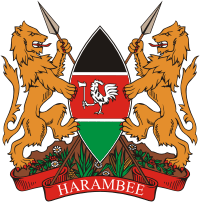
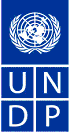
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**United Nations Development Programme**

**THE AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME (AAP)**

**Project Document: Kenya**

**Final version**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title** | An Integrated and Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya |
| **UNDAF Outcome(s):** | Outcome 3.2. Enhanced environment management for economic growth with equitable access to energy services and response to climate change. |
| **Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome (s):** | CPAP Outcome 3.2.3. Integration of climate change in national development frameworks and programmes enhanced |
| **Project Objective** | To strengthen Kenya’s institutional and systemic capacity and leadership to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation. |
| **Expected Project Output(s):** | 1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced 2. Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened 3. Climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors implemented. 4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels expanded. 5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels |
| **Executing Entity:** | Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources |
| **Implementing Agencies:** | UNDP (UNIDO and WFP as responsible parties for certain activities) |
| **Collaborating Partners** | Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Ministry of Northern Kenya, Office of the Prime Minister, priority Line Ministries, District Development Committees |
| **Brief Description**  The Kenyan project within the African Adaptation Programme (AAP) has the objective of strengthening Kenya’s institutional and systematic capacity and leadership to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation. Importantly, this project will support the implementation of the recently developed Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy. The expected outputs include; Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced; Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened; Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors implemented;  Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels; and Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.  The beneficiaries of the project will be local communities and other vulnerable groups, such as women and pastoralists, when their capabilities to deal with the impacts of climate change will be enhanced through support from various stakeholders including UN agencies, government, CSOs and private sector and through responsive policies and long-term planning mechanisms at the local and national levels. Other key beneficiaries include national institutions responsible for mainstreaming climate change policies in planning and budgeting processes. This Project shall be implemented by UNDP through a NEX modality with the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, in its official role as the coordinator of all climate change affairs in Kenya. UNIDO and WFP will act as Responsible Parties for certain activities. These agencies and institutions will work with collaborating partners drawn from other government ministries, departments and institutions as well as CSOs, private sector and research/academic institutions, parliament and the media so that they can play a more effective role in formulating and implementing climate change responsive policies and programmes together with lobbying for and disseminating relevant information on various climate change issues and themes. | |

Total resources required: US $5,469,726

Total allocated resources:

* Regular
* Other:
  + Japan US $5,469,726
  + Donor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Donor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unfunded budget:

In-kind Contributions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Programme Period: 2009-2011

Key Result Area (Strategic Plan) E&E for SD

PIMS Number: 4306

Atlas Award ID: 00058504

Atlas Project ID: 00072693

Start date: December, 2009

End Date December 2011

PAC Meeting Date 27th October, 2009

Management Arrangements NEX (national)

Agreed by Government of Kenya: [signed on 26.02.2010]

(Ministry of Finance Kenya) Date

Agreed by MEMR: [ signed on 24.02.2010]

Date

Agreed by UNDP: [ signed on 04.03.2010]

Date

**Table of Contents**

[List of acronyms 2](#_Toc241588974)

[I. Situation Analysis 2](#_Toc241588975)

[II. Strategy 2](#_Toc241588976)

[III. Results and Resources Framework 2](#_Toc241588977)

[IV. Annual Work Plan 2](#_Toc241588978)

[*V.* Management Arrangements 2](#_Toc241588979)

[VI. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation 2](#_Toc241588980)

[VII. Legal Context 2](#_Toc241588981)

[VIII. ANNEXES 2](#_Toc241588982)

# List of acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AAP | African Adaptation Programme |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| ALM | Adaptation Learning Mechanism |
| ALRMP | Arid Lands Resource Management Programme |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-arid Lands |
| AWEPA | Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa |
| BCPR | Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery |
| CBO | Community-based Organization |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DDC | District Development Committees |
| DSDO | District Social Development Office |
| DSG | District Steering Group |
| ENSO | El Nino Southern Oscillation |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GISP | Global Invasive Species Programme |
| HIV | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus |
| ILRI | International Livestock Research Institute |
| IWGDS | Institute of Women, Gender and Development Studies |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| KACCAL | Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands |
| KCCRS | Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy |
| KCCWG | Kenya Climate Change Working Group |
| KEPSA | Kenya Private Sector Alliance |
| KEWAPO | Kenya Women Parliamentarians |
| KIPRA | Kenya Institute of Policy and Research |
| KIRDI | Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute |
| KYPA | Kenya Young Parliamentarians |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEMR | Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources |
| MGCSD | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development |
| MNK | Ministry of Northern Kenya |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoP | Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2030 |
| MSYA | Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NCCACC | National Climate Change Action Coordinating Committee |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| OCHA | UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance |
| OP | Office of the President |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister |
| PS | Permanent Secretary |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| SGP | Small Grants Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| US$ | United States of America Dollars |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

# Situation Analysis

1. **Problem and Root Causes**

***Climate Change Risk***

1. Kenya is a country that is particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change because of its geography and reliance on rain-fed agriculture, pastoral livestock production systems and tourism which are all heavily dependent on nature. Only about 18% of Kenya’s land is classified as arable and it supports almost 75% of the country’s 37 million people. Half of the agricultural sector’s production is for subsistence, with the rest for export and contributing about 26% of the country’s GDP. The major agricultural products in Kenya include tea, coffee, horticulture, maize, wheat, sugarcane, dairy products, beef, pork, and poultry.
2. Annual rainfall in Kenya follows a bimodal seasonal pattern with the long rains generally occurring in March to May, while the short rains occur in October to December. These seasonal patterns have become unreliable resulting in frequent droughts and crop failures. Most farmers also lack relevant weather forecast data and information that would assist them to reduce their losses and/or to diversify to more suitable crops, such as drought resistant crops during the dry periods and the slow-maturing varieties when the conditions are wetter than normal.
3. The unpredictable seasonal patterns affect both subsistence production and cash crops that are produced by both small and large scale producers. For example, Kenya is the world’s fourth-largest producer of tea, which provides nearly 25% of the country’s export earnings. About 10% of the population are directly or indirectly employed in the tea industry, with small holder farmers growing about 60% of the country’s tea, while the large estates grow the rest. Therefore, when adverse weather conditions affect tea producing areas, it is mainly the small holder farmers who are most affected because they have less capital to invest in equipment or inputs to cope.[[1]](#endnote-1) In 2008, there was depressed tea production largely due to adverse weather conditions, such as frost and low rainfall[[2]](#endnote-2). Further, if temperatures were to rise by 2°C, large areas of Kenya currently suited to growing tea would become unsuitable (Simms, 2005).
4. Approximately 80% of the country’s land mass is arid or semi-arid and supports more than 20% of the country’s population. These arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) host about 70% of the national livestock population and are home to over 90% of the country’s wildlife, which supports the tourism industry, the second largest foreign exchange earner after agriculture. Despite their potential, the ASALs have been historically marginalized both economically and politically and currently have high poverty rates of more than 70%, which is well above the national average[[3]](#endnote-3). The ASALs are particularly prone to recurrent droughts and flash floods.
5. The Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region are a global hot-spot that generates thousands of refugees annually. Kenya however, unlike other states in the region has had relative peace since independence in 1963. Kenya is therefore a safe haven for the influx of refugees from the neighbouring countries, including Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Congo DR, Rwanda and Burundi. It is estimated that, as of May 2009, Kenya had approximately 357,635 documented refugees in different parts of the country. Nairobi had 34,436, Kakuma Refugee Camp 51,336 and Dadaab Refugee Camp 255,748. The majority arrived during the 1990s due to civil conflicts in Somalia and Sudan[[4]](#endnote-4). Although most refugees are normally classified as “political refugees”, environmental hazards also contribute to the phenomenon of environmental refugees. In addition, the refugees contribute to the degradation of the environment, especially due to the concentration of large populations in areas that are ecologically fragile. As the impacts of climate change continue to be felt, the refugee situation will be compounded, both by an increase in environmental refugees and also increased environmental degradation of the refugee hosting areas which shall become even more susceptible to degradation due to climate change.
6. Following the disputed 2007 general elections, an estimated 600,000 people were displaced, with about 300,000 of them ending up in camps for internally displaced and the rest seeking refuge with relatives and friends. Even before the 2007 elections there were thousands of internally displaced people, due to decades of land conflicts. Despite the efforts of the government and humanitarian organizations to resettle the IDPs, many continue to refuse to return to their original homes, due to continued hostilities from the communities that resulted in their displacement[[5]](#endnote-5). The impacts of climate change are going to exacerbate an already volatile situation that includes land and resource conflicts. Further, as communities get displaced from areas that are more agriculturally productive, they are settling in more marginal areas thereby accelerating the rate of environmental degradation. There is also an increase in the conflicts between pastoralists and farmers and among pastoralist groups from different ethnic communities.
7. Climate variability has had far-reaching effects on human health. Extreme weather events, such as high temperatures and intense rainfall events, are critical factors in malaria epidemics especially in the highlands of western Kenya. From 1920 to 1950, the highlands of eastern Africa experienced infrequent malaria outbreaks; however, since then, the current pattern is characterized by increased outbreak frequencies, expanded geographic range, and increased case-fatality rates. Temperature affects the development rates of vectors and parasites while rainfall increases the availability of mosquito breeding sites.[[6]](#endnote-6) Outbreaks of water borne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid tend to follow heavy rains and the resultant flooding both in rural areas and in urban areas due to their poor water and sanitation infrastructure.
8. HIV/AIDS makes people more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Faster deterioration of people infected with HIV is observed when they are exposed to diseases such as malaria, typhoid and cholera, the incidence of which increases under conditions of flooding, drought and changing patterns of rainfall.
9. According to the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)[[7]](#endnote-7), invasive species will have increased impacts with increasing climate change. Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts tend to alter the micro-climate and nutrient availability, which in some cases contributes to the spread of invasives. Research by Tyndall Centre in the UK[[8]](#endnote-8), predicts an average increase in air temperature of 3.5 °C for the for Lake Victoria area: increasing water temperatures and low water levels will be the consequence with negative impacts on the fishing industry, food supply, hydro energy supply and boat transport.
10. Livestock production has also been affected by the impacts of climate change. In addition to widespread livestock losses due to frequent droughts that are becoming more severe, pastoralists are also affected by diseases whose prevalence has been heightened by climate change. For example, Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a viral disease that primarily affects livestock but can be passed on to humans causing fever. It is spread by the bite of infected *Aedes spp.* or *Culex spp*. mosquitoes, which pass on the RVF virus, a member of the genus *Phlebovirus.* In 1998, the virus claimed the lives of over 400 Kenyans. Heavy rains in the North Eastern and Coast Provinces of Kenya in 2006 caused floods, thereby creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes which spread the virus from infected livestock to humans. By the end of January 2007, RVF had caused 148 deaths and forced the closure of livestock markets in North Eastern Province affecting the economy of the region. The outbreak later spread to parts of Central Province and Nairobi causing many people to boycott the eating of meat, which adversely affected many businesses. By March 2007, the Kenyan government declared RVF as having diminished drastically after spending an estimated Ksh. 2.5 million (approx. US$30,000) in vaccine and deployment costs.
11. Tourism, which is another major source of revenue for Kenyan is also affected by climate change (See Box 1). Droughts that result in livestock deaths in the ASALs also affect wildlife numbers and increase poaching and encroachment risks. Other related factors include elevated seawater temperatures, like those that were experienced in 1998 caused by the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The resultant 1.5°C rise in temperature, resulted in 50% - 90% coral mortality along the Kenyan coast[[9]](#endnote-9). Changes in seawater temperatures also adversely affect fisheries.

**Box 1:** **Climate Change Threatens Future of Local Tourism**

In 2006, flash floods hit the Maasai Mara Game Reserve turning roads into streams and damaging the infrastructure.

Months later, there is growing fear that we have not seen the last of the flash floods and that climate change will affect the way Kenya runs its tourism sector.

"The flash floods were part of a shift in climate change and we need to start looking at how this could continue to impact on us in future," the Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority (ENSDA) Managing Director, Mr Francis Nkako, said.

Although the floods brought forth the issue of poor infrastructure in and around the reserve, little was said about the timing. Rains falling in December in the area are not the norm. It is now acknowledged that a shift in climatic conditions could spell doom, affecting the growth of grass and vegetation and lead to an animal migration shift.

Wangui Maina, [Business Daily](http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/) (Nairobi), 13 November 2007

1. The energy sector is particularly vulnerable to climate change: reliance on biomass and hydropower creates risks as both these natural resources are at risk from climate change impacts. Hydro-electricity accounts for 75% of the electricity generated in the country, with the rest coming from geothermal sources and a limited amount from fuel-powered generators. During periods of drought the level of water in the hydroelectricity dams drops resulting in reduced power supply. For example, in June 2009, the Masinga Dam, which is the largest hydro-electric dam in Kenya was shut down due to low water levels caused by the prolonged drought causing anxiety among manufacturers and the general public because of the eminent power shortages. Heavy rains, coupled with poor soil management practices in the surrounding farming areas have also contributed to a reduction in the volumes of water in these dams due to siltation.
2. As part of its economic development planning, Kenya is planning ambitious programmes to reduce dependence of hydro-resources, including exploring regional interconnections within East Africa (including Ethiopia), rural electrification as well as energy diversification.
3. In terms of primary energy consumption, biomass still represents 68% of consumption in the country and over 75% of Kenyans rely on biomass in the form of charcoal and fuelwood as their main source of energy for cooking and heating[[10]](#endnote-10). The high demand for charcoal results in the unsustainable harvesting of trees both in the fragile ASALs as well as from the few remaining forests. At the same time, charcoal production for sale is one of the coping mechanisms used by poor communities who lack alternatives when their crops and livestock are affected by adverse weather conditions. Forests and woodlands, whilst sensitive to a warming climate, also play an important ameliorating role to climate change impacts.
4. The transport and infrastructure sector, which is still underdeveloped in Kenya has also been adversely affected by extreme weather conditions, especially floods that destroy roads and bridges.

***Root Causes of Climate Change Vulnerability - Non-climate related causes***

1. Most of the people in Kenya are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of their poverty; with about 46% of the population classified as poor[[11]](#endnote-11). The reliance of the majority of the population on rain-fed agriculture and livestock production puts them in a vulnerable position first because of the negative impacts that adverse weather conditions have on their production systems and also due to fluctuating market prices for their produce, both locally and internationally. Systemic inequalities between a small percentage who control the majority of the wealth and the vast majority who are poor further compound the situation.
2. A long history of environmental degradation, especially deforestation, pollution of water bodies, conversion of wetlands, unsustainable agricultural practices, and overgrazing are contributing to the current high level of climate change vulnerability of many communities. After independence, the Kenya government continued with centralized policies for the management of key natural resources, such as forest, water, wetlands and wildlife. However, it gradually emerged that the institutions that were vested with the authority to manage these resources were poorly financed and prone to political manipulation. Politicians increasingly used forests as a resource to be parcelled out in exchange for political patronage. The forest cover therefore dwindled from an estimated 12% of the total country’s area to less than 2% by the 1990s. The Forest Department; which was the key government institution to manage the gazetted forest estate; was under funded, understaffed and prone to corruption, making it unable to stop this destruction.
3. Other factors that have contributed to the degradation of natural resources include a complex land tenure system which is governed by many statutes that are often poorly understood by the public and which have resulted in limited security of land tenure. Limited security of tenure among many communities results in low investments in conservation and a tendency to exploit the available resources for quick economic gains. Practices such as charcoal production, illegal and unregulated timber harvesting and the trapping of wildlife for game meat have all contributed to the current level of environmental degradation.
4. Since independence, Kenya has not had a clearly defined or codified National Land Policy[[12]](#endnote-12). This, together with the existence of many land laws, some of which are incompatible, has resulted in a complex land management and administration system. Kenya has been grappling with the land question, which subsequent government regimes have been unable to or are unwilling to solve. The land question has manifested itself in many ways including fragmentation - due to increasing population in high potential areas, breakdown in land administration, disparities in land ownership and poverty. This has resulted in environmental, social, economic and political problems including deterioration in land quality, squatting and landlessness, disinheritance of some groups and individuals, urban squalor, under-utilization and abandonment of agricultural land, tenure insecurity and conflict.[[13]](#endnote-13)
5. The country’s policy on agriculture has been to promote cash crops, such as tea, coffee, pyrethrum and horticultural produce for the export market. However, this has meant that not enough attention has been paid to ensuring that the country can feed itself. This has resulted in a consistent deficit between the amount of food consumed and that which is produced within the country, thereby necessitating the import of food, such as the staple food, maize and also wheat and sugar. When farmers are unable to rely on the seasonal rains, the deficit between what is needed and what is produced increases. It is predicted that that only 20 million bags of maize would be harvested in 2009 against an annual consumption of 30 million bags. Virtually all food producing regions registered a shortfall because of the failure of the “long rains”. The provisions of the Agriculture Act that require that appropriate soil and water conservation measures are practiced on farms have not been effectively implemented. Further, the extension services have faced many challenges, including limited financing and staffing, which has in turn resulted in limited technical assistance being provided to farmers. The percentage of the national budget allocated to agriculture has been criticized by analysts as being too low to ensure food security. This allocation rose from 4.5% of the national budget to 8% in 2009. However, analysts recommend that the amount should be raised to at least 20% of the national budget[[14]](#endnote-14).

**Institutional Baseline**

*National Level*

1. Following the post-election violence that was experienced after the 2007 national election, a Coalition government was formed. The 42 Ministries that were established under the Coalition Government resulted in the splitting of some ministries in order to cater for the diverse interests of the two main political parties, the Party of National Unity (PNU) and the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). For example, the previous Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was split into the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife.
2. Further, a new Office of the Prime Minister was established, within which the Ministry of Planning and the Climate Change Coordination Unit is housed.
3. The long-term planning function is vested in the Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2030, which has developed the Vision 2030, which is the government’s long-term planning strategy for 2008-2012. Vision 2030 states the main goals of the Economic, Social and Political pillars that underpin the Vision. The Ministry has already acknowledged that there is need to review this Vision, to address critical omissions and in the process of formulating annexes to the Vision, specifically on the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs). This annex is meant to ensure that the unique challenges in the ASALs are incorporated into long-term planning strategies and to ensure that measures are undertaken that will enhance the pace of their development.
4. All the 42 government ministries are clustered into nine sectors[[15]](#endnote-15). Each of these sectors prepares their reports indicating the priority activities they would like to implement. Based on these reports, the Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2030 coordinates the preparation of sector-specific Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF), which form the basis for budgetary allocations through the Ministry of Finance. MTEFs have been prepared since the 2000/01 budget with the current MTEFs being for the five years, 2008-2012. The extent to which climate change has been acknowledged as having an impact on the various sectors varies, with some sectors, such as the Environment, Water and Sanitation mentioning that it is one of the challenges faced by the sector. The Ministry of Special Programmes in the Office of the President has formulated a draft National Disaster Policy, which acknowledges the central role of climate change in any sustainable planned and integrated National Strategy for Disaster Management[[16]](#endnote-16). There is currently a need to move from acknowledging the reality of climate change to incorporating it into short, medium and long term planning processes.
5. Within the Coalition government, the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is mandated with coordinating all climate change matters in the country. The Meteorological Department within the MEMR is responsible for collecting and disseminating weather data. In addition, a Climate Change Coordination Unit (CCCU) was established in the newly created Office of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister’s Office has been given the mandate of overall coordination and supervision of all government Ministries. The aim of the CCCU is to provide high level political support to climate change activities in Kenya. Additionally, Some stakeholders have raised concerns that there may be a real or perceived overlap of mandates between the MEMR’s climate change mandate and that of the CCCU in the Prime Minister’s office. However, other stakeholders point to the need to ensure that climate change is not just perceived as an environmental issue, but as an issue that is cross-cutting and that touches on the economic, social and political development of the country. Additionally, the Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy (KCCRS) has highlighted the observation that the existing institutions so far have not been well-coordinated in combating climate change. There is therefore need for a focused and functional governance system that will facilitate the implementation of this strategy. Such a system will be guided by appropriate policies, legislation and institutional arrangements.
6. The MEMR houses the National Meteorological Department, the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). It has recently established a Directorate of Environment, which is headed by the Environment Secretary. All four of these Departments under MEMR have important roles to play in managing climate change in the country. Multilateral agreements (including biodiversity, desertification and climate change) are dealt with by a directorate under the Directorate of Environment. A Climate Change Secretariat has been established within the Directorate of Environment, and the MEMR has also established the National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee (NCCACC) which includes representatives from key ministries, academic and research institutions, CSOs and the private sector.
7. The MEMR has developed a KCCRS, in recognition of the need to expand beyond reacting to climate change induced disasters and issues to a more proactive approach to the current and future problems that are resulting from and being exacerbated by climate change. The KCCRS has been finalised and is being implemented in 2010. The KCCRS is thus a critical strategy that this AAP has aligned itself with in order to reduce replication of activities and to strengthen already planned actions under the KCCRS.

Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR)

Permanent Secretary (PS)

Directorate of Environment

- Environment Secretary (ES)

Director Policy Formulation, Interpretation and Implementation (DPFII)

Director Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (DMEAS)

Director Programmes, Projects and Strategic Initiatives (DPPSI)

National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee

NEMA

- Director General

*Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy*

1. The KCCRS was developed through a consultative process. This was done through a Climate Change Strategy Formulation Steering Committee comprised of *inter alia*: government, CSOs, private sector and academic/research institutions.
2. The KCCRS has proposed that a Climate Change Secretariat be established at the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources. The Secreatariat will have several offices and divisions as shown in figure X below. This will include a mainstreaming adaptation unit, a communication unit, a climate change expert technical unit, and a monitoring and evaluation unit for all programmes. See Annex 6 for a detailed description of each of the offices and divisions.

MEMR

Secretariat at MEMR

NEMA

Policy, Law & Strategy

Programmes Office

Emissions

Reduction & Tech. Transfer

REDD & Land Use

Mainstreaming Adaptation

Communication (Education, Public Awareness, Training & Capacity Building)

CC Expert Group:

Scientific Research, Early Warning System & Disaster Management

Monitoring & Evaluation of all programmes

**Key Players:**

Government,

Local Authorities, Universities, Private Sector, Civil Society/

NGOs

**Key Players:**

Government,

Universities,

NEMA, Media Reps,

Training Institutions,

Civil Society/

NGOs, Local & External Partners

**Key Players:**

Kenya Meteorological Department, National Lands Information Management Systems, KSFS, KWS, KASALs, FAO & other local & int’l orgs. & partners

**Key Players:**

Interdepartmental committee of experts on M&E, External M&E experts, Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Office of the PM

**Key Players:**

Investment Promotion centre, NEMA, Government, Local Authorities,

KIRDI, KIPI, KEBS, KNPC, NGOs, local & foreign experts & development partners

**Key Players:**

Government, KACCAL, KFS, KARI, KEFRI, NEMA, ICRAF, ICIPE, local & int’l NGOs & partners

Figure X: Proposed climate change governance structure under the KCCRS.

1. Most of the national institutions required to develop and implement cross-cutting climate change adaptation policies and programmes are still relatively new. Further, the Meteorological Department currently faces many institutional capacity challenges, including outdated equipment and inadequate resources to downscale its weather information and provide it to the relevant stakeholders, especially the farming communities. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework of the Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector proposes to strengthen the Meteorological Department because of its critical role in climate change preparedness and response.
2. The Government has acknowledged the importance of delivering integrated responses to natural disasters which are reportedly increasing in frequency (a symptom of the climate change) and the National Policy on Disaster Management aims to harmonize the efforts of government ministries/departments, agencies, nongovernmental and civil society organizations and international organizations in disaster prevention and response. Through the integration of the Met Dept. climate has been factored in food security and disaster preparedness and response.
3. The Met. Dept. has also formed the Kenya Network of Journalists and Meteorologists (KENJOM). And has reportedly embraced the concept of integrated approach to issues by working with users and professionals from other sectors to develop climate products that are more readily applicable to specific fields.
4. Poor implementation of existing environmental policies and laws, due to low managerial and institutional capacities, limited professional commitment to deliver results and corruption have resulted in degraded environments that are more susceptible to the impacts of climate change. These policies and laws include those for agriculture, water, forests, public health and environment. Politicisation of environmental issues, such as the issue of evicting communities that were allocated land in key forests that are important water catchment areas, such as the Mau Complex, is also undermining the ability of the country to respond to the threat of climate change.
5. Due to the low institutional capacity within the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, farmers have limited guidance about issues such as the appropriate crops to plant to suit changing weather regimes and for the various agro-ecological zones, and the appropriate farm chemicals to use. There is therefore extensive soil erosion because of poor soil and water conservation practices, with some farmers cultivating crops within 30 meters of rivers and streams, a practice that is against the Agriculture Act. In the pastoralist areas, over-grazing due to Over-grazing, due to the continued fragmentation of the land holdings in the rangelands and over stocking, have destroyed the ability of the rangelands to recover from periods of drought.
6. Additionally, there has been a slow pace to develop and implement relevant policies to address existing and emerging issues. Many of these policies, laws strategies and frameworks are in draft form such as the ASAL, wildlife, disaster risk management and environment draft policies. Several annual State of Environment Reports have been produced but they have never been tabled in parliament. The draft Land Policy was just recently (June 2009) approved by Cabinet and presented to Parliament. In other cases, newly enacted policies and laws are not supported by adequate resources to ensure their effective implementation. The Water Act of 2002 is currently in the process of being implemented through the establishment of institutions defined in the law. However, in some cases, these institutions are ineffective in fulfilling their mandate because they lack the requisite resources.

