

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY**

**CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK**

**FOR THE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN IN KENYA**

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**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Kenya is already feeling the adverse impacts of climate change from the widespread recurrent drought and floods and rising sea levels that are impacting people’s lives, the economy, and the environment across the country. Climate crisis will negatively impact Kenya’s future development and achievement of Vision 2030 – the long-term development blueprint – and the Government’s Big Four Agenda if no action is taken by all stakeholders.

The Government of Kenya has thus prioritized response to climate change through mitigation and adaptation actions with appropriate mechanisms to enhance climate resilience through its commitment to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). At the national and county level, legal and regulatory frameworks have been set up in addressing climate impacts. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 estimates that the economic cost of floods and droughts is to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2%-2.8% of GDP each year. Specifically, the estimated costs of floods are about 5.5% of GDP every seven years, while droughts account for 8% of GDP every five years.

Kenya’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) takes a low emission and climate-resilient development pathway geared towards reducing the country’s greenhouse gas emission by 30% by 2030. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2018-2022), which is the framework for implementing Kenya’s (NDC), recognizes that support and action of the civil society are needed in achieving sustainable development goals. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 estimates that the economic cost of floods and droughts is to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2%-2.8% of GDP each year. Specifically, the estimated costs of floods are about 5.5% of GDP every seven years, while droughts account for 8% of GDP every five years.

Building partnerships, collaboration, and synergies among various stakeholders from the public, government, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations is essential to tackling the climate crisis in Kenya. This is because these actors make unique and timely contributions in transitioning Kenya to cleaner, lower emission, and low carbon development countriesin sectors such as agriculture, energy, water, environment, and transport. Non-state actors especially the private sector is increasingly engaging the civil society to promote green growth. A review of NCCAP 2013-2017 indicated that there has been an increase in climate-related development activities both at national and local levels towards mitigating and adapting climate effects. However much remains to be done in engaging non-state actor’s specifically Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in implementing climate policies in Kenya.

**2.0 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The table below summarizes the various legal and institutional regulatory frameworks supporting civil society actions in addressing the climate crisis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Legal/Policy Framework** | **Remarks** |
| **UNFCCC:** | Promotes civil society engagement aimed at catalyzing the involvement of the civil society organizations in the adaptation and mitigation actions including through NAMAs, climate finance, carbon pricing, and market mechanisms as well as technological and innovations best practices transfer |
| **Sustainable Development Goals:** | The 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all UN member states gives civil society a significant role in the transformation. Specific platforms such as financial innovation platform, SDGs business among others have been created to that effect. |
| **Climate Change Act, 2016** | The Objects and purposes of the Act include:  Mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities  Provide incentives and obligations for civil society contribution in achieving low carbon climate-resilient development  The National Climate Change Council created under the Act chaired by the President has a representation of the civil society  The Climate Change Directorate is required to establish and manage a national registry for priority mitigation actions by public and private entities  The Act requires the Cabinet Secretary (CS) to review and recommend duties of public and private bodies on climate change; Additionally, civil society has a role in ensuring compliance with assigned duties  The Climate Change Fund created under the Act is to among other catalyze actions by civil society. |
| **National Climate Change Framework Policy** | The policy recognizes opportunities for civil society to access new and additional financing through the development of financial and insurance services, engaging in projects to generate carbon credits for sale in international markets, exploitation of new green economy opportunities, and green jobs.  Incentivize and promote civil society involvement in building climate change resilience and engaging in low carbon development opportunities.  Role of civil society in R&D and low carbon climate-resilient development, in incorporating climate change knowledge into advocacy and public awareness-raising programmes  Role in knowledge management and access to information about Climate Finance and other Resources  The policy aims to:  Develop targeted policy and fiscal incentives to promote climate-resilient actions among public, private, and other actors.  Enhance the capacity of the public, civil society, and research institutions to develop and utilize technological innovations.  Identify and implement incentives for the civil society and institutions of higher learning to undertake R&D and develop affordable and locally appropriate adaptation and mitigation technologies.  Enhance linkages between government, academia, civil society, civil society, and global climate change innovation institutions. |
| **NCCAP** | The NCCAP recognizes that support and action of the civil society are needed to achieve climate change goals and implement the plan. This recognition included a prominent role for Civil society in the development of the NCCAP. |
| **Environment Managementand Coordination Act (EMCA  (Revised 2015)** | The Cabinet Secretary shall, in consultation with relevant lead agencies, issue guidelines and prescribe measures on climate change. |

Other relevant policies and legal frameworks include Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), Vision 2030 and the MTP, county policies and laws, sectoral laws and policies including in agriculture, energy, and forestry.

