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Integrating Agriculture in National
Adaptation Plans (NAP–Ag) Programme

*Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting
resilience through National Adaptation Plans*

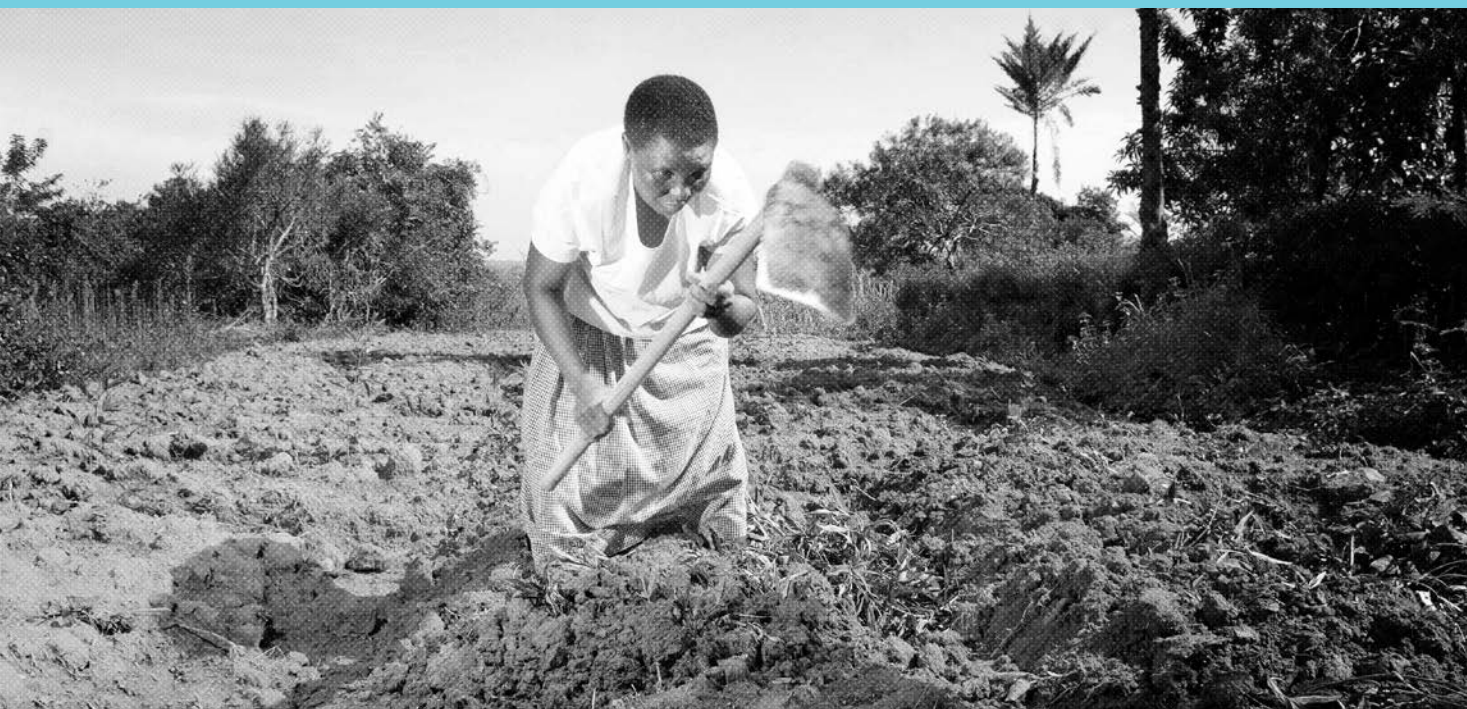
July 2017

Case study

Kenya

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Highlights

- ➔ The need to adapt to changing climatic conditions is urgent in countries such as Kenya. Over 80 percent of the population, and especially those living in rural areas, derive their livelihoods mainly from agricultural activities that are susceptible to climate change. The agricultural sector also contributes 26 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and is therefore critical for the economic prosperity of the country.
- ➔ Kenya has an advanced suite of national adaptation policies, strategies, laws and plans in place. The Kenyan *National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030* (NAP) was finalized in 2015, and was one of the first NAPs to be launched in Africa and globally by a developing nation. The NAP supports the 2010 Constitution of Kenya and the Kenyan Vision 2030 for a sustainable future and important role for agriculture in national development.
- ➔ The Kenyan NAP is aligned with UNFCCC technical guidelines on National Adaptation Plans (2012) and the Paris Agreement on climate change.
- ➔ The highest level of political support is given to planning, implementing and reporting climate change measures, with the President of Kenya sitting as chair of the National Climate Change Council.
- ➔ Significant efforts have been made to implement the proposed agricultural sector-related interventions in the NAP, for example through the development of the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Framework Programme. Implementation of the Framework Programme will require capacity building, resources, coordination and political goodwill, particularly in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors. Adaptation will be mainstreamed through the development of climate change adaptation strategies for six basins in Kenya, and the revision of the Forestry sector strategy.
- ➔ The UNDP–FAO NAP–Ag programme is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and five other Kenyan ministries and government entities, to ensure the successful integration of agriculture in adaptation planning and implementation.
- ➔ Since mid–2016, the NAP–Ag programme has carried out capacity needs assessment in six ministries, two groundbreaking studies – *Assessing Institutional Barriers to National Adaptation Plan Implementation in Kenya’s Agriculture Sector* (2016) and *Analysis of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Nexus: The Case of Kenya* (2016) – and disseminated the findings at both national and county level. The programme supported the development of the Kenya CSA Strategy and its Implementation Plan (i.e. the CSA Framework Programme).
- ➔ The NAP–Ag programme in Kenya is also supporting capacity building activities for technical officers both at national and county level. The training opportunities are focused on: climate vulnerability and risk assessment; cost benefit analysis of adaptation interventions; generation and management of climate-related knowledge; methodologies to assess and incorporate climate change adaptation measures into investment projects in agriculture.
- ➔ The UNDP–FAO team have supported the Kenyan Climate Change Directorate in being the first African country to submit a climate adaptation proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will help ensure financing to continue this urgent adaptation work.

Case study objectives

This country case study on Kenya is one in a series that describes the steps taken to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), with a particular emphasis on adaptation in agriculture (incl. forestry, livestock and fisheries). This series aims to provide national policy makers with valuable information from colleagues and counterparts in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are on the same NAP journey to address the multiple challenges posed by climate change.

