



Progress towards addressing Climate Change in Kenya

*AYICC-Kenya Inter University Dialogue
18 November 2015; African Nazarene University; Ongata Rongai*

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1. Context: Constitution & Vision 2030

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

- Elevates issues of environment and development as human rights.
- Guarantees every citizen the right to a clean and healthy environment (Article 42), including legislative and other measures as contemplated in Articles 69, 70, 72 to have the environment protected.
- Requires alignment of existing policies, laws and other instruments - providing an opportunity to integrate climate change considerations.

Vision 2030

- Seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialised middle income country with a high quality of life **in a clean and safe environment**.
- **Uncoordinated** adaptation & mitigation programmes, projects and activities implemented by different stakeholders.

Context: NCCRS & NCCAP

2010 NCCRS Launch

- Impacts & vulnerabilities
- Propose response measures
- Action Plan with limited costing

NCCAP

Early 2011

- ToRs & Resource Mobilisation

2011-2012

- Launch process & Design
- Stakeholder consultations
- Technical Analysis & Validation
- Finalisation

Nov 2012 National Validation

March 2013 Launch

Supports efforts towards the continued implementation of the Constitution, attainment Vision 2030 & MDGs; identifies priority adaptation & mitigation needs; helps Kenya to meet international obligations under UNFCCC.





Government of Kenya

National Climate Change Response Strategy



April 2010

NCCRS VISION AND MISSION

- **Vision:** A prosperous, climate change resilient country.
- **Mission:** To strengthen nationwide focused actions towards adapting to, and mitigating against a changing climate by ensuring commitment and engagement of stakeholders while taking into account the vulnerable nature of our natural resources and society as a whole.



Contents of the NCCRS

Chapter 1	Introduction, recommends strengthening of Vision 2030 to reflect CC Issues
Chapter 2	Evidence and Impact of Climate Change
Chapter 3	Strategic Focus, Vision, Mission and Objectives
Chapter 4	Adaptation and Mitigation options
Chapter 5	Education and Awareness Programmes
Chapter 6	Capacity Building Framework
Chapter 7	Research and Development
Chapter 8	Climate Change Governance
Chapter 9	Action Plan, Costs and Resource Mobilization
Chapter 10	Conclusion, Recommendations & Wayforward