*Civil Society*

1. Civil society organizations have formed the Climate Change Working Group which is currently coordinated by Oxfam. The KCCWG is working towards lobbying for the development and passing of a Climate Change Bill. Civil society organizations play an important role by accessing additional resources to complement the government’s service delivery programmes. In addition, through lobbying and advocacy activities, CSOs are able to highlight critical issues that need policy responses and to provide examples from the ground from demonstration projects of how the policies can either impede or promote sustainable development.
2. The Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) has identified climate change as an issue of concern for its members and is in the process of developing position papers for the various sectors. The Climate Change Donor Coordination Group brings together the various funding agencies that support climate change relevant activities in the country to enhance information sharing and a coordinated approach to their support.
3. The country has developed an elaborate system for responding to disasters which includes government, UN agencies and civil society organizations at the local and national levels. Kenya has drafted a Disaster Risk Management Policy and established a National Disaster Operations Centre (NOC) in the Office of the President. If a major disaster is declared, an inter-ministerial committee at Permanent Secretary (PS) level is formed and the NOC acts as the secretariat. The Kenya Food Security Executive Committee that is chaired by the President coordinates the monitoring of the food security situation in the country and humanitarian relief distribution. It hosts monthly meetings with key stakeholders including bilateral and multilateral funding agencies. There is also a Contingency Fund for Drought response relief within the Office of the President that has resources from the World Bank, the European Union and the Government of Kenya. According to OCHA, Kenya is the third highest recipient of funds from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CEFF), which is a humanitarian fund established by the UN to enable timely and reliable assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts.

*Local Level*

1. At the community level, there is limited awareness about the links between environmental degradation and climate related vulnerabilities. Communities rely heavily on the natural resource base and in some cases degrade the environment in a bid to meet their livelihood needs. Insecurity of tenure and recurrent conflicts and clashes over diminishing natural resources undermine efforts at getting communities to invest in the conservation of the natural resources.
2. Gender dimensions of production, which have resulted in many men concentrating on cash crops while they leave the task of farming for the household needs to the women, are also responsible for making communities more susceptible to the impacts of adverse weather conditions. One project by the Institute of Culture and Ecology (ICE) is using community level dialogue sessions to encourage men to take back their traditional responsibilities in ensuring household food security by cultivating and storing crops that were traditionally considered “male crops” mostly tubers and that were used to cushion communities in times of drought and famine. Women’s critical role of ensuring that seeds were stored and not used as food is also being encouraged as it is promoting enhanced food security and improves adaptation to climate change.[[17]](#endnote-17)
3. Communities have embraced cross-breeds between the traditional cattle breeds, such as the Boran and Zebu and Exotic breeds have higher yields of beef and milk, but they tend to be more susceptible to drought. This has prompted increased research, such as by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) into the traditional breeds, which are threatened with extinction[[18]](#endnote-18). Several projects are also introducing goats, which are hardier and whose care is often the responsibility of women, in order to reduce communities’ over-reliance on cattle. Cattle require more pasture and tend to succumb to drought faster than goats[[19]](#endnote-19). However, the special needs of women (capacity, accessibility) will need to be taken in consideration in the process of introducing any new technologies.

*Policy context*

1. Under the KCCRS a policy review was undertaken. This indicated that while there are a number of environment-related policies there are few sectoral policies that recognize climate change as a problem. Kenya came closest to making a comprehensive environmental policy when it created *Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1999 on Environment and Development*, but a careful analysis of the policy reveals that it does not adequately recognize or address climate change as a problem. Climate change does not appear among the key environmental subjects of the policy; neither is climate change adaptation addressed as an issue in the policy.
2. Currently, there are a number of sectoral laws which address various aspects of climate change, even though climate change is not the focus of the laws. Such laws include the new Forests Act and the Agriculture Act. Provisions of such laws will be carefully analyzed/reviewed to determine which ones may be strengthened to facilitate climate change adaptation in related sectors. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) for example has relevant provisions for climate change mitigation but not for climate change adaptation.

*Current Programmes and Projects*

1. At the community level, there are several programmes supporting communities to enhance their developmental and conservation initiatives. One of the acknowledged constraints of these programmes is that they tend to work in their respective geographical and thematic areas of operation with minimal sharing of information and lessons. Some of these programmes have been criticised for being implemented through parallel structures that are not wholly mainstreamed into the government planning and policy frameworks. The extent to which lessons from these programmes influences policies varies and is sometimes limited because they often lack clear mechanisms for generating and sharing lessons.
2. The Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) is a community-based drought management project of the Kenya Government that utilises a credit facility from the World Bank. The first phase of the Project was initiated in 1996 after the World Bank-funded Emergency Drought Recovery Project of 1992-1995. The ALRMP currently operates in 28 ASAL districts. The Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL) that is a US $5.5 million project funded by the GEF Special Climate Change Fund through the World Bank and UNDP is working with the ALRMP programme in four pilot districts.
3. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) operates throughout the country and provides support for development and environmental initiatives. CDTF is currently funded by the European Union and Danida and climate change is one of the thematic areas of focus that the programme shall be pursuing from 2010.
4. The UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been supporting communities to implement activities in the GEF focal areas since 1992.
5. The Japanese are funding a flood mitigation project in Nyando and a farm forestry and farmer field schools project.
6. The World Food Programme has a school feeding programme and a Food for Assets programme that aims at enhancing the capability of vulnerable communities to respond to the uncertainties of climate change by investing in household and communal assets for agriculture and rain-water harvesting.
7. Other existing programmes that are providing resources at the local level include the Kazi Kwa Vijana (Youth and Work) Programme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, the Youth and Women’s Enterprise Funds and the Constituency Development Funds. Others will the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) that is managed through the Ministry of Local Government. These programmes support projects that are selected by communities and often include activities relevant to climate change adaptation, such as the de-silting of earth dams, sinking of boreholes, clearing of storm water drainage trenches and small-scale irrigation projects.
8. Other initiatives (Listed in Annex 3) cover ‘climate proofing’ existing projects, agricultural, land use and natural resource conservation initiatives designed to reduce environmental-related vulnerabilities and mitigation. In developing effective adaptation knowledge management, the APP partners should draw on the lessons these initiatives are providing to ensure a broad experience pool is drawn on for mainstreaming and/or up-scaling actions to meet the needs of a larger percentage of the population that are and will become affected by the impacts of climate change.

**Barriers to Proposed Response**

1. One of the most significant barriers to the proposed response is the need to move from disaster and emergency responses to long-term planning, and shifting the perception that climate change impacts are unpredictable events to a recognition that despite this, the risks can be predicted and managed. According to the Office of UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya, one of the challenges noted with regard to climate change is short term interventions that fail to link humanitarian operations to long term development initiatives.[[20]](#endnote-20) While it is easier to appeal to the emotions of citizens and development partners to support emergency programmes, it takes more creativity and effort to bridge that gap between relief and long term planning and preparedness. UN implementing agencies for AAP can play a valuable role in ensuring the KCCRS facilitates a move towards longer-term preparedness and planning.
2. Another barrier is fostering institutional collaboration across the various ministries and government institutions, so that they can provide leadership for civil society and give a unified signal to the development partners. There are also uncertainties about how the institutional set-up under the coalition government will hold and the changes that will occur before or after the 2012 general elections. The importance of the cross-sectoral NCCACC and the coordinating unit in the OPM should be acknowledged as institutional arrangements to provide continuity in the event of changes in Ministries.
3. In the past, research findings have had limited transfer to policy making processes because of the timeliness of the research and how the information is packaged. Similarly, new technologies have not been transferred and developed into adaptations for end users. Given the dramatic scale of likely impacts from climate change, new innovations are vital but alone will not deliver the type of adaptation outcomes required from the AAP. The development of new innovations must be linked to institutional frameworks that create technologies appropriate to the needs of the most vulnerable and address issues of gender.
4. Given the likely impact of climate change on energy generation, the lack of integration in energy policy making is a barrier to the implementation of the programme. The AAP will work with the energy sector to make energy policy making processes more sustainability-focused and enhance the sector’s capacity to manage climate change opportunities and risks.

**Proposed Response**

1. Climate change presents a huge challenge for Kenya. By preparing a national response plan (KCCRS) and establishing institutions to coordinate and manage the response, Kenya is gearing up to face this challenge. The Government has recognised the importance of a multi-sectoral response and has been establishing coordinating institutions to facilitate that, such as the Climate Change Secretariat which been established within the Directorate of Environment. Additionally, the MEMR has established the National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee (NCCACC) which includes representatives from key ministries, academic and research institutions, CSOs and the private sector. Agricultural production and sustainable land management, energy diversification and water resources management are have already been identified as areas where integrated adaptation action is needed but climate change will challenge the implementation of current and future development plans, such that leadership institutions and policy measures will have to be adjusted. Given the challenges outlined above, the AAP will enhance the capacity of the Kenyan Government and key service delivery stakeholders to establish the enabling institutional and policy environment for integrated adaptation action, build capacity for coordinating and leading the planned response, facilitate the application of new technologies or current technologies used in new ways, and promote joint learning such that adaptation lessons may be shared and applied to up-scaled action across the country. The proposed response of the adaptation project will build upon on-going initiatives and seek to strengthen and contribute towards making them more effective.

**Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced**

1. Under this output, the project will allocate resources to support the newly formed Climate Change Secretariat within the Directorate of Environment in the MEMR, especially to conduct targeted needs assessments in priority sectors so as to enhance the quality of the long-term planning mechanisms that are being developed for implementation of the KCCRS.
2. Importantly, the AAP will contribute to the implementation of the KCCRS by providing financial support as well as technical capacity to the MEMR and the NCCACC (refer to Table 1). It will synergistically complement other initiatives designed to support the KCCRS where appropriate. Furthermore, gender considerations will be mainstreamed into the implementation of the KCCRS. Rural women will, in particular, be targeted in terms of improving their resilience to climate change.

Table 1: Comparison of overlapping concepts in the KCCRS and the AAP

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KCCRS** | **AAP** |
| Putting in place robust adaptation and mitigation measures. | Adaptation measures are a focus of the AAP and Outcome 3 in particular focuses on implementing climate-resilient measures in priority sectors. |
| Enhancing understanding of CC. | Leadership capacity and CC understanding is strengthened under Outcome 2. |
| Providing a policy framework and programme of action. | “The AAP will support formulation of a national climate change policy and other innovative related policies. This will strengthen the implementation of the KCCRS.” Paragraph 65.  Output 3 focuses on “Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors”. |
| Enhancing understanding of international agreements and polices. | The AAP focuses on improving understanding of international financing mechanisms such as AAP financing, adaptation funds and carbon trading tools (see outcome 4). |
| Providing a coordinated approach, overall guidance and implementation. | The AAP aims to coordinate efforts on Adaptation, and there is a strong focus on strengthening coordinatory bodies such as the NCCACC. |
| Carbon market opportunities. | Outcome 4 focuses on financing mechanisms: “Activity Result 4.3: Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits)”. |
| Education and awareness programme. | “Activity Result 2.4. Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities   * create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities.”   “Activity Result 5.3:Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities.” |
| Assessment of risks. | This falls within the overall objective of the AAP: “To strengthen Kenya’s institutional and systemic capacity and leadership to address climate change risks and opportunities through a national approach to adaptation.” |
| Capacity building in strategic areas. | This also falls within the overall objective- see above.  “AAP will enhance the capacity of the Kenyan Government and key service delivery stakeholders to establish the enabling institutional and policy environment for integrated adaptation action, build capacity for coordinating and leading the planned response…” paragraph 54.  “Activity Result 2.1: Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation.” |
| Research needs addressed. | Activity result 1.2.: Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken. |
| Policy, legislation, institutional strengthening. | Output 3 focuses on policy and legislation strengthening and output 2 focuses on institutional strengthening. |
| Framework for M&E of CC | Output 5 focuses on M&E. |
| Adaptation measures mentioned include *inter alia:*:  Drought tolerant crops, animal breeds;  Water recycling;  Carbon markets;  Communication strategy. | Similar measures are mentioned throughout the AAP. E.g. “Most farmers also lack relevant weather forecast data and information that would assist them to reduce their losses and/or to diversify to more suitable crops, such as drought resistant crops during the dry periods and the slow-maturing varieties when the conditions are wetter than normal.” Paragraph 2. |

1. Technical support and capacity development will be provided to national stakeholders at the local and national levels to identify appropriate adaptation interventions (existing as well as new) and information needs so as to strengthen the contribution of key sectors to the implementation of the KCCRS. Meetings of the National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee (NCCACC) will be supported for its institutional strengthening and to enable members to identify critical adaptation interventions. This process will open the ‘policy space’ within priority Ministries for climate change and adaptation needs, such that commitments can be built into sector plans that will support the multi-sector actions of the KCCRS. AAP co-financing support may be provided to KACCAL to support effective adaptation planning as requried.
2. Gender mainstreaming will be supported with a focus on relevant research expertise to: i) conduct targeted needs assessments; ii) identify gender issues; and iii) make recommendations on how gender should be mainstreamed into the implementation of the KCCRS as well as the climate proofing of Vision 2030 and the Strategic Plans of priority Ministries. The need for special training programmes will be assessed as part of this.
3. UNDP expertise and experience of supporting the establishment of an enabling environment for climate change and environmental sustainability will be valuable in supporting the delivery of this output.

**Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened**

1. The NCCACC needs secretariat support to act as an effective cross-sectoral coordinating institution. AAP will technically support sessions of the NCCACC during which leadership capabilities will be identified (within government, civil society, academia & research institutions and the private sector) and supported to build collaboration in developing integrated approaches to climate change adaptation. The AAP will use existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector (such as the NCCACC, the Kenya CSO Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)) to share learning and facilitate evaluation of adaptation responses with a view to larger scale application.
2. Technical advice will be provided on the use of planning and monitoring tools for adaptation that enhance gender responsive climate change adaptation at the national and local levels. To build the capacity and knowledge of the NCCACC as a coordinating committee, it will be supported to collaborate with programmes that support community level initiatives, such as the Arid Lands Resource Management Programme (ALRMP), the Community Development Trust Fund and the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme. Joint field visits will be organized and facilitated for members of various ministries, field practitioners and local communities to develop and apply tools to promote adaptation that is gender responsive. Through the AAP the three UN agencies, UNDP, WFP and UNIDO, will provide technical support to the national and local level stakeholders in their respective areas of competency in support of enhancing adaptation.
3. The AAP will facilitate training sessions for Members of Parliament and media practitioners on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions. Technical support will also be provided to parliamentarians to understand the implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures on the capability of the country to adapt to climate change as well as opportunities that exist at the local and national levels for enhancing adaptation.
4. The three UN implementing agencies have existing relationships with relevant sectors which, when brought together, strengthens their collaborative support for the institutional frameworks for managing climate change.

**Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors**

1. Working through the MEMR and its climate change institutions, the AAP will identify the priority sectors for support and provide technical support to stakeholders in these sectors to analyse the existing policies relevant to gender responsive climate change adaptation. International lessons and best practices will be shared and used to inform the national and local level adaptation efforts. Working with the relevant climate change institutions and forums, the AAP can promote lobbying and advocacy activities in support of specific policies and measures to ensure that they are officially approved and implemented.
2. The AAP will support formulation of a national climate change policy and other innovative related policies. This will strengthen the implementation of the KCCRS. Additionally, this will also strengthen cross-sectoral learning and capacity for longer term adaptation management that promotes community adaptation to Climate Change. This will require the programme to work with stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, field practitioners and local community representatives. To enhance efficiency and learning potential it is proposed that initiatives are clustered geographically and/or thematically, so that there are several complementary activities being implemented by stakeholders in an area or on a theme. The various stakeholders, including the UN agencies will then provide technical advice on the implementation of the projects based on their respective areas of competency and experience. Relevant interventions for the UN agencies to support include:
   * Testing mechanisms for diversifying power generation capacity whilst delivering win-win situations (low carbon energy that promotes rural livelihoods and/or sustainable land management) and feeding the lessons into energy policy and planning to ensure it is climate adapted.
   * Piloting climate change planning with a specific sector (e.g. Tea Industry) so that lessons can be learned to inform climate change planning in the agribusiness and estate sectors more widely.
3. It is important that piloting of adaptation policy measures are demand driven and responsive to the national strategic priorities of the government. The piloting will be delivered with support from WFP and UNIDO, amongst others. The WFP and UNIDO component could include *inter alia*:
4. Diversifying energy sources for rural industries, using the tea sector as a pilot using electricity from Small Hydro Power (SHP) for drying and heating and the diversification of rural livelihoods to reduce dependence on the tea sector (which will be negatively impacted by climate change) – UNIDO.
5. Improving efficiency of wood energy and kerosene use and introduction of alternative renewables to support low-carbon energy based livelihoods development. This will be done in an integrated manner, through:
   * Community: Energy Centres based on Renewable Energy for Alternative Livelihoods through development of micro and small business promotion – UNIDO.
   * Institutions: Introduction of energy saving stoves installed in primary schools, the use of alternatives (e.g. briquettes) with training and awareness built on energy efficiency - WFP.
6. WFP and UNIDO have considerable experience in field implementation and engagement of local and national stakeholders. By working together, these two agencies can help Kenya strengthen energy and local livelihood security in the face of climate change. These UN agencies will work with MEMR to identify, design and implement the pilot measures as part of the KCCRS implementation.
7. The measures will build the capacity of stakeholders at the national and local level to identify, test and implement gender responsive adaptation. Support will be provided to the NCCACC to collaborate with programmes that support community level initiatives, such as ALRMP, CDTF, SGP and the District Development Committees (DDCs) to identify, test and implement the various incentive mechanisms and policies. Support will also be provided to the relevant government technical officers and Members of Parliament to mainstream the relevant incentive mechanisms into the policies and institutions.

**Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional, regional levels and international levels.**

1. Technical support will be provided to stakeholders in key priority sectors, which will be identified through the NCCACC, to assess climate change risks and options and make adjustments to national budgets. Support to the sectors will be coordinated through the Ministry of Planning and will support them to include climate change risks and opportunities within their Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF).
2. Support will also be provided to assess the impacts of various sector policies, laws and fiscal and regulatory mechanisms on the capability of the country to effectively meet adaptation costs and take advantage of existing opportunities to expand sources of financing at the national and local levels.
3. Training will be organized by identified technical officers to a diversity of government, CSO and private sector stakeholders on the various existing and emerging global financing options for climate change adaptation at the national, regional and international levels.
4. As part of their country programmes, both UNDP and UNIDO are seeking to enhance institutional and human capacities to participate in and benefit from the international financing and trade opportunities and to induce enhanced Foreign Direct Investment. Linking the UNIDO engagement with the low-carbon energy sectors with UNDP support for national planning and financing mechanisms and its experience of international climate change trading mechanisms will form a strong basis for supporting the Kenyan Government with the development of financing options for climate change. Reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) might be one such mechanism that mobilizes finances for mitigation but will result in many adaptation benefits such as secure ecosystem services.

**Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels**

1. It is essential that the climate change agenda in Kenya is supported by a dynamic and robust information system and knowledge base at country-level that delivers an active motivation and mobilisation programme. In order to do this, the AAP will provide financial and technical support for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation from existing initiatives with relevance to climate change adaptation. M&E support will be provided for to assist the MEMR develop appropriate monitoring tools to capture that various dimensions of climate change adaptation initiatives, including vulnerability and gender aspects. Training will be provided to practitioners and policy makers on the use of the monitoring tools and field missions will be facilitated for policy makers and practitioners to share experience and acquire knowledge on adaptation.
2. The Project will facilitate experience and information sharing sessions for national and local level stakeholders on gender responsive adaptation. Existing and emerging government, CSO and private sector forums will be identified and used to facilitate information sharing. This process should encourage a broader engagement on adaptation action and synthesizing good adaptation practice through learning from complementary projects such as KACCAL, ALRMP and NGO and GEF projects. The Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) is an established system used by UNDP for capturing and disseminating adaptation experiences and good practices. The ALM enables knowledge to be organised by location, by theme (e.g. water, health) and type (e.g. climate data, research, tools). The Kenya AAP component can benefit from the ALM, by compiling lessons learned for Kenya in a system where information is easily accessible to both the national and international community.
3. To disseminate the knowledge generated, support will be provided to national stakeholders to develop a gender sensitive communication strategy on climate change adaptation. Financial support will be provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, field practitioners and local communities. Support will also be provided to monitor the extent to which the shared information is being used to make adjustments to national and local level development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities.

1. UNDP will draw on their experience in establishing a climate change knowledge systems (ALM) to support this Output, but the dissemination of findings from the pilots and best practices emerging from them will be led by the UNIDO and WFP teams.

# Strategy

**Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced**

UNDP expertise and experience of supporting the establishment of an enabling environment for climate change and environmental sustainability will be valuable in supporting the delivery of this output. The Ministry of Energy is a key line ministry for climate change adaptation and mitigation planning; whilst long term industry and investment planning (e.g. through KIA, MoTI) needs to be informed by the climate change realities for the country. UNIDO is best placed to lead the support for the energy and industry sectors.

**Activity Result 1.1**: Critical technical and facilitation support provided for multi-sectoral implementation of a gender mainstreamed KCCRS.

- Institutional support provided to the MEMR to enhance the effectiveness of the Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy implementation process.

- Facilitation support provided to stakeholders at the local and national levels to strengthen their contribution to KCCRS implementation.

- Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS.

**Indicator**

1.1.1 Number of stakeholder consultation sessions supported, and level of attendance, to identify gaps and the targeted technical support provided towards the implementation of the KCCRS.

**Activity Result 1.2:** Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries

- Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken.

- Technical support provided for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels

- Use the tools and research outcomes to inform the strategic planning processes of priority sector ministries and the drafting of the ASAL Annex for Vision 2030.

- Facilitation support provided for stakeholder consultations on gender responsive climate change adaptation to strengthen stakeholder buy-in to and support for strategic plans of sector ministries.

**Indicator**

1.2.1 Number and diversity of stakeholders involved in consultations on how gender and climate change adaptation should be mainstreamed.

**Activity Result 1.3:** Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms

- Technical support to the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop options for integrated approaches to climate change within planning mechanisms.

- With technical support, enable the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop and test approaches that incorporate the inherent uncertainties of climate change into medium term expenditure frameworks.

- Undertake a review of existing programmes that are providing local level planning capacity to learn lessons on the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and identify collaboration and action learning opportunities.

- In target areas, strengthen the capacity for ‘bottom-up’ local level adaptation processes that enhances collaboration between national planners and local level practitioners and communities.

**Indicator**

1.3.1 Diversity and number of linkages established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and to strengthen the policy-practice linkages.

**Output 2: Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened**

The three UN implementing agencies have existing relationships with relevant sectors which, when brought together, strengthens their collaborative support for the institutional frameworks for managing climate change. Through the AAP the three UN agencies, UNDP, WFP and UNIDO, will provide technical support to the national and local level stakeholders in their respective areas of competency in support of enhancing adaptation.

**Activity Result 2.1**: Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation

- Technical support to consolidate institutional mapping processes underway for climate change and impacted sectors to prioritise key institutions, development potential and development needs.

- Financial support provided for documenting lessons and emerging issues from institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives.

- Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.

- Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks.

- Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors.

**Indicator**

2.1.1 Number of forums and platforms created and/or strengthened to enhance collaboration among institutions addressing various aspects of climate change adaptation

2.1.2 Number of collaborative missions conducted to field based initiatives to inform policy makers about local level realities and vice versa.

2.1.3 Number of collaborative missions conducted to field based initiatives to inform policy makers about local level realities and vice versa.

**Activity Result 2.2**: Policy direction and decision-making enhanced by strengthening leadership support

- Support provided to the MEMR to strengthen institutional structures to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS.

- Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change.

- Assess the NCCACC and determine whether they are meeting their mandate. If not, build capacity to improve functioning.