Each case study describes the contribution and lessons learnt from the UNDP–FAO programme Integrating Agriculture in NAPs (NAP–Ag), which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The important contribution of this work to achieving national and international development and climate change goals (e.g. particularly the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals) is also presented.

Where possible, the case study series also aims to show the links between NAP and NAP–Ag programme activities and the resulting impacts. Given that the NAP–Ag programme in Kenya has only been running since mid–2016, it is too early to assess the impacts, however lessons can be drawn from the suite of activities that are being developed or implemented at the national and county level. The preparation of this case study is based on interviews with the UNDP–FAO NAP–Ag country coordinator, representatives from national Ministries with climate change adaptation responsibilities, as well as extensive review of country reports and publications.

Box 1

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

National Adaptation Plans were established in 2010, as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to enhance urgent action on adaptation, and were adopted by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Decision 1/CP.16.). NAPs enable countries to identify, prioritize and implement the most needed medium– and long–term adaptation actions. They aim to:

- reduce vulnerability to climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and
- ensure that climate change adaptation is integrated into development planning in all sectors and at all levels of planning within the country.



“Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development.”

(Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

Adaptation and the Paris Agreement

The 2015 Paris Agreement recognizes the urgent need for adaptation as a key component in our global responses to climate change. Most of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), submitted to the UNFCCC prior to the Paris Agreement, and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted following the entry into force of the Agreement, include countries adaptation goals, priorities, actions and needs. Kenya submitted its INDC on 23 July 2015. It emphasizes both mitigation and adaptation action, to be implemented in line with the *National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010)*, *National Climate Change Action Plan 2013–2017 (2013)* and *National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (NAP)*. As stated in the Kenyan INDC “Kenya places significant priority on adapting to the effects of climate change” and in relation to agriculture seeks to “enhance the resilience of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries value chains by promoting climate-smart agriculture and livestock development.”

Box 2

Climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Climate change has implications for each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) play an important role as a means of SDG implementation. In the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors, adaptation can contribute to sustainable food production systems as well as the development of resilient agricultural practices, and ultimately of SDG Goal 2 to achieve Zero Hunger. The SDG Goal 13 on climate change, explicitly highlights adaptation as a key mechanism to combat climate change and its impacts, with targets to:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

5

“Kenya, like other African countries, is bearing the brunt of climate variability and change... Adaptation and resilience remain Kenya’s, and indeed Africa’s priority response to climate change.”

