



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES

# Kenya Talks Climate Change

**Proceedings of the Parliamentary Sensitization  
Workshop on Climate Change**

8-9 October, 2009  
Mombasa, Kenya



IDRC \* CRDI

**Adaptation**  
Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AMCEN	African Ministerial Council on Environment
ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies Network
ESP	Economic Stimulus Package
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation for Africa
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDM	Clean development Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
DFID	Department for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDRC	International Development Research Cooperation
ICPAC	Intergovernmental Climate Predictions and Applications Centre
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEMR	Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
MP	Member of Parliament
NEMA	National Environment and management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
REDD	Reduction Emissions due to Deforestation and Desertification
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Now that we have successfully hosted the first ever Parliamentary Sensitization Workshop on Climate Change in Kenya, we wish to sincerely acknowledge those who made this unique event memorable and successful. Firstly, we wish to thank Hon. John Michuki, EGH, Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources; Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa, Minister for Forestry and Wildlife; Hon. Kenneth Marende, Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP and the Hon. Members of Parliament for their leadership and depth of commitment in bringing climate change to the top of the policy-makers' agenda. Their influence was reflected in the representation of high level delegations consisting of Ministers, Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Commissioners and other senior government officials who attended the workshop.

We thank in a special way all the MPs that attended the workshop for availing themselves the opportunity to be part of this historic event. We expect that the workshop served as a launching pad for the deserved debate on climate change in Kenya.

We appreciate all the partners who supported this event for their exemplary leadership and partnership in sensitizing key stakeholders on this topical issue of climate change and especially in preparing the stakeholders for the COP 15 meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark. They include; the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources led by Mr. Gideon Gathaara, the UNEP, led by Mr. Henry Ndede, the ICPAC led by Prof. Laban Ogallo and the ATPS led by Dr. Kevin Urama.

We do appreciate all the Resource Persons who made the workshop event very educative, informative and entertaining. Their contributions which have already been registered will continue to be remembered by Kenyans. We thank the Technical team led by Prof. George Krhoda for assembling all the experts, professionals, institutions and organizations for the workshop. They provided critical technical support, rapporteuring and facilitation for the breakout sessions.

Finally, we thank the organizing team for the workshop led by Dr Kevin Urama, Executive Director, ATPS, for ensuring the smooth operation of all activities during the event. We owe many thanks to the editorial team led by Dr Nicholas Ozor, Research Officer, ATPS, for their steadfastness and commitment to the production of this work. In all, we say thanks to the environment that sustains us.



## **1. BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP**

### **1.1: Introduction**

The Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) in conjunction with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), supported by IDRC and DFID through the Climate Change Adaptation for Africa (CCAA) Programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Network hosted a sensitization workshop for Members of Parliament (MPs) of the National Assembly in Kenya, under the theme “Parliamentary Committees Sensitization Workshop on Climate Change” at the Mombasa Continental Hotel from 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

### **1.2: Rational of the workshop**

The workshop targeted MPs in recognition of the political dimension of climate change, especially the central role of MPs in three areas namely, making laws, formulating policies, and in mobilizing their constituencies in supporting government programmes in social and economic development. In this respect the strategic goal of the workshop is to connect politics to policies and practices so as to conserve the Kenyan environment. The purpose is to leverage political support and engagement to tackle climate change concertedly in Kenya.

The workshop brought together Chair persons and full Committee members of three Committees, namely Lands and Natural Resources, Environment, Agriculture as well as Chairs of the other 24 Committees of the National Assembly. The MPs are expected to make valuable contributions during these two days as part of the national preparation to the Conference of Parties (CoP 15) meeting from 7th of December in Copenhagen to review the achievements of the Kyoto Protocol and make commitment into the future.

Over one hundred and fifty delegates representing various stakeholder groups, parliamentarians, institutions and professions, resource persons and development partners with expertise in the subject matter were in attendance at the workshop (See program in Annex 1. The list of participants is shown in Annex 2.

### **1.3: Workshop Objectives**

The strategic objective of the workshop is to sensitise, appraise and engage selected parliamentary committees on climate change issues for Kenya. The specific objectives of the workshop are to:

- Appraise the Honourable Members of Parliament on climate change issues for Kenya;
- Engage members of Parliament in Kenya’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and other strategic initiatives for addressing climate change in Kenya;
- Appraise and engage Members of Parliament on Kenya’s position paper for the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 15) on Climate Change vis a vis the position of other parties and their implications for Kenya; and

- Facilitate and strengthen collaboration and coordination amongst Parliamentary Committees to inform the process of the preparation of the climate change policy for Kenya.

#### **1.4: Expected Outputs**

The workshop is expected to produce the following key outputs:

- A communiqué by the members of Parliament on climate change issues for Kenya;
- A report on contributions to the CoP 15 process and a climate change policy for Kenya by the members of Parliament; and
- Enhanced collaboration and coordination amongst Parliamentary Committees to inform the process of the preparation of the climate change policy for Kenya.

## 2. WORKSHOP OPENING CEREMONY

The workshop was called to session by Dr. Alice Kaudia, the Environment Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya. Hon. Erastus Mureithi opened the meeting with a word of prayer. The Chairman of Lands and Natural Resources Hon. Mutava Musyimi was invited to present the MPs attending the workshop. The MPs introduced themselves.



In her opening remarks, Dr Kaudia gave an overview of the aims, objectives and outputs of the workshop noting that the government has undertaken to sensitize key stakeholders and the Kenyan people on the challenges posed and opportunities offered by climate change. Initiatives related to this included the Cluster consultation workshop which forms part of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) that is currently under formulation.