- Climate change training(e.g. Introducing climate change, its predicted impacts on Kenya and implications for local development and gender-relations) provided to provincial and district government leadership to improve their understanding of climate change.

**Indicator**

2.2.1 Number of tools for assessing gender differentiated vulnerability to climate change effectively used to inform decision-makers at the local, district and national levels.

2.2.2 Documented improvements of policy initiatives after practitioners take into consideration climate change risks and opportunities

**Activity Result 2.3**: The Parliament and Public have an improved understanding of climate change and support national adaptation efforts

- Training provided to members of parliament and media practitioners on climate change adaptation, its costs and its gender dimensions

- Technical support provided to parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social climate change adaptation implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive adaptation measures

Visits between Kenyan and international parliamentary groups dealing with climate change facilitated to share learning and build awareness of the role of parliament in catalysing action.

- Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels.

**Indicator**

2.3.1 Number of capacity building forums organized for parliamentarians and the media and the level of participation

2.3.2:Number of capacity building forums organized for media personnel and the level of participation

2.3.3 Number of climate change related policies and plans adopted by government.

**Activity Result 2.4.** Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities

- create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities.

**Indicator**

2.4.1. Number of learning institutions with modules on climate change and climate change adaptation.

**Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors**

UNIDO and WFP will lead on the testing, monitoring and policy learning of pilot policy measures implemented through Output 3.

**Activity Result 3.1**: National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming

- Facilitation and technical support provided to identify barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation at the local and national level

- Technical and facilitation support provided to stakeholders in priority sectors to analyse existing policies relevant to gender responsive adaptation

- Support provided to priority sectors to identify gaps, perverse incentives, constraints and opportunities within their policies and legal frameworks and current technical responses.

- Facilitate the collaboration between key sector ministries and CSOs through the Kenya CSO Climate Change Working Group to find community level projects that have potential to be up scaled, replicated and/or mainstreamed in which the pilot measures may be implemented. This will include and not limited to existing SGP and Micro-grants schemes already begun with JICA in the lake region for flood mitigation and management.

- Support provided to priority sectors to design action learning plans for testing the scale up of integrated policy responses that provide lessons to overcome identified gaps and constraints and maximise opportunities.

- Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. Specific support will be provided by the Project to ensure that gender issues are incorporated into new and existing policies and measures on climate change. The Project will provide technical support to mainstream gender in the various policies and laws with relevance to climate change.

**Indicator**

3.1.1 Number of stakeholder consultation sessions and lobbying and policy advocacy activities held and diversity and level of participation

**Activity Result 3.2**: Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions to test the implementation of integrated policy measures

- Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.

- At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up-scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.

- Implement integrated energy and livelihood diversification pilot projects in selected locations that generates learning for scaling-up adaptation measures, with financial and technical support of UNIDO and WFP

- Using the information generated by pilot projects as a focus, strengthen existing linkages between the local, district and national levels for monitoring and responding to climate change stresses; including linkages to institutional frameworks for improving two way information flows.

**Indicator**

3.2.1:Number of beneficiaries receiving early warning information from Met Department

3.2.2: Number of action research pilot demonstration initiatives identified and supported

**Activity Result 3.3**: Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled

- Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Climate Change Secretariat, DRSRS and KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action.

- Drawing on the action learning experience, technical support provided to identify a diversity of incentive/disincentive mechanisms that would enhance adaptation in priority sectors.

- Technical support provided to promote implementation and mainstream gender sensitive adaptation policies and measures.

- Technical support to enable the NCCACC or the permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS develop a plan for scaling up adaptation actions that supports implementation of the KCCRS. This is done simultaneously with activity 4.1 (investment framework).

**Indicator**

3.3.1 Number of incentive mechanisms identified and tested in at least three collaborating priority sectors to promote adaptation and reduce barriers to effective adaptation

3.3.2 Upscaling plan for multi-sectoral implementation of KCCRS developed by NCCACC or multi-stakeholder KCCRS management structure

**Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels**

**Activity Result 4.1**: Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets

- Building on existing research into climate change costs, provide technical and facilitation support to priority sectors to assess climate change risks and identify opportunities, financing options and cost-benefit tradeoffs.

- Support Sector Ministries (represented by the NCCACC) and Ministry of Planning to analyse policies and mechanisms for adjusting national budgets to meet adaptation costs and take advantage of opportunities.

- Sector Ministries work with MEMR to update climate change investment framework to take account of budget priorities that reflect climate change risks and opportunities.

- As a product of Activities 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, support Sector Ministries to prepare and present to Ministry of Planning, an updated investment framework that outlines options for realigning national budget priorities to reflect climate change risks and opportunities. This is done simultaneously with activity 3.3 (upscaling plan).

**Indicator**

4.1.1 Number and diversity of adaptation risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors

**Activity Results 4.2**: Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities.

As part of their country programmes, both UNDP and UNIDO are seeking to enhance institutional and human capacities to participate in and benefit from the international financing and trade opportunities and to induce enhanced Foreign Direct Investment. Linking the UNIDO engagement with the low-carbon energy sectors with the UNDP experience of international climate change trading mechanisms will form a strong basis for supporting the Kenyan Government with the development of financing options for climate change.

- Technical and facilitation support provided to key ministries to assess the impacts and potential of their fiscal and regulatory frameworks to support or constrain gender sensitive climate change adaptation at the national and local levels.

- Financial and technical support provided to assess a diversity of incentive/disincentive systems for priority sectors and their potential for enhancing adaptation responsiveness of end users.

- Technical support provided to key ministries to develop – in collaboration with Ministry of Finance – effective fiscal and regulatory frameworks in support of adaptation.

**Indicator**

4.2.1 Number and diversity of adjustments made to the fiscal and regulatory frameworks of key priority sectors

**Activity Result 4.3**: Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits).

- Technical and capacity building support provided to national and local stakeholders on accessing existing and emerging financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.

- Specific training provided to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the national and international level, supported by targeted lobbying to strengthen the voice of women and vulnerable groups in determining how resources provided through emerging climate adaptation funds are allocated.

- Technical support provided to stakeholders in the preparation of relevant supporting documents to access various financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.

**Indicators**

4.3.1 Number of training sessions provided to relevant government and non-government institutions to enhance their access to financing options

4.3.2 Number of training provided specifically to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the local, national and international levels

**Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels**

All three UN agencies will contribute their experience to the sharing of knowledge, lessons and best practice for climate change adaptation. Specifically, UNDP will draw on their experience in knowledge and adaptation learning systems to support this Output, whilst WFP and UNIDO will disseminate the findings and best practices emerging from the pilots.

**Activity Results 5.1:** Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change

- Monitoring tools developed and/or adapted to capture various dimensions of climate change adaptation initiatives, including the gender aspects

- Training provided to practitioners and policy makers on the use of the M&E tools in an action learning context

- Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation.

- Technical assistance provided to support the MEMR and relevant stakeholders to collate evidence from demonstration projects for policy and technical learning.

**Indicator**

5.1.1 Number of M&E systems reviewed and/or adapted and a comprehensive and effective M&E system established

5.1.2 Number of M&E missions, diversity of stakeholder participation and lessons generated and shared

**Activity Result 5.2:** Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums through existing platforms, including the ALM.

- Provide support to MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation and if necessary, establish a knowledge management base at MEMR as a focal point for learning on climate change adaptation.

- Identify and use existing and emerging forums to share information and experiences, guided by specific themes and bringing together national and local-level stakeholders.

- Specifically target women and vulnerable groups in providing them, and the agencies that work with them, with adaptation information and identifying their adaptation learning needs.

- Provide opportunities for Kenyan stakeholders to learn from experiences of AAP Regionally and similar adaptation programmes in other countries.

**Indicators**

5.2.1 Number of information sharing sessions and diversity of themes and stakeholders participating at the local and national levels

5.2.2 Number of sessions specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups to provide them with information and also generate information from them

5.2.3 MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation established and delivering knowledge to its stakeholders at least quarterly.

5.2.4 Number of existing and emerging forums that include the participation of women.

**Activity Result 5.3:** Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities

- Technical support provided for the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy on climate change adaptation.

- Building on the experience of the programme, support the development of policy guidelines and technical guidelines by the NCCACC or relevant multi-sectoral institution.

- Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities.

- Facilitation support provided for the participatory monitoring of adjustments made to national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities.

**Indicator**

5.3.1 Number of sessions and level of participation, bringing together policy makers, practitioners and local communities to discuss adaptation

5.3.2 Diversity of communication strategies and media used to communicate to local and national level stakeholders

5.3.3 Number of policy provisions and practices influenced by the information generated, packaged and disseminated

**Comparative advantage**

The combination of UNDP, WFP and UNIDO creates a unique set of competencies for the implementation of the AAP.

*UNDP*

* + The UNDP is best placed to support policy development and to strengthen national planning capacities. It can support leadership development at all levels and facilitate the maintenance and/or creation of partnerships to ensure that long-term planning can be transformed to long-term implementation.
  + The UNDP capacity in developing and using climate change related knowledge systems within the UN, and experience in the learning-by-doing approaches which play such a critical role in adaptation responses will support programme delivery.
  + UNDP are engaged in international climate change financial mechanisms with the World Bank Carbon Partnership and others; the experience of which will inform the AAP.
  + The UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery team support disaster risk management, early recovery and clear and effective linkages between humanitarian assistance and development activities.
  + The UNDP Democratic Governance team both provide expertise and experience that will support the outcomes of the AAP in terms of building capacity for local adaptation at district level.

*WFP*

* + The experience of WFP in practical actions that reduce vulnerability to climate related stresses will strengthen the integrated actions that the programme is able to develop. WFP also supports institutional frameworks that manage disaster preparedness and crisis recovery. These multi-sector institutional frameworks are valuable models of how national decision-making is linked to local monitoring and WFP experience will be important in supporting the development of appropriate institutions for the management of climate change opportunities and risks.
  + The WFP works in the most climate-vulnerable areas of the country and with some of the most climate-vulnerable groups (children and people affected by HIV/AIDS). As such it is in an ideal situation to generate the evidence for informing policies and plans for supporting these groups in the face of climate change risks and opportunities.
  + Through its ongoing interventions that reach the most vulnerable, WFP can support local development agents develop, test and plan for long-term resilience to climate change.

*UNIDO*

* + Kenya has a strong private sector, including a substantial export-oriented commercial agribusiness sector. The UNIDO has established links with commercial producer and manufacturer associations and provides a valuable entry point for engagement of this stakeholder group. Given that climate change threatens many of the major agribusiness sectors, UNIDO has a distinct advantage to ensure these sectors begin to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their planning processes.
  + UNIDO works with Ministry of Energy in supporting the diversification of energy and improving energy efficiency – a key long-term adaptation objective for Kenya. In this respect, there is a real opportunity for UNIDO to support the country’s energy policy in a way that strengthens Kenya’s energy security under conditions of climate change by piloting new technologies that enhance capacity for energy generation and using the evidence to improve long-term – climate-adapted – energy planning.

# Results and Resources Framework

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| **Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:**  UNDAF Area 3, CPOutcome1 Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  UNDAF Area 4 CPOutcome1 Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  UNDAF Area 4 CPOutcome2 Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities. |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**  3.1 Indicators: At least 20 most affected communities with NGO partners engaged in disaster risk reduction.  At least 20 most affected communities with NGO partners engaged in disaster risk reduction;  Targets: 30 percent of local authorities and districts utilizing early warning and vulnerability assessment data in a timely manner;  30 percent of institutions in selected districts utilizing early warning and vulnerability assessment data in a timely manner;  4.1 Indicators: National environment accounting and environmental impact assessment guidelines state of environment reports;  Number of consultative meetings.  Targets: Number of published policies, strategies and plans, mechanisms identified for integration of environment into national plans.  Clear institutional arrangements and guidelines.  Three policy frameworks for participatory natural resource management.  Environment standards, EIA guidelines, state of environment reports, environment issues integral to MTEF planning; poverty environment indicators incorporated into monitoring systems.  4.2 Indicators: Increase in the number of community governed resource management projects.  Number of communities trained in developing actions plans.  Targets Lessons learned and good practices documented and presented to local and national government.  Local levels of land degradation in economically marginal but high population growth districts reversed on significant acreages. |
| **Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Promote climate change adaptation |
| **Partnership Strategy** |
| **Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Strengthening an Integrated and Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya |
| **Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Promote climate change adaptation |

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| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **INPUTS** |
| ***1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced***  **Indicators**  1 A KCCRS is formulated through a process that has broad sector engagement.  2 The ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 includes the gender differentiated impacts of climate change.  3 National strategies of 3 priority sector ministries incorporate responses to the KCCRS.  4 In at least 3 target areas, long-term planning mechanisms established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and policy-practice linkages.  **Baseline**  Kenya has not conducted broad-based stakeholder consultations to develop long term planning mechanisms (Process to formulate the KCCRS initiated in June 2009.)  The country’s 2030 vision does not yet incorporate the potential medium term impacts that climate change will have on achieving that vision.  Current country planning mechanisms are focused on short term responses to disasters and emergencies occasioned by climate change  Currently, there are weak linkages between policy formulation and field level implementation of adaptation and gender mainstreaming initiatives.  Promotion of new business investment opportunities does not sufficiently consider climate change in long-term investment planning | **Targets (2010)**  - Support plan for the formulation and implementation of the KCCRS agreed with MEMR within 3 months of project start up.  - A KCCRS and implementation plan that has broad sector support formulated by MEMR by end 2010.  - Climate related gender implications for the ASALs incorporated into ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 before end of 2010.  **Target (2012)**  - Long term planning mechanisms that are informed by local level realities are tested in at least 3 target areas by end 2011 and implemented in at least 3 priority sectors by end 2012.  - Long term investment planning mechanisms incorporating climate change is developed with the main investment promotion and business associations by 2012 | **Activity Result 1.1:** *Critical technical and facilitation support provided for formulation and multi-sectoral implementation of a gender mainstreamed KCCRS*  - Institutional support provided to the MEMR to enhance the effectiveness of the KCCRS implementation process.  - Facilitation support provided to stakeholders at the local and national levels to strengthen their contribution to KCCRS formulation and implementation.  - Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS.  **Activity Result 1.2:** *Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries*  - Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken.  - Technical support provided for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels  - Use the tools and research outcomes to inform the strategic planning processes of priority sector ministries and the drafting of the ASAL Annex for Vision 2030.  - Facilitation support provided for stakeholder consultations on gender responsive climate change adaptation to strengthen stakeholder buy-in to and support for strategic plans of sector ministries.  **Activity Result 1.3:** *Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms*  - Technical support to the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop options for integrated approaches to climate change within planning mechanisms.  - With technical support, enable the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop and test approaches that incorporate the inherent uncertainties of climate change into medium term expenditure frameworks.  - Undertake a review of existing programmes that are providing local level planning capacity to learn lessons and identify collaboration and action learning opportunities.  - In target areas, strengthen the capacity for ‘bottom-up’ local level adaptation processes that enhances collaboration between national planners and local level practitioners and communities. | **Quality Criteria**  ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number of stakeholder consultation sessions supported, and level of attendance  ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:* Number of research topics supported in diverse sectors in support of the KCCRS implementation process.  ***AR 2 Indicator 1***: Number and diversity of stakeholders involved in consultations on how gender and climate change adaptation should be mainstreamed.  ***AR 2 Indicator 2***: Gender is effectively mainstreamed into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, processes, institutions and outputs.  ***AR 3 Indicator 1:*** Number of initiatives supported towards the implementation of the KCCRS  ***AR 3 Indicator 2:*** Gender is effectively mainstreamed during the implementation of the KCCRS.  ***AR 3 Indicator 3:*** Diversity and number of linkages established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and to strengthen the policy-practice linkages.  ***AR 3 Indicator 4:*** Number and quality of provisions put into district and national planning processes to promote gender sensitive climate change adaptation, including budgetary allocations. | **Quality Method**  Minutes of stakeholder consultation sessions.  Research Reports and Papers delivered to MEMR to support development of KCCRS  Minutes of consultation meetings    Gender assessment of KCCRS and its delivery institutions  KCCRS Progress Reports  Priority Sector Climate Change Plans  Gender Assessment of KCCRS action plan and investment framework  Review of District Integrated Development Plans.  Evidence-based climate change Policy papers produced by AAP stakeholders  Review of National plans and medium term expenditure frameworks for priority sectors.  Comparison of climate change provisions in plans between target and non-target districts. | **Timing**  At Months 12 and 24  At months 21 and 24  At months 12, 24 and 36    At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 24 and 36    At months 24 and 36 | *1.1 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, IWGDS, UNDP*  1.2  *NCCACC, MoP, CSOs, Consultants, Research institutes, UNDP*  1.3 *MEMR, MoP, NCCACC, Sector Ministries, local authorities, consultants, UNDP, UNIDO* | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses.  **Total output cost:**  US$ 750,700  UNDP: $600,700  UNIDO: $150,000 |

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| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **INPUTS** |
| ***2. Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels strengthened***  **Indicators**  1 A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS  2 NCCACC provides technical advice that enables country leadership to articulate a clear policy position on climate change adaptation for Kenya  4 Improved cooperation between existing multi-sector institutions improves local adaptation responsiveness♠  5 Regular Parliamentary Committee meetings that debate climate change are established as a result of the project  6 The number of media articles exploring climate change, its implications for the way Kenyans lead their lives and the gender impacts of this.  **Baseline**  Kenya currently lacks the leadership and institutional frameworks to promote an integrated approach to managing climate change at the local and national levels  Through initiatives from the MEMR the Government is beginning to establish the structures and systems to enable the country to set a policy direction for climate change but additional support is required to strengthen this.  A range of relevant stakeholder organisations exist to coordinate national and local action for whom managing climate change risks and opportunities will become an increasingly important issue.  Currently, Parliamentarians and media practitioners have limited understanding of climate change, its gender dimensions and the risks and opportunities it presents. | **Target (2010)**  Leadership identified within sectors and stakeholder groups by end month 6 and effective institutional framework for collaboration established by end 2010  Lesson learning study on lessons and institutional issues for climate change completed by end 2010  A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS by end 2010  Parliamentary and media training provided by end 2010  **Target (2011)**  UNFCCC focal point is providing policy position papers to guide Kenyan leadership following provision of NCCACC and CCCU technical and policy forming advice.  Regular – minimum quarterly – climate change meeting series established by relevant Parliamentary sub committees to promote national debate on the issue by end 2011.  **Target (2012)**  Local level institutions provide leadership direction for local adaptation in at least 3 target areas and learning used for up-scaling action by end of programme. | **Activity Result 2.1:** *Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation*  - Institutional mapping for climate change and impacted sectors undertaken to identify key institutions, development potential and development needs.  - Financial support provided for documenting lessons and emerging issues from institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives.  - Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.  - Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks if mapping analysis and KCCRS identify a need.  - Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors.  **Activity Result 2.2:** *Policy direction and decision-making enhanced by strengthening leadership support*  - Support provided to the MEMR to strengthen institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS.  - Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change.  - Assess the NCCACC and determine whether they are meeting their mandate. If not, build capacity to improve functioning.  - Climate change training♥ provided to provincial and district government leadership to improve their understanding of climate change.  **Activity Result 2.3:** *The Parliament and Public have an improved understanding of climate change and support national adaptation efforts*  - Training provided to members of parliament and media practitioners on climate change adaptation, its costs and its gender dimensions  - Technical support provided to parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social climate change adaptation implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive adaptation measures  Visits between Kenyan and international parliamentary groups dealing with climate change facilitated to share learning and build awareness of the role of parliament in catalysing action.  - Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels.  **Activity Result 2.4.** *Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities*  - create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities. | ***AR 1 Indicator 1***: Number of forums and platforms created and/or strengthened to enhance collaboration among institutions addressing various aspects of climate change adaptation  ***AR 1 Indicator 2:*** Number of collaborative initiatives developed and implemented in key priority sectors and using cross-sectoral approaches  ***AR 1 Indicator 3:*** Number of collaborative missions conducted to field based initiatives to inform policy makers about local level realities and vice versa.  ***AR 2 Indicator 1:*** Number and diversity of tools identified, adapted and used at the various levels  ***AR 2 Indicator 2:*** Documented improvements of initiatives after practitioners take into consideration climate change risks and opportunities  ***AR 2 Indicator 3:*** Number of tools for assessing gender differentiated vulnerability to climate change effectively used to inform decision-makers at the local, district and national levels.  ***AR 3 Indicator 1:***  Number of capacity building forums organized for parliamentarians and the level of participation  ***AR 3 Indicator 2:*** Number of capacity building forums organized for media personnel and the level of participation  ***AR 3 Indicator 3:*** Number of climate change related policies and plans adopted by government.  ***AR 4 Indicator 1:*** Number of learning institutions with nodules on climate change and climate change adaptation. | Institutional Mapping exercise  Review Annual Progress Reports of priority sectors and progress reports made to NCCACC  Field visit reports and meeting minutes of NCCACC and National Climate Change secretariat  Review of tools used for planning and monitoring climate change adaptation by sector ministries and NGO community  Review annual progress reports of stakeholders, including NGOs, priority sectors and District Development Offices.  Mapping of tools used by relevant stakeholders.  Assess training documentation including proceedings of capacity building forums.  Assess training documentation including proceedings of capacity building forums  Number of policies and plans produced by planning and sector ministries  Progress report and curricula review | At programme inception and at month 36  At months 12, 24 and 36    At months 12, 24 and 36  At programme inception, at months 18 and 36.    At months 12, 24 and 36.    At inception and at month 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  Assessment at months 12, 24 and 36  Assesment ad months 12,24 and 36 | 2.1 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, NCCACC, KCCWG, KEPSA, IWGDs, DDC/DSG’s, DSDOs  2.2 MEMR, MoP MGCSD, IWGD, UNEP, ALRMP, CDTF, SGP  2.3 Relevant Parliamentary Committees and Media Associations, Technical officers | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses.  **Total output cost:**  $886,720  UNDP  $795,720  UNIDO  $66,000  WFP  $25,000 |

♠ National disaster operations centre, Kenya Food Security Executive Committee, NCCACC, KEPSA and Climate Change Working Group

♥ Introducing climate change, its predicted impacts on Kenya and implications for local development and gender-relations