(Kenyan National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (2015), p.1)

Climate change & agriculture

The impacts of climate change pose many challenges for Kenya. Eighty percent of the country is arid or semi-arid and the economy is dependent on climate sensitive sectors, such as rain-fed agriculture. More than five million smallholders (e.g. the majority of farms range from 0.3 to 3 hectares in size) are engaged in different types of agricultural activities and are particularly vulnerable to seasonal climate variability, droughts and floods. The agriculture sector contributes 26 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Global Climate Modelling data indicates that the mean annual temperature in Kenya is projected to increase by between 0.8 and 1.5 °C by the 2030s, and 1.6 °C to 2.7 °C by the 2060s. Agriculture is also the largest source of Kenya’s GHG emissions, primarily from livestock methane emissions and land use change and deforestation.

Frameworks & institutions

Kenya ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 and is one of the first African countries to develop a climate change strategy, legislation and comprehensive NAP. This work is in line with and builds on the 2010 Constitution of Kenya and the country's *Vision 2030* (2008) for development. The Table below lists some of the key climate specific national policy documents developed since 2010.

Table 1

Key Kenya climate specific policy documents

Year	Title
2010	National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)
2013	National Climate Change Action Plan 2013–2017 (NCCAP)
2012	Adaptation Technical Analysis Report (ATAR)
2014	Climate Change Bill
2015	National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (NAP)
2015	Kenya Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)
2016	National Climate Change Act
2017	Climate Smart Agricultural Strategy 2017–2026
2017	Climate Change Finance Law

The 2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) was the first major Kenyan climate policy document, which aimed to integrate adaptation and mitigation measures in government planning, budgeting and development objectives. Two years later the *National Climate Change Action Plan 2013–2017* (NCCAP) was approved to guide the implementation of the NCCRS. Chapter 5 of the NCCAP focuses on Adaptation, and provides the foundations on which the *National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030* was developed and then validated in October 2015.

In 2016, the *Climate Change Act* established a comprehensive legal framework to promote low carbon, climate resilient development in Kenya. The Figure illustrates the institutional coordination mechanisms established under this Act. Each element in the Figure has been established, however the governance mechanisms and linkages, particularly between the national and county-levels and at the county-level, need to be strengthened and/or operationalized.