Dr Kaudia emphasized that the workshop was intended for MPs as the main target group as they represent, in part, the political dimension of climate change. She urged the Parliamentarians to make a note of their expectations from the workshop so that they can consequently use it to evaluate the workshop results. She then invited the Minister of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR), Hon. John Michuki, EGH, to present his welcome address.

### **2.1: Welcome Address by the Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Hon. John Michuki, EGH.**

The Minister welcomed the participants and recognised that Climate Change has emerged as one of the most challenging issues on the priorities of Kenya and many other countries around the world. He noted that climate change impacts in Kenya could be related to a rise in extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and the reducing snow cap on Mount Kenya, and that such events, including forest degradation and epidemics and other water borne diseases are claiming hundreds of lives and negatively impacting on the national economy. Water supply, tourism, hydro-power generation has declined due to climate change impacts on water resources and their dependants. He further noted that these impacts are experienced most severely by the poor, who rely on fragile environmental resources for their livelihoods and who have the least resources to adapt, mitigate and recover from the challenge of climate change.



One of the major challenges that Kenya faces is that policies, laws and regulations that address climate change are fragmented across several sectors and legislative and administrative jurisdictions, and are not well coordinated. They are therefore not clearly articulated and coordinated to tackle climate change issues. To correct this scenario the Ministry of Environment & Mineral Resources is working towards developing a comprehensive climate change policy, as well as budgetary contributions to a National Climate Change resource investment framework.

The MEMR is currently working closely with the Ministry of Forestry in a national afforestation programme, which has both the benefits of carbon sequestration and reversal of environmental degradation. It involves tree planting and growing by over 35,000 schools, women's groups (4,3000); 6 regional authorities; over 16350 youth groups; and the multiplicity of local authorities that exist throughout the country, and civil society actors. He noted that members of parliament and parliamentary committees gathered at the meeting have an important role to play in advocating and promoting laws and regulations that would satisfy these objectives.

The key areas for intervention in the climate change initiative include:

1. Identifying and assessing potential climate change impacts, especially the consequences on the poor and their livelihoods.
2. Supporting grassroots communities and the youth to respond to climate change
3. Developing appropriate institutional and technical responses.
4. Promoting existing best practice to contribute to combating climate change whilst sustaining development and enhancing the use of equitable and sustainable future mitigation opportunities.
5. Mobilizing resources both locally and internationally to tackle the challenges of climate

This is why this financial year, the MEMR has chosen the clarion call *"Together we can tackle Climate Change"* Everybody, young and old alike, are expected to do what they can in the area of mitigation to climate change. For example the MEMR has established that if every Kenyan would plant 10 trees, the country would recover the lost forest cover in less than 5 years.

Kenyan economy relies heavily on climate vulnerable sectors, such as: agriculture, water, energy, transport and tourism, therefore, collaborative strategies and partnerships should be developed to address its complex impacts and the peculiar vulnerabilities of the Kenyan people in order to manage the challenges posed by climate change. There is also an opportunity to use 2% of the Constituency Development Funds (CDF) earmarked for environment to support community programmes to combat climate change.

Globally, the political will and support towards combating climate change is therefore evidently abundant. Whereas the United States did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, indications from the current administration are that the United States of America has accorded climate change issues a very high priority. The report by Sir Nicholas Stern about the economics of climate change and the proposed 100 billion US dollars per year by 2020 for Climate Change Adaptation Fund, suggested by Mr Brown, The Prime Minister of Great Britain, as well as 200

million dollars per year by the year 2020, proposed by the UN Secretary for the Convention on Climate Change in Bonn, indicates that the magnitude of the problem is massive.

On the science of Climate Change: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a body of eminent scientists who synthesize and package knowledge on climate change into a comprehensive form for policy guidance, has given us enough evidence that the world has been getting warmer. Locally our ability to detect and predict minute changes in our climate is very important. We therefore need to increase investment in scientific research and research institutions, in order to ensure that locally relevant information on the management of climate change impacts are readily available and accessible to policy-makers and practitioners.

The Minister instructed his Permanent Secretary to take necessary steps towards ensuring that a Climate Change Policy, legislation and related regulations and guidelines are in place to support a unified and effective action. He requested the MPs to engage in open discussion during the Workshop, and in line with the political will and shared vision developed by the African Ministers for the Environment (AMCEN) that was elaborated during the 13<sup>th</sup> Special Session held in May 2009 in Nairobi. This is because the MPs would be making contributions to the discussions in COP15. The Special Session focused on climate change and informed the African position to which we ascribe as a country.

The role of MPs in the Workshop was therefore to brainstorm and make contributions to national climate change strategies, and to consider how best they and their parliamentary committees and other future partnerships, could contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through their strategic and constituency development plans. The Hon. Minister also presented the UNEP publication: *Kenya: Atlas of Our Changing Environment* to the audience. The Atlas provides visual and compelling evidences of the rapid changes taking place in the country's critical ecosystems due to pressures from human activities. It provides a good evidence base for strategic intervention by the government and communities.

### **2.3: Keynote Address by Mr Achim Steiner - United Nations Under Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNEP**



Mr Achim Steiner in his opening remarks applauded the efforts of Hon John Michuki, MEMR, because of the Ministry's proactive approach to environmental problems in the country. He noted that Kenya has found a voice in issues of the environment, taking up challenges that have not been previously addressed. He underpinned UNEPs support for Kenya Government's environmental programmes, and indicated that political goodwill was necessary for UNEP to be effectively

involved in the country's programmes.

He noted that MPs more than any other group in this country have been entrusted with the responsibility to think not only in terms of today's generation but be the custodian of Kenyans future. He observed that if not in Parliament, there is nowhere else to effectively articulate this responsibility.