**3.0 OBLIGATIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN**

As stipulated in the Climate Change Act, 2016, and other policies, this framework will encourage civil society organizations to carry out the following functions:

1. Comply with the climate change obligations to be imposed by the National Climate Change Council
2. Petition to the environmental and land court any action deemed to adversely affect mitigation and adaptation efforts
3. Create awareness to its members on climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions as well as emerging business opportunities.

**4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE KENYA CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

## 4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this civil society engagement framework is to promote the coordinated and inclusive implementation of the NCCAP as well as consistent and channeled reporting to the climate change directorate as the coordinating body of climate change activities in Kenya by civil society actors. The framework establishes and maintains an effective and efficient institutional arrangement for mainstreaming climate change responses within the civil society.

## 4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

1. To provide a platform for:
   * + Leveraging and scaling up of civil society investment in the NCCAP
     + Monitoring and reporting on civil society implementation of the NCCAP
     + Identification of opportunities and challenges in the implementation of climate change response actions
     + Knowledge and information sharing between government and civil society
     + Continuous review of government - civil society engagement
     + Advocacy on the role of civil society in the implementation of the NCCAP
     + Mobilize resources from domestic and international sources for climate change response
     + Ensure the transparency access and utilization of the resources
2. Improve the capacity of civil society to capitalize on opportunities available in climate change in the country
3. Provide for definition and clarity of roles and responsibilities of the parties involved including the level of participation required from the stakeholders.
4. Strengthen public-private partnership in climate change response
5. Increase awareness of the civil society organizations on climate change
6. Establish and maintain an effective and efficient institutional arrangement for mainstreaming climate change responses within the civil society.
7. Reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity, enhancing climate change resilience.
8. Catalyze Kenya’s transition to cleaner, lower emission, and less carbon-intensive development.
9. Facilitate widespread public awareness, participation, ownership, and oversight of Kenya’s climate change response efforts and Action Plans.
10. Mobilize resources for climate change response to ensure effective and transparent access and utilization of the resources.
11. Ensure adoption of intergenerational, special needs, and gender mainstreaming approaches across all aspects of climate change response.
12. Facilitate effective implementation of updated and scientifically informed Climate Change Action Plans.
13. Enhance research and use of science and technology in policy decisions and sustainable management of resources.
14. Promote the existence of National Climate Change Policies encouraging the transition to Renewable Energy Sources

**5.0 CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS**

There are several stakeholders in the civil society space in Kenya working on climate change issues. Some of these are organized through networks while others exist and operate independently. This engagement framework will be coordinated through the following thematic working areas: adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, technology and innovation, capacity development and knowledge management, transparency, gender and youth, and indigenous groups.

The different thematic groups will be co-convened by two people representing different umbrella groups at any given point in time. The secretary will be identified by the members of the specific TWG after the Co-chairs have been elected. The quorum of the TWGs at any given time will be a third of the members of the specific TWG representing different organizations.

**6.0 PROPOSED CSO ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK MODEL**

Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

Advisory Committee (AC)

Joint Technical Steering Committee (JTSC)

I.G. T.W.G

G&Y. T.W.G

Transp. T.W.G

CD&NM T.W.G

T&I. T.W.G

C.F. T.W.G

Mit. T.W.G

Adap. T.W.G

## 6.1 Climate Change Directorate

The Climate Change Directorate (CCD); the nationally designated body to coordinate all the climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in Kenya; will be the overseer of all the activities of the civil society organizations. This will ensure mainstreamed and coordinated reporting on the implementation of the priority areas of the national climate change action plan. The technical team of the national climate change directorate will also play a key role in the advisory steering committee as discussed below. The climate change directorate will be responsible for providing a reporting template for the civil society organizations to report on the progress of the implementation of the climate change action plan. The directorate will also use the framework to engage with the Civil Society Organizations in other works other than reporting.