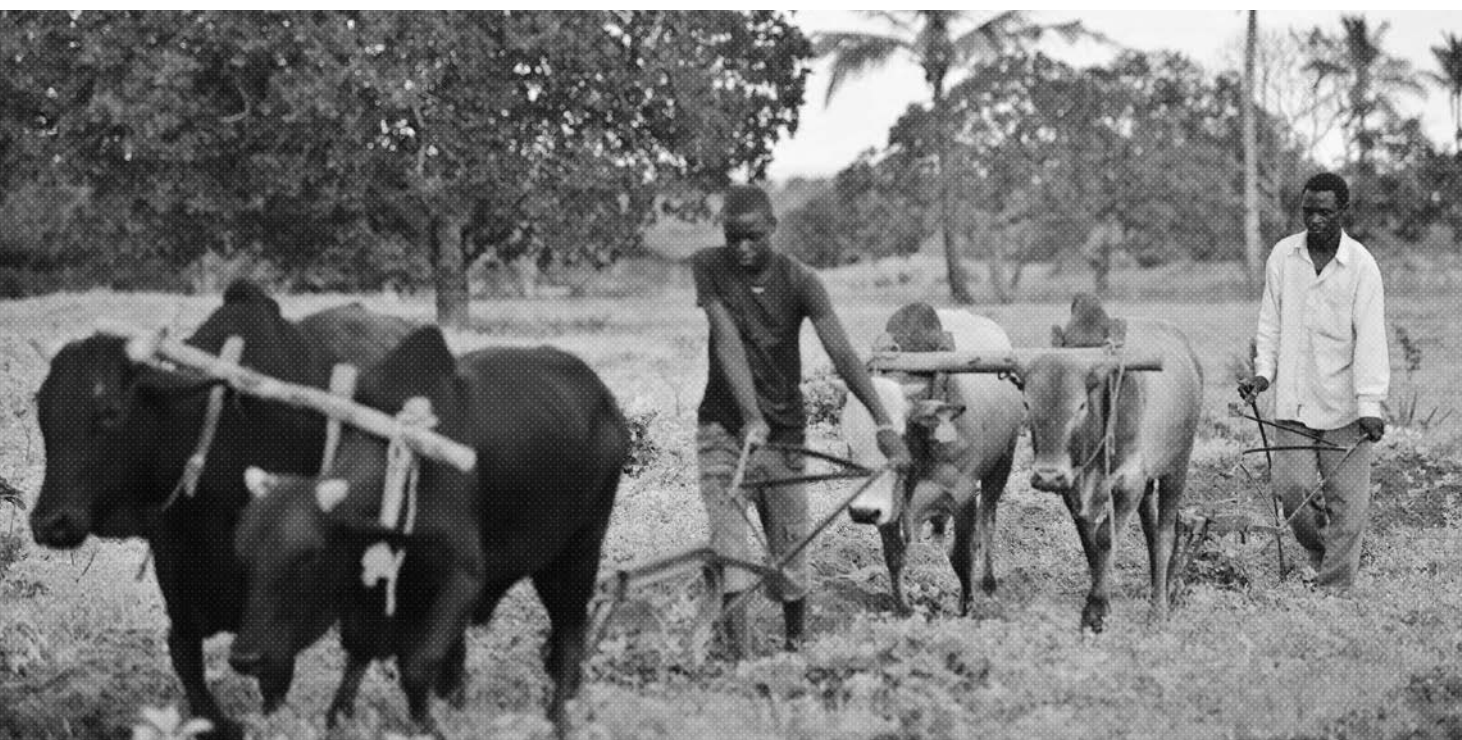
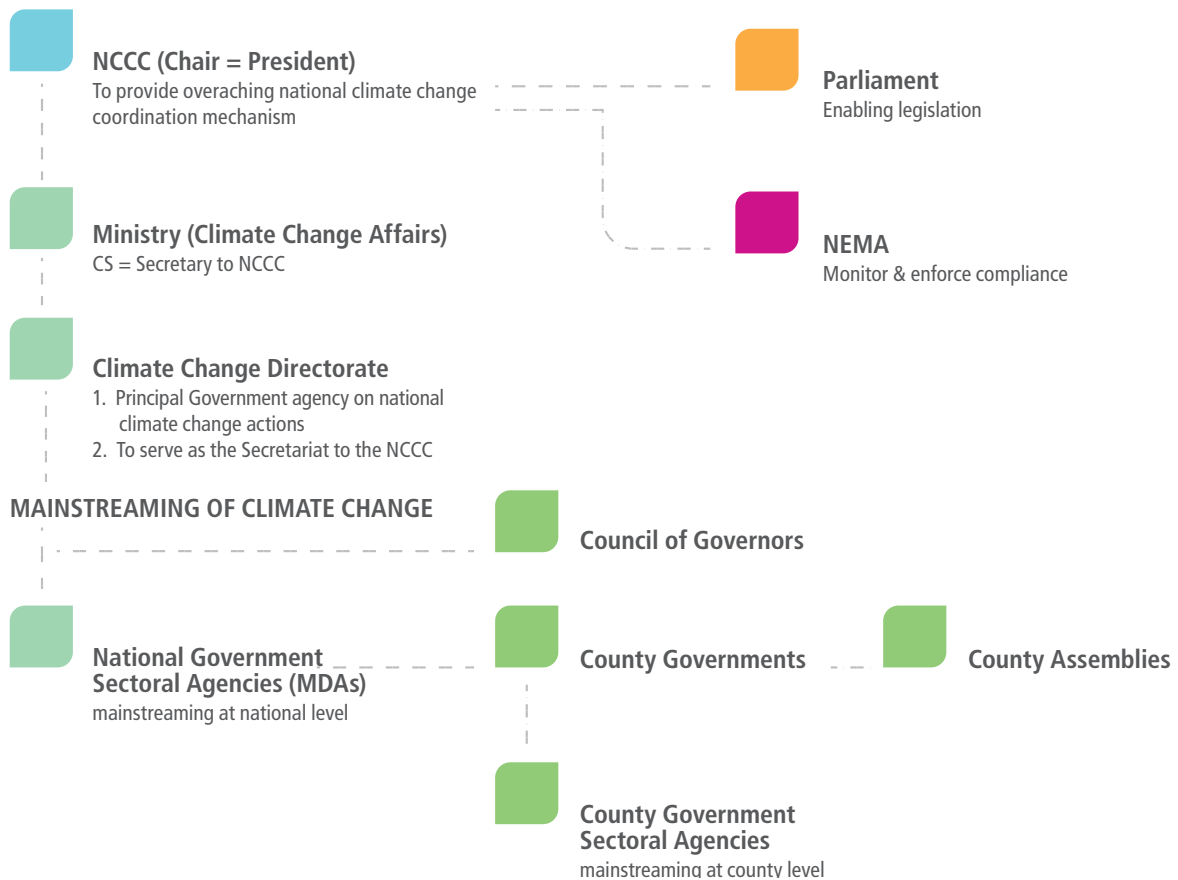


