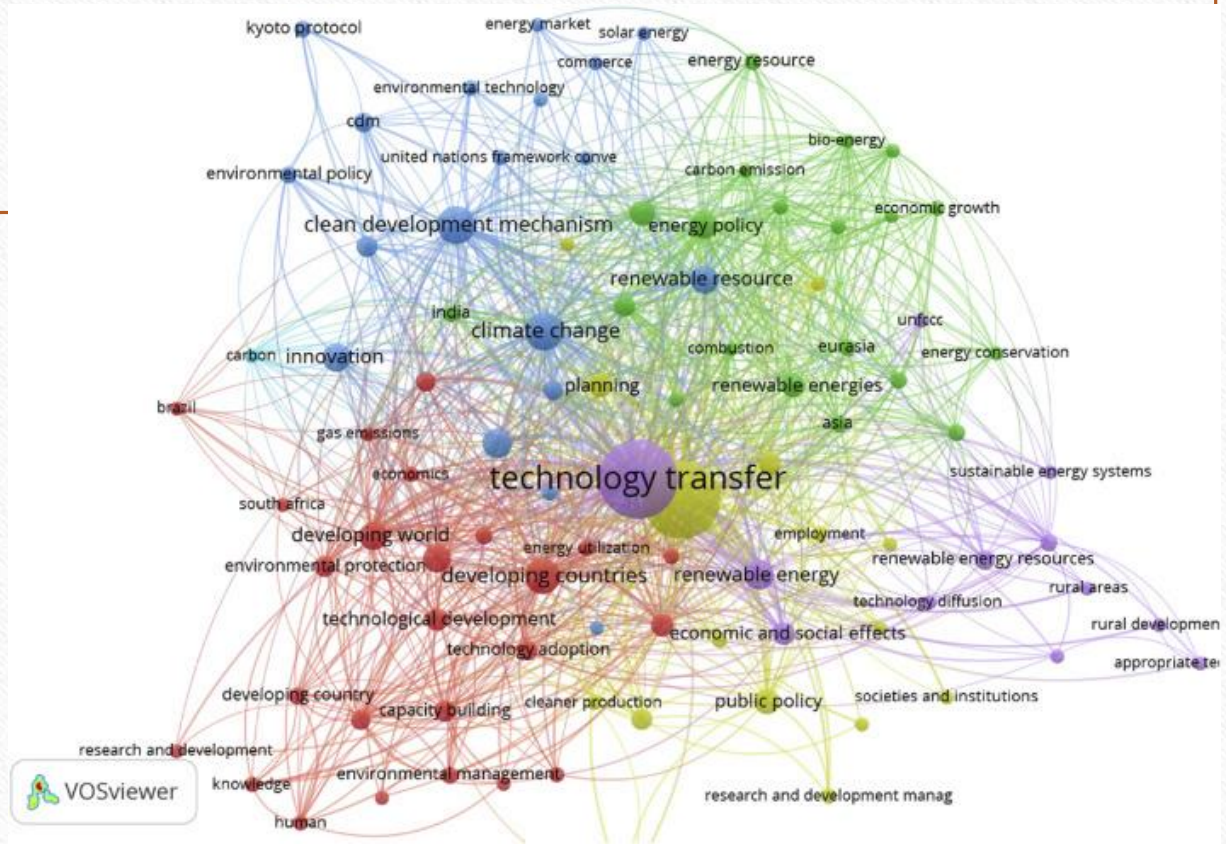


National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework

Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) appointed as the National Designated Entity (NDE) for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the operational arm of the *UNFCCC* Technology Mechanism.

Technology Development and Transfer

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Knowledge Management and Capacity Development

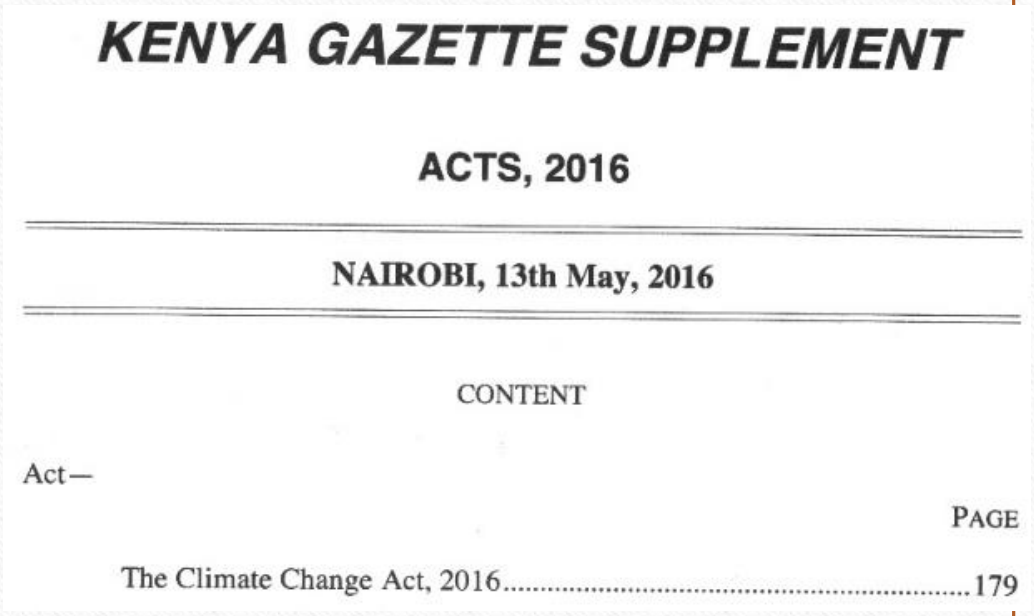
- National Climate Change Resource Centre (NCCRC) established in 2015.
- Kenya Climate Information Portal launched in 2018.



NCCAP 2018-2022 (GoK, 2018)

Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework

- Climate Change Directorate established.
- *Climate Change Act* enacted in May 2016.



KENYA GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

ACTS, 2016

NAIROBI, 13th May, 2016

CONTENT

Act—

PAGE

The Climate Change Act, 2016 179

Climate Finance

- *National Climate Finance Policy* approved by Parliament in 2018.
- The National Treasury - National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- NEMA - National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the GCF and Adaptation Fund

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

County Framework

- County Climate Change Fund
- Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program



County Integrated Development Plans

Makueni Climate Change Fund Regulations (2015)

Wajir County Climate Change Fund Act (No. 3 of 2016)

Public Finance Management Act (Kitui County Climate Change Fund) Regulations (2018)

Gaps on Actions

- **Emphasis on adaptation and mitigation actions.**
- Identifying **vulnerable** groups
- **Effective coordination of action crucial and adequate consultation.**
- **Engagement of County Governments.**
- **Use of Phased Approach.**



Baringo, December, 2020



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