## 6.2 Advisory Committee (AC)

The committee will be composed of the ministry responsible for climate change affairs, the ministry responsible for climate financing affairs, and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of umbrella bodies or their representatives. The committee will hold their meetings on a bi-annual basis and will have the overall responsibility of guiding the framework’s activities. It will be co-chaired by civil society and PS responsible for climate change affairs. The advisory committee will also play the role of directly advising the thematic working groups on a need basis.

## 6.3 Joint Technical Steering Committee

The committee will constitute of conveners, co-conveners, and secretary appointed within the technical working groups (TWGs). The representatives from TWGs will offer technical guidance on the implementations of the CSO engagement framework. Thematic leads will prepare activity reports which shall be shared with the Joint Technical Steering Committee for approval. The Joint Technical Steering Committee will also be responsible for submitting completed reports to the CCD.

## 6.4 Technical/ Thematic Working Group (TWG)

The civil society organizations will work through different thematic working groups. The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) will meet every quarter to discuss and review the reports from the different organizations working on issues relevant to their technical mandate. The TWG will compile these reports through an agreed reporting template and submit to the Joint Technical Steering Committee during the quarterly meetings through the TWG conveners. The Secretariat for the TWGs will come from the membership of that TWG.

**7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS (TWGS)**

## 7.1 Climate Adaptation Working Group

### NCCAP 2018-2022

Adaptation refers to an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that moderate, harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In the Kenyan context, climate change has been associated with a number of risks live drought, flooding, human & livestock diseases and pests and others which have negatively impacted socio-ecological systems including agriculture, water, and settlements. Adaptation is viewed as the most appropriate strategy to deal with climate risks and build resilience.

The National Climate Change Action Plan (2018 -2022) approaches adaptation by examining vulnerability to climate change and variation in Kenya before highlighting actions being undertaken to address the vulnerability across various sectors e.g. drought in agriculture. The plan then examines available options for combined adaptation actions before recommending priority adaptation actions.

The climate adaptation working group of the Kenya platform for Climate Governance will be responsible for examining the climate governance framework of Kenya including the Implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The group will work closely with the National and county government on adaptation specific actions under (NCCAP 2018-2022) to Increase food and nutrition security by enhancing productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector in as low carbon manner as possible without compromising productivity.

## 7.2 Climate Mitigation Working Group

### **NCCAP 2018-2022**

Mitigation refers to efforts that seek to prevent or slow down the increase of atmospheric GHG concentrations by limiting current and future emissions and enhancing potential sinks for GHGs. In Kenya, the sectors associated with high emissions include forestry (due to forests logging and land-use change), energy, agriculture, and transport. As part of the NDCs, Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the 2015 Paris Agreement. Kenya, therefore, seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143MtCO2eq: and in line with its sustainable development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Proposed mitigation interventions include projects of the Kenya Forest Service’s Forestry Development Plan (FDP); Energy Ministry’s Green Energy Development; as well as other interventions in the transport and agricultural sectors.

The mitigation thematic working group of the Kenya platform for Climate Governance is expected to generate ideas and proposals under Mitigation, particularly within the Kenya NDCs. The focus should be placed on mitigation actions under the key sectors as well as adaptation actions with mitigation value and vice versa. The group will engage the National and County government on the implementation of the NCCAP 2018-2022 mitigation specific actions, for example, to increase forest cover to 10% of total land area; Rehabilitate degraded lands, including rangelands; increase the resilience of wildlife among others. Additionally, the groups will ensure an electricity supply mix based mainly on renewable energy that is resilient to climate change, and promote energy efficiency and use of Renewable Energy; encourage the transition to clean cooking with minimal GHG emissions

## 7.3 Technology and Innovation

### NCCAP 2018-2022 Enabler

The National Climate Change Action Plan (2018 -2022) recognizes the fact that the Government of Kenya needs to work with the private sector, civil society, communities, individuals, and international partners to meet challenges associated with implementing climate actions in the country. The document points out that the decisions and investments that are made at the national and local level will need to be based on the best information that is available and guided by capable and well-educated experts.

The Technology and Innovation TWG will pursue the implementation and reporting of the technology and innovation enabling actions of NCCAP 2018-2022. This enabling area is identified under NCCAP as important for the success of adaptation and mitigation priority areas. The overall objective of this enabling area is to support various sectors in Kenya to promote appropriate technologies, to deliver such adaptation and mitigation actions as water harvesting, Climate Information Services (CIS), and clean cooking technologies.