Figure 1

Institutional framework outlined in the Climate Change Act (2016)



Source: Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (2015) p.10

The high-level National Climate Change Council (NCCC) is chaired by the Kenyan President and oversees the mainstreaming of climate change functions within the National and County governments as well as the implementation of the NCCAP.

The Climate Change Directorate (CCD), housed within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, is the lead government unit for national climate change planning and provides technical assistance to County governments. The establishment of this Unit was supported with financing from USAID.

The National Government Sectoral Agencies are designated climate change units (CCU) within each of the Government ministries. The CCU within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is the primary focal point for UNDP–FAO NAP–Ag programme support.

The Council of Governors, County Governments and County Sectoral Agencies in the 47 Kenyan Counties, which were established following the ambitious devolution of resources and functions in the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, are required to assess, un-package, adapt and implement national policies through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP).

“The vision of this NAP is enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030. Enhanced climate resilience includes strong economic growth, resilient ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for Kenyans.”

(Kenyan National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (2015) p.15)

Adaptation planning process

The UNFCCC *Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process* (2012) lay out four steps in the preparation of a NAP, namely:

Element A – Lay the groundwork and address gaps	Element C – Implementation strategies
Element B – Preparatory elements	Element D – Reporting, monitoring and reviewing

Table 2 shows the degree to which Kenya has progressed in this process. The text highlighted in red or blue are those areas where the NAP–Ag programme has already provided (red) or is expected to provide (green) support.

Table 2

Status of NAP Formulation and Implementation in relation to UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines

Step	A. Laying the ground work and address the gaps	
1	Launching the formulation and implementation of the NAP	Completed
2	Formulate mandate for it	Completed
3	Define institutional arrangements and coordination mechanism	Completed
4	Consult and engage stakeholders	Completed
5	Synthesize available information, stocktaking of relevant activities and assess gaps and needs	Completed
Step	B. Preparatory elements	
6	Analyze past climate and CC scenarios	Completed
7	Comprehensively assess climate vulnerability (science & knowledge)	Ongoing
8	Undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning	Ongoing
9	Identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities	Ongoing
10	Appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options	Ongoing
Step	C. Implementation strategy	
11	Formulate national and subnational plans and budgets to integrate adaptation into the agricultural sectors	Ongoing
12	Prioritizing CC adaptation in national and subnational planning	Ongoing
13	Synthesize available information, stock-taking of existing agricultural sector initiatives, policies, development plans, and programs	N/A
14	Implementing and managing actions in NAPs to reduce vulnerability through policies, projects and other activities	Ongoing
Step	D. Reporting, monitoring and review	
15	Designing/applying a monitoring and evaluation framework or system	Ongoing
16	Communicating progress on the formulation and implementation of the NAP	Ongoing
17	Monitoring and periodically reviewing the NAP process	Ongoing
18	Iterative updating of the NAP	Not started

“Extensive and open consultation is needed so that the NAP is truly owned, and to ensure that the contents reflect people’s desires, knowledge and priorities.”

Lucy Ng'ang'a (Kenya State Department of Agriculture, Climate Change Unit)

Kenya embarked on developing its *National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030* (NAP) in 2013, building on the *National Climate Change Action Plan 2013–2017* (2013) sub-component three “Adaptation Analysis and Prioritization”. A taskforce of technical staff prepared a working draft of the NAP, which was then subject of extensive consultations with government, civil society and the private sector stakeholders at the national level and in the 47 Counties. Three-day consultation workshops were organized at six cluster points around the country, which drew in participants from the nearby Counties. Following the consultations, the NAP was revised and then went through a national validation process, involving additional stakeholders from civil society, academia, private sector and research institutions.