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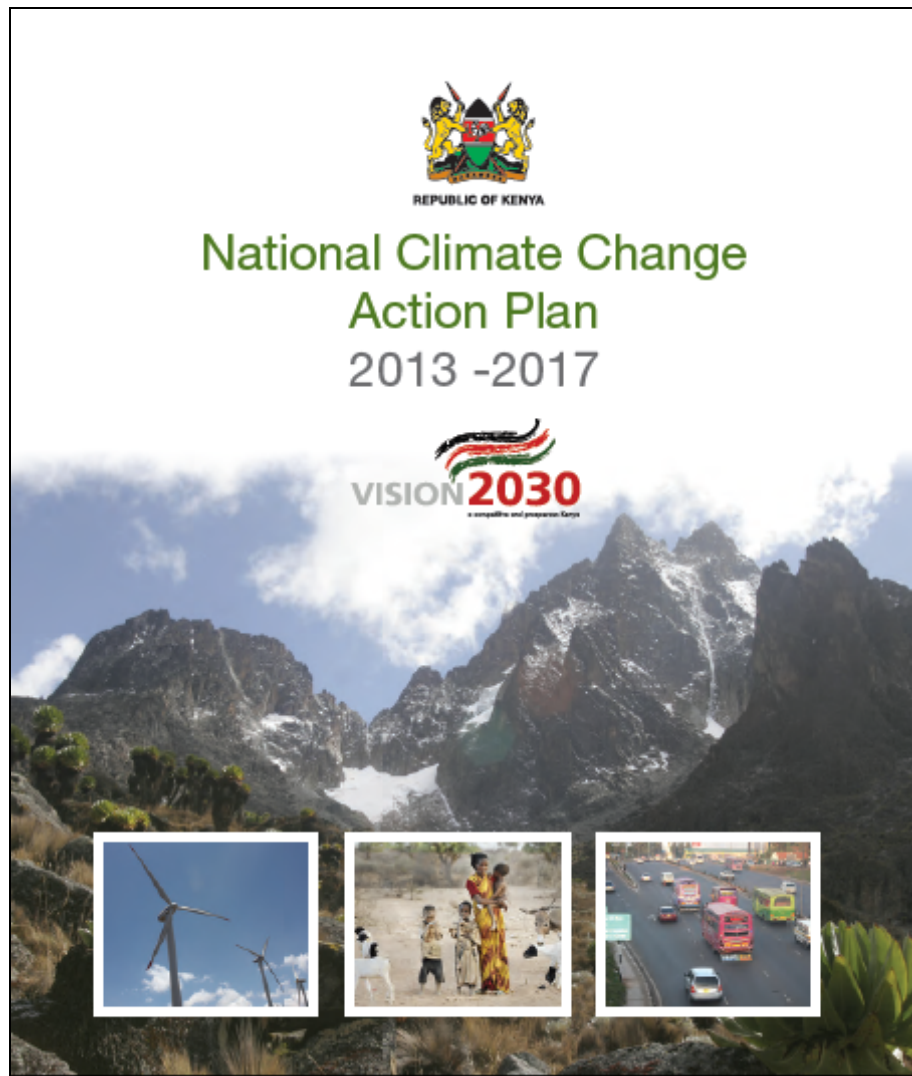
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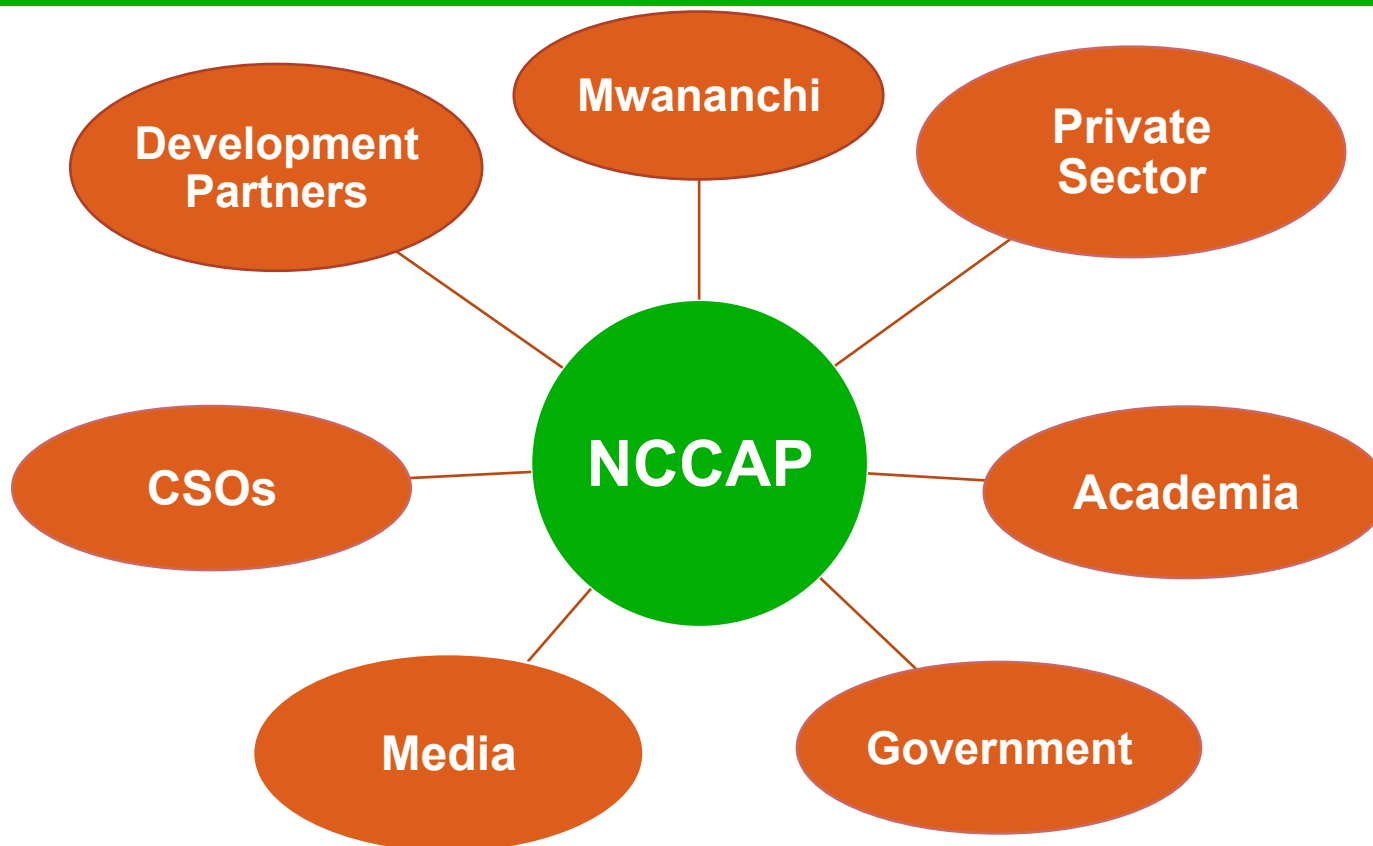
Towards a coherent CC Policy & Law



www.kccap.info



NCCAP Actors



An inclusive consultative process that cut across all stakeholder categories with national and county levels consultations.