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| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **INPUTS** |
| ***3. Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors***  **Indicators**  A set of integrated policy measures identified and test-implemented in selected areas through at least 4 demonstration projects, including the energy sector.  Priority Sector Ministries contribute technical and material inputs towards the establishment and implementation of the demonstration projects.  NMA early warning forecasts delivered to at least 4 demonstration projects to strengthen local level land-use response and preparedness.  Drawing on action learning from demonstration projects, a National scale up plan for policy measures collaboratively developed by national climate change stakeholders, including the energy sector.  **Baseline**  National stakeholders are yet to identify the key priority sector policies and mechanisms to be implemented to enhance gender responsive adaptation  Currently, there is limited inter-agency collaboration among institutions to address climate change adaptation nationally and locally.  Over 65% of electricity generation comes from hydropower which faces threat from climate change whilst rural electrification stands at 4%.  Policies for energy diversification and improved efficiency have not been rolled out amongst schools, with 95% still relying on firewood and 3-stone fires for cooking energy. | **Target (2010)**  Report on barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation prepared by end Month 6.  Priority demonstration projects identified and project designs completed by end month 6.  Early warning information developed and supplied to field demonstration sited by end 2010 and 6-monthly thereafter.  Improved fuel efficiency systems tested using selected schools as demonstrations, with 500 efficient stoves and use of wood alternatives by end 2010.  **Target (2011)**  At least 4 demonstration pilot projects established and being implemented with technical input from diverse agencies.  **Target (2012)**  Action Learning from demonstrations used to inform policy implementation by end of project.  Multi-sector plan for up-scaling adaptation responses developed to support implementation of KCCRS by end of project. | **Activity Result 3.1:** *National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming*  - Facilitation and technical support provided to identify barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation at the local and national level  - Technical and facilitation support provided to stakeholders in priority sectors to analyse existing policies relevant to gender responsive adaptation  - Support provided to priority sectors to identify gaps, perverse incentives, constraints and opportunities within their policies and legal frameworks and current technical responses.  - Facilitate the collaboration between key sector ministries and CSOs through the Kenya CSO Climate Change Working Group to find community level projects that have potential to be up scaled, replicated and/or mainstreamed.  - Support provided to priority sectors to design action learning plans for testing the scale up of integrated policy responses that provide lessons to overcome identified gaps and constraints and maximise opportunities.  - Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. Specific support will be provided by the Project to ensure that gender issues are incorporated into new and existing policies and measures on climate change. The Project will provide technical support to mainstream gender in the various policies and laws with relevance to climate change.  **Activity Result 3.2:** *Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions to test the implementation of integrated policy measures*  - Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.  - At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.  - Implement integrated action learning projects in selected locations with financial and technical support.  - Using the information generated by demonstration projects as a focus, strengthen existing linkages between the local, district and national levels for monitoring and responding to climate change stresses; including linkages to institutional frameworks for improving two way information flows.  **Activity Result 3.3:** *Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled*  - Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Climate Change Secretariat, DRSRS and KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action.  - Drawing on the action learning experience, technical support provided to identify a diversity of incentive/disincentive mechanisms that would enhance adaptation in priority sectors.  - Technical support provided to promote implementation and mainstream gender sensitive adaptation policies and measures.  - Technical support to enable the NCCACC or the permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS develop a plan for scaling up adaptation actions that supports implementation of the KCCRS. | ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number of stakeholder consultation sessions held and diversity and level of participation  ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:* Number of barriers to effective gender sensitive adaptation identified and strategies for overcoming them developed and tested  ***AR 1 Indicator 3****:* Quality of the options for addressing climate change issues identified and implemented  ***AR 1 Indicator 4****:* Number of lobbying and advocacy activities around specific policies, laws and/or initiatives  ***AR2 Indicator 1:*** Number of beneficiaries receiving early warning information from Met Department  ***AR 2 Indicator 2:*** Number of action research demonstration initiatives identified and supported  ***AR 2 Indicator 3:*** Number of schools adopting alternative energy and efficiency measures to reduce vulnerability to firewood scarcity  ***AR 2 Indicator 4:*** Number of alternative energy and livelihood mechanisms adopted by target industries and communities  ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:* Number of incentive mechanisms to promote gender sensitive adaptation mainstreamed into institutions and policies  ***AR 3 Indicator 2***: Upscaling plan for multi-sectoral implementation of KCCRS developed by NCCACC or multi-stakeholder KCCRS management structure | Minutes of stakeholder consultation sessions  Report on policy barriers study and sector strategies  Review of Options papers and level of uptake by priority sectors, district development committees and NGO stakeholders.  Review of lobby activities of NGOs and stakeholder coalitions and related press coverage  Met Office Records, monitoring reports from participating sector stakeholders   Quarterly Progress Reports from demonstration sites and participating sector stakeholders  Field Monitoring, Ministry of Education Records, Stove suppliers    Field Monitoring, Industry reports, DDC reports, Ministry of Energy monitoring  Evidenced-based policy briefings, revised policy implementation plans for priority sectors (Water, Environment, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Health)  Approved KCCRS Upscaling plan | At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36       At months 12, 24 and 36       At months 12, 24 and 36  Month 24, 30 and 36     Month 24, 30 and 36  Month 12, and 24  Month 24 and 36  Months 24, 30 and 36    Month 36 | *3.1 NCCACC, MoP, DSG/DDCs KCCWG, consultants, research institutions, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP*  3.2 *ALRMP, CDTF, GEF/UNDP SGP, UNDP, UNIDO & WFP, consultants*  *3.3 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, DDCs, NCCACC, NGOs, consultants, UNDP, UNIDO & WFP* | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses.  **Total output cost:$2,700,300**  UNDP  $700,300  UNIDO  $1,100,000  WFP  $900,000 |

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| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **INPUTS** |
| ***4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels***  **Indicators**  Adaptation costs, risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors and an updated climate change investment framework reflecting budget priorities produced for presentation to Ministry of Finance.  The fiscal and regulatory frameworks of at least 3 priority sectors adjusted to enhance adaptation.  Women’s groups submit quality proposals to relevant climate funds to support local adaptation actions.  Funding applications submitted to climate change financing mechanisms by Kenyan stakeholder groups.  **Baseline**  Kenya has not clearly identified the costs associated climate change adaptation risks and opportunities or priority sectors  Currently, some of the fiscal and regulatory frameworks and/or their interpretation in the priority sectors impede access to financing for various stakeholders and do not encourage adaptation responses (e.g. water use and energy efficiency, Strategic EIAs).  Many national stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups, lack the relevant skills and knowledge to access existing financing options at the local and national level. | **Target (2010)**  1 study identifying the financial risks and opportunities of climate change adaptation and response options in at least 3 priority sectors by end 2010.  **Target (2011)**  At least three options for using fiscal instruments to incentivise private sector adaptation actions prepared and presented to Ministry of Finance by end 2011  **Target (2012)**  At least 3 financing proposals presented to climate change adaptation funds by end of project, including at least 1 from an organisation representing women and vulnerable groups.  Agreement from Treasury to adjust priority spending in MTEFs of priority sectors in response to climate change funding requirements by end of project | **Activity Result 4.1:** *Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets*  - Building on existing research into climate change costs, provide technical and facilitation support to priority sectors to assess climate change risks and identify opportunities, financing options and cost-benefit tradeoffs.  - Support Sector Ministries (represented by the NCCACC) and Ministry of Planning to analyse policies and mechanisms for adjusting national budgets to meet adaptation costs and take advantage of opportunities.  - Sector Ministries work with MEMR to update climate change investment framework to take account of budget priorities that reflect climate change risks and opportunities.  - Support Sector Ministries to prepare and present to Ministries of Finance and Planning, an updated investment framework that outlines options for realigning national budget priorities to reflect climate change risks and opportunities. Presentation to MoF.  **Activity Results 4.2:** *Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities.*  ­- Technical and facilitation support provided to key ministries to assess the impacts and potential of their fiscal and regulatory frameworks to support or constrain gender sensitive climate change adaptation at the national and local levels.  - Financial and technical support provided to assess a diversity of incentive/ disincentive systems for priority sectors and their potential for enhancing adaptation responsiveness of end users.  - Technical support provided to key ministries to develop – in collaboration with Ministry of Finance – effective fiscal and regulatory frameworks in support of adaptation.  **Activity Result 4.3:** *Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits).*  - Technical and capacity building support provided to national and local stakeholders on accessing existing and emerging financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.  - Specific training provided to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the national and international level, supported by targeted lobbying to strengthen the voice of women and vulnerable groups in determining how resources provided through emerging climate adaptation funds are allocated.  - Technical support provided to stakeholders in the preparation of relevant supporting documents to access various financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels. | ***AR 1 Indicator 1:*** Number and diversity of adaptation risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors  ***AR 1 Indicator 2:*** Number of budget adjustments made at the local and national levels to take advantage of opportunities and minimize risks    ***AR 1 Indicator 3:*** Climate change investment framework revised using improved financial information  ***AR 2 Indicator 1****:* Number and diversity of technical support provided to key ministries to assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks  ***AR2 Indicator 2****:* Number and diversity of adjustments made to the fiscal and regulatory frameworks of key priority sectors  ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:* Number of training sessions provided to relevant government and non-government institutions to enhance their access to financing options  ***AR 3 Indicator 2****:* Number of training provided specifically to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the local, national and international levels  ***AR 3 Indicator 3****:* Number of stakeholders with enhanced financing following relevant training | Climate change costs assessment  Review of National, Provincial and District Budgets to assess adjustments to take account of climate change adaptation risks & opportunities  Cabinet-approved Climate Change Investment framework    Options paper outlining current and potential fiscal regulatory mechanisms to support adaptation  Fiscal Regulatory mechanisms employed by priority sectors to influence public adaptation practices  Training manuals, proceedings of training sessions. Minutes of meetings of target stakeholder institutions.  Training manuals, proceedings of training sessions, draft financing proposals prepared.   A record of institutions receiving adaptation specific funding. | Month 12  Month 36      Month 36  Month 12, 24, 36    Month 12, 24, 36    Month 12, 24, 36    Month 12, 24, 36    Month 12, 24, 36 | 4.1 Consultants, Technical Officers, MoP, Relevant Sectors, Finance and economic experts  *4.2 Technical Officers, MoP, DSGs/DDCs* KEPSA Fiscal regulation experts  Technical Officers, Consultants, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, MGCSD, MSYA, DSDOs  MoF, MoP | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses.  **Total output cost: $675,500**  UNDP  610,000  UNIDO  $65,500 |
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| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **INPUTS** |
| ***5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels***  **Indicators**  M&E field missions undertaken, programme lessons generated as policy briefs, guidelines and media briefs and shared through multi-stakeholder forums and training institutions.  Sessions held that specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups for two-way sharing of climate adaptation information.  Results of the programme communicated to local and national level stakeholders through a range of media most appropriate to stakeholder needs.  Lessons and experience from AAP informs the implementation plans for the KCCRS (linked to outcomes of Outputs 1, 3, and 4) and sector strategies.  **Baseline**  Currently, many institutions have weak M&E systems and limited sharing of information and lessons with other stakeholders  There are few forums/platforms for sharing information at the local and national levels  Women and vulnerable groups have limited information on how to adapt to climate change with few stakeholders tapping into their knowledge and experience of coping with climate change  Relevant information on adaptation rarely gets to the concerned stakeholders because of the way it is packaged and/or disseminated to them | **Target (2010)**  Communication strategy developed by month 6.  Action learning and M&E plan developed to capture various dimensions of CCA, including gender aspects by end 2010.  Knowledge management system for housing and sharing information on AAP and related projects in place in MEMR by end 2010.  **Target (2011)**  At least 2 sessions facilitated for policy makers and practitioners to share information and lessons by end 2011 and at least a further 3 by end of project  **Target (2012**)  Policy recommendations and Best Practices prepared and disseminated through climate change fora (eg NCCACC) and training institutions by end of project  Revised KCCRS action plan reflecting learning from the AAP in place by end of project | **Activity Results 5.1:** *Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change*  - Monitoring tools developed and/or adapted to capture various dimensions of climate change adaptation initiatives, including the gender aspects  - Training provided to practitioners and policy makers on the use of the M&E tools in an action learning context  - Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation.  - Technical assistance provided to support the MEMR and relevant stakeholders to collate evidence from demonstration projects for policy and technical learning.  **Activity Result 5.2:** *Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums*  - Provide support to MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation and if necessary, establish a knowledge management base at MEMR as a focal point for learning on climate change adaptation.  - Identify and use existing and emerging forums to share information and experiences, guided by specific themes and bringing together national and local-level stakeholders.  - Specifically target women and vulnerable groups in providing them, and the agencies that work with them, with adaptation information and identifying their adaptation learning needs.  - Provide opportunities for Kenyan stakeholders to learn from experiences of AAP Regionally and similar adaptation programmes in other countries.  **Activity Result 5.3:** *Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities*  - Technical support provided for the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy on climate change adaptation.  - Building on the experience of the programme, support the development of policy guidelines and technical guidelines by the NCCACC or relevant multi-sectoral institution.  - Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities.  - Facilitation support provided for the participatory monitoring of adjustments made to national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities. | ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:*  Number of M&E systems reviewed and/or adapted  ***AR 1 Indicator 2:*** Establishment of a comprehensive and effective M&E system  ***AR 1 Indicator 3:*** Number of M&E missions, diversity of stakeholder participation and lessons generated and shared  ***AR 2 Indicator 1:*** Number of information sharing sessions and diversity of themes and stakeholders participating at the local and national levels  ***AR 2 Indicator 2:*** Number of sessions specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups to provide them with information and also generate information from them  ***AR 2 Indicator 3:*** MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation established and delivering knowledge to its stakeholders at least quarterly.  ***AR 3 Indicator 1:*** Number of sessions and level of participation, bringing together policy makers, practitioners and local communities to discuss adaptation  ***AR 3 Indicator 2:*** Diversity of communi-cation strategies and media used to communicate to local and national level stakeholders  ***AR 3 Indicator 3:*** Number of policy provisions and practices influenced by the information generated, packaged and disseminated | Programme M&E System in place that is approved by MEMR and NCCACC  Annual M&E Reports on Programme progress  Mission Visit Reports, Minutes of lesson learning events of climate change relevant stakeholder institutions.  Proceedings of information sharing sessions  Proceedings of information sharing sessions  Knowledge Centre information briefs, Knowledge Centre website  Proceedings of adaptation workshops or meetings  Communication strategy and plan. Media briefs and press articles.    Policy briefs, best practice guidelines | By month 12  Month 12, 24 & 36  Month 12, 24 & 36    Months 12, 14 & 36  Months 12, 14 & 36  Months 12, 14 & 36    Months 24 and 36  Months 24 and 36    Months 24 and 36 | 5.1 MEMR, IWGDS, Research Institutes, MGCSD  5.2 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, KCCWG, KEPSA, Parliamen-tary Committees  Knowledge management specialists  5.3 Mass Media, MGCSD, IGWDS, MoP, MEMR, DDCs, communication specialists | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses.  **Total output cost:$411,506.**  UNDP  $281,506  UNIDO  $65,000  WFP  $65,000 |

**Budget Summary**

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| **Agency** | **Output 1** | **Output 2** | **Output 3** | **Output 4** | **Output 5** | **Total (US$)** |
| UNDP | $600,700 | $795,720 | $700,300 | $610,000 | $281,506 | **$2,988,226** |
| UNIDO | $150,000 | $66,000 | $1,100,000 | $65,500 | $65,000 | **$1,446,500** |
| WFP |  | $25,000 | $900,000 |  | $65,000 | **$990,000** |
| Contingency |  |  |  |  |  | **$45,000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total ($US)** | **$750,700** | **$886,720** | **$2,700,300** | **$675,500** | **$411,506** | **$5,469,726** |

# Annual Work Plan

**Year: 1** (Prepare a separate work plan for each year. The 2009 Work Plan should be as specific as possible in terms of $ needed. The Work Plan for the remainder of the project lifetime should be a best guess estimate).

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  *And baseline, indicators including annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | **TIMEFRAME** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| **Output 1** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced*  ***Indicators***  1 A KCCRS is implemented through a process that has broad sector engagement.  2 The ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 includes the gender differentiated impacts of climate change.  3 National strategies of 3 priority sector ministries incorporate responses to the KCCRS.  4 In at least 3 target areas, long-term planning mechanisms established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and policy-practice linkages.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has just conducted broad-based stakeholder consultations to develop long term planning mechanisms (Process to formulate the KCCRS initiated in June 2009.)  The country’s 2030 vision does not yet incorporate the potential medium term impacts that climate change will have on achieving that vision.  Current country planning mechanisms are focused on short term responses to disasters and emergencies occasioned by climate change  Currently, there are weak linkages between policy formulation and field level implementation of adaptation and gender mainstreaming initiatives  ***Targets* (2010)**  - Support plan for the formulation and implementation of the KCCRS agreed with MEMR within 3 months of project start up.  - A Kenya Climate Change Response Strateg yand implementation plan that has broad sector support formulated by MEMR by end 2010.    - Climate related gender implications for the ASALs incorporated into ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 before end of 2010.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 1.1:** *Critical technical and facilitation support provided for formulation and multi-sectoral implementation of a gender mainstreamed KCCRS*  - Institutional support provided to the MEMR to enhance the effectiveness of the KCCRS implementation process.  - Facilitation support provided to stakeholders at the local and national levels to strengthen their contribution to KCCRS formulation and implementation.  - Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS. | X  X | X  X | X  X  X | X | 1.1 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, IWGDS | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $134,567 |
| **Activity Result 1.2:** *Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries*  - Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken.  - Technical support provided for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels  - Use the tools and research outcomes to inform the strategic planning processes of priority sector ministries and the drafting of the ASAL Annex for Vision 2030. |  |  | X  X | X  X  X | 1.2 NCCACC, MoP, CSOs, Consultants, Research institutes | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Meeting budgets, Operational expenses | $24,956 |
| **Activity Result 1.3:** *Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms*  - Technical support to the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop options for integrated approaches to climate change within planning mechanisms.  - With technical support, enable the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop and test approaches that incorporate the inherent uncertainties of climate change into medium term expenditure frameworks.  - Undertake a review of existing programmes that are providing local level planning capacity to learn lessons and identify collaboration and action learning opportunities. |  | X  X | X  X | X  X | 1.3 MEMR, NCCACC, Sector Ministries, local authorities, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses | $164,387 |
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| **Output 2** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built*  ***Indicators***  1 A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS  2 NCCACC provides technical advice that enables country leadership to articulate a clear policy position on climate change adaptation for Kenya  4 Improved cooperation between existing multi-sector institutions improves local adaptation responsiveness♠  5 Regular Parliamentary Committee meetings that debate climate change are established as a result of the project  6 The number of media articles exploring climate change, its implications for the way Kenyans lead their lives and the gender impacts of this.  7 Number of learning institutions with modules on climate change and climate change adaptation.  ***Baseline***  Kenya currently lacks the leadership and institutional frameworks to promote an integrated approach to managing climate change at the local and national levels  Through initiatives from the MEMR the Government is beginning to establish the structures and systems to enable the country to set a policy direction for climate change but additional support is required to strengthen this.  A range of relevant stakeholder organisations exist to coordinate national and local action for whom managing climate change risks and opportunities will become an increasingly important issue.  Currently, Parliamentarians and media practitioners have limited understanding of climate change, its gender dimensions and the risks and opportunities it presents.  ***Target (2010)***  Leadership identified within sectors and stakeholder groups by end month 6 and effective institutional framework for collaboration established by end 2010  Lesson learning study on lessons and institutional issues for climate change completed by end 2010  A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS by end 2010  Parliamentary and media training provided by end 2010  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 2.1:** *Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation*  - Institutional mapping for climate change and impacted sectors undertaken to identify key institutions, development potential and development needs.  - Financial support provided for documenting lessons and emerging issues from institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives.  - Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.  - Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks if mapping analysis and KCCRS identify a need.  - Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors. | X | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | 2.1 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, NCCACC, KCCWG, KEPSA, IWGDs, DDC/DSG’s, DSDOs | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $94,167 |
| **Activity Result 2.2:** *Policy direction and decision-making enhanced by strengthening leadership support*  - Support provided to the MEMR to strengthen set up a permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS.  - Assess the NCCACC and determine whether they are meeting their mandate. If not, build capacity to improve functioning.  - Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change. | X | X  X | X  X | X | 2.2 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, IWGD, UNEP, ALRMP, CDTF, SGP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Training and communication materials,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. | $97,544 |
| **Activity Result 2.3:** *The Parliament and Public have an improved understanding of climate change and support national adaptation efforts*  - Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels |  |  |  | X | 2.3 Relevant Parliamentary Committees and Media Associations, Technical officers | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Communication and Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. | $87,056 |
| Activity Result 2.4. Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities  - create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities. |  |  | X | X | 2.4. Relevant academic and learning institutions and ministries involved in education. | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Communication and Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. |  |
| **Output 3** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors*  **Indicators**  A set of integrated policy measures identified and test-implemented in selected areas through at least 4 demonstration projects, including the energy sector.  Priority Sector Ministries contribute technical and material inputs towards the establishment and implementation of the demonstration projects.  NMA early warning forecasts delivered to at least 4 demonstration projects to strengthen local level land-use response and preparedness.  Drawing on action learning from demonstration projects, a National scale up plan for policy measures collaboratively developed by national climate change stakeholders, including the energy sector.  **Baseline**  National stakeholders are yet to identify the key priority sector policies and mechanisms to be implemented to enhance gender responsive adaptation  Currently, there is limited inter-agency collaboration among institutions to address climate change adaptation nationally and locally.  Over 65% of electricity generation comes from hydropower which faces threat from climate change whilst rural electrification stands at 4%.  Policies for energy diversification and improved efficiency have not been rolled out amongst schools, with 95% still relying on firewood and 3-stone fires for cooking energy.  ***Target (2010)***  Report on barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation prepared by end Month 6.  Priority demonstration projects identified and project designs completed by end month 6.  Early warning information developed and supplied to field demonstration sited by end 2010 and 6-monthly thereafter.  Improved fuel efficiency systems tested using selected schools as demonstrations, with 500 efficient stoves and use of wood alternatives by end 2010.  *Related CP outcome:* CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 3.1:** *National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming*  - Facilitation and technical support provided to identify barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation at the local and national level  - Technical and facilitation support provided to stakeholders in priority sectors to analyse existing policies relevant to gender responsive adaptation  - Support provided to priority sectors to identify gaps, perverse incentives, constraints and opportunities within their policies and legal frameworks and current technical responses.  - Facilitate the collaboration between key sector ministries and CSOs through the Kenya CSO Climate Change Working Group to find community level projects that have potential to be up scaled, replicated and/or mainstreamed.  - Support provided to priority sectors to design action learning plans for testing the scale up of integrated policy responses that provide lessons to overcome identified gaps and constraints and maximise opportunities.  - Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. | X | X  X  X  X | X  X  X  X  X  X | X  X  X | 3.1 NCCACC, MoP, DSG/DDCs CCWG, consultants, research institutions | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Communications materials,  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $108,117 |
| **Activity Result 3.2:** *Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions to test the implementation of integrated policy measures*  - Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.  - At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.  - Implement integrated action learning projects in selected locations with financial and technical support. |  | X | X  X  X | X  X | 3.2 ALRMP, CDTF, GEF/UNDP SGP, UNDP, UNIDO & WFP, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. | $456,700 |
| **Activity Result 3.3:** *Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled*  - Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Climate Change Secreetariat, DRSRS amd KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action. |  |  |  | X | 3.3 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, DDCs, NCCACC, NGOs, consultant*s* | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Operational expenses. | $58,689 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels*  ***Indicators***  Adaptation costs, risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors and an updated climate change investment framework reflecting budget priorities produced for presentation to Ministry of Finance.  The fiscal and regulatory frameworks of at least 3 priority sectors adjusted to enhance adaptation.  Women’s groups submit quality proposals to relevant climate funds to support local adaptation actions.  Funding applications submitted to climate change financing mechanisms by Kenyan stakeholder groups.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has not clearly identified the costs associated climate change adaptation risks and opportunities or priority sectors  Currently, some of the fiscal and regulatory frameworks and/or their interpretation in the priority sectors impede access to financing for various stakeholders and do not encourage adaptation responses (e.g. water use and energy efficiency, Strategic EIAs).  Many national stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups, lack the relevant skills and knowledge to access existing financing options at the local and national level.  ***Target (2010)***  1 study identifying the financial risks and opportunities of climate change adaptation and response options in at least 3 priority sectors by end 2010.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 4.1:** *Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets*  - Building on existing research into climate change costs, provide technical and facilitation support to priority sectors to assess climate change risks and identify opportunities, financing options and cost-benefit tradeoffs.  - Support Sector Ministries (represented by the NCCACC) and Ministry of Planning to analyse policies and mechanisms for adjusting national budgets to meet adaptation costs and take advantage of opportunities. | X | X  X | X  X | X | 4.1 Consultants, Technical Officers, MoP, Relevant Sectors, Finance and economic experts | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $119,667 |
| **Activity Results 4.2:** *Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $0.00 |
| **Activity Result 4.3:** *Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits).*  - Technical and capacity building support provided to national and local stakeholders on accessing existing and emerging financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels. |  | X | X |  | Technical Officers, Consultants, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, MGCSD, MSYA, DSDOs  MoF, MoP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  UN staff  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, Operational expenses. | $18,694 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 5:***Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels*  ***Indicators***  M&E field missions undertaken, programme lessons generated as policy briefs, guidelines and media briefs and shared through multi-stakeholder forums and training institutions.  Sessions held that specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups for two-way sharing of climate adaptation information.  Results of the programme communicated to local and national level stakeholders through a range of media most appropriate to stakeholder needs.  Lessons and experience from AAP informs the implementation plans for the KCCRS (linked to outcomes of Outputs 1, 3, and 4) and sector strategies.  ***Baseline***  Currently, many institutions have weak M&E systems and limited sharing of information and lessons with other stakeholders  There are few forums/platforms for sharing information at the local and national levels  Women and vulnerable groups have limited information on how to adapt to climate change with few stakeholders tapping into their knowledge and experience of coping with climate change  Relevant information on adaptation rarely gets to the concerned stakeholders because of the way it is packaged and/or disseminated to them  ***Target (2010)***  Communication strategy developed by month 6.  Action learning and M&E plan developed to capture various dimensions of CCA, including gender aspects by end 2010.  Knowledge management system for housing and sharing information on AAP and related projects in place in MEMR by end 2010.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Results 5.1:** *Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change*  - Monitoring tools developed and/or adapted to capture various dimensions of climate change adaptation initiatives, including the gender aspects  - Training provided to practitioners and policy makers on the use of the M&E tools in an action learning context  - Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation. | X | X  X |  | X | 5.1 MEMR, IWGDS, Research Institutes, MGCSD | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. | $95,090 |
| **Activity Result 5.2:** *Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums*  - Provide support to MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation and if necessary, establish a knowledge management base at MEMR as a focal point for learning on climate change adaptation. | X | X |  |  | 5.2 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, KCCWG, KEPSA, Parliamentary Committees  Knowledge management specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets,  Operational expenses. | $82,400 |
| **Activity Result 5.3:** *Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities*  - Technical support provided for the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy on climate change adaptation.  - Building on the experience of the programme, support the development of policy guidelines and technical guidelines by the NCCACC or relevant multi-sectoral institution.  - Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities. | X | X  X | X | X | 5.3 Mass Media, MGCSD, IGWDS, MoP, MEMR, DDCs, communication specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables  Consulting and research services,  Operational expenses. | $7,280 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,549,314 |