The NAP consolidates Kenya’s vision on adaptation in 20 economic sectors. Actions within the NAP are categorized under short, medium or long-term and are mainstreamed into Kenya’s 5-year development plans. The NAP also proposes adaptation indicators at county, sectoral and national levels for monitoring and evaluation, which build on the earlier climate change *National Performance and Benefits Measurement Framework/MRV+ system* (2013).

The Text Box below summarizes the actions defined in the NAP for the agriculture sector (i.e. those for Livestock and Fishery sectors are described in the NAP on p. 39 and p. 40 respectively). The implementation of these activities will take place through the governance structures established in the Climate Change Act (2016), and in the agriculture sectors through the *Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026* that was launched in April 2017.

Box 3

Summary of the agriculture section of the Kenyan NAP 2015–2030

Action: Enhance the resilience of the agricultural value chain

Gaps: Awareness, financing, capacity building, technology

Short-term sub-actions:

- Promote indigenous knowledge on crops.
- Increase awareness on climate change impacts on the agriculture value chain.
- Conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessments of the agriculture value chain.
- Coordinate and mainstream climate change adaptation into agricultural extension.
- Promote new food habits.

Short-term sub-actions:

- Establish, maintain and promote the uptake of climate change related information on agriculture.
- Develop and up-scale specific adaptation actions – promotion and bulking of drought tolerant traditional high value crops; water harvesting for crop production; index-based weather insurance; conservation agriculture; agro-forestry; and Integrated soil fertility management.
- Develop and apply Performance Benefit Measurement methodologies for adaptation and development for the sector;
- Support adaptation of private sector agricultural value chain actors through capacity building efforts.

Long-term sub-actions:

- Promote and implement climate smart agriculture practices in Kenya.

Source: Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030 (2015), p38

NAP–Ag programme support

In August 2015, the Kenyan government endorsed the UNDP–FAO programme to support the Integration of Agriculture into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP–Ag). An inception workshop was held in Nairobi on the 8 June 2016, to bring together senior representatives from various government ministries, the Climate Change Directorate, the Kenyan IPCC focal point, and the Kenyan NAP focal point. The programme has a budget of USD 700 000 to implement priority adaptation activities through to December 2018.

The four anticipated outcomes from the NAP–Ag programme are summarized in the Text Box below. The NAP–Ag programme in Kenya has to date focused primarily on Outcome 1 to strengthen the technical capacity of key ministries, and Outcome 2 to support implementation of the Kenyan NAP. The NAP–Ag programme activities are coordinated directly with the: Climate Change Unit (CCU) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Climate Change Directorate under Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); National Treasury (which is also the GCF national designated authority); Kenya Meteorological Department; Genetic Resources Research Institute (GeRRI); and the Kenya Forestry Service.

Box 4

NAP–Ag programme outcomes

1. **Strengthen technical capacity** – Building up partner countries’ use of appropriate tools and analyses to assist key ministries with investment planning and budgeting.
2. **Develop integrated roadmaps for NAPs** – Strengthening the technical capacity of individuals and institutions to develop a roadmap of economically viable, gender-responsive, medium and long–term adaptation options for the agriculture sectors.
3. **Improve evidence–based results for NAPs** – Developing and introducing impact assessment frameworks for the agriculture sectors, which generate evidence-based results and can be used in policy dialogues (e.g. on adaptation planning and monitoring, tracking and reporting).
4. **Promote agricultural NAPs through advocacy and knowledge–sharing** – Sharing and providing information to other countries and sectors on how to integrate adaptation needs into national planning and budgeting processes.

Key milestones achieved as a result of the NAP–Ag programme in Kenya, between mid–2016 and mid–2017, are:

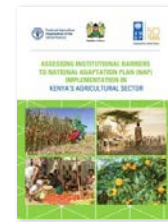
Assessments

Capacity Needs Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation Planning (2016) –

The NAP–Ag programme commissioned capacity needs assessments (within the six key Kenyan institutions that the Programme is working with) to identify areas requiring support to ensure the effective implementation of agricultural-related NAP activities in sectoral planning and budgeting processes. Six capacity assessment reports and six action plans were produced. Common gaps or constraints identified in the assessments include: lack of trained technical experts and human resources; inadequate institutional frameworks to support climate change; need to improve knowledge management; limited budgetary support; need for better communication and coordination between the relevant Ministries in implementing the NAP. The government of Kenya, with technical and financial support from the NAP–Ag programme, has embarked on a capacity building process though more financial resources are required to adequately implement the assessment recommendations at the county level.