Climate change has brought into focus the very challenges that now oppose the future well-being of Kenya, its citizens, children and grandchildren. He defined environment as the natural support system that underpins the economy, observing that various actors, whether farmer, office worker, industrialist or entrepreneur, rely on natural resource outputs such as water and electricity from hydropower for the proper functioning of their economic activities. He noted that 90% of Kenya's natural resource is unique providing national wealth through wildlife, habitats, mountains, coastal zones and national parks. He pointed out that about one billion USD per year will not flow into Kenya's economy if steps were not taken to protect some of the wildlife environmental assets that support the tourism industry. Given the reliance of Kenya's economy on environmental resources and its sensitivity to climate variability and change, the sustainable management of the environment is key to achieving Kenya's Vision 2030 and to securing the future of Kenya,.

Environmental change for a long time was considered as a price you have to pay for development. For a nation like Kenya, that may have been an illusion. At independence, Kenya had a population of only 8 million people but now with 40 million people the environmental assets have been subjected to unsustainable exploitation with adverse consequences.

### **Notable impacts of climate change**

1. The capital city of Kenya has to turn off her light in 2009 for three days in a week, water supply cannot be assured, lakes are drying up, livestock are dying, and pastoralists are having conflicts with their neighbours over land resources. The future of Kenya is premised on a fundamental change towards environmental stewardship.
2. Every time that Kenya suffers a drought or a major flooding event, some of 5-6% of the GDP is wiped out, besides the sufferings of the people in rural areas.
3. The latest compendium on climate change by IPCC was published in 2007, two years later, virtually every piece of current climate change research indicate that the scenarios that IPCC put forward were so conservative as every current trend was beyond the predictions made by the IPCC report. On the African continent, one of the frustrations of climate change is that it is going to present extremes of weather events which will be most pronounced. What would have been a dry spell will become a drought that will last for 4-5 years; what would have been a flooding event will become perhaps a flooding season.
4. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington has published an analysis of the vulnerability of agriculture due to climate change. The report shows that the greatest vulnerability identified was the irrigated agriculture, predictions of dam engineers

are all going to be foiled by climate change if measures are not taken into account now as dams will be washed by floods creating damages to cities, settlements, housing and other infrastructure.

### **Recommendations**

1. Like other infrastructural programmes, there is need to build the meteorological infrastructure in the country's Vision 2030 statement. Adaptation has become a term that encapsulates the magnitude of the challenges in agriculture, infrastructure, livestock, the future of economy, etc that is brought about by climate change.
2. Investing in ecological infrastructure of a nation are both rational from the point of human understanding as well as how Kenya is growing today, where it draws its infrastructure to sustain her 40 million people and the ambition of 6-8% annual growth of the GDP. Sadly, adaptation will impose costs on countries like Kenya and other developing nations.
3. Africa will have to diversify its resources in order to adapt just like any other nation have done. Development has to be re-thought in terms of climate proofing; but sometimes, the cost is truly a heavy cost.
4. Kenya can actually double, triple or quadruple its existing power infrastructure capacity because of some peculiar advantage in terms of hydro power, geothermal power which can produce about 2,000- 4,000 megawatts of electricity in Kenya. The role of Parliament is to change the incentive structure so as to attract investors to harness alternative sources of power supply in Kenya. Similarly, the Government of Kenya should take advantage of latest technologies in alternative power generation (solar) and attract international investors that will provide this infrastructure.
5. Kenya should come forward with proposal that shows that they will become carbon neutral energy generating nation with plans on what it will exactly take them to achieve this. The international community can assist and partner with Kenya in realizing this objective.
6. Kenya needs to seek all other financial mechanisms that will be available. In the forthcoming CoP15, there will be resolves to generate more financing to support climate change adaptation measures and research. The World Bank has already spent about USD 30 billion as loans on this issue, but about USD 50-100 billion more will be made available not as loans but as transfer payments in pursuant of schemes relating to climate change adaptation. One common example is the CDM projects.
7. The MPs need to form different committees to look at climate change in the context of environmental underpinnings of this economy and therefore to breakdown finally the notion that looking after the environment is at the detriment of the economy. Mr. Steiner predicts that 20 years from now, alongside the finance ministries of the world, the second most important portfolio will be that of the minister in charge of natural resources (environment) of the country.



His address climaxed with the presentation of the *Kenya: Atlas of Our Changing Environment* to the Hon. MEMR and the entire members of Parliament present.



#### **2.4: Keynote Address on the Role of Forest Minister for Forestry and Wildlife**

Hon. Wekesa, Minister for Forestry and Wildlife discussed the role of forests in climate change. He recognised climate change as one of the greatest environmental threats against humanity and livestock worldwide. He illustrated how good forest management can act as carbon sinks. Regarding the Mau Forest Complex question, he noted that it is important for illegal loggers to get out of the forest, but the problem is a complex mix of political, legal, economic, cultural, social and environmental entanglements. He emphasised the need to find a peaceful solution and to look for schemes which promote afforestation indicating that 2.5% of the CDF funds should be channelled to ecological projects. The Minister noted that 80% of Kenya is arid or semi-arid land while only 20% is wetlands. It is important therefore to plant trees and invest in technological innovations that will promote irrigation of the arid and semi-arid areas. He mentioned a project with ICPAC that worked with indigenous weather forecasters. He further noted that Kenya attracted KSh 260 million for the development of framework for climate change response strategy.