2. Towards a coherent CC Policy & Law

- In the Legal Preparedness Assessment Report(LPAR), the NCCAP identified:
 - 90 national policies and laws in different sectors relevant to climate change.
 - The required reforms to address climate change adaptation & mitigation.
 - Gaps, barriers, contradictions & opportunities.
- The NCCAP key recommendations include:
 - Standalone Coherent Climate Change Policy & law.
 - Miscellaneous Amendments.
 - Institutional reforms.
- “Issues paper” to inform policy formulation.
- OPM & CSOs – The Climate Change Authority Bill, 2012.



2.1 Progress

- Climate Change Bill, 2014
 - Under consideration by the Senate.
- Policy:
 - Under consideration by the Cabinet.



3. CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):
 - Was adopted during the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992.
 - Entered into force on 21 March 1994.
 - Has been ratified by 196 States, which constitute the “Parties” to the Convention.
 - Is a universal convention of principle, acknowledging the existence of anthropogenic (human-induced) climate change and giving industrialized countries the major part of responsibility for combating it.
- The Conference of the Parties (COP), made up of all “State Parties”:
 - Is the Convention’s supreme decision-making body.
 - Meets every year in a global session where decisions are made to meet goals for combating climate change.
- Decisions can only be made unanimously by the States Parties or by consensus.
- Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).
- Paris will host the 21st Session of the COP and the 11th Session of the CMP (COP21/CMP11).



3.1 SUBSIDIARY BODIES/1

- There are two permanent subsidiary bodies to the Convention established by the COP/CMP.
- Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA):
 - Supports the work of the COP and the CMP through the provision of timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters as they relate to the Convention and/or its Kyoto Protocol.
 - Carries out methodological work under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
 - Promotes collaboration in the field of research and systematic observation of the climate system.
 - Plays an important role as the link between the scientific information provided by expert sources such as the IPCC on the one hand, and the policy-oriented needs of the COP on the other hand.



3.1 SUBSIDIARY BODIES/2

- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI):
 - Supports the work of the COP and the CMP through the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.
 - Advises the COP on budgetary and administrative matters.
 - Is currently shifting to a new and transitional phase towards MRV functions and demonstrating progress in implementing the Bali Action Plan.
- The SBSTA and SBI work together on cross-cutting issues that touch on both their areas of expertise, including:
 - Vulnerability of developing countries to climate change and response measures,
 - The Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, and
 - Key political issues such as the 2013-2015 review and the full spectrum of discussions under the Technology Mechanism.
 - Have traditionally met in parallel, twice a year.
 - When not meeting in conjunction with the COP, the subsidiary bodies usually convene at the seat of the secretariat in Bonn, Germany.



3.2 Constituted bodies under UNFCCC

- Several Constituted bodies existed under the Convention (UNFCCC).
- Constituted through different COP decisions (mandates expanded/extended through subsequent Decisions, e.g.
 - Adaptation committee (AC) – Decision 5/CP.17.
 - Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) - Decision 5/CP.15.
 - Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) - Decision 5/CP.17.
 - Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) - Decision 2/CP.17.
 - Technology Executive Committee (TEC) - Decision 2/CP.17.
 - Etc.



4. KENYA'S COUNTRY POSITION TO COP21

- Cop 21 take place in Paris in conjunction with CMP11, SBSTA43 & SBI43.
- Goal of the Paris Conference: To conclude a universally binding, ambitious and sustainable Climate Change Agreement that will ensure the average global temperature rise remains below 2°C.
- New Agreement being negotiated under the Ad-hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) established by COP17.

COUNTRY POSITION TO COP21/2

- Two distinct work streams:
 - Workstream 1: Post 2020 legally binding agreement
 - Workstream 2: Raising the ambition pre-2020
- Country position based on the agenda of COP21, CMP11, SBSTA43 & SBI43
- Country Position for COP21.



4.1 WS1 COUNTRY POSITION

- The 2015 climate Agreement needs to:
 - Be within the framework of the convention, and be in line with the objective, principles and the provisions of the convention, including equity and CBDR&RC.
 - Draw on and enhance existing arrangements under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.
 - Enhance the implementation of the Convention, and especially enhance the attainment of the long-term global goal of ensuring the global temperature increase remains below 1.5 °C above the pre industrial levels.
 - Sufficiently enhance adaptation to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
 - Be scientifically-sound, applicable to all Parties, rules-based, predictable, durable, robust, clear, and enforceable.
 - Cover all elements in decision 1 / CP.17.
 - Reaffirm developed country support to enhance mitigation and adaptation action in developing countries.
 - Include a robust MRV system for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation.



Thank you!