Adaptation studies

Assessing Institutional Barriers to National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Implementation in Kenya’s Agriculture Sector (2017) – This comprehensive study was commissioned by the NAP–Ag programme to assess the barriers and incentives to implement Kenya’s NAP in the agriculture sector, and identify strategies to strengthen the institutional arrangements and regulatory framework on climate change adaptation.



Analysis of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Nexus: The Case of Kenya (2017) – The objective of this NAP–Ag study was to assess linkages between adaptation in the agricultural sector and sustainable development. The synergies and trade-offs between Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), the NAP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were evaluated and recommendations developed. These relate to: enhancing the synergies and trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation actions; need for national monitoring, reporting and verification systems; adopting ecosystem-based adaptation and planning approaches; developing agricultural Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; strengthening climate change capacity in County Planning Units; and fiscal reforms to ensure that economic instruments (e.g. payment for ecosystem services) are well designed and used.

CSA strategies

Kenya Climate–Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026 (2017) – The CSA strategy aims to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of farmer’s, pastoralists and fisher-folk; minimize greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production systems; create an enabling regulatory and institutional framework; and address cross-cutting issues that adversely impact CSA. The Strategy was developed primarily with support from the World Bank, however the NAP–Ag programme assisted in its design, printing (2 500 copies) and dissemination to all 47 Kenyan counties.



Climate–Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan (in preparation) – To implement the Kenyan CSA Strategy 2017–2026, the NAP–Ag programme is supporting the development of the implementation plan, which will be launched in mid–2017. Workshops have been clustered in eight regions of the country, to cost-effectively involve all 47 Counties, in the consultations on what the CSA Strategy means, and how it can be put into practice and resourced.

Capacity building

Gender Mainstreaming Workshop (2016) – Based on the priority gaps identified in the *Capacity Needs Assessment* (2016), a three-day NAP–Ag programme workshop was organized on “How to integrate gender issues in climate change adaptation planning for agriculture”. The event brought together 24 male and female mid– and senior–level government officials (See Text Box 5 for more details).

Resource mobilization (2017) – As highlighted in the *Capacity Needs Assessment* (2016), the NAP–Ag programme is providing training on resource mobilisation, program design and development and training has been carried out in five pilot counties. A NAP proposal, with support from NAP–Ag programme, has been submitted to the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Program to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and expand this training to cover all 47 counties, as well as improve NAP knowledge management and engagement with the private sector.

Cost–Benefit Analysis (2017) – The NAP–Ag programme is planning training workshops in mid–2017 for government officials on Cost-Benefit Analysis to help strengthen the evidence base for adaptation.

“Gender, sustainable development and climate change are inextricably linked and therefore, the three must be tackled simultaneously.”

Dr. Michael Obora, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya

Box 5

NAP–Ag gender mainstreaming workshop

Kenya was the first country in the NAP–Ag programme to conduct a training workshop for government officers on gender, adaptation and the agriculture sectors. Prior to the workshop, a needs assessment questionnaire was circulated to gather background information from the selected participants (e.g. their knowledge of gender issues, the challenges they face in integrating gender issues etc.) The training focused on why gender matters in the context of climate change adaptation policy frameworks, ways to address gender issues during the formulation and implementation of policies, and how to ensure that gender sensitive working approaches are used in practice.



NAP success factors

Kenya has developed a suite of national adaptation policies, strategies, laws and plans, including one of the first *National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030* (NAP) to be developed in Africa. Given the urgent need for climate change adaptation in Kenya (particularly in agriculture given its importance for the economy, employment and livelihoods) this progress is being heralded as an example for other countries as they map out their adaptation journeys. At the same time, Kenya is still at an early stage in the “implementation” and “reporting, monitoring and reviewing” stages of the UNFCCC NAP cycle (e.g. UNFCCC Element C and D). There is an urgent need for mainstreaming, resourcing, coordination and adaptation action at the county level. However, to date, the following policy and institutional factors have helped facilitate the formulation, and progress towards implementation, of the Kenyan NAP:

- **Political support** – The National Climate Change Council is chaired by the president of Kenya, thus ensuring the highest level of political awareness, involvement and support of climate change action. It has given momentum to the passing of legislation and drive to implementation of the NAP.
- **Institutional coordination** – The governance structure established by the Climate Change Act (2016) has improved coordination between Ministries, helps avoid duplication of effort (e.g. all GCF project proposals now go through the Climate Change Directorate) and encourages collaboration between sectors (e.g. CSA implementation meeting multiple sectoral goals).
- **Stakeholder consultation** – The NAP and Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy involved extensive consultation both at the national and county level. This has allowed diverse experiences and knowledge to be incorporated in the planning process, and strengthened awareness and support for the process, thus preparing the ground for future action.
- **County implementation** – With national climate adaptation plans and strategies in place, the focus is now on implementation through devolved county governments. The agriculture sectors were heavily devolved in the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, and whilst governance issues remain, the increased local autonomy bodes well for implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices on the ground.
- **Adaptation finance** – The improved coordination mechanisms and the establishment of the Climate Change Directorate in the *Climate Change Act* (2016), and the recent the *Climate Change Finance Policy* (2017), will help ensure funding is focused on priority needs and avoid donors channeling funding into the same areas.

“I would say the adaptation issue in agriculture is not primarily the availability of resources, it’s actually an issue of coordination and implementation of the very good policies, strategies and frameworks that we already have. We need to see real action on the ground, action that transforms lives.”

Zipora Otieno, UNDP–FAO NAP–Ag National Coordinator, Kenya

Lessons learned so far

This UNDP–FAO programme has made considerable progress since the NAP–Ag programme inception workshop in June 2016. Lessons learned so far, include:

- **Identifying priorities** – Undertaking a multi–sectoral capacity assessment early in the NAP process (i.e. in the case of Kenya, it took place once the NAP had been formulated but prior to implementation) is of great value to identify gaps and priority needs to focus resources in the short–, medium– and long–term.
- **Working at multiple levels** – Working at both the National and County level in Kenya, whether supporting training and consultations or translating National policies into local action through CSA, has increased the reach and impact of the NAP–Ag programme.

“I would say the excellent relations with government ministries have been the driving force behind the NAP–Ag success story in Kenya, it has really helped us.”

Zipora Otieno, NAP–Ag Coordinator, Kenya

- **Government relations** – The good working relations with the Ministry of Agriculture and other key sectors (environment, drought management, water, finance, and forestry) has allowed the NAP–Ag programme in Kenya to increase its influence and support to adaptation processes.
- **Financial sustainability** – To ensure long term financial resources for adaptation coordination and support, NAP–Ag is working with the Government to provide resource mobilization training, as well as seeking funding through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Program.
- **Decision making** – In addition to the Project Steering Committee, the NAP–Ag works through an informal “core team”, made up of six different Ministry representatives and the national UNDP–FAO coordinator. When emergencies or important issues arise this team can meet and work quickly to resolve them (e.g. the team met, created a roadmap, consulted the CCD and submitted a NAP GCF funding proposal in four months).
- **Technical expertise** – The NAP–Ag Kenya programme has drawn on pools of technical expertise, including those available within FAO and UNDP, to offer capacity building on issues identified in the capacity needs assessment (e.g. experts in cost–benefit analysis, agriculture economics and gender).
- **Private sector engagement** – The NAP–Ag recognizes the need to increase private sector engagement in adaptation planning and implementation, not just through information exchange but via more substantive involvement (e.g. Public Private Partnerships, private sector adaptation investments). To address this need improved private sector engagement has been included in the NAP proposal submitted to the Green Climate Fund – Readiness and Preparatory Support Program.
- **Public awareness** – The importance of mainstreaming awareness and public understanding of climate adaptation is key, and to address this the NAP Proposal submitted for GCF funding has included training journalists to effectively communicate about the importance of adaptation.

The priority areas that the NAP–Ag programme will be working on through to the end of 2018 include: county–level capacity building in planning and mainstreaming of the NAP; developing a monitoring and evaluation system to follow implementation of the Kenya Climate–Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan; analysis of integrated Climate–Smart Agricultural practices in county–level investment plans; preparing case studies and sharing experiences on mainstreaming climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting processes for the agricultural sector.

Further information

Guidelines:

- *UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan – Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (2012)*
- *Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines (2017)*

Kenya:

- *National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010)*
- *Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (2010–2020)*
- *National Climate Change Action Plan (2013–2017)*
- *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)*
- *Climate Change Act (2016)*
- *Climate Smart Agricultural Strategy 2017–2026 (2017)*

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