**Year: 2**

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  *And baseline, indicators including annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | **TIMEFRAME** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| **Output 1** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced*  ***Indicators***  1 A KCCRS is formulated through a process that has broad sector engagement.  2 The ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 includes the gender differentiated impacts of climate change.  3 National strategies of 3 priority sector ministries incorporate responses to the KCCRS.  4 In at least 3 target areas, long-term planning mechanisms established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and policy-practice linkages.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has not conducted broad-based stakeholder consultations to develop long term planning mechanisms (Process to formulate the Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy initiated in June 2009.)  The country’s 2030 vision does not yet incorporate the potential medium term impacts that climate change will have on achieving that vision.  Current country planning mechanisms are focused on short term responses to disasters and emergencies occasioned by climate change  Currently, there are weak linkages between policy formulation and field level implementation of adaptation and gender mainstreaming initiatives  ***Targets* (2010)**  - Support plan for the formulation and implementation of the KCCRS agreed with MEMR within 3 months of project start up.  - A KCCRS and implementation plan that has broad sector support formulated by MEMR by end 2010.    - Climate related gender implications for the ASALs incorporated into ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 before end of 2010.  **Target (2012)**  - Long term planning mechanisms that are informed by local level realities are tested in at least 3 target areas by end 2011 and implemented in at least 3 priority sectors by end 2012.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 1.1:** *Critical technical and facilitation support provided for formulation and multi-sectoral implementation of a gender mainstreamed KCCRS*  - Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS. |  | X | X |  | 1.1 MEMR, MGCSD, IWGDS | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $30,667 |
| **Activity Result 1.2:** *Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries*  - Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken.  - Technical support provided for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels  - Use the tools and research outcomes to inform the strategic planning processes of priority sector ministries and the drafting of the ASAL Annex for Vision 2030.  - Facilitation support provided for stakeholder consultations on gender responsive climate change adaptation to strengthen stakeholder buy-in to and support for strategic plans of sector ministries. | X  X  X | X  X | X | X | 1.2 NCCACC, MoP, CSOs, Consultants, Research institutes | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses | $51,850 |
| **Activity Result 1.3:** *Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms*  - With technical support, enable the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop and test approaches that incorporate the inherent uncertainties of climate change into medium term expenditure frameworks.  - In target areas, strengthen the capacity for ‘bottom-up’ local level adaptation processes that enhances collaboration between national planners and local level practitioners and communities. | X | X | X | X | 1.3 MEMR, NCCACC, Sector Ministries, local authorities, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses | $242,387 |
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| **Output 2** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built*  ***Indicators***  1 A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS  2 NCCACC provides technical advice that enables country leadership to articulate a clear policy position on climate change adaptation for Kenya  4 Improved cooperation between existing multi-sector institutions improves local adaptation responsiveness♠  5 Regular Parliamentary Committee meetings that debate climate change are established as a result of the project  6 The number of media articles exploring climate change, its implications for the way Kenyans lead their lives and the gender impacts of this.  7 Number of learning institutions with modules on climate change and climate change adaptation.  ***Baseline***  Kenya currently lacks the leadership and institutional frameworks to promote an integrated approach to managing climate change at the local and national levels  Through initiatives from the MEMR the Government is beginning to establish the structures and systems to enable the country to set a policy direction for climate change but additional support is required to strengthen this.  A range of relevant stakeholder organisations exist to coordinate national and local action for whom managing climate change risks and opportunities will become an increasingly important issue.  Currently, Parliamentarians and media practitioners have limited understanding of climate change, its gender dimensions and the risks and opportunities it presents.  ***Target (2011)***  UNFCCC focal point is providing policy position papers to guide Kenyan leadership following provision of NCCACC and CCCU technical and policy forming advice.  Regular – minimum quarterly – climate change meeting series established by relevant Parliamentary sub committees to promote national debate on the issue by end 2011.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 2.1:** *Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation*  - Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.  - Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks if mapping analysis and KCCRS identify a need.  - Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors. | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | 2.1 MEMR, MoP, MGCSD, NCCACC, KCCWG, KEPSA, IWGDs, DDC/DSG’s, DSDOs | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $78,567 |
| **Activity Result 2.2:** *Policy direction and decision-making enhanced by strengthening leadership support*  - Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change.  - Assess the NCCACC and determine whether they are meeting their mandate. If not, build capacity to improve functioning.  - Climate change training♥ provided to provincial and district government leadership to improve their understanding of climate change. | X  X | X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | 2.2 MEMR, MGCSD, IWGD, UNEP, ALRMP, CDTF, SGP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $140,875 |
| **Activity Result 2.3:** *The Parliament and Public have an improved understanding of climate change and support national adaptation efforts*  - Technical support provided to parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social climate change adaptation implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive adaptation measures  Visits between Kenyan and international parliamentary groups dealing with climate change facilitated to share learning and build awareness of the role of parliament in catalysing action.  - Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels |  | X  X | X  X  X | X  X | 2.3 Relevant Parliamentary Committees and Media Associations, Technical officers | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $177,014 |
| Activity Result 2.4. Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities  - create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities. | X | X | X | X | 2.4. Relevant academic and learning institutions and ministries involved in education. | GoJ |  |  |
| **Output 3** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors*  ***Indicators***  A set of integrated policy measures identified and test-implemented in selected areas through at least 4 demonstration projects, including the energy sector.  Priority Sector Ministries contribute technical and material inputs towards the establishment and implementation of the demonstration projects.  NMA early warning forecasts delivered to at least 4 demonstration projects to strengthen local level land-use response and preparedness.  Drawing on action learning from demonstration projects, a National scale up plan for policy measures collaboratively developed by national climate change stakeholders, including the energy sector.  **Baseline**  National stakeholders are yet to identify the key priority sector policies and mechanisms to be implemented to enhance gender responsive adaptation  Currently, there is limited inter-agency collaboration among institutions to address climate change adaptation nationally and locally.  Over 65% of electricity generation comes from hydropower which faces threat from climate change whilst rural electrification stands at 4%.  Policies for energy diversification and improved efficiency have not been rolled out amongst schools, with 95% still relying on firewood and 3-stone fires for cooking energy.  **Target (2011)**  At least 4 demonstration projects established and being implemented with technical input from diverse agencies.  **Target (2012)**  Action Learning from demons-trations used to inform policy implementation by end of project.  Multi-sector plan for up-scaling adaptation responses developed to support implementation of KCCRS by end of project.  *Related CP outcome:* CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 3.1:** *National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming*  - Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. | X | X | X | X | 3.1 NCCACC, MoP, DSG/DDCs CCWG, consultants, research institutions | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $111,883 |
| **Activity Result 3.2:** *Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions to test the implementation of integrated policy measures*  - Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.  - At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.  - Implement integrated action learning projects in selected locations with financial and technical support. | X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X | 3.2 ALRMP, CDTF, GEF/UNDP SGP, UNDP, UNIDO & WFP, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $1,010,700 |
| **Activity Result 3.3:** *Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled*  - Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Cliamte Change Secretariat, DRSRS and KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action.  . |  |  | X |  | 3.3 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, DDCs, NCCACC, NGOs, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $27,389 |
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| **Output 4** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels*  ***Indicators***  Adaptation costs, risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors and an updated climate change investment framework reflecting budget priorities produced for presentation to Ministry of Finance.  The fiscal and regulatory frameworks of at least 3 priority sectors adjusted to enhance adaptation.  Women’s groups submit quality proposals to relevant climate funds to support local adaptation actions.  Funding applications submitted to climate change financing mechanisms by Kenyan stakeholder groups.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has not clearly identified the costs associated climate change adaptation risks and opportunities or priority sectors  Currently, some of the fiscal and regulatory frameworks and/or their interpretation in the priority sectors impede access to financing for various stakeholders and do not encourage adaptation responses (e.g. water use and energy efficiency, Strategic EIAs).  Many national stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups, lack the relevant skills and knowledge to access existing financing options at the local and national level.  ***Target (2011)***  At least three options for using fiscal instruments to incentivise private sector adaptation actions prepared and presented to Ministry of Finance by end 2011  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 4.1:** *Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets*  - Sector Ministries work with MEMR to update climate change investment framework to take account of budget priorities that reflect climate change risks and opportunities. |  |  | X | X | 4.1 Consultants, Technical Officers, MoP, Relevant Sectors, | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $5,638 |
| **Activity Results 4.2:** *Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities.*  - Technical and facilitation support provided to key ministries to assess the impacts and potential of their fiscal and regulatory frameworks to support or constrain gender sensitive climate change adaptation at the national and local levels.  - Financial and technical support provided to assess a diversity of incentive/disincentive systems for priority sectors and their potential for enhancing adaptation responsiveness of end users.  - Technical support provided to key ministries to develop – in collaboration with Ministry of Finance – effective fiscal and regulatory frameworks in support of adaptation. |  | X | X  X | X  X  X | 4.2 Technical Officers, MoP, DSGs/DDCs KEPSA Fiscal regulation experts | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $197,127 |
| **Activity Result 4.3:** *Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits).*  - Technical and capacity building support provided to national and local stakeholders on accessing existing and emerging financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.  - Specific training provided to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the national and international level, supported by targeted lobbying to strengthen the voice of women and vulnerable groups in determining how resources provided through emerging climate adaptation funds are allocated.  - Technical support provided to stakeholders in the preparation of relevant supporting documents to access various financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels. | X | X | X | X  X  X | Technical Officers, Consultants, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, MGCSD, MSYA, DSDOs  MoF, MoP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $29,750 |
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| **Output 5:***Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels*  ***Indicators***  M&E field missions undertaken, programme lessons generated as policy briefs, guidelines and media briefs and shared through multi-stakeholder forums and training institutions.  Sessions held that specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups for two-way sharing of climate adaptation information.  Results of the programme communicated to local and national level stakeholders through a range of media most appropriate to stakeholder needs.  Lessons and experience from AAP informs the implementation plans for the KCCRS (linked to outcomes of Outputs 1, 3, and 4) and sector strategies.  ***Baseline***  Currently, many institutions have weak M&E systems and limited sharing of information and lessons with other stakeholders  There are few forums/platforms for sharing information at the local and national levels  Women and vulnerable groups have limited information on how to adapt to climate change with few stakeholders tapping into their knowledge and experience of coping with climate change  Relevant information on adaptation rarely gets to the concerned stakeholders because of the way it is packaged and/or disseminated to them  ***Target (2011)***  At least 2 sessions facilitated for policy makers and practitioners to share information and lessons by end 2011 and at least a further 3 by end of project  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Results 5.1:** *Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change*  - Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation. |  |  | X | X | 5.1 MEMR, NCCACC, IWGDS, Research Institutes, MGCSD | GoJ | Technical assistance,  UN staff  Meeting budgets,  Operational expenses. | $13,500 |
| **Activity Result 5.2:** *Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums*  - Identify and use existing and emerging forums to share information and experiences, guided by specific themes and bringing together national and local-level stakeholders.  - Specifically target women and vulnerable groups in providing them, and the agencies that work with them, with adaptation information and identifying their adaptation learning needs.  - Provide opportunities for Kenyan stakeholders to learn from experiences of AAP Regionally and similar adaptation programmes in other countries. |  | X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | 5.2 NCCACC, ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, KCCWG, KEPSA, Parliamentary Committees  Knowledge management specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $54,583 |
| **Activity Result 5.3:** *Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities*  - Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities.  - Facilitation support provided for the participatory monitoring of adjustments made to national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities. | X | X | X  X | X  X | 5.3 Mass Media, Min. of Gender, IGWDS, MoP, MEMR, DDCs, communication specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $29,292 |
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| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2,201,222 |

**Year: 3**

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  *And baseline, indicators including annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | **TIMEFRAME** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| **Output 1** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced*  ***Indicators***  1 A KCCRS is implemented through a process that has broad sector engagement.  2 The ASAL Annex to Vision 2030 includes the gender differentiated impacts of climate change.  3 National strategies of 3 priority sector ministries incorporate responses to the KCCRS.  4 In at least 3 target areas, long-term planning mechanisms established between the national, district and local levels in support of gender responsive adaptation and policy-practice linkages.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has not conducted broad-based stakeholder consultations to develop long term planning mechanisms (Process to formulate the KCCRS initiated in June 2009.)  The country’s 2030 vision does not yet incorporate the potential medium term impacts that climate change will have on achieving that vision.  Current country planning mechanisms are focused on short term responses to disasters and emergencies occasioned by climate change  Currently, there are weak linkages between policy formulation and field level implementation of adaptation and gender mainstreaming initiatives  **Target (2012)**  - Long term planning mechanisms that are informed by local level realities are tested in at least 3 target areas by end 2011 and implemented in at least 3 priority sectors by end 2012.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 1.1:** *Critical technical and facilitation support provided for formulation and multi-sectoral implementation of a gender mainstreamed KCCRS*  - Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS. |  | X | X | X | 1.1 MEMR, MGCSD, IWGDS | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $27,667 |
| **Activity Result 1.2:** *Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into Vision 2030 and Strategic plans of key sector ministries*  - Facilitation support provided for stakeholder consultations on gender responsive climate change adaptation to strengthen stakeholder buy-in to and support for strategic plans of sector ministries. | X | X |  |  | 1.2 NCCACC, MoP, CSOs, Consultants, Research institutes | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses | $31,461 |
| **Activity Result 1.3:** *Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms*  - In target areas, strengthen the capacity for ‘bottom-up’ local level adaptation processes that enhances collaboration between national planners and local level practitioners and communities. | X | X | X |  | 1.3 MEMR, NCCACC, Sector Ministries, local authorities, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses | $42,758 |
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| **Output 2** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built*  ***Indicators***  1 A Multi-sectoral institutional structure is formed to drive the delivery of the KCCRS  2 NCCACC provides technical advice that enables country leadership to articulate a clear policy position on climate change adaptation for Kenya  4 Improved cooperation between existing multi-sector institutions improves local adaptation responsiveness♠  5 Regular Parliamentary Committee meetings that debate climate change are established as a result of the project  6 The number of media articles exploring climate change, its implications for the way Kenyans lead their lives and the gender impacts of this.  7 Number of learning institutions with modules on climate change and climate change adaptation.  ***Baseline***  Kenya currently lacks the leadership and institutional frameworks to promote an integrated approach to managing climate change at the local and national levels  Through initiatives from the MEMR the Government is beginning to establish the structures and systems to enable the country to set a policy direction for climate change but additional support is required to strengthen this.  A range of relevant stakeholder organisations exist to coordinate national and local action for whom managing climate change risks and opportunities will become an increasingly important issue.  Currently, Parliamentarians and media practitioners have limited understanding of climate change, its gender dimensions and the risks and opportunities it presents.  ***Target (2012)***  Local level institutions provide leadership direction for local adaptation in at least 3 target areas and learning used for up-scaling action by end of programme.  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies | **Activity Result 2.1:** *Leadership capabilities within government, civil society, academia and research institutions, and private sector identified and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation*  - Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.  - Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks if mapping analysis and KCCRS identify a need.  - Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors. | X  X  X | X  X | X  X | X  X  X | 2.1 MEMR, MGCSD, NCCACC, KCCWG, KEPSA, IWGDs, DDC/DSG’s, DSDOs | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $78,567 |
| **Activity Result 2.2:** *Policy direction and decision-making enhanced by strengthening leadership support*  - Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change. | X | X |  | X | 2.2 MEMR, MGCSD, IWGD, UNEP, ALRMP, CDTF, SGP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $100,875 |
| **Activity Result 2.3:** *The Parliament and Public have an improved understanding of climate change and support national adaptation efforts*  - Technical support provided to parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social climate change adaptation implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive adaptation measures  - Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels | X | X | X | X | 2.3 Relevant Parliamentary Committees and Media Associations, Technical officers | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $32,055 |
| Activity Result 2.4. Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities  - create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities. | X | X | X |  | 2.4. Relevant academic and learning institutions and ministries involved in education. | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. |  |
| **Output 3** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors*  ***Indicators***  A set of integrated policy measures identified and test-implemented in selected areas through at least 4 demonstration projects, including the energy sector.  Priority Sector Ministries contribute technical and material inputs towards the establishment and implementation of the demonstration projects.  NMA early warning forecasts delivered to at least 4 demonstration projects to strengthen local level land-use response and preparedness.  Drawing on action learning from demonstration projects, a National scale up plan for policy measures collaboratively developed by national climate change stakeholders, including the energy sector.  **Baseline**  National stakeholders are yet to identify the key priority sector policies and mechanisms to be implemented to enhance gender responsive adaptation  Currently, there is limited inter-agency collaboration among institutions to address climate change adaptation nationally and locally.  Over 65% of electricity generation comes from hydropower which faces threat from climate change whilst rural electrification stands at 4%.  Policies for energy diversification and improved efficiency have not been rolled out amongst schools, with 95% still relying on firewood and 3-stone fires for cooking energy.  **Target (2011)**  At least 4 demonstration projects established and being implemented with technical input from diverse agencies.  **Target (2012)**  Action Learning from demons-trations used to inform policy implementation by end of project.  Multi-sector plan for up-scaling adaptation responses developed to support implementation of KCCRS by end of project.  *Related CP outcome:* CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 3.1:** *National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming*  - Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. | X | X | X |  | 3.1 NCCACC, MoP, DSG/DDCs KCCWG, consultants, research institutions | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $90,100 |
| **Activity Result 3.2:** *Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions to test the implementation of integrated policy measures*  - Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.  - At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.  - Implement integrated action learning projects in selected locations with financial and technical support.  - Using the information generated by demonstration projects as a focus, strengthen existing linkages between the local, district and national levels for monitoring and responding to climate change stresses; including linkages to institutional frameworks for improving two way information flows. | X  X  X | X  X  X  X | X  X  X | X | 3.2 ALRMP, CDTF, GEF/UNDP SGP, UNDP, UNIDO & WFP, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $738,700 |
| **Activity Result 3.3:** *Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled*  - Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Climate Change Secretariat, DRSRS and KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action.  - Drawing on the action learning experience, technical support provided to identify a diversity of incentive/disincentive mechanisms that would enhance adaptation in priority sectors.  - Technical support provided to promote implementation and mainstream gender sensitive adaptation policies and measures.  - Technical support to enable the NCCACC or the permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS develop a plan for scaling up adaptation actions that supports implementation of the KCCRS. |  | X | X  X  X  X | X  X  X | 3.3 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, DDCs, NCCACC, NGOs, consultants | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $98,022 |
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| **Output 4** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels*  ***Indicators***  Adaptation costs, risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors and an updated climate change investment framework reflecting budget priorities produced for presentation to Ministry of Finance.  The fiscal and regulatory frameworks of at least 3 priority sectors adjusted to enhance adaptation.  Women’s groups submit quality proposals to relevant climate funds to support local adaptation actions.  Funding applications submitted to climate change financing mechanisms by Kenyan stakeholder groups.  ***Baseline***  Kenya has not clearly identified the costs associated climate change adaptation risks and opportunities or priority sectors  Currently, some of the fiscal and regulatory frameworks and/or their interpretation in the priority sectors impede access to financing for various stakeholders and do not encourage adaptation responses (e.g. water use and energy efficiency, Strategic EIAs).  Many national stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups, lack the relevant skills and knowledge to access existing financing options at the local and national level.  ***Target (2012)***  At least 3 financing proposals presented to climate change adaptation funds by end of project, including at least 1 from an organisation representing women and vulnerable groups.  Agreement from Treasury to adjust priority spending in MTEFs of priority sectors in response to climate change funding requirements by end of project  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Result 4.1:** *Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets*  - Sector Ministries work with MEMR to update climate change investment framework to take account of budget priorities that reflect climate change risks and opportunities.  - Support Sector Ministries to prepare and present to Ministries of Finance and Planning, an updated investment framework that outlines options for realigning national budget priorities to reflect climate change risks and opportunities. Presentation to MoF. |  | X  X | X  X | X  X | 4.1 Consultants, Technical Officers, MoP, Relevant Sectors, Finance and economic experts | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $31,691 |
| **Activity Results 4.2:** *Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities.*  - Financial and technical support provided to assess a diversity of incentive/disincentive systems for priority sectors and their potential for enhancing adaptation responsiveness of end users.  - Technical support provided to key ministries to develop – in collaboration with Ministry of Finance – effective fiscal and regulatory frameworks in support of adaptation. | X | X  X | X  X | X | 4.2 Technical Officers, MoP, DSGs/DDCs KEPSA Fiscal regulation experts | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $197,127 |
| **Activity Result 4.3:** *Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits).*  - Technical and capacity building support provided to national and local stakeholders on accessing existing and emerging financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.  - Specific training provided to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the national and international level, supported by targeted lobbying to strengthen the voice of women and vulnerable groups in determining how resources provided through emerging climate adaptation funds are allocated.  - Technical support provided to stakeholders in the preparation of relevant supporting documents to access various financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels. | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X | X | Technical Officers, Consultants, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, MGCSD, MSYA, DSDOs  MoF, MoP | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $75,806 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 5:***Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels*  ***Indicators***  M&E field missions undertaken, programme lessons generated as policy briefs, guidelines and media briefs and shared through multi-stakeholder forums and training institutions.  Sessions held that specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups for two-way sharing of climate adaptation information.  Results of the programme communicated to local and national level stakeholders through a range of media most appropriate to stakeholder needs.  Lessons and experience from AAP informs the implementation plans for the KCCRS (linked to outcomes of Outputs 1, 3, and 4) and sector strategies.  ***Baseline***  Currently, many institutions have weak M&E systems and limited sharing of information and lessons with other stakeholders  There are few forums/platforms for sharing information at the local and national levels  Women and vulnerable groups have limited information on how to adapt to climate change with few stakeholders tapping into their knowledge and experience of coping with climate change  Relevant information on adaptation rarely gets to the concerned stakeholders because of the way it is packaged and/or disseminated to them  ***Target (2012****)*  Policy recommendations and Best Practices prepared and disseminated through climate change fora (eg NCCACC) and training institutions by end of project  Revised KCCRS action plan reflecting learning from the AAP in place by end of project  *Related CP outcome:*  CPOutcome Increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels.  CPOutcome Integration of the environment and poverty into national policies and strategies  CPOutcome Improve community level environment and natural resource governance and use, to build capacity and achieve local and national benefits in biodiversity and land management to support alternative livelihoods and sustainable income generating activities | **Activity Results 5.1:** *Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change*  - Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation.  - Technical assistance provided to support the MEMR and relevant stakeholders to collate evidence from demonstration projects for policy and technical learning. | X | X | X | X | 5.1 MEMR, IWGDS, Research Institutes, MGCSD | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $49,778 |
| **Activity Result 5.2:** *Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums*  - Identify and use existing and emerging forums to share information and experiences, guided by specific themes and bringing together national and local-level stakeholders.  - Specifically target women and vulnerable groups in providing them, and the agencies that work with them, with adaptation information and identifying their adaptation learning needs.  - Provide opportunities for Kenyan stakeholders to learn from experiences of AAP Regionally and similar adaptation programmes in other countries. | X  X  X | XX  X | X  X | X  X  X | 5.2 ALRMP, CDTF, SGP, KCCWG, KEPSA, Parliamentary Committees  Knowledge management specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $20,708 |
| **Activity Result 5.3:** *Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities*  - Building on the experience of the programme, support the development of policy guidelines and technical guidelines by the NCCACC or relevant multi-sectoral institution.  - Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities.  - Facilitation support provided for the participatory monitoring of adjustments made to national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities. | X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | X  X  X | 5.3 Mass Media, MGCSD, IGWDS, MoP, MEMR, DDCs, communication specialists | GoJ | Technical assistance,  Short term consultants  Office consumables UN staff  Consulting and research services,  Training materials,  Meeting and training budgets, operational expenses. | $103,875 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,719,190 |

# Management Arrangements

1. The project is implemented using a National Execution (NEX) modality through the Government of Kenya. However, it will also explore the use of NGO’s through project cooperative agreements (PCA) for specified community based demonstration projects. Therefore, the project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR), UNIDO, WFP and identified NGO’s with financial and technical support from the UNDP. The Ministry is responsible for policy mainstreaming and the other executing agencies areas responsible for specific outputs realization and execution. The Ministry of Environment, UNIDO and WFP are bound through a letter of agreement. The identified NGOs in the prodoc will be engaged using a standard NGO execution arrangements as spelt out in the UNDP programme manual (RMG guide). The project is funded by GOJ through UNDP which is accountable to GOJ for project delivery .UNDP has overall responsibility for supervision, project development, guiding project activities through technical backstopping and logistical support. UNIDO and WFP will be Responsible Parties for certain activities.
2. An initial 3-month inception phase is recommended so that the outcomes of the KCCRS development process may be incorporated into the planning and organization of the Kenya AAP and local actions prepared as appropriate. During this inception phase, a number of the first-step activities (e.g. stakeholder and institutional mapping, M&E systems, communication strategy) can be also undertaken to set up the programme for effective implementation.
3. Project activities are implemented at the national and local/site levels. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is responsible for overall coordination of project activities, in particular, it coordinates national activities that are largely linked to policy and systemic and institutional capacities for managing dynamic, long term planning mechanisms to manage inherent uncertainties of climate change that will have been introduced and in support of the KCCRS action plan to be implemented through the NCCACC. It is also responsible for coordination and mainstreaming of lessons and experiences into government operations and has oversight and supervisory role for all project activities be they implemented by government or by the other sister UN agencies. The PCU is headed by National Project Coordinator who is a salaried fulltime project employee acquired competitively by both UNDP and Government.
4. UNIDO and WFP are responsible for coordinating the execution of all local level activities as described in the results matrix, as the technical partner and assume accountability for financial management in respect of the activities. All other costs related to the agency activities will be sourced directly from the budget component as summarized in the table below the TBWP.
5. MEMR, UNIDO and WFP signs a Letter of Agreement (LOA) in accordance to a standard designated template customized and attached as Annex 2 In this project document, the LOA details the funds flow from UNDP to MEMR through the Paymaster General Account for government managed component and from MEMR to UN Agencies for local level demonstrations and activities in accordance to the UN Agencies execution modalities which provides for an approved work plan and disbursement schedule agreed on and included in the PRODOC. This details the resources and their movement/disbursement schedules. For the NGO activities with any of the UN agencies, a standard NGO agreement will be used.
6. The Project is guided and overseen by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the highest decision making organ of the project. The PSC is housed within the MEMR. The PSC is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MEMR or his/her representative and is responsible for supervising project development, guiding project activities through technical backstopping and for contracting STE and PMU staff where necessary. UNDP co-chairs the PSC. The PSC and TPR members meet at least once in a year to discuss project progress and approve annual work plans. PSC comprises MEMR, UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest service, Kenya wildlife Service, Meteorological Department, Ministry of Arid and Semi Arid Lands, Ministry of Gender Sports and Cultural Services, Office of the Prime Minister representative, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Private sector representative and a Civil Society Organization representative.