Utilising the opportunity for Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) projects, Kenya will effectively encourage conservation, carbon sequestration, afforestation/reforestation, and the use of bio fuels. He summarised by saying that the problem of deforestation in Kenya can actually be reversed through concerted efforts of all stakeholders. People should change their attitude of forest destruction.

### **3. WORKSHOP REMARKS**

#### **3.1: Remarks by Dr Evans Kituyi, (IDRC, CCAA)**



Dr. Evans Kituyi emphasized that the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) Programme is devoted to building the capacity of African researchers and professionals and especially the Parliamentarians on the issues of climate change. He informed that a radio station has already been established in Kenya to address issues of adaptation to climate change and that there is now weather insurance to cover farmers against crop failures. He urged MPs to debate, legislate and bring out policies for

climate change adaptation.

#### **3.2 Remarks by Chairs of Committees**



##### **3.2.1: Hon. John Mututho MP, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives**

Citing the example of the Mau forest, the MP drew attention to how human activities are using up resources at a very fast rate. Human activities have caused turbulence in the Mau which is having far reaching effects all around the country, contrary to some skeptical views. He appealed to MPs to use their influence as law-makers and also their oversight roles to repeal the laws that are not relevant and to promote the important ones that are affecting people's lives such as on climate change. He provided the example of the 160 separate legislations on agriculture that should be repealed since some are obsolete and continue to hamper agricultural development. The rule of law should also be respected and this includes the sanctity of title deeds.

##### **3.2.2: Hon. Prof Margaret Kamar MP, Vice Chair of Budget Committee and Convener of Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on Climate Change**

The Kenyan National assembly through the Parliamentary network on renewable energy and climate change is working together with the Pan-African Parliamentary network on climate

change (a continental body initiated by the Parliamentarians who attend the ACP and EU joint Parliamentary assembly where both Hon.Prof. Kamar and Hon. Musikari Kombo sit in). Kenya was chosen to be the voice of the continent on climate change issues. The main purpose of the upcoming meeting will be to highlight Africa's position and how Parliamentarians can run with the negotiated position. The theme is "One Africa, One voice, One position". It will be presided over by the Head of State and the Prime Minister.

**3.2.3: Hon. Ntoitha M'mithiaru, representing Hon. Chris Okemo, Chair of Parliamentary Caucus on MDGs.**

Environment is an all embracing concept and therefore finance, tourism and planning should move hand in hand with environmental matters. He noted that if environment is not well managed it will lead to degradation, declining incomes, and health deterioration among others.

**3.2.4: Hon. David Koech MP, Chairman, Education, Research and Methodology**

The MP raised concerns on the level of awareness of Kenyans to issues of climate change and the role of education sector. He inquired whether the ongoing exercise on climate credit will cover all forests in the country. He suggested that governments need to offer alternatives to fuelwood energy and sources of timber rather than imposing outright ban and denying the communities of a livelihood.

**3.2.5: Hon. Shakeel Shabbir MP, Chairman of the Local Authorities**

He expressed dissatisfaction with UNEP and the technocrats in charge of the Lake Victoria Basin Initiative. He urged the government to set an example on planting trees aside from the current practice of replacing the town's roadside trees and flowers with stones.

**3.3: Remarks by other MPs**

**3.3.1: Hon. Silas Muriuki, MP**

Logging and fire issues are extensive and are beyond the Mau forest. This is being done by influential business people and not by the contiguous communities. The forest rangers are also not effective. He suggested that there is need to sensitize people on afforestation programs and to develop a policy on eradication of the *Eucalyptus* trees as the latter consume a lot of water.

**3.3.2: Hon. Benedict Ogunda, MP**

The MP questioned government's readiness in afforestation programmes (particularly drought resistant varieties) in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

**3.3.3: Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP**

The MP noted that in Ukambani, charcoal burning and sand harvesting are the main occupations without which people will be deprived of a livelihood. The government therefore needs to explore alternative livelihood strategies for them.

**3.3.4: Hon. Thomas Mwachugu, MP –Wundanyi, Taita Taveta**

The MP expressed dissatisfaction with the management of Taita forest which has been excised. He noted that emphasis should not only be on planting of trees but also ensuring that the trees planted grow to maturity. The member mentioned that noble energy initiatives such as the biogas in Ngong were frustrated out of vested interests by government officials on other energy sources. He queried the responsibility of the people downstream over efficient water utilization since there is no strategy or policy that will compel them to conserve or compensate for the ones upstream.

**3.3.5: Hon. Erastus Mureithi, MP and Horticultural farmer**

The MP remarked that organizations such as World Trade Organization (WTO) are putting up laws and regulations based on the effects of climate change.

#### 4. CLIMATE CHANGE IN KENYA: WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES?

##### 4.1 A keynote paper on Climate Change in Kenya: What are the priorities? By Prof. Laban Ogallo, Director, ICPAC

Africa is contributing less than 2% of GHGs, but it is highly affected by the impact of global warming. The gases appear naturally but human activities are pumping more gases than the atmosphere is able to absorb (Figure 1). The effects that are being experienced are declining snow on Mt. Kilimanjaro, reoccurrences of severe droughts and floods, rising sea-levels, drying rivers etc. The likely impacts are on health, natural resources, agriculture, water resources, and coastal resources. Perennial rivers have become seasonal. Women are also more vulnerable to climate change. The current challenges include widespread poverty, frequent and recurrent droughts, land cover changes, and over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture.



**Fig. 1: Illustrations of human activities and land cover changes that affect the climate**

##### 4.2: Discussants' remarks

###### 4.2.1: Dr. Joseph Mukabana, Director, Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) on Science and Policy of Climate Change

The Director recommended some guiding principles and policy prescriptions based on studies already conducted to include public participation programmes, implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle, principle of integration, good governance, among others. He called for the need to carry out national inventories of GHGs; development of climate

adaptation and mitigation operational plans and its enforcement; mainstreaming climate change adaptation in national programs and plans; assessment of the impacts and vulnerabilities of climate change; building resilience of livelihoods to cope with the adverse effects of climate change; and research and development in climate change and disaster management. Others include; developing and sustaining systematic observation for early warning, climate change information gathering and dissemination particularly the indigenous knowledge; provision of economic incentives; encouraging regional and international cooperation; and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

#### **4.2.2: Dr. Muusya Mwinzi, NEMA Representative on behalf of the Director General**

In Kenya all the agro-ecological areas including forests ecosystem, wetland, rangeland and grasslands, montane, marine and mangrove will be affected by climate change at alarming rates. Regarding resource distribution of water resources, we have insufficient data for ground water reserves. He reiterated the need for technology such as irrigation and a master plan land use planning to protect our biodiversity and to develop infrastructure as part of disaster management.

#### **4.2.3: Mr. Agatsiva, Land Use and Natural Resources**

There are various ways of classifying land uses such as forestry; fisheries; rangelands, and grasslands etc. It is important to map out the land uses to establish if they are positively or negatively impacted on by climate change. The prevalent land use conflicts are between wildlife and land uses such as tourism, agriculture etc, arising from competition for water, land and foliage. There needs to be ways of managing these resources in a sustainable manner. Population change has also been expanding and impacting on the resource base. Land use change analysis currently dwells on only one aspect and fails to establish how changes in one land use type influences or are influenced by others. Other challenges that need to be addressed are low awareness, little incentives, and lack of effective guidelines for national and regional disaster preparedness.

#### **4.2.3: Dr. Wilson Songa, Agriculture Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture**

Agriculture is an important sector that contributes about 40% of GDP, while resource allocation is not commensurate and is about 4.2 %. The challenges facing agriculture are unique, diverse and complex, and include; food insecurities, economic recession, high food prices; competition of biofuels and climate change and variability. It is quite clear that agriculture is extremely vulnerable to climate change effects. Currently there is low agricultural productivity that will worsen with the advent of climate change. The Ministry has embarked on proactive interventions such as: the encouragement of water harvesting, high emphasis on irrigation programmes, protection of natural resources through agro forestry, soil and water conservation, and research and development efforts on adaptation measures.

#### **4.2.4: Mr. Wahome, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance**

The impacts of climate change on water, energy and agriculture are highly threatening the economic stability of the country. Economic growth and development provide requisite resources and technology advancement that will enable the economy to adapt and mitigate against climate change. The task is to ensure that poverty reduction strategies are not overwhelmed and reversed by climate change. Currently, the country does not have a Climate Change Policy in place. In this regard, we need a long term framework that will tackle climate change in the most cost effective way and that will allow the lowest impact on competitiveness. The government has embarked on the following overall initiatives:

1. Campaign on Green Energy Development aimed at achieving rapid expansion of national generation of green energy, strong promotion of efficient consumption of conventional energy, significant reduction of the cost of energy and installation of additional 2000 megawatts by June, 2012.
2. Establishing Green Energy Facility to provide loan and grant funds for green energy projects development from which over USD 92 billion seed money will be mobilized to support geothermal, alternative energy sources, etc.
3. Forest carbon partnership facility seed fund of USD 3.6 million.
4. Climate investment fund of the World Bank to support clean development technologies.
5. Identification of Economic Stimulus Package (ESP) projects.

A wind power project in Lake Turkana is nearing completion, costing 700 million dollars and is hoped to increase energy capacity by 25%. There are various challenges constraining the maximum exploitation of CDM such as low levels of fossil fuel use hence reducing the opportunities available for exploiting CDM, commercial credit is inadequate, lack of a favorable CDM environment, low capacity building and inadequate awareness.

The policy options that need to be addressed include:

- Mainstreaming climate change into the budgetary process which is currently ongoing.
- Preparation of a Climate Policy
- Conducive environment of public private partnerships (PPPs).
- Promotion of competitive emissions reduction schemes to sell in international scene
- Negotiate a smart deal for Copenhagen, and
- Sourcing for multilateral and bilateral funding.



## 5: CLIMATE CHANGE, NATIONAL SECURITY AND LAW

### 5.1 Plenary presentation on Climate Change, National Security and Law by Dr. Jane Dwasi,



The negative impacts of climate change are likely to impact national security. Floods and droughts may destabilize military planning operations and could overwhelm disaster responsiveness of the government. These disasters would reduce the resource base of the government leaving the government constrained in dealing other matters. On the relationship between climate change and law, laws provide legitimacy of actions in programs and projects and are the only acceptable tool in controlling human activities that contribute to GHGs. Kenya is a signatory to the international convention –UNFCCC- that provides a framework for reducing the generation of GHG. The convention expresses consensus of 186 countries requiring actions by their governments GHG reduction. Existing pollution laws and principles have not been utilized in Kenya, hence the need for a re-think to put these laws into operation. It is time to stop managing by crisis (damage control policy) therefore; sectoral policies relating to climate change must be coordinated. Public interest must be primary in environmental management and alternative source(s) of livelihood should be addressed in enforcing climate laws and policies.