The Thematic working group handling this thematic area will be charged with identifying organizations working on technology and innovation within the CSO space and working with these organizations in the implementation of enabling actions under this enabling area as identified in NCCAP 2018-2022. Besides CCD, it will pursue partnerships and collaboration with other government and private sector institutions including SMEs working on technology and innovation. It will also be responsible for generating policy and practice proposals on the improvements needed to ensure that Kenya achieves the specific objective under this enabling area.

***7.4 Capacity Development and Knowledge Management***

**NCCAP 2018-2022 Enabler**

Capacity Development and Knowledge Management is key to achieving Kenya’s ambition and global commitments. Climate change-related knowledge management refers to the organization and sharing of climate change knowledge, while climate change-related capacity development is defined by the UNFCCC as “enhancing the capacity and ability of countries to take effective climate change action. There have been efforts towards enhancing capacity both at the national and sub-national levels. The Climate Change Act (2016) puts measures in place to support capacity enhancement, which once implemented will enhance the achievement of Kenya’s broader development goals. In relation to knowledge management, the National Climate Change Resource Centre was established; to be a one-stop center for climate change-related information and knowledge complemented by a web-based Climate Information Portal. Some of the outputs from this thematic working group should be on how this system should be best structured, the appropriate content, and how to ensure climate knowledge and capacity building benefits the relevant end-users at all levels of society.

The thematic working group is expected to engage government based on the enabling actions identified in the NCCAP 2018-2022 as well as propose any other key areas that may have been overlooked.

## 7.5Climate Finance and Resource Mobilization

### NCCAP 2018-2022 Enabler

According to the NCCAP 2018-2022 the priority actions on climate finance and resource mobilization, implement the National Climate Finance Policy, 2018.The actions emphasize the design and launch of the Climate Change Fund, development of a climate finance and resource mobilization strategy, piloting of the issuance of Green Bonds, improving access modalities and efficiency of climate finance, and ensuring that climate finance is available for actions in key sectors. Climate finance includes all finance that targets low carbon climate-resilient development and consists of domestic budget allocations, public grants and loans from bilateral and multilateral agencies, and private sector investments. Important sources of international climate finance for Kenya include the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which are the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. Other mechanisms of interest under the UNFCCC include the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the REDD+ mechanism as indicated in the NCCAP 2018-2022.

This group will work closely with the National Designated Authority (NDA) and National Implementing Entities (NIE) to mainstream climate change in various sectors. It will also work with counties that have enacted county climate change fund regulations and support enactment of these regulations for those counties which are yet to do so.

With the need for accountability and tracking of climate finance in Kenya to monitor and evaluate its use and impact on the relevant targets, the Climate Finance Thematic Working Group will work on generating proposals for mainstreaming of climate finance tracking in all levels of government and sectors. The group will coordinate CSOs in the implementation and reporting of the different enabling actions identified in the NCCAP 2018-2022 for this enabling area and provide reports for the same. It is expected to collaborate with the government to develop Climate Finance budget tracking, coding, and reporting tools that will enhance Climate Finance transparency and accountability. It is also come up with proposals on pathways to new climate financing options and access to such funds by county governments and county-level organizations including community groups working on adaptation and mitigation. It will also work with other TWGs towards the mobilization of financing for the implementation of this framework.

***7.6 Transparency: Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)***

### NCCAP 2018-2022 Enabler

The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC sets out an enhanced transparency framework for climate change action and support. While it has been a voluntary requirement for Kenya to report under the previous transparency arrangements, Kenya must report biennially under the enhanced transparency framework. Kenya will, therefore, communicate its Biennial Transparency Reports every two years containing information on mitigation, adaptation, and the support received, including:

* National GHG inventory to enable tracking of progress on implementing and achieving of the mitigation component of Kenya’s NDC.
* Information related to climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation; and
* Information on financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building needs, and the support

Kenya’s transparency framework is based on the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification plus (MRV+) system defined in NCCAP2013-2017 as “an integrated framework for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting results of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and the synergies between them. Adaptation actions under NCCAP 2018-2022 will be tracked through a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system based on agreed indicators at the national level as there are no agreed adaptation indicators at the international level.