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) Officer is an ex officio member of PSC responsible for taking minutes.

1. The roles of the PSC are to:

* Supervise and approve the appointment of project staff and short time consultants
* Supervise project activities through monitoring progress
* Review and approve work plans, financial plans and reports
* Provide strategic advice to the PCU for the implementation of projectactivities to ensure the integration of project activities with poverty alleviation and sustainable development objectives.
* Ensure inter agency coordination through the NCCACC
* Ensure full participation of stakeholders in project activities
* Provide technical backstopping to the project
* Assist with organization of project reviews and contracting consultancies under technical assistance
* Provide guidance to the PCU

1. The PCU is located within the MEMR and is responsible for day-to-day oversight and coordination of implementation of project activities including supervision of activities contacted to consultants by Government. The NPC heading the PCU reports to the Permanent Secretary, MEMR and maintains liaison with UNDP. The NPC is assisted by an Administrator/Accountant. The NPC liaises directly with UNIDO and WFP and receives reports and feedback the sister agencies in order to prepare one project progress and financial reports to the board and the donor.
2. The NPC manages activities of the PCU in Nairobi and ensures collaboration between institutions and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project. He/she is responsible for the preparation and presentation of reports to PSC and UNDP on a regular basis (including APR, Inception Report, PIR, Quarterly Reports and Terminal Report). These reports will bring on board other participating and collaborating agencies reports to the PSC/TPR meetings.
3. The National Project Coordinator (in Consultation with other UN agencies)is responsible for preparing and presenting reports on project activities to the PSC. Reports include:

* Inception Report
* Annual Project Report (APR)
* Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports
* Project Implementation Report (PIR)
* Project Terminal Report

1. The project will be subject to Tripartite Project Review (TPR) at least once every year. TPR is the highest policy level meeting of the parties involved in the implementation of the project. It is constituted by Government representatives, UN agencies (WFP and UNIDO) UNDP and Project Coordinating Unit. The documents used at meetings of TPR are the Annual Project Report and PIR which are prepared by the PCU and submitted to the UNDP Country office and RTA office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.
2. The Project is subject to at least two independent external evaluations during its lifespan. These are:

* Mid-term Evaluation which is undertaken at the end of the second year to determine the progress being made towards achievement of outcomes and to institute corrective measures.
* Terminal Evaluation which is undertaken three months prior to the terminal TPR meeting. The evaluation focuses on impact and sustainability of project results.

1. Based on a Letter of Agreement, UNIDO and WFP will provide the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources with periodic financial statements. The Ministry will then submit to UNDP consolidated certified periodic financial statements along with annual audits of the financial statements in accordance with the procedures set out in the Programming and Finance Manual. The audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditors of their respective agencies and or by commercial auditors engaged by UNDP.
2. There will be budget reviews and mandatory budget re-phasing as required and when necessary through UNDP. All work plans will be approved by PSC and reporting modalities will follow UNDP procedures and rules of programming as stipulated in the Results Management Guidelines (RMG).
3. Non-State actors, including Civil Society Organizations and private sector organizations, have a unique role to play both in the implementation of climate change adaptation initiatives and also in lobbying for more effective adaptation policies and laws. Non-State actors are currently implementing diverse adaptation activities at the community level that can provide valuable lessons to guide policy formulation and efforts at up-scaling of existing adaptation initiatives. Non-State actors shall be supported either directly or through their umbrella institutions as per the UNDP NGO Implementation/Execution policies and procedures.
4. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented to monitor performance, process, objective and outcome achievement and environmental and socio-economic impacts. The monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP procedures using Log frame indicators and means of verification as benchmarks. The monitoring and evaluation process will rely heavily on active involvement of all project partners and collaborators. This will follow closely the provision discussed in section VI of this prodoc.

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER IMPELEMTATION TEAM**

**OUTPUT 5**

**Project Manager**

**Climate Change Secretariat MEMR**

**Project Steering Committee**

**Senior Beneficiary**

*PS Ministry of Planning*

*PS Ministry of Agriculture*

*PS Ministry of GCSD*

*PS Ministry of Northern Kenya*

*PS Ministry of Energy*

**Executive\***

*PS of MEMR (Chair)*

**Senior Supplier**  
*UNDP (Co-Chair)*

**Project Assurance**

*UNDP Head of Energy & Environment Team*

**Project Organisation Structure**

**PROJECT SUPPORT TEAM**

Project Coordinator (liaison officer)

Project Assistant

Driver

**Technical Advisory Support**

*Africa Programme Regional Support &   
BDP/EEG and Bureaux RTAs*

*Gender team*

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER IMPELEMTATION TEAM**

**OUTPUT 1**

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER IMPELEMTATION TEAM**

**OUTPUT 2**

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER IMPELEMTATION TEAM**

**OUTPUT 3**

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER IMPELEMTATION TEAM**

**OUTPUT 4**

*\*PSC comprises MEMR, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, UNICEF, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Meteorological Department, Ministry of Arid and Semi Arid Lands, Ministry of Gender Sports and Cultural Services, Office of the Prime Minister representative, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife, Private sector representative and a Civil Society Organization representative. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) Officer is an ex officio member of PSC responsible for taking minutes.*

NGO execution in support of Outputs 1-5 as relevant

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# Monitoring Framework And Evaluation

**Global/Regional-Level**

1. This national project forms part of a selected number of national projects supported by UNDP under a targeted program of support, entitled” the Africa Adaptation Program”. In this regard, monitoring will be undertaken within the broader context of learning, creating a platform for experience sharing and for documenting evidence to inform decision-making.

**National-Level**

1. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national levels through the following:

Within the annual cycle

* On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below (to come).
* An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
* Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
* Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and the National Project Managers to the National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
* A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
* A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

**Learning and Knowledge Sharing**

1. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:
2. The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The **Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)** will function as key electronic platform to capture project learning and adaptation impacts generated by the project. The ALM lessons learned template (to be made available by RTA) will be adapted for use by the project. To support this goal, adaptation-related activities from the project will contribute knowledge to the ALM, such as the following:
   * Best practices in integrating adaptation into national and local development policy, and project design and implementation mechanisms.
   * Lessons learned on removing the most common barriers to adaptation, with special attention to the roles of local partners, international partners, UNDP, and GEF in designing and implementing projects.
   * The conditions for success (or failure), including replication and scaling up.
3. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.
4. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP-GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Annually

* *Annual Review Report.* An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board and the National Project Managers and shared with the National Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
* *Annual Project Review.* Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.

**Quality Management for Project Activity Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OUTPUT 1:** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Critical technical and facilitation support provided for implementation and gender mainstreaming of the KCCRS | | Start Date: Month 1  End Date: Month 33 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To improve the quality of and stakeholder consensus around the KCCRS | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Institutional support provided to the MEMR to enhance the effectiveness of the KCCRS implementation process.  - Facilitation support provided to stakeholders at the local and national levels to strengthen their contribution to KCCRS formulation and implementation.  - Support provided for key priority sectors to conduct targeted needs assessments and identify issues and options for improving their long-term planning mechanisms to contribute to implementation of the KCCRS. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number of stakeholder consultation sessions supported, and level of attendance, to identify gaps and the targeted technical support provided towards the implementation of the KCCRS. | | Minutes of stakeholder consultation sessions. | At Months 12 and 24 |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:* Number of research topics supported in diverse sectors in support of the KCCRS formulation process. | | Research Reports and Papers delivered to MEMR to support development of KCCRS | At months 21 and 24 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OUTPUT 1:** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced* | | | |
| **Activity Result 2**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Technical and facilitation support provided to mainstream climate change adaptation and gender into Vision 2030, priority sector MTEFs and Strategic plans of key ministries | | Start Date: Month 7  End Date: Month 30 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To strengthen capacity for mainstreaming climate change and its gender-responsive adaptation actions into long-term national and sector plans | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Through the Ministries of Gender and Social Development and Environment, commission targeted research on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on poverty that builds on relevant research currently being undertaken.  - Technical support provided for identifying and/or developing relevant tools for enhancing gender responsive climate change adaptation at the local and national levels  - Use the tools and research outcomes to inform the strategic planning processes of priority sector ministries and the drafting of the ASAL Annex for Vision 2030.  - Facilitation support provided for stakeholder consultations on gender responsive climate change adaptation to strengthen stakeholder buy-in to and support for strategic plans of sector ministries. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 1****:* Number and diversity of stakeholders involved in consultations on how gender and climate change adaptation should be mainstreamed. | | Minutes of consultation meetings | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 2****:* Gender is effectively mainstreamed into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, processes, institutions and outputs. | | Gender assessment of KCCRS and its delivery institutions | At months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 1:** *Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced* | | | |
| **Activity Result 3**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Support the implementation of climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming provisions within relevant long-term planning mechanisms | | Start Date: Month 4  End Date: Month 26 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To strengthen capacity for mainstreaming climate change into the mechanisms for long-term planning | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical support to the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop options for integrated approaches to climate change within planning mechanisms.  - With technical support, enable the priority sectors and Ministry for Planning to develop and test approaches that incorporate the inherent uncertainties of climate change into medium term expenditure frameworks.  - Undertake a review of existing programmes that are providing local level planning capacity to learn lessons and identify collaboration and action learning opportunities.  - In target areas, strengthen the capacity for ‘bottom-up’ local level adaptation processes that enhances collaboration between national planners and local level practitioners and communities | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:* Number of initiatives supported towards the implementation of the KCCRS | | KCCRS Progress Reports  Priority Sector Climate Change Plans | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 2****:* Gender is effectively mainstreamed during the implementation of the KCCRS. | | Gender Assessment of KCCRS action plan and investment framework | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 3****:* Diversity and number of linkages established between the national, district and local levels. | | Review of District Integrated Development Plans.  Evidence-based climate change Policy papers produced by AAP stakeholders | At months 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 4****:* Number and quality of provisions put into district and national planning processes to promote gender sensitive climate change adaptation, including budgetary allocations. | | Review of National plans and medium term expenditure frameworks for priority sectors.  Comparison of climate change provisions in plans between target and non-target districts. | At months 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 2:** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Leadership capabilities identified within government, civil society, academia and research institutions and private sector and supported to collaborate in developing an integrated approach to climate change adaptation. | | Start Date: Month 1  End Date: Month 34 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To identify and capacitate potential climate change leaders is the various sectors of society | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Institutional mapping for climate change and impacted sectors undertaken to identify key institutions, development potential and development needs.  - Financial support provided for documenting lessons and emerging issues from institutions working to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national and local initiatives.  - Building on existing institutions where appropriate; facilitation support and technical advice provided to existing forums of stakeholders in government, civil society and private sector to promote integrated district-level responses.  - Enable national and local stakeholders periodic consultation across diverse sectors to strengthen existing or establish new institutional frameworks if mapping analysis and KCCRS identify a need.  - Technical and facilitation support provided to leaders and institutions to enhance the management of climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels and for key priority sectors. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number of forums and platforms created and/or strengthened to enhance collaboration among institutions addressing various aspects of climate change adaptation | | Institutional Mapping exercise | At programme inception and at month 36 |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:*  Number of collaborative initiatives developed and implemented in key priority sectors and using cross-sectoral approaches | | Review Annual Progress Reports of priority sectors and progress reports made to NCCACC | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 3****:*  Number of collaborative missions conducted to field based initiatives to inform policy makers about local level realities and vice versa. | | Field visit reports and meeting minutes of NCCACC and National Climate Change secretariat | At months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 2:** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built* | | | |
| **Activity Result 2**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Technical and facilitation support provided for the development and application of relevant tools to enhance gender responsive climate change adaptation at the national and local level. | | Start Date: Month 2  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  Build capacity of climate change institutions to use tools for improving adaptation responsiveness | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical and facilitation support provided to the MEMR to set up a permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS.  - Technical and administrative support provided to enhance the advisory and coordinating role of the NCCACC, climate change secretariat and climate chance coordination unit to support national leadership on matters of climate change.  - Assess the NCCACC and determine whether they are meeting their mandate. If not, build capacity to improve functioning.  - Climate change training(e.g. Introducing climate change, its predicted impacts on Kenya and implications for local development and gender-relations) provided to provincial and district government leadership to improve their understanding of climate change. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 1****:* Number and diversity of tools identified, adapted and used at the various levels | | Review of tools used for planning and monitoring climate change adaptation by sector ministries and NGO community | At programme inception, at months 18 and 36. |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 2****:*  Number of tools for assessing gender differentiated vulnerability to climate change effectively used to inform decision-makers at the local, district and national levels. | | Mapping of tools used by relevant stakeholders | At inception and at month 36 |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 3****:* Documented improvements of policy initiatives after practitioners take into consideration climate change risks and opportunities | | Review annual progress reports of stakeholders, including NGOs, priority sectors and District Development Offices. | At months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 2:** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built* | | | |
| **Activity Result 3**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Training on climate change and gender mainstreaming provided to Parliamentarians and Media Practitioners. | | Start Date: Month 3  End Date: Month 35 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To build the capacity of climate change champions in parliament to enhance potential for climate change to be given the budgetary resources and political commitment required for adaptation actions to succeed. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Training provided to members of parliament and media practitioners on climate change adaptation, its costs and its gender dimensions  - Technical support provided to parliamentarians to enhance their understanding of the political, economic, technical and social climate change adaptation implications of existing and new policies, laws and measures and facilitate discussions on available options for effectively mainstreaming gender responsive adaptation measures  Visits between Kenyan and international parliamentary groups dealing with climate change facilitated to share learning and build awareness of the role of parliament in catalysing action.  - Technical support provided through media associations to enhance media’s understanding of climate change and how it may affect Kenya, so that they can provide more informed coverage of climate change adaptation issues, including its diverse gender dimensions at the local and national levels. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:*  Number of capacity building forums organized for parliamentarians and the level of participation | | Assess training documentation including proceedings of capacity building forums. | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 2****:* Number of capacity building forums organized for media personnel and the level of participation | | Assess training documentation including proceedings of capacity building forums | At months 12, 24 and 36 |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 3****:* Number of climate change related policies and plans adopted by government. | | Review of the number climate related policies and plans developed by planning and sector ministries. | Assessment at months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 2:** *Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local and national levels built* | | | |
| **Activity Result 4**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  Leadership and knowledge capacity on climate change strengthened in schools and universities. | | Start Date: Month 3  End Date: Month 33 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To build knowledge and understanding amongst youth and young adults in academic institutions, and to provided a baseline of climate change knowledge for future and up and coming leaders in Kenya. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - create and introduce modules and learning activities based on climate change and climate change adaptation for schools and universities. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 4 Indicator 1****:*  Number of learning institutions with modules on climate change and climate change adaptation. | | Assess school and academic modules to verify number of new modules on climate change. | At months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 3:** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* National stakeholders facilitated to identify the priority sectors and existing policies relevant to climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming | | Start Date: Month 2  End Date: Month 32 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* To identify potential sectors and policy initiatives that would benefit from action research to build buy-in, generate evidence and improve practice. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Facilitation and technical support provided to identify barriers to effective gender-sensitive adaptation at the local and national level  - Technical and facilitation support provided to stakeholders in priority sectors to analyse existing policies relevant to gender responsive adaptation  - Support provided to priority sectors to identify gaps, perverse incentives, constraints and opportunities within their policies and legal frameworks and current technical responses.  - Facilitate the collaboration between key sector ministries and CSOs through the Kenya CSO Climate Change Working Group to find community level projects that have potential to be up scaled, replicated and/or mainstreamed.  - Support provided to priority sectors to design action learning plans for testing the scale up of integrated policy responses that provide lessons to overcome identified gaps and constraints and maximise opportunities.  - Facilitation support for lobbying and advocacy activities in support of the development and enactment of specific policies and measures that would enhance adaptation, including awareness sessions with policy makers and media publicity activities. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number of stakeholder consultation sessions held and diversity and level of participation  ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:* Number of barriers to effective gender sensitive adaptation identified and strategies for overcoming them developed and tested  ***AR 1 Indicator 3****:* Quality of the options for addressing climate change issues identified and implemented  ***AR 1 Indicator 4****:* Number of lobbying and advocacy activities around specific policies, laws and/or initiatives | | Minutes of stakeholder consultation sessions  Report on policy barriers study and sector strategies  Review of Options papers (e.g. best practices, policy briefs, monitoring/ lesson learning documents) and level of uptake by priority sectors, district development committees and NGO stakeholders.  Review of lobby activities of NGOs and stakeholder coalitions and related press coverage | At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36  At months 12, 24 and 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 3:** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors* | | | |
| **Activity Result 2**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID* Support provided for Action Research Demonstration Projects on climate change adaptation and its gender dimensions – to test policies and fill gaps | | Start Date: Month 4  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* To implement action research programme that brings together policy measures in an integrated (multi-sectoral) way to build learning, buy-in, generate evidence and improve practice. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical and institutional capacity support provided to the Meteorological Department to generate, package and disseminate seasonal forecasting information in a form that is relevant and useable by communities.  - At selected locations, use the improved forecasting information to strengthen and up scale existing early warning systems to support local knowledge systems used for making short, medium and long term decisions with regard to their farming and livestock keeping activities.  - Implement integrated action learning projects in selected locations with financial and technical support.  - Using the information generated by demonstration projects as a focus, strengthen existing linkages between the local, district and national levels for monitoring and responding to climate change stresses; including linkages to institutional frameworks for improving two way information flows. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR2 Indicator 1:*** Number of beneficiaries receiving early warning information from Met Department  ***AR 2 Indicator 2****:*  Number of action research demonstration initiatives identified and supported  ***AR 2 Indicator 3****:* Number of schools adopting alternative energy and efficiency measures to reduce vulnerability to firewood scarcity  ***AR 2 Indicator 4*:** Number of alternative energy and livelihood mechanisms adopted by target industries and communities | | Met Office Records, monitoring reports from participating sector stakeholders  Quarterly Progress Reports from demonstration sites and participating sector stakeholders  Field Monitoring, Ministry of Education Records, Stove suppliers  Field Monitoring, Industry reports, DDC reports, Ministry of Energy monitoring | Months 12, 24 & 36  Months 12, 24 & 36  Months 12 & 24  Months 24 & 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 3:** *Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors* | | | |
| **Activity Result 3**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* Incentive mechanisms and policies for improved gender sensitive adaptation to climate change up scaled | | Start Date: Month 12  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* This activity capitalises on the action learning demonstrations that have brought sectors and institutions together in joint action on climate change, to plan and agree a programme to scale up adaptation action. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical support provided to enable NCCACC, Climate Change Secretariat and KMD to undertake needs assessments, develop bankable proposals and undertake recommended action.  - Drawing on the action learning experience, technical support provided to identify a diversity of incentive/disincentive mechanisms that would enhance adaptation in priority sectors.  - Technical support provided to promote implementation and mainstream gender sensitive adaptation policies and measures.  - Linked to activity 4.1, technical support to enable the NCCACC or the permanent institutional structure to oversee integrated delivery of the KCCRS develop a plan for scaling up adaptation actions that supports implementation of the KCCRS. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:* Number of incentive mechanisms to promote gender sensitive adaptation mainstreamed into institutions and policies  ***AR 3 Indicator 2****:* Upscaling plan for multi-sectoral implementation of KCCRS developed by NCCACC or multi-stakeholder KCCRS management structure | | Evidenced-based policy briefings, revised policy implementation plans for priority sectors (Environment, Water, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Health)  Approved KCCRS Upscaling plan | Months 24, 30 and 36  Month 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 4:** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* Stakeholders in key priority sectors assess climate change risks and options and make effective adjustments to national budgets | | Start Date: Month 3  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  The activity will support Sector Ministries and Ministry of Planning to analyse possible impacts of climate change on budget priorities and support them to develop and analyse options for financing to inform national budget planning. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Building on existing research into climate change costs, provide technical and facilitation support to priority sectors to assess climate change risks and identify opportunities, financing options and cost-benefit tradeoffs.  - Support Sector Ministries (represented by the NCCACC) and Ministry of Planning to analyse policies and mechanisms for adjusting national budgets to meet adaptation costs and take advantage of opportunities.  - Sector Ministries work with MEMR to update climate change investment framework to take account of budget priorities that reflect climate change risks and opportunities.  - As a product of Activities 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, support Sector Ministries to prepare and present to Ministry of Planning, an updated investment framework that outlines options for realigning national budget priorities to reflect climate change risks and opportunities. This is done simultaneously with activity 3.3 (upscaling plan) | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:* Number and diversity of adaptation risks and opportunities identified in the priority sectors  ***AR 1 Indicator 2****:* Number of budget adjustments made at the local and national levels to take advantage of opportunities and minimize risks  **AR 1 Indicator 3**: Climate change invest-ment plan revised using improved financial information | | Climate change costs assessment  Review of National, Provincial and District Budgets to assess adjustments to take account of climate change adaptation risks and opportunities  Cabinet-approved Climate Change Investment framework | Month 12  Month 36  Month 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 4:** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 2**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* Key ministries assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks and make adjustments to respond to climate change risks and opportunities. | | Start Date: Month 18  End Date: Month 35 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* To enable priority sectors explore current fiscal regulations, identify potential for improved implementation and gaps where new fiscal arrangements may incentivise early adaptation actions in the formal and informal private sectors. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical and facilitation support provided to key ministries to assess the impacts and potential of their fiscal and regulatory frameworks to support or constrain gender sensitive climate change adaptation at the national and local levels.  - Financial and technical support provided to assess a diversity of incentive/disincentive systems for priority sectors and their potential for enhancing adaptation responsiveness of end users.  - Technical support provided to key ministries to develop – in collaboration with Ministry of Finance – effective fiscal and regulatory frameworks in support of adaptation. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 1****:* Number and diversity of technical support provided to key ministries to assess their fiscal and regulatory frameworks  ***AR2 Indicator 2****:* Number and diversity of adjustments made to the fiscal and regulatory frameworks of key priority sectors | | Options paper outlining current and potential fiscal regulatory mechanisms to support adaptation sdsdsdsddssdsdsdsds  Fiscal Regulatory mechanisms employed by priority sectors to influence public adaptation practices | Month 24  Month 30 |