### 5.2: Remarks on the paper: Climate Change, National Security and Law

- Individual governments have to make climate change policies and put laws to state they will not charge carbon tax but disposable tax. Policies should be integrated into the three Vision 2030 framework pillars and should be non ambiguous to control for ambivalent responses from the people. We need to engage all actors including the private sector.
- There is need to revise the land tenure systems because sub-divisions into non-economic units in the advent of climate change will create more problems.
- Laws are passed about 'what' and not 'how'. EMCA 1999 covers just about all aspects of the environment which include *inter alia* protection of rivers and wetland, forests and protection of traditional interests, such as the Kayas etc as we preserve the ecosystem. The law exists and what is clearly lacking is the will to implement such laws.

## **6. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND THE ATTAINMENT OF THE VISION 2030: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

### **6.1: National development planning and the attainment of the Vision 2030: Challenges and Opportunities, presented by Prof. Chege**

Prof. Chege of the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 emphasized that addressing climate change will require national intervention and collaboration plus collaboration at the national level in implementing climate agreements. The government is committed to collaboration locally, regionally and with international development partners to address critical challenges which may impair living conditions of many Kenyans.

### **6.2: Remarks on the paper: National Development Planning and the Attainment of the Vision 2030: Challenges And Opportunities**

- Critical issues for consideration include; mainstreaming climate change issues into national development planning and the adoption of appropriate basic planning tools. Approaches needed are to create scenarios, project changes and possible effects, create strategy for normal scenario, best scenario and worst scenario and, finally evolve strategy to handle whichever scenario that is adopted. All these strategies should be put in an integrated context. If these are not considered yet in the Vision 2030, a re-think is required, because all scenarios are required to be able to make near-accurate predictions.
- Adaptation that enables win-win situation should be considered, where we are not sure of possible events and consequences. Fundamental questions such as 'will tree planting solve all problems' or 'is focus on renewable energy able to solve all problems' need to be considered.

## **7. CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATION PROCESSES BEFORE AND BEYOND COP 15**

### **7.1: Climate change negotiation processes before and beyond cop 15 by Mr. Alex Alusa, Office of the Prime Minister**

#### **Background to negotiation process**

Many times Africa has no clear idea of what to negotiate. In 1988 IPCC was established and in 1990 IPCC assessment report was launched to discuss human aspect of climate change. The 1990 report suggested that man's hands have impact on changing climate. Based on this report there was a tentative recommendation for negotiation. In the same year high level conference of Heads of State agreed to negotiate the subject. In May 1992 they agreed to definite negotiation and convention was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro where UNFCCC was established as a framework convention because there was no specificity in it in terms of commitment. In 1997 the Kyoto protocol was negotiated on how much emission countries must cut. The Kyoto protocol agreed on 5.2% with first commitment for 7 years ending 2012, necessitating the importance of COP15.



#### **Areas of challenges, assessment of success and failure**

An Ad hoc Working Group (AWG) was put in place to discuss new commitments to consider realistic cooperative actions. Interestingly, United States of America the emitter of about 25% of the world GHGs was not part of Kyoto protocol. The realistic action was partly geared towards bringing the United States on board. COP13 that met in Bali Action Plan established Advisory Working Group to deliberate on long term cooperative action, different from Kyoto protocol.

#### **Bali Action plan to COP15**

The focus has been on mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and financing. A 2-year process was put in place to cover negotiating tasks to be completed in December, 2009. The negotiating process is continuing, and are negotiating commitments and related issues include; Reduction of Emission through Deforestation and Degradation (REDDs), Land degradation, etc.

On-going discussions in Bangkok are around the key issues of what science can offer on environment, and what Africa's position at the table is. The emerging view offered by Annex 1 countries and some progressive Annex 1 parties is that we must reduce emission by 40% of 1990 emission level by 2020, and reduce emission by 85% of 2020 level by 2085. Annex 1 Parties also want big emitters in the third world such as China, India, South Africa, Egypt and Mexico to come on board to discuss appropriate mitigation strategy/actions.

A problem in all of these processes is that there is no precedence, protocol or example to follow. The third world countries also argue that coming on-board may impair their national development objectives but are ready to operate nationally agreed mitigation activities. A critical question is that if developing countries begin mitigation on their own, will finance be available? There is evolving consensus on issues of adaptation, capacity building, technology transfer; but the main area of controversy remains financing. It is important for Kenya and

other Africa countries to develop an architecture that facilitates access to finance, and removes bottleneck to accessing budgeted funds. While Africans are fighting to access funding, the Chinese are actually launching into the market seeking market- based opportunities in climate change. A country like Kenya needs about \$20billion per year for appropriate NAMA.

## **8. TOWARDS COP 15: KENYA'S NATIONAL RESPONSE STRATEGY ON CLIMATE CHANGE- THE ROLE OF MPS**

### **8.1 Kenya's National Response Strategy on Climate Change- The Role of MPs by Dr. Alice Kaudia**



Kenya's NRSCC is currently preparing a strategy document for climate change. The document will contribute to understanding how ozone layer affects climate change. It is also touching on governance issues. Kenya is taking leadership role in the global discuss on environment as the Minister of MEMR is a co-chair of a global committee on climate issue.

#### **Why is the Response Strategy necessary?**

- To put in place coordinated, result oriented strategy for climate change
- To assess and determine national needs
- Enhance understanding of impact nationally
- To enhance gains from participating in climate agreement

#### **Objectives of the Strategy**

The components of strategy include developing action plan, communication strategy, and resources mobilization plan. The ministry is currently working with Stockholm Institute for Environment and looking up to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning to come up with realistic figure for preparation of strategy.

#### **Elements of the Process**

The process included wide consultations with 9 provincial workshops and 1 national consultation. A more engaging process to get input from various clusters and communities has been arranged to be complete by the end of October. It is found that effects of climate change are diverse across clusters and communities. The consultative process will lead to sustainability of the environment and development. The input from the Members of Parliament is important because they know their communities' needs better and their communities respect them. Therefore, they are in a better position to contribute to specific contents of the strategy document

## **9. REPORTS FROM THE BREAK OUT SESSIONS**

### **9.1: Group 1 - Climate Change and Environment in Kenya**

Key issues identified:

- The delegation must have a clear and well thought out agenda
- The MPs call for concrete capacity building for the delegation
- Comprehensive needs assessment be done before COP15
- Kenya should go to COP15 with clear figures guided by the Ministry of Finance
- Issues relating to gender must be comprehensively address in the climate change negotiations, given their vulnerability

### **9.2: Group 2 - Climate Change and Land Use and Natural Resources**

Key issues identified:

- Population pressure
- Land use conflicts
- Land degradation and soil erosion
- Land use planning
- Land tenure system
- Lack of land policy and law
- Lack of awareness

Proposals made:

- Reduce bush burning and provide alternative means of livelihood for the people
- Population policy is required to solve migration and problems associated with pressure on land
- Harmonize the acts governing lands/put in place acts to govern land use
- Need for stiff penalty for violators of land laws
- Land adjudication and mapping required
- Put a stop to land sub-division
- Land use planning is important

### **9.3: Group 3 - Climate Change and Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives**

Key issues identified:

- Food security issues: availability, accessibility and nutrition content of food
- Effects on resource use: pressure on water, land and effect on migration
- Shift in animal and crop adaptation
- Areas suitable for specific crops may change
- Health issues can arise: pests, diseases etc.

Way Forward:

- Diversification of enterprise and means livelihood
- Support for farmers towards alternative livelihood options
- Investment in research, technology “dissemination” improvement in extension services, environment conservation
- Public-private collaboration
- Building resilience through training and capacity building for vulnerable groups

- Construction of dams
- Increase in budgetary allocations to climate issues

Opportunities identified:

- Alternative energy sources: solar, biofuel, wind and water
- CDM and carbon trading
- Why must annex 1 countries turn the developing countries into bushes and forests while they emit more GHGs?

#### **9.4: Group 4 - Climate Change and the Economy (finance, planning and trade)**

Key issues identified:

- Mobilization of resources locally and internationally
- Mainstream and prioritize climate change in the budgetary process
- Creation of climate change fund with allocation of 1% of “ordinary” revenue to the fund
- Budgetary allocation to strengthen NEMA
- Budgetary support for Ministry of Environment
- Promote conservation – use of CDF
- Development of policy for mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- Evolve legislation towards national policy on climate change
- REDDs could be pressed as an avenue for greater revenue for Kenya in COP15
- Community capacity building in areas where indigenous knowledge exists
- Alternative sources of livelihood e.g charcoal burning and sand harvesting
- Awareness creation

#### **9.5: Group 5 - Climate Change National Security and Law**

Key issues identified:

- Existing policy on environment does not properly flag the importance of climate change; therefore there is need for a review to reflect the importance of climate change
- Mainstream climate change into all government “structures”
- Ensure sustainability of water resources in hazard region
- Water harvesting must be made mandatory in all ecological zones
- How can Kenya benefit from the CDM?
- Put conflict resolution mechanism in place in resource stressed areas

Opportunities identified:

- Carbon trade, CDM projects
- Adoption of energy efficiency and energy saving mechanisms
- Reduce emission from land degradation
- Address the issue of charcoal burning

How to do things differently:

- Put in place Commission on Climate Change or Ministry or Dept. of Climate Change
- Entrench climate change issue in the constitution
- Enforcement of climate change policy
- Include climate change in education curriculum



- Dissemination of climate change report in simple language people will understand

## 10. CLOSING CEREMONY

### 10.1: Closing Remarks by Speaker of National Assembly Hon. Kenneth Marende

The Speaker emphasized that climate change is an issue in sharp current global focus and it is for this reason that he feels privileged and honoured to participate in the closing ceremony. He noted that the sensitization workshop coincided with the Parliamentary Service Commission which, he is chairs. The Hon Speaker praised the efforts of the Hon Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources Hon John Michuki in encouraging and supporting better environmental management in Kenya. The Speaker noted that the workshop is expected to generate Kenya's position for the Conference of Parties CoP 15 scheduled for 7<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> December 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Secondly, the MPs will solicit members' contribution in the development of a National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).



He remarked that the issue should be treated with the utmost soberness that it deserves because the environmental problems facing humanity is capable of changing human society to the extent that human survival will be greatly threatened. He noted the many consequences of climate change observed today to include the drying up of rivers resulting from deforestation in water catchments, low productivity and diminishing pastures. Noting that the earth is capable of producing all that humanity needs, he decried the continuous destruction of this earth by man elaborating that issues of climate change have arisen especially with industrialization. The Speaker noted that as Kenyans, we have no business hesitating in issues of climate change and environment. We must decide what we want to do with the preservation and conservation of our water towers in Mau, Tana, and the remaining three and then 'act' not 'talk' because we have talked for so long. As we speak, just to demonstrate how much the world has changed, in year 1800, this world had only one city with more than one million people. By last year (2008) according to the United Nations Population Fund Statistics, the world had 300 cities with more than one million people. This tells us how much human beings have eaten of the earth's resources.

The Hon Speaker noted that the workshop will lead to the formulation of a National Climate Change Response Strategy that will in turn lead to the formulation of the National Climate Change Policy and Legislation. The Parliament must work hand in hand with UNEP, members of the civil society, and other stakeholders to ensure the following:

- Requisite political will
- Domestication of international conventions protocols and treaties on climate change through adequate environmental awareness and educational programmes on climate change
- Mainstreaming climate change in Parliamentary debate
- Resoluteness and decisiveness in tackling issues relating to environmental degradation
- Mainstreaming and sensitization of the public on the use of renewable and alternative energy sources

- Concerted campaign for debt relief in international fora such as CPU, IPU, and the UN general assembly.

The Hon Speaker appreciated the contribution of International Development Research Centre, UNEP, the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, the African Technology Policy Studies Network for providing the necessary resources for the success of the workshop. He appreciated the Government of Denmark for supporting the ongoing development of National Climate Change Response Strategy.

The Hon Speaker further noted that Kenyans are lucky to host UNEP and UNDP Headquarters; but as things stand today, we are under threat over continued hosting of these UN agencies. Finally, with due permission of the Hon MEMR the Speaker informed the audience that Kenyan Parliament through the auspices of the Parliamentary Network for Renewable Energy on Climate Change and the Pan African Parliamentary Network for Climate Change will hold a Parliamentary summit at the UN Headquarters Gigiri 13 and 14 October 2009.

### 10.2: Presentation of the Draft Communiqué

After the closing ceremony, a draft communiqué was presented by Prof. Krhoda. The Draft Communiqué was adopted for signing with editorial amendments to be made (See Annex 3).



### 10.3: Guided Field Excursions



The participants proceeded for the guided field excursions to see the effects of climate change in a mangrove forest near Mombasa. The excursion site was Mwache Creek, located some 30km west of Mombasa in Kinango District. The site contains about 1500 ha of mangroves. Mangroves are forests that grow in the sea and are among the most fragile and productive ecosystems in the world after the tropical rainforests and coral reefs.



They are depended on by millions of people in the tropics for wood products, shoreline protection, and fisheries among other benefits. The forests also help in nutrient and sedimentation stripping and carbon sequestration. In Kenya, mangroves are estimated to cover some 54000 ha, with 70% of these mangroves located in Lamu alone. About 70% of the people along the Kenyan coast depend on mangroves for fuelwood and building materials.



Unfortunately, these unique forests are threatened by unsustainable harvesting, pollution, conversion to other uses, and lack of management plan. The consequences of mangrove degradation are varied ranging from lack of wood products; reduced fishery productivity; loss of mangrove associated biodiversity; coastal erosion; and loss of human lives and property during catastrophic oceanic events. Predicted effects of climate change on mangroves include more extreme droughts, flooding and sedimentation, which are expected to become more severe with time unless deliberate measures are implemented to cut down on GHG emissions and adaptation measures developed. For instance, in 1997/98 and 2006, massive sedimentation due to erosion upstream following extremely heavy rainfall caused mangrove dieback in many areas along the Kenyan coast. Mwache Creek, a peri-urban mangrove forest in Mombasa was one of the most affected.

Studies conducted by the Kenyan Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) indicate that mangrove recovery is extremely slow in Mwache. Loss of mangroves in Mwache has negatively affected local and national economy as indicated by shortage of firewood and building poles, reduction in fisheries and increased erosion. In order to recover the lost mangroves and return the ecosystem goods and services, KMFRI in partnership with the local communities in Mwache is already working to determine 'smart' species to be used in reforesting the degraded mangrove site. A landscape approach which links upland land use practices with mangrove conservation downstream is recommended.



The climax of the excursion was the planting of trees in the mangroves by Hon MPs and other participants present (Figure).

#### **10.4: Conclusion**

The overall aim of the workshop was to sensitise, appraise and engage selected parliamentary committees on climate change issues for Kenya. In realizing these objectives, the workshop participants fruitfully deliberated on critical issues that will enable key stakeholders in the Kenya Government achieve a response strategy on climate change. The presentations by the Ministers, the keynote speaker, the Resource Persons and the Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly fully addressed the implications of climate change on Kenya stressing the economic, political, social and other environmental dimensions of the change. These presentations dwelt on the following key areas:

- Climate change and environment in Kenya
- Climate change, land use and natural resources
- Climate change, agriculture, livestock and cooperatives
- Climate change and the economy
- Climate change, national security and law

Most importantly the workshop culminated in the production and preliminary adoption of a communiqué by the MPs (Annex 3). The communiqué clearly states the way forward towards the realization of a response strategy on climate change for Kenya. Finally, the participants in the workshop concluded that every Kenyan should be involved in the climate change business- the different tiers of government, non-governmental organizations, the civil society, private organizations, farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, foresters, etc so as to save the future of our society. This will involve among other things, transparency, objectivity and responsibility from all the stakeholders.

## Annex 1: Workshop Programme

### WORKSHOP PROGRAMME FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES SENSITISATION WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE 08 – 09 OCTOBER 2009, MOMBASA, KENYA

DAY 1 – 07 OCTOBER 2009			
Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	
06:00 – 09:00 p.m.	Welcome Reception and Dinner	Hosted by Hon. John Michuki. M.P. Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources, (MEMR)	
DAY 2 - 08 OCTOBER 2009 CONFERENCE OPENING SESSION:			
Time	Topic/Presentations	Proposed Presenters	Session Chair
8:30 – 9:00 a.m.	Registration		
OPENING SESSION			
9:00 – 9:10 a.m.	Overview of workshop objectives and purpose of the workshop	Dr. Alice Kaudia (MEMR)	PS, MEMR
09:10 – 09:40 a.m.	<b>Welcome Address by the Hon. Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources</b>	Hon. John Michuki, M.P., Minister, MEMR	
09:40 – 09:50 a.m.	<b>Keynote Address by Hon Minister Forest and Wildlife</b> <i>“The Role of Forests