The TWG on transparency will be responsible for guiding reporting of all the other TWGs in accordance with the mitigation MRV and adaptation M&E frameworks as defined by the government of Kenya. They will also work with relevant coordinating institutions and partners identified in the NCCAP 2018-2022 in the implementation of different enabling actions.

## 7.7Gender and Youth Working Group

### NCCAP 2018-2022 Special Groups

According to the National Climate Change Action Plan, Kenya’s 2010 Constitution and Vision 2030 recognize the importance of mainstreaming gender youth and vulnerable groups into the country’s socio-economic development agenda. The participation of the diversity of the Kenyan people -including socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, gender, religious faith, age, occupation, learning, persons with disabilities and the disadvantaged -in environmental matters such as climate change is specifically entrenched in Article 69(1) (e) the Constitution 2010, which states that “the state shall encourage public participation in the management, protection, and conservation of the environment.”

It is now acknowledged that NCCAP (2018 -2022) provides specific recommendations for addressing gender, Youth, and vulnerable groups. The group will engage the National and County government in reducing the risk of women and men to climate-related disasters (such as diseases, floods, and drought) by proactively managing climate-related disasters through improved responsiveness of relevant institutions for enhanced resilience at all levels (national, county, community). However, more recommendation has been provided to mainstream climate change in the sectors involving women, youth, and vulnerable groups as highlighted below.

* Consider gender in the design of adaptation and mitigation strategies and programs.
* Engage women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in climate change decision making and planning.
* Create an enterprise fund to support the economic activities of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.
* Promote transition to clean cooking stoves with alternative clean and sustainable fuels for women in marginalized communities.

The thematic working group on Gender and Youth is charged with coming up with ideas on how to improve the current situation by examining possibilities of having specific recommendations to address issues affecting gender mainstreaming, and the engagement of the youth in the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, as well as other climate action, plans including the National Adaptation Plan, , the NDCs, among others. Additionally, the group is expected to generate recommendations on other gender-responsive climate policies and actions at County and community levels particularly where national climate policies may have gaps in implementation.

## 7.8 Indigenous People Working Group

### NCCAP 2018-2022 Special Groups

While opinion is divided on who an indigenous person is international, Kenya considers hunter-gatherers such as Ogiek, Sengwer, Yaaku Waata and Sanya, and pastoralists like Endorois, Turkana, Maasai, Samburu and others as indigenous groups. It is a requirement that indigenous people just like other special groups be included in development work as most if not all have been marginalized in the past. This pursuit to guarantee their participation does not exclude the NCCAP 2018-2022.

The TWG will be responsible for identifying different actions towards the engagement of indigenous groups in the implementation of NCCAP 2018-2022. They will identify and work with different government sectors, and non-state actors towards the realization of its objective.