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| **OUTPUT 4:** *Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 3**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID* Stakeholders access to the various existing, and emerging, financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, at the national, regional and international levels enhanced (this should include REDD+, which although is a mitigation tool, will provide numerous adaptation benefits). | | Start Date: Month 5  End Date: Month 35 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* The development or opening up of new financing options are of little value unless national and local stakeholders (as appropriate) can access those funds and use them in a way that supports effective adaptation. This activity will build capacity of relevant national and local stakeholders to access and use the emerging climate change adaptation financing. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical and facilitation support provided to national and local stakeholders on existing and emerging financing options at the local, national and international levels.  - Specific training provided to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the national and international level.  - Technical support provided to stakeholders in the preparation of relevant supporting documents to access various financing mechanisms at the local, national and international levels | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 1****:* Number of training sessions provided to relevant government and non-government institutions to enhance their access to financing options  ***AR 3 Indicator 2****:* Number of training provided specifically to enhance the access of women and vulnerable groups to financing options at the local, national and international levels  ***AR 3 Indicator 3****:* Number of stakeholders with enhanced financing following relevant training | | Training manuals, proceedings of training sessions. Minutes of meetings of target stakeholder institutions. sfsfsfsfsfsfsfsfsfs  Training manuals, proceedings of training sessions, draft financing proposals prepared.  The stakeholder assessment at inception and annually thereafter should maintain a record of institutions receiving adaptation specific funding. | Month 12, 24, 36  Month 12, 24, 36  Month 12, 24, 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 5:** *Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID* Technical support provided for gender-sensitive results based monitoring and evidence generation of existing initiatives with relevance to climate change | | Start Date: Month 2  End Date: Month 34 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* This activity establishes the M&E process to enable successive action learning cycles throughout the programme. A vital element of the project is establishing a learning in action process, which will become a critical future approach to development planning and implementation as climate change increases the need to manage future uncertainty. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Monitoring tools developed and/or adapted to capture various dimensions of climate change adaptation initiatives, including the gender aspects  - Training provided to practitioners and policy makers on the use of the M&E tools in an action learning context  - Field missions conducted by policy makers and practitioners to share and acquire knowledge on adaptation.  - Technical assistance provided to support the MEMR and relevant stakeholders to collate evidence from demonstration projects for policy and technical learning. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 1 Indicator 1****:*  Number of M&E systems reviewed and/or adapted  ***AR 1 Indicator 2:*** Establishment of a comprehensive and effective M&E system  ***AR 1 Indicator 3:*** Number of M&E missions, diversity of stakeholder participation and lessons generated and shared | | Programme M&E System in place that is approved by MEMR and NCCACC  Annual M&E Reports on Programme progress  Mission Visit Reports, Minutes of lesson learning events of climate change relevant stakeholder institutions | By month 12  Month 12, 24 & 36  Month 12, 24 & 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 5:** *Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 2**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* Facilitate experience and information sharing on gender responsive adaptation within existing and emerging forums | | Start Date: Month 2  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* To support the establishment of systems to enable data and information to be organised, processed, quality controlled and shared amongst stakeholders in a way that they can usefully interpret and use. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Provide support to MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation and if necessary, establish a knowledge management base at MEMR as a focal point for learning on climate change adaptation.  - Identify and use existing and emerging forums to share information and experiences, guided by specific themes and bringing together national and local-level stakeholders.  - Specifically target women and vulnerable groups in providing them, and the agencies that work with them, with adaptation information and identifying their adaptation learning needs.  - Provide opportunities for Kenyan stakeholders to learn from experiences of AAP Regionally and similar adaptation programmes in other countries. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 1:*** Number of information sharing sessions and diversity of themes and stakeholders participating at the local and national levels  ***AR 2 Indicator 2:*** Number of sessions specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups to provide them with information and also generate information from them  ***AR 2 Indicator 3:*** MEMR’s knowledge management system for climate change adaptation established and delivering knowledge to its stakeholders at least quarterly. | | Proceedings of information sharing sessions  Proceedings of information sharing sessions  Knowledge Centre information briefs, Knowledge Centre website, | Months 12, 14 & 36  Months 12, 14 & 36  Months 12, 14 & 36 |
| ***AR 2 Indicator 4:***Number of existing and emerging forums that include the participation of women. | | Participation lists of Forums and forum meetings | Months 12, 14 & 36 |

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| **OUTPUT 5:** *Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels* | | | |
| **Activity Result 3**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID:* Support provided for effective communication of experiences and learning to policy makers, practitioners and local communities | | Start Date: Month 2  End Date: Month 36 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* To effectively communicate information and adaptation evidence generated by the programme to the public and to stakeholders in the sector Ministries, donor groups, the scientific community and to the AAP Regionally. | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.*  - Technical support provided for the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy on climate change adaptation.  - Building on the experience of the programme, support the development of policy guidelines and technical guidelines by the NCCACC or relevant multi-sectoral institution.  - Financial and communications support provided for gathering, packaging and disseminating information in suitable formats for policy makers, practitioners and local communities.  - Facilitation support provided for the participatory monitoring of adjustments made to national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities. | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| ***AR 3 Indicator 1:*** Number of sessions and level of participation, bringing together policy makers, practitioners and local communities to discuss adaptation  ***AR 3 Indicator 2:*** Diversity of communi-cation strategies and media used to communicate to local and national level stakeholders  ***AR 3 Indicator 3:*** Number of policy provisions and practices influenced by the information generated, packaged and disseminated | | Proceedings of adaptation workshops or meetings  Communication strategy and plan. Media briefs and press articles. g  Policy briefs, best practice guidelines | Months 24 and 36  Months 24 and 36  Months 24 and 36 |

# Legal Context

**National activities:**

1. The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the [Supplemental Provisions](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf) to the Project Document, attached hereto.
2. **Agreements**. Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”) should be attached.
3. **Special Clauses***.* In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:

* The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
* The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
* The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
* UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
* All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
* If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
* If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
* Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
* In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
  + - The contribution shall be charged:
* […%]cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
* Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
* Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
* The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

# ANNEXES

1. Risk Log
2. Sample letter of agreement.
3. List of relevant Project in Kenya
4. Terms of Reference:
5. TOR for key project personnel
6. LPAC Minutes
7. ProDoc Footnotes

**Annex 1. RISK LOG**

*Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Log (in Supplementary Annex) for examples of Risks*

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| **Project Title:** Strengthening an Integrated and Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya | **Award ID:** | **Date:** |

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| **#** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Impact &**  **Probability (1-5)** | **Countermeasures / Mngt response** | **Owner** | **Submitted, updated by** | **Last Update** | **Status** |
| 1 | *Project Management: Inadequate technical capacities in priority Sector Ministries for planning and delivering programme outputs* | *June 2009* | *Operational* | P = 3  I = 5 | *Include Technical Advisors in project design and through MEMR engage at highest level to ensure resources are deployed to climate change* |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | *External economic factors:*  *Exchange rate fluctuations* | *June 2009* | *Financial* | P = 3  I = 2 | *Build contingency into budget* |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | *Government commitment and political will:*  *Key Policies are not passed because of government deadlock* | *June 2009* | *Political* | P = 4  I = 4 | *Build strong ownership of programme in key line Ministries and target districts and use programme to apply relevant new policies* |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | *Natural Disasters – esp. drought: May disrupt project work for other national priorities* | *July 2009* | *Environmental* | P = 3  I = 3 | *Engage with issue as CCA related; focus on other project priorities* |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | *Local Engagement Communities unwilling to engage with technical information and use it to support locally-based use decision-making* | *July 2009* | *Organisation/Other* | P = 4  I = 3 | *Local-level engagement and participatory evaluation of policy measures to build up feedback loop and improve quality of decision-making information* |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | *Institutional Arrangements Government Institutions are formed and are able to be used (like CC WG, KCCRS secretariat etc)* | *July 2009* | *Organisation* | P = 2  I = 3 | *Focus on institutional capacity building during early stages and use existing institutions as programme beneficiaries* |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | *Strategy and Leadership Government is able to shift from disaster and emergency responses to long-term planning.* | *July 2009* | *Strategic* | P = 2  I = 4 | *Support the development of robust climate change institutional frameworks that support long-term strategic and financial planning* |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | *Institutional/ Execution Capacity*  *Continuity in government institutions dealing with climate change leading to consistent policy application* | *July 2009* | *Organisation* | P = 2  I = 4 | *Strengthen the cross-sectoral NCCACC and the coordinating unit in the OPM to provide continuity in the event of changes in Ministries* |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | *Technology*  *Lack of technology transfer to deliver adaptation responses* | *July 2009* | *Operational* | P = 1  I = 3 | *Link the development of new innovations to institutional frameworks that build leadership for commitment* |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | *Strategy*  *Lack of integration in energy policy making* | *July 2009* | *Strategic* | P = 2  I = 4 | *Target energy sector to develop integrated policies and plans that are more sustainability-focused* |  |  |  |  |

**Types of Risks**

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| **Environmental** | **Financial** | **Organizational** | **Political** | **Operational** | **Regulatory** | **Strategic** | **Other** |
| Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes | EXTERNAL economic factors: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuation, inflation | Institutional Arrangements | Corruption | Complex Design (size: larger/multi-country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources) | New unexpected regulations, policies | Partnerships failing to deliver | Other risks that do not fit in an of the other categories |
| Pollution incidents | INTERNAL: | Institutional/ Execution Capacity | Government Commitment | Project Management | Critical policies or legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative process | Strategic Vision, Planning and Communication | Might refer to socioeconomic factors such as: population pressures; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing |
| Social and Cultural | Co-financing difficulties | Implementation arrangements | Political Will | Human Error/Incompetence |  | Leadership and Management | Poor response to gender equity efforts |
| Security/Safety | Use of financing mechanisms | Country Office Capacity (specific elements limiting CO capacity) | Political Instability | Infrastructure Failure |  | Programme Alignment |  |
| Economic | Funding (Financial Resources) | Governance | Change in Government | Safety being compromised |  | Competition |  |
|  | Reserve Adequacy | Culture, Code of Conduct and Ethics | Armed Conflict and Instability | Poor monitoring and evaluation |  | Stakeholder Relations |  |
|  | Currency | Accountability and Compensation | Adverse Public opinion/media intervention | Delivery |  | Reputation |  |
|  | Receivables | Succession Planning and Talent Management |  | Programme Management |  | UN Coordination |  |
|  | Accounting/Financial Reporting | Human resources Processes and Procedures |  | Process Efficiency |  | UN Reform |  |
|  | Budget Allocation and Management |  |  | Internal Controls |  |  |  |
|  | Cash Management/Reconciliation |  |  | Internal and External Fraud |  |  |  |
|  | Pricing/Cost Recovery |  |  | Compliance and Legal |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Procurement |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Technology |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Physical Assets |  |  |  |

**Annex 2. Sample Letter of Agreement**

SAMPLE LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND A UNITED NATIONS AGENCY UNDER NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

**HOW TO USE THIS AGREEMENT**

1. This agreement is used when a United Nations agency co-operates in carrying out activities under national implementation. (It may also be adapted where a United Nations agency undertakes activities under NGO implementation.)
2. The implementing partner prepares this agreement in consultation with the United Nations agency concerned (the signatories to the letter of agreement). Although this is a bilateral agreement between the implementing partner and the UN agency concerned, if required, the UNDP country office can assist with formulating the agreement and liaising with the United Nations agency.
3. After counter-signature by UNDP, UNDP keeps one original and provides the [UN Agency] with the other original.

**TERMINOLOGY**

1. This Agreement utilizes the harmonized terminology in line with the revised [financial regulations and rules (FRR)](http://www.undp.org/execbrd/word/dp05-3.doc) which have introduced new/redefined terms as follows:

a.         'Execution' is the overall ownership and responsibility for UNDP programme results at the country level which is exercised by the government, through the Government Coordinating Agency by approving and signing the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) with UNDP. Therefore, all activities falling within the CPAP are nationally executed.

b.         'Implementation' is the management and delivery of programme activities to achieve specified results, specifically the mobilization of UNDP programme inputs and their use in producing outputs that will contribute to development outcomes, as set forth in the Annual Work Plans (AWPs).

These two terms are elaborated under the [Legal Framework](http://content.undp.org/go/userguide/results/ppm-overview/legal/?lang=en#top) section of the [Programme and Project Management Section of the POPP](http://content.undp.org/go/userguide/results/?lang=en).

1. It is important to note that at the level of project management, the terms “execution” under the non-harmonized operational modalities, including global and regional projects and “implementation” under the harmonized operational modalities have the same meaning, i.e. management and delivery of project activities to produce specified outputs and efficient use of resources. Therefore, this Agreement uses the term “implementation” in line with the “harmonized operational modalities” to cover also at the project level the term “execution” under the non-harmonized operational modalities.  More specifically, all references to “Executing Agency” have been replaced with “Implementing Partner”.
2. When using this Letter of Agreement in non-harmonized or non-CPAP countries, change the following terms as follows:

a.         Execution instead of Implementation

b.         Executing Entity instead of Implementing Partner

Dear [*name of head of United Nations agency*],

* 1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the [*insert name of the government implementing partner for* *the project*] (hereinafter referred to as "*the implementing partner* ") and officials of the [*name of United Nations agency*] ("the United Nations agency") with respect to the participation of the [*name of the United Nations agency*] in the UNDP support to project [*number and title of project*], to be managed by the Government. The latter shall be represented for the purpose of such management by the implementing partner; [*name of the government* *implementing partner*].
  2. The implementing partner recognises that [*insert* *name of the United Nations agency*] enjoys privileges and immunities under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, to which the Government of [*programme country*] became a signatory on [*insert date of signature of the Convention; information available with BOM/OLPS*].
  3. In accordance with the programme support document or project document and with the following terms and conditions, we confirm our acceptance of the services to be provided by the United Nations agency towards this programme or project. Close consultations will be held between the United Nations agency and the implementing partner on all aspects of the services to be rendered as described in Attachment 1: Description of services of this letter of agreement.
  4. The United Nations agency shall provide the services and facilities described in Attachment 1: Description of services of this letter of agreement.
  5. The implementing partner shall retain overall responsibility for the UNDP support to the project and shall designate a project co-ordinator [*National Director* *or other title of this official*].
  6. The personnel assigned by the United Nations agency to the project, and under contract with the United Nations agency shall work under the supervision of the project co-ordinator. The supervisory arrangements shall be determined in mutual consultation and described in the relevant terms of reference of the personnel. This personnel shall remain accountable to the United Nations agency for the manner in which assigned functions are discharged.
  7. In the event of disagreement between the project co-ordinator and the project personnel of the United Nations agency, the project co-ordinator shall refer the matter under dispute to the United Nations agency for the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution. In the interim, the decisions of the project co-ordinator shall prevail.
  8. Upon signature of this letter of agreement and pursuant to the budget of the project document and the work plan, the implementing partner agrees that UNDP headquarters will advance funds to the United Nations agency, according to the schedule of payments specified in Attachment 2: Schedule of services, facilities and payments.
  9. The United Nations agency shall submit a cumulative statement of expenditure each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The statement will be submitted to the implementing partner through the UNDP resident representative within 30 days following those dates. The format will follow the standard expenditure report of the United Nations agency, unless otherwise agreed to between the parties *[in which case the format will be attached to this agreement*]. The implementing partner will include the expenditure reported by the United Nations agency in the financial report.
  10. The United Nations agency shall re-cost and re-phase the schedule of services and facilities described in Attachment 2, as necessary, when submitting the statement of expenditure to the implementing partner. The United Nations agency may incur expenditures that exceed its assigned annual budget by four per cent or by US$20,000.00, whichever is higher, in order to cover differences between actual and pro-forma costs. The implementing partner shall adjust its financial records and confirm the revision submitted by the United Nations agency.
  11. The United Nations agency shall submit such reports relating to the project as may reasonably be required by the project co-ordinator in the exercise of his or her duties.
  12. The United Nations agency shall provide the implementing partner with an annual report of non‑expendable equipment purchased by the United Nations agency for the project. The report shall be submitted within 30 days following 31 December, and shall be included by the Government implementing partner in the main inventory for the project.
  13. The United Nations agency shall submit job descriptions and candidates for the posts foreseen in section 1 of Attachment 2 and obtain clearance of the Government implementing partner for the personnel to be assigned to the project.
  14. Any changes to the programme support document or project document which would affect the work being performed by the United Nations agency in accordance with Attachment 1 shall be recommended only after consultation with the United Nations agency. Any changes to these arrangements shall be effected by mutual agreement through an amendment to this letter of agreement.
  15. The arrangements described in this agreement will remain in effect until the end of the project, or the completion of activities of the United Nations agency according to Attachment 2, or until terminated in writing by either party. The schedule of payments specified in Attachment 2 remains in effect based on continued performance by the United Nations agency unless UNDP receives written indication to the contrary by the implementing partner.
  16. For any matters not specifically covered by this agreement, the appropriate provisions of the project document and revisions thereof and the appropriate provisions of the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations agency shall apply.
  17. All further correspondence regarding this agreement, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to [*name and address of* *implementing partner official*].
  18. The implementing partner and the United Nations agency shall keep the UNDP Resident Representative fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this agreement.
  19. Except as provided in paragraph 6 above, any dispute between the implementing partner and the United Nations agency arising out of or relating to this letter which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed node of settlement, shall, at the request of either party, be submitted to a Tribunal of three arbitrators. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed a third arbitrator, who shall be the chairperson of the Tribunal. If, within 15 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator referred to. The Tribunal shall determine its own procedures, provided that any two arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and all decisions shall require the agreement of any two arbitrators. The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the Tribunal. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be final and binding on the parties.
  20. The implementing partner shall handle and be responsible for any third-party claim or dispute arising from operations under this agreement against UNDP or the United Nations agency, their officials or other persons performing services on their behalf, and shall hold them harmless in respect of such claims or disputes. The foregoing provision shall not apply where the parties agree that a claim or dispute arises from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the above-mentioned individuals.

If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two copies of this letter. Your acceptance shall thereby constitute the basis for your organisation's participation in the project.

Yours sincerely,

For the implementing partner of [*country*]

[*Name and title*]

[*Date*]

Signed on behalf of the [United Nations agency]

[*Name and title*]

[*Date*]

**Attachment 1**

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

Project number: Project title:

Work to be performed by the United Nations agency:

|  |
| --- |
| Provide a summary of the results to be achieved by the United Nations agency, particularly the outputs they are expected to produce. Explain also the activities to be carried out by the United Nations agency. |

Description of services:

Provide a detailed description of the projects inputs by component. This may include identifying candidates for project posts based on terms of reference provided by the Government-implementing partner or recruiting already identified candidates.

Annexes:

Attach, as appropriate, job descriptions for consultants, terms of reference for contracts, technical specifications for equipment items, training nomination forms, etc.

Attachment 2

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES, FACILITIES AND PAYMENTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | Estimated expenditure by year | | Schedule of payments | |
| Section | Budget line | Work  months | Total costs | Year 1 | Year ...n | Year 1 | Year ...n |
| Section 1 : Personnel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Section 2 : Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Section 3 : Training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Section 4 : Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Section 5 : Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Section 6:  Micro-capital grants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note:

1. Expenditures for personnel services may be limited to salary, allowances and other entitlements, including the reimbursement of income taxes due and travel costs on appointment to the project, duty travel within the programme country or region and repatriation costs.
2. The implementing partner shall be responsible for providing miscellaneous services such as secretarial assistance; postage and cable services and transportation as may be required by the United Nations agency personnel in carrying out their assignment.
3. Adjustments within each of the sections may be made in consultation between the implementing partner and the United Nations agency. Such adjustments may be made if they are in keeping with the provisions of the programme support document or project document and if they are found to be in the best interest of the programme or project.

**Annex 3: Existing Relevant Projects dealing with Adaptation-related issues in Kenya**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Donor** | **Project** | **Key elements (where information available)** | **CC elements** |
| Bilateral |  |  |  |
| AFD | The ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project | to improve sustainable rural livelihoods and food security through improved livestock productivity, marketing and support for drought management and food security initiatives in the ASAL |  |
| AFD | Funding of Kipevu Combined Cycle | Converting the current Kipevu gas turbines to combined cycle system by utilizing the high exhaust heat to produce steam that will be used to run a steam turbine generator |  |
| AFD | Improvement and maintenance of rural roads |  |  |
| AFD | Water and Sanitation in Nairobi | Priority key points of Nairobi water and sanitation network (water intake, treatment stations, pipelines, sewerage systems) in order to reduce water shortages and improve the disposal of untreated effluent |  |
| AFD | Re-forestation of the Aberdare | Purchase Agreement signed with Bio Carbon Fund in 2006. 300 ha of AFD sites are part of the agreement. |  |
| AFD & World Bank | Olkaria II 3rd Unit | Construction of a third unit at the power plant to increase the output of geothermal power. |  |
| Danida | Poverty Reduction and Additional Income Generation through Trading Carbon Embedded in Rangelands | Integration of rangeland rehabilitation with long-term economic and environmental planning and management. Exploring the opportunities for carbon credits so as to enhance the economic benefits for pastoral communities and incentives to conserve and manage natural resources. Data from soil surveys, remote sensing and GIS mapping will form a baseline, which will be monitored after improvements have been made and hopefully traded, through CDM or PES. |  |
| Danida | Environmental Support Programme | 1) Support for the Ministry of Environment on environmental management, 2) decentralised natural resource management in selected districts, and 3) integrated coastal zone management. |  |
| Danida | Climate change screening of the Danish development cooperation with Kenya | To improve the quality and effectiveness of development assistance from informed choices on adaptation to climate change and variability in Danish development cooperation. |  |
| Danida | Special input on awareness creation in Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in 2009 in order to give Africa a voice |  |  |
| Danida, Sida, Kenya | Water sector programme in Kenya (Water SPS Kenya) | Emphasis on improving living conditions for poor people, mainstreaming of gender balanced development, improving sustainable water resource management and good governance in the water sector |  |
| Danida, DFID, GTZ, French Government, Sida, Foreign and Commonwealth Office | European capacity building initiative for African negotiators in the UNFCCC |  |  |
| Danida & Sida | Support on CC Adaptation through the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) | Focusing on ASAL Areas |  |
| DFID | Kenya Climate Screening and Information Exchange | To screen DFID's development portfolio for climate risk |  |
| DFID & Danida | Consultancy on economic analysis of climate change |  |  |
| DFID & Canada | Vulnerability and Risk Management in Agricultural Systems |  |  |
| DFID &Canada | Managing risk, reducing vulnerability and enhancing productivity under a changing climate |  |  |
| EU | Disaster Preparedness Programme in ASAL districts of Kenya |  |  |
| MFA Finland | Kenya Gender and Governance Programme | Strengthening of civil society |  |
| MFA Finland | Support to Energy Sector | Energy education/training |  |
| GTZ | Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA) | Production in small and medium-sized farms increases, and smallholders have improved access to regional and international markets. Additional jobs are available in agriculture. |  |
| GTZ | Water Sector Development Programme | Supporting the water ministry in sector reform; regulation of the water sector and poverty-oriented financing; commercialisation of water supply and sanitation; capacity-building for the Water Resources Management Authority; introduction of recycling-oriented sanitation (Ecosan) |  |
| GTZ | Development of the Health Sector (Reproductive Health, Health Financing) | Introduction of a socially sound financing system, the development and introduction of quality standards, and the mainstreaming of gender equality and human rights principles, i.e. consideration of gender-specific and human rights issues in all development cooperation activities. |  |
| GTZ | Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change |  |  |
| GTZ and Danida | Agricultural Sector Programme Support project (ASPS) | Three components: Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF); Agricultural Business Development Support (ABD); Decentralised Agricultural Support Structures (DASS). The three components of ASPS are established to facilitate the transition of the agricultural sector where the private sector becomes the vehicle for economic growth while the public sector establishes a conducive environment for this development. |  |
| Norway | Civil society democratic governance facility | Enhance democratic governance that fosters inclusion, accountability, transparency and social justice in the public and private sectors and civil society at all levels |  |
| Norway | Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector medium term strategy | Strong focus on enhancing rule of law in Kenya. |  |
| SIDA | Programme on Capacity Building for CDM (East Africa) |  |  |
| SIDA | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) | Advice and services to farmers |  |
| USAID | Kenya Coastal Marine Initiative (KCMI) | Economic and ecological significance of the Kenyan coast as well as the need for coordinated sectoral management |  |
| USAID | Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptation, Mitigation, and C-financing |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Multi-lateral |  |  |  |
| GEF/UNEP (SPA Fund), Netherlands, Norway, GTZ | Piloting adaptation activities and use of climate information, capacity building and policy influencing |  |  |
| UNDP | National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) | To identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building, to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, and climate change and land degradation |  |
| UNDP | Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health | Increase adaptive capacity of national health system institutions, including field practitioners, to respond to climate-sensitive health risks |  |
| UNDP | Green house gas reduction and climate change | Removal of barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency in small and medium scale enterprises. To build capacity and awareness in industry; energy audits; To remove financial barriers; To undertake demonstration projects; To strengthen institutions and make them sustainable |  |
| UNDP | Coping with drought and climate change | Best use of climate information for reducing land degradation and conserving biodiversity: To improve the capacity of community based groups and private sector in environmental management and sustainable energy development |  |
| UNDP | Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation In Africa (Kenya Component) | To assist Kenya adjust her national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities by contributing to strategic outcomes of capacity development and an enabling environment to achieve comprehensive institutional frameworks; climate change resilient policies and measures in priority areas; financing options to meet and expand national adaptation costs and knowledge on adjusting national development processes to incorporate climate change. |  |
| UNDP | Facilitating farmers and pastoralists to make better use of climate information |  |  |
| UNDP/ GEF | Coping with drought and Climate Change –  GEF Regional, preparatory project |  |  |
| UNDP/ GEF | Market transformation for highly efficient biomass stoves for institutions and medium scale enterprises in Kenya |  |  |
| UNEP | WIO-LAB: The objective of the project is the preparation and coordination of the National action Plan (NPA). |  |  |
| UNEP/GEF | Pilot Project: Kenya Reducing Vulnerability to Drought |  |  |
| UNESCO | Using Biosphere Reserves to monitor cc and the impacts on socio-economic status of the people, especially around mountains |  |  |
| World Bank | *Njaa Marufuku* Kenya (NMK)/Call for Action to Eradicate Hunger in Kenya | 1. Increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor communities. 2. Support health and nutrition interventions that target the poor and vulnerable. 3. Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security and livelihood initiatives. 4. Establish and strengthen linkages and collaboration with stakeholders in food security and livelihood |  |
| World Bank | Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project | Empower local communities of men and women to engage in sustainable and wealth creating livelihood activities and reduce their vulnerability to flooding. |  |
| World Bank | Energy Sector Recovery Project Additional Financing |  |  |
| World Bank | KenGen Carbon Finance umbrella | Ensure environmental sustainability |  |
| World Bank | Capacity Building and Bio Carbon Fund Pilot Implementation |  |  |
| World Bank & UNDP | Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL) Project | Natural disaster management |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |
| Carbon Group USA | Production of environmentally friendly agro-chemicals and accessing CDM and voluntary market credits |  |  |
| CICERO, IIED, LSHTM, PIK, SEI | Capacity Strengthening for Least Developed Countries to Adapt to CC (CLACC) Project. | Targets civil society to enable them participate in cc initiatives, e.g. NAPA processes |  |
| Comic Relief through Oxfam | Enhancing the capacity of journalists to understand climate change |  |  |
| IFAD & Belgium Survival Fund for Third World Countries (BSF) | Central Kenya Dry Areas Programme (CKDAP) | Reduce mortality and morbidity in the project area and improve the well being of the target group. The project has 4 components: i. community empowerment, ii. health care, iii. domestic water supply, iv. agriculture and livestock. The main objective of the agriculture and livestock component is to improve household food security and nutrition through increased sustainable agricultural production. This project is the second phase of a BSF-financed project benefiting smallholders and communities in the Nyeri dry areas. Building on the first project’s impressive results in terms of health, home economics and group capacity to manage resources through cost-sharing, this follow-up project has as its overall objectives helping to reduce mortality and disease, and improving the living conditions of rural poor people in the project co-financed by a Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) grant. |  |
| Oxfam | This program targets the pastoralist communities. Activities involve peace-building, improving water management and educating nomadic herdsmen and women rights. |  |  |
| Oxfam | Incorporating adaptation and mitigation activities into Oxfam’s cash for work programme; production of charcoal from the invasive *Prosopis juliflora*, improved kilns, growing acacia and implanting the trees with food crops. Also linking the groups with UK companies for carbon credits |  |  |
| Trocaire (Irish Organization) | Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities (water projects) |  |  |

