

International policy instruments on climate change: Cascading into Kenyan agricultural policies and processes


Harun Warui and Kennedy Were
Environmental Research Programme/Climate Change Unit
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)



Policy Processes

- Policy processes and change conceptualised in three analytical spheres of influence
 - Narratives
 - Political arena
 - Actor-networks
- Above conceptualised through **analytical lenses** for revealing the drivers of change and policy spaces influencing policy around climate change related issues


Policy instruments-defined



“Both **policy approaches** (interventions - legal and regulatory, economic, governance, technological, social, cultural and educational) and policy responses options resulting from **policy response** e.g. property rights under governance interventions”

3

Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security



“Climate change poses additional severe risks to food security and the agricultural sector. Its expected impact is particularly fraught with danger for smallholder farmers in developing countries, notably the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and for already vulnerable populations. Any recipe for confronting the challenges of climate change must allow for mitigation options and a firm commitment to the adaptation of agriculture, including through conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture”

4

Some International Goals...

Embedded in Protocols, Conventions, Plan of Actions/Implementations

1. Air pollution and air quality

- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para 39
"to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution, acidic deposition and ozone depletion"
- Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, preamble
"to protect ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total gas emissions of substances that deplete it, with ultimate objective for the elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the development needs of developing countries."

5

Some International Goals cont...

2. Biodiversity

- Agenda 21, chap. 9, para. 27
"To develop and apply pollution control and measurement technologies for stationary and mobile sources of air pollution and to develop alternative environmentally sound technologies..."
- Convention on Biological Diversity art. 6
Each contracting party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:
 - a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adopt for this purposes **existing strategies, plans or programmes**
 - b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into **relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies**

6

Some International Goals cont...

3. Climate Change

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCC

art. 3, para. 1-3

"The parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of the present and future generations of humankind..."

"The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country parties, especially those that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration."

7

Some International Goals cont...

- Bali Action Plan (UNFCCC – COP 13) – 1b (i) and (ii)
" Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building , in a measurable, reported and verifiable manner"

8

National Climate Change Policy Approaches

- Integration of climate change information has not in the past been adequately factored in the development policies
- Climate Change Response Strategy (CCRS) ¹ launched
 - "to put robust measures needed to address challenges posed by climate variability and change".
 - Developed through a participatory and consultative process:
 - 2 national workshops, nine regional workshops
 - Workshops with clusters of stakeholders.

¹ GOK (2010). National Climate Response Strategy

9

Agriculture and Climate Change in Kenya

- Agriculture important sector towards realization of the national objective of "reviving and sustaining economic growth, creating employment opportunities and alleviating poverty."
- Risks associated with climate change are possible impediment towards realization of the objective
- Under the "strategy for revitalization of agriculture 2004-2014" GOK stipulates causes of low level of productivity :
 - Inappropriate crop or livestock husbandry practices
 - Use of low potential varieties or breeds
 - Poor water management systems and limited use of machinery
 - Lack of improved tools and other technologies

10

Agricultural Adaptation Interventions to Climate Change in Kenya - Crops

Given in NCCRS :

- Community based adaptation strategies – climate information systems
- Indigenous and drought tolerant crops
- Irrigation
- Addressing land degradation
- Conservation agriculture
- Diversifying rural economies
- Functional linkages with development partners
- Research and development linkage
- Innovative insurance schemes
- Strengthened extensions services
- Integrated pest management
- Post harvest management

11

Agricultural Adaptation Interventions to Climate Change in Kenya - Livestock

Given in NCCRS :

- Breeding animals adapting to various climate vagaries
- Livestock insurance schemes
- Regular vaccination campaigns and surveillances
- Institutionalising early warning system
- Emergency fodder banks
- Inventorying local knowledge
- Economic diversification among pastoralists
- Good quality water
- Balanced stocking rates in pastoral areas

12

Agricultural Mitigation Interventions to Climate Change in Kenya

Given in NCCRS :

- Applying agricultural technologies to increase food production while simultaneously limiting or reducing GHG emissions
- Proper management of agricultural waste to reduce methane emissions
- Tree based intercropping/Agroforestry
- Organic farming

13

Additional Policy Instruments Supporting Interventions Relevant to Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change

- Kenya Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)
Provides national strategy for participating in an evolving international mechanism for reduction in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and enhancing stocks and sustainably managing forests (REDD+).
- Strategy for revitalizing agriculture 2004-2014
The National Policy Document for agricultural sector.
- Ministry of Agriculture - Strategic Plan 2008 – 2012 pg 30
Promotion of agricultural production through sustainable land practices – soil and water management, agroforestry
- KARI's Strategic Plan 2009-2014,
- Identifies the need to realise improved adaptation to and mitigation of effects of climate.

14

Additional Policy Instruments Supporting Interventions Relevant to Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change cont...

- Kenya vision 2030 pg. 104 to 110
- Presents pathways to realization of the vision for the environmental sector (of living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment) e.g. through attracting CDM and adaptation projects
- Vision 2030 Science, Technology and Innovation Sector Medium Term (2008-2012)
Adaptation and vulnerability to global climate change, as well as green house gasses mitigation considered as priority areas of research.
- National Biotechnology Development Policy pg. 9
Appropriate technologies to be adopted to ensure environmental sustainability e.g. Through monitoring of environmental pollution, eco-restoration of degraded habitats, aforestation and reforestation, etc.

15

Remarks

- Environmental policy and institutional reform constrained by the not completed legislation of relevant laws and regulation in relation to the Coordination and Management of Environment Act (EMCA 199)
- Sustainable natural resource use practices and technical/legal interventions relevant to mitigation/adaptation to climate change are entrenched to relevant sectoral strategies, programmes and policies
- A climate change policy is necessary in the implementation of the CCRS
- Promotion of CDM and adaptation strategies is part of interventions under environmental sector of the Vision 2030
- Working on a common ground (synergy) in mitigation and adaptation to climate change is necessary

16

Thank you