**8.0 SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ENGAGEMENT STRUCTURES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Strengths:** | | **Weaknesses:** |
| * Advocating and lobbying for the implementation of Climate policies is an intervention within some of the CSOs member organizations within KPCG and hence the organizations try to allocate resources for advocacy because they are actively involved in advocacy * Existence of climate change institutions that are anchored in law and with designated mandates, e.g. the National Climate Change Fund, the Fund’s Secretariat, National Designation Authority for the GCF, the National Climate Change Governing Council, and the Climate Change Directorate, among others * Most KPCG CSOs’ roles and competence are highly recognized within the climate change sector in which they are working and have good working relations with the government agencies responsible for climate change matters like the CCD and its parent ministry of environment and forestry. * Working with different approaches and active participation at various levels cutting across from the global arena to local communities in Kenya. * Well-formed platforms at the county and community level to engage with government on NCCAP Implementation. * The member CSOs also have visibility in the country in general and those that are rural based have strong presence at the grassroots and the county level * The CSOs work with government systems and structures and are aligning their engagement to devolution and the newly established structures under the Climate Change act, 2016. * Some have a reasonable capacity to undertake advocacy and have technical experts within and without their organizations to provide evidence to support advocacy. * Use of global (UNFCCC and IPCC) standards and norms to define interventions. * Strong resource bases for representation in national level forums * Some CSOs within KPCG represent CSOs in continental, regional, and national networks e.g. COP meetings, AU and AMCEN, CBA meetings among others. This makes it easy to report * Some CSOs are research-oriented and work with public and private research institutions and academia and would be in a position to support Implementation of (NCCAP 2018-2022) by providing data/facts for this purpose * CSOs potential to provide resources for CSOs momentum capacity strengthening to push forward members’ agendas through advocacy. | | * Limited control when working with government especially in decision making on policy implementation. * Implementation of Climate policies is an expensive venture and most CSOs do not have sufficient resources to undertake the same. * Some CSOs are county and community based and ‘miss out’ on national, regional and global happenings/events/thinking * Some CSOs are thinly spread * High staff turnover in some CSOs as employment is tied to projects life spans * High dependency on donor funds/Limited sustainability mechanisms in place * Weak/inadequate documentation * Weak M&E in some CSOs * Engagement on policy implementation is not the main focus of some CSOs in Kenya, Most CSOs lack Policy departments units/departments or sections and focal officer(s) personnel for Policy implementation. * Lack of adequately trained staff in climate change policy implementation and engagement with County and National government. * Low or inadequate access to technical assistance was needed for project activities e.g. tools for effective engagement on NCCAP 2018-2022 implementation. * Lack/absence of partnerships with the Media which is very crucial in communicating policy work * Insufficient capacity and technical know-how on NDCs/ NCCAP 2018-2022 implementation. * Potential for duplication of efforts and inefficient resource use as a result of the aforementioned institutional overkill. |
| **Opportunities:** | **Threats:** | |
| * Existence of National climate change policies, strategies, and guidelines – hence a conducive policy environment in general * Existence of national and global calls for climate change response * Devolved systems of governance and county government development plans which provides an opportunity to integrate climate change considerations and priorities from the communities * The existence of KPCG and other networks like KEWASNET among others which promotes engagement among CSOs and commands recognition by the government * Strengthening KPCG will provide a forum for policy/national level representation for the member CSOs representing marginalized groups and drawn from the counties * Increasing visibility of climate change as a development issue in Kenya * There is expertise in the government and particularly in the climate agencies like the CCD and KMD which can be tapped. * Institutionalization of the results-based performances – through performance contracts in the government sector enhances implementation and support of CSOs initiatives to enhance such implementation efforts. * Research data exists for evidence-based advocacy * The existence of various forums at all levels – i.e. TWGs, task forces, networks, consortia – to which most CSOs belong, promotes interactions, and can be used for agenda-setting. * The climate change impacts are increasing in frequency and scale – both at national and community levels. * An emerging Media support in highlighting climate change reacted issues and such initiatives as the ACCER award supported by PACJA in Africa * Available ‘corporate social responsibility’ culture could be taken advantage of as a source of resources for advocacy | * Dominance by adaptation with limited focus on the enablers/means of implementation * Political and other interests that may hinder implementation of NCCAP 2018 in particular Financing of Climate activities in Kenya. * Existence of National Climate Change Policies encouraging the transition to Renewable Energy Sources * Potentially bureaucratic processes that may hinder CSOs to participate actively in NDCs/ NCCAP 2018-2022 Implementation. * Lack of awareness of the existence of Climate policies as well as their access mechanisms or procedures. * Prevailing governance challenges such as corruption and misuse of (public) funds * Limited resources in the country for climate change advocacy * Changes in government, especially at the county level, affects KPCG as CSOs have to deal with new officials some of whom have limited exposure to climate change policy framework in Kenya * Uncertainty in funding cycles of projects/programmes which rely mostly on donors * Politicizing agenda of CSOs representative to the National Climate Change Council * Sometimes data in certain specific areas does not exist/hard to find occasioned by the delayed establishment of the National Climate Change Resource Centre * Unstable global and national economy/Global Economic recession. * Insecurity in certain areas of the country for those CSOs working in those areas (e.g. Northern Kenya and parts of the Coast region) * Weak/absence of county-level climate change stakeholder’s forums | |

**IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW**

To kick-off the implementation of this CSO engagement and coordination framework for the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan, the Advisory Committee will convene within **one month** after its validation and adoption and provide guidance on the constitution of the Thematic Working Groups. The Thematic Working Groups will use the guidance provided by the Advisory Committee to convene the first meeting no later than **three months** after the first meeting of the Advisory Committee.

The CSO Engagement and Coordination Framework will adopt the cycle of the Climate Change Action planning and will be reviewed after the approval of the following National Climate Change Action Plan to incorporate changes therein.

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