**Annex 4: Key Roles and Responsibilities**

**Project Coordinator**

* Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
* Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
* Monitor events as determined in the Project Monitoring Schedule Plan, and update the plan as required;
* Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
* Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
* Responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
* Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
* Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
* Prepare the Project Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
* Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
* Prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
* Update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.

**Programme Management Team**

Project coordinator (Liaison officer), administrator/secretary (Programme assistant) and Driver. The programme management team will:

* Ensure technical expertise and guidance is provided to all project components, and support the Project Manager in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the AAP project as stipulated in the project document/work plan.
* Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of the Outputs including carrying out critical project activities with the project team and/or with the support of international specialists and national experts as appropriate.
* Ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping were necessary.
* Provide technical inputs into the work of the KCCRS Secretariat and NCCACC and other relevant institutions under the KCCRS framework.
* Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events.
* Support the engagement of Line Ministries through their respective KCCRS focal points to the established multi-sectoral institutions (e.g. NCCACC). Serve in a mentoring and back stopping function to Line Ministry focal point staff, as relevant.
* Contribute to the work of the Knowledge Management (Output 5) and serve in peer review function;
* Assist the PM in the development of an effective project M&E plan; jointly design and implement M&E activities;
* Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the project, e.g. revolving around the long-term planning of the NCC strategy and up-scaling plan (Output 3) and investment plan (Output 4); engage on and contribute to policy dialogues on all levels, including the national level
* Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

**Project Board**

* Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
* Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
* Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
* Agree on Project Manager’s tolerances as required;
* Review the Project Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
* Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
* Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
* Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager’s tolerances are exceeded;
* Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

**Senior Supplier:** Usuallya **UNDP representative** is the Senior Supplier, representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. He/she will provide guidance regarding technical feasibility and support to the project.

**Executive**: Represents project ownership and chairs the Project Board. Usually, this is the relevant government nominated official (usually Secretary of a relevant Ministry and directly involved in project execution. In this case this is the Minister of Environment and Mineral resources of their delegated representative.

**Direct Beneficiaries**: Representatives of other Agencies involved with Project Implementation

**Project Assurance**

UNDP Energy and Environment Team Leader will be responsible to:

* Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
* Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
* Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality Assessment page in particular;
* Ensure that Project Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
* Ensure that financial reports are submitted to UNDP on time, and that CDRs are prepared and submitted to the Project Board;
* Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks”.
* Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains “green”

**Project Support will be provided by UNDP to:**

* Set up and maintain project files
* Collect project related information data
* Update plans
* Administer Project Board meetings
* Administer project revision control
* Establish document control procedures
* Compile, copy and distribute all project reports
* Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
* Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting
* Review technical reports
* Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

**UNDP Programme Manager** (UNDP Resident Representative or delegated authority):

* Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
* Approve budget for the first year in Atlas.

**Implementing Partner** (authorised personnel with delegated authority)**:**

* Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year;
* Approve and sign the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.

Sign the Financial Report (FR) or the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)

**Annex 5: LPAC Minutes**

**MINUTES OF LOCAL PROJECT APPRAISAL (LPAC) COMMITTEE MEETING FOR AFRICAN ADAPTATION PROJECT, HELD ON 27TH OCTOBER, 2009 AT 14:30Hrs, AT THE UNDP CONFERENCE ROOM**

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***NAME*** | ***ORGANISATION*** | ***E-MAIL*** |
| 1. Christopher Gakahu-Chair | UNDP | [christopher.gakahu@undp.org](mailto:christopher.gakahu@undp.org) |
| 2. Grace Ohayo Mitoko | UNIDO | [grace.ohayo-mitoko@inido.unon.org](mailto:grace.ohayo-mitoko@inido.unon.org) |
| 3. Felix Kiptum | UNIDO | [fkiptum@gmail.com](mailto:fkiptum@gmail.com) |
| 4. Yoicji Inoue | JICA | [inoue.yoichi@jica.go.jp](mailto:inoue.yoichi@jica.go.jp) |
| 5. Nimrod Mate | MOF | [nimrod.mate@undp.org](mailto:nimrod.mate@undp.org) |
| 6. Alexander. Varghese | UNIDO | [a.varghese@unido.org](mailto:a.varghese@unido.org) |
| 7. John N. Ngugi | JICA | [johnngugi.ky@jica.go.jp](mailto:johnngugi.ky@jica.go.jp) |
| 8. Kristoffer Welsien | WFP | [kristoffer.welsien@wfp.org](mailto:kristoffer.welsien@wfp.org) |
| 9. Eng. Omedi Moses Jura | MEMR | [omedimosj@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:omedimosj@yahoo.co.uk) |
| 10. Charles Nyandiga | UNDP | [charles.nyadiga@undp.org](mailto:charles.nyadiga@undp.org) |
| 11. Alice Mwangi | UNDP | [alice.mwangi@undp.org](mailto:alice.mwangi@undp.org) |

**Absent with apologies**

1. Mussya Mwinzi-NEMA

2. Halake Mohammed-ALMRP

3. Violet Matiru-Consultant

4. Stephen Mutimba-CAMCO

5. Henry Ndede-UNEP

**Agenda:**

1. Purpose of the LPAC meeting
2. Remarks from key organizations

* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
* Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
* Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR)
* United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
* Ministry of Finance (MOF)

1. Presentation and Review of draft Project document
2. Next steps, recommendations and conclusions
3. AOB

**Minute: 001/10/27: Purpose of the meeting and adoption of the Agenda**

The purpose of the meeting was highlighted by the chair as follows:

* The initiative is in line with national priorities and policies
* Validate the project document by assessing its fit to GOK, UNDP and linkage with other national programmes
* Review and agree the scope of the project coverage, budget and implementation structure
* Identify gaps that should be addressed before submission to UNDP Board
* The development of the project was consultative and participatory
* Objectives, outputs and activities are achievable and that they reflect overall outcome of the project
* That budget is well balanced and adequate to deliver the intended outputs
* Fast track response to inputs during national consultative workshops and other reviewers comments

LPAC members adopted proposed agenda and agreed on the purpose for the meeting

**Minute: 001/10/28: Remarks from the participating organizations**

**Remarks by UNDP: Team Leader Energy and Environment**

The chair welcomed members on behalf of the Country Director and the Resident Representative who could not attend the meeting due to exigency of duty. He went further and explained that the LPAC is mandatory for all new projects. It was noted that the primary role of the LPAC is to make recommendations to Resident Representative for approval of a new initiative and to demonstrate adequate acceptance of the document by local technical experts and key stakeholders.

**Remarks by representative of Japanese Government (JICA)**

The representative confirmed commitment and partnership of his Government in efforts of adaptation to Climate Change programme in Africa as a whole. They are looking forward to seeing the implementation of the project in Kenya take off. They would like to have the workplan especially on activities on the ground shared with them. More specifically, they hope to see clear activity linkages with Meteorological departments in the aspects of early warning activities. JICA also indicated its keenness to work closely with WFP and UNIDO in capacity building activities at grassroots and hope that there will be clear visibility activities in the project. Two meetings were held between UNDP and the Japanese Embassy at which UNDP reported on the progress of project formulation

**Remarks by Ministry of Finance (MOF)**

The ministry confirmed that they work closely with development partners to ensure that resource provided for different initiatives meet the demand and interest of the citizens. The ministry has an open door policy and pledged to support this initiative up to implementation.

**Remarks by UNIDO Resident Representative**

UNIDO has interacted closely with all partners and the consultants in the last six months during the development of the project. UNIDO has proposed three pilot interventions for the climate adaptation programme for implementation. The main programme objectives are : 1) Reduce deforestation to address the adverse impact of climate change by developing a functional and practical model ( which can be replicated and up-scaled ) by assisting a tea industry to use electricity using renewable energy to do the curing process rather than using the average of 10 tons of firewood everyday (per factory) and also to use the electricity generated for sustaining alternative livelihoods ; 2) Use electricity generated from waste ( fish waste and water hyacinth) in the lake Victoria region to provide clean drinking water to the local community and promote alternative livelihoods (lack of fish in lake Victoria to sustain fisher-folks) and 3) to reduce deforestation and land degradation by finding an alternative to charcoal and firewood for domestic cooking by using briquettes and pellets from agro waste.

**Remarks by representative of WFP**

WFP is happy with the partnership and thanked JICA for availing resources for the project. They hope to spend most of the funds in school feeding programmes where they will try to alleviate the cost of firewood through provision of energy saving and efficient

Stoves.

**Remarks by representative of Ministry of Environment**

This is a government /UN partnership. As the lead Ministry and the lead executioner of the project, they will provide all the support necessary logistical and policy support to ensure successful implementation. The representative indicated the government’s goodwill by stating that government has established a directorate to deal will project implementation and underscored that the project elaborated strategies considered the need for increased capacity of the line Ministry.

**Minute: 001/10/29: Presentation and review of draft project document**

The presentation of the proposed project document was done by Charles Nyandiga through a power point which gave the details of the linkages of the local Kenyan component and the overall African-wide inter-regional components. It showed how the Kenyan outputs linked with the regional one and how the national objective was crafted to further provide linkages, complementarities and synergies with the regional levels of implementation.

**Discussions and observations from the Presentation**

It was observed that:

* The project mirrors the Africa wide Adaptation Programme, is in line with Kenya’s development blue print Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan and the Strategy under formulation by the Ministry of Environment on Climate Change. It has clear links with the recently approved KACCAL project to be implemented by UNDP and World Bank.
* The objectives , outputs and activities to be undertaken by the three UN Agencies and other collaborating partners are well stipulated and they all contribute to one all more of the five main Africa wide outputs of the programme
* The formulation of the programme was led by two consultants with tremendous consultations. These consultations involved key Government of Kenya line ministries, civil society institutions, development partners and climate change operators from grassroots to national levels and included NGOs and CBOS. This was done on individual, one on one and through two main national level workshops that where one targeted the gender experts and those from climate change disciplines.
* It was reported that UNIDO has requested the Government of for more resources for related activities independent of this project. UNIDO appreciates that the available resources gives an opportunity to attract co-financing from other donors. However, it was appreciated that the available resources gives an opportunity to attract co-financing from other donors once the project implementation begins.
* The project has stirred a lot of interest in WFP and the agency is ready to move into implementation phase in two weeks time after budget availability because the schools have been identified within their current initiatives and order of stoves can be been made using their designated suppliers. They also indicated their ability to start these activities upfront while they wait for disbursements
* UNIDO has started with the mapping and pre-feasibility studies on micro-hydro potential in central Kenya and waste management around Lake Victoria in the Homa Bay area. Most of the activities to be done by UNIDO will support implementations of adaptation measures and it is expected that technology and best lessons will be brought on board from the UNIDO and WFP components for replication and up-scaling. UNIDO also observed that their feasibility studies in central part of the country on micro-hydros will be useful entry points for their implementation.
* JICA representative sought for clarifications between the KCCRS by MENR and those that are articulated in the project. The links between the two were explained to the members and it was understood that the two are complementary with the project ones meant to support the project realize its outcomes. Further, JICA sought to see the clear linkage with community projects especially the ongoing initiative in Nyando, around the lake basin area of Kenya where Disaster risks activities with the management of floods and development of community hazards maps are being done. They expect that this project will further support these initiatives. Linkages with the intended demonstration projects in the AAP will be handy in providing lessons and best practices that will emanate from the programme.
* The members also observed that this project undertook to have a gender consultant at the formulation stage and would provide useful lessons on how to mainstream gender in climate change projects. It was observed that such lessons could be turned around to provide policy options on how the line Ministry could in future handle gender mainstreaming while working on action plans. Further it was suggested that there needs to be clear budgets that support gender related activities within the project.

**Minute: 004/9/030: Recommendations**

* Ministry of Finance to facilitate and fast rack signing of the project document once it is received from New York and to expedite the opening of a Pay Master General Account.
* Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources to send name of the Project Coordinator/ Focal Point and project signatories to UNDP soonest.
* A meeting between with the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and key institutional stake holders is convened early November to discuss project start-up activities and other urgent matters including the Inception Workshop.
* A gender friendly budget to be incorporated in all activities
* The gender consultant to prepare a policy brief on the process followed in integrating gender dimension into the project, best practices and lessons learnt The policy brief will be shared with partners and relevant knowledge networks. All implementing and collaborating partners ensure that the project has high visibility during implementation and that the Japanese Embassy and JICA are given significant exposure.

There were no changes made on the project document. The project was therefore recommended for approval by the Resident Representative and to be submitted to the UNDP board for approval.

**Minute: 004/9/031: AOB**

1. UNIDO informed the meeting of a workshop that is being organized in South Africa and hoes that it will help in fine tuning the activities further during the inception workshop meeting where specific implementable activities shall be tabled and further discussed
2. Members also reviewed the comments from BCPR and observed that activities are now well articulated in terms of the participating agencies and it is now clear in the project document what activities UNIDO and WFP will be implementing and this is justified in the proposed budget allocations in the results matrix.

There being no more business, the meeting was called off at 4.30 Pm.

Signed:

Chairman:……………………………………………………..Date……………………………

Secretariat……………………………………………………..Date…………………………….

**Annex 6. Functions of Various Offices and Divisions of the Proposed Climate Change Governance Structure**

Functions of the proposed climate change offices and divisions and sections are elaborated as follows:

1. **Climate Change Secretariat at the MEMR**: This shall be constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and shall have officers co-opted from within and outside the public sector who have expertise in climate change matters and can therefore add value to the coordination of the implementation of this Strategy. The composition and specific structure of this secretariat shall be determined by the Permanent Secretary MEMR.

The secretariat shall receive and collate inputs from the players involved in the implementation of this Strategy. It shall ensure that the detailed line ministry implementation activities are undertaken in a timely manner and conform to the Implementation Plan for this Strategy.

1. **Policy, law and Strategy Section**: This section of the Secretariat shall comprise government agencies with policy and law-related functions including the office of the Attorney General and key NGOs. It shall be responsible for all national legislative and policy implementation measures. It shall supervsise the development of a national strategy for climate change, including a suitable policy and law. In collaboration with other divisions/offices of the secretariat, this section shall review all existing environment-related policies and laws to determine their suitability as climate change frameworks in the country. Further, it shall initiate all necessary policy, legal, strategy and planning processes. It shall also promote and cooperate on legal information on matters related to climate change.
2. **Programme Office**: This office shall serve as the central administrative office for all the programmes, with focal points (representatives) in each programme office/division. It will also serve as the liaison office between the programme offices and the Secretariat, as well as the DNA [national focal point). It should be the office that coordinated functions and activities of the various programme offices/divisions to ensure that all work towards reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; take responsibility for administrative matters of the programmes in collaboration with programme offices, develop appropriate climate change mainstreaming strategies and action plans for all key sectors; ensure mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in on-going and future activities of all key sectors. It is proposed that the Programmes Office shall have four (4) divisions performing as detailed below:
3. The **Carbon/Emissions, CDM and Technology Transfer Division** will be the national office (Secretariat’s division) responsible for all cleaner development projects. Core functions of this office shall be to: develop a practical implementation strategy, including human and technical requirements; establish national infrastructure to enable investments into CDM and other emissions reduction projects in the country (including voluntary carbon markets); undertake technology needs assessment in the country; develop mechanisms for technology transfer; facilitate the creation of enabling environments for technology transfer; collaborate with local and eternal partners to implement collaborative activities aimed at increased use of mechanisms and devices that emit less greenhouse gasses; record and report progress in carbon investment and emissions reductions mechanisms through CDM; regularly communicate effectively with potential project developers, donors, investors and decision-makers within the government; make provisions for developing and transferring environmentally-friendly technologies; establish a fund for CDM; undertake CDM project development and approval, undertake development, approval and management of energy efficiency and other cleaner production activities; including energy sector recovery projects; promote renewable energy mechanisms; promote energy efficiency; confer with UNFCCC’s Expert Group on Technology Transfer; increase the cost-effectiveness of emissions reduction measures; clarify ownership of emission reductions generated by CDM projects; document current and on-going CDM and other emissions reduction projects to be brought under the programme; coordinate and supervise on-going CDM and other emissions reduction activities to ensure that they are in line with and contribute towards meeting the county’s environment and sustainable development goals, as well as Vision 2030; establish a project database and keep track of emerging, proposed and approved CDM and other emissions reduction projects; and strictly monitor, account for and report to the M & E office on activities, their success and challenges.

This division will oversee an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in Kenya by source and location; establish anthropogenic (human precipitated) greenhouse gas emissions by source and location, such as industries, deforestation, et cetera and quantities thereof; develop a national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions; establish inventories of forests and other ecosystems that absorb greenhouse gases and provide periodic emissions reports to the DNA and the M & E office on greenhouse gas emissions, status of carbon sinks and emissions trading.

1. The **REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation)** Office will be in charge of all activities related to REDD, Land Use and Land Use Change. It will develop monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) institutional arrangements (clear credible national forest monitoring baselines and guidelines); Offer options to fill the historical data gaps; Address the risk of non-permanence and leakage as a necessary condition for any parties or entities to participate in a REDD mechanism and activities; and facilitate fundraising for financial support, technology transfer and provisions for capacity building; Recommend joint action involving both the public and private sectors in order to mobilise the necessary finance and accelerate REDD actions.
2. The **Communications** **Division** will develop and implement a programme for communication of information on climate change, with plans and appropriate procedures for communication; develop tools for effective outreach, training and awareness building on climate change; collaborate with institutions of learning, training institutions and civil society organizations to disseminate climate change information as necessary; simplify climate change terminology, such as CDM and CER for ease of communication of information on climate change and local understanding of it; set communication goals, including empowerment of communities to undertake climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; collaborate with media houses to disseminate information on climate change to the public; and promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness on climate change matters and encourage the widest participation in this process.
3. The **Adaptation Division,** alsounder the **Programmes Office,** will identify priority adaptation (and mitigation) areas in relation to land use in the country; develop plans and programmes for adaptation to climate change and climate change mitigation in various key sectors related to land use; develop procedures for evaluating and approving climate change adaptation and mitigation projects related to land use and land use activities including flood control; formulate, implement and promote programmes for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, including conservation of forests; work with other government agencies to phase out subsidies that contravene the objective of the Convention; promoting sustainable forms of agriculture; and periodically report on national measures to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation to the Secretariat.
4. **Climate Change Specialist Group:** This group will consist of specialists in the various aspects of climate change who shall undertake such tasks as shall be assigned to it by the MEMR. They shall constitute the scientific, social and technical think tank to assist the Climate Change Secretariat in the implementation of the action plan and shall work in collaboration with other scientific agencies as indicted and shall be responsible for all matters concerning science and scientific research in relation to climate change. This specialist shall be convened by the ministry to discuss emerging climate change issues and work closely in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) change to promote cooperation on matters related to climate systems and climate change; advise the Climate Change Secretariat and MEMR on contemporary social, scientific and technological matters related to climate change.
5. The **Monitoring and Evaluation** Department/Division shall work closely in collaboration with specialist, programme implementing officers and the Secretariat in all of its functions. Its responsibilities shall be to: Strictly monitor the implementation of all climate change activities in collaboration with the respective offices and the Secretariat; evaluate in collaboration with experts, each programme activity at completion and provide balanced decisions and views on success, failures (if any) and opportunities for improvement and prepare; assess and review the viability, methodology and outcomes of all climate change programmes; and support the development of relevant policies, laws, rules, regulations and standards in relation to climate change activities; and present periodic reports on the activities to the respective programme offices, as well as to the Secretariat.

**Annex 7: Footnotes**

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4. Ayiemba, E. H. O. (2009) *Refugees in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: A Study of Kakuma and Dadaab Refugees in Kenya.* University of Nairobi, Kenya. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
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8. Tate, E. Sutcliffe, J. Conway, D Farquharson, F. 2004. Water balance of Lake Victoria: update to 2000 and climate change modelling to 2100. Hydrological Sciences Journal 49:4 [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
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11. UNDP (2008) Millennium Development Goals in Kenya. <http://www.ke.undp.org/mdgsinkenya.htm> [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. The National Land Policy was passed by Cabinet in July 2009 and is awaiting approval from Parliament. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Ministry of Lands (2008) *Draft National Policy*. Nairobi, Kenya. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. ## Mbogo, S. (2009) Low Agriculture Budget Stalls Quest For Food Security in Business Daily, of Wed, 17th June 2009.

    [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. The nine sectors are; Agriculture and Rural Development, Special Programmes (that includes Disaster response and preparedness and HIV/AIDS), Environment, Water and Sanitation, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Public Administration, and Research, Innovation and Technology [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Ministry of State for Special Programmes: Office of the President (2009) *Draft National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya.* Nairobi, Kenya. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Institute of Culture and Ecology (2008) *Promoting Food Security and Biodiversity Conservation through Culture.* Thika, Kenya. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. http://www.chow.com/media/3728 [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. Personal communication with the Drought Monitoring Officer, Makueni District and Egerton University staff (2009). [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. http://ochaonline.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/kenya [↑](#endnote-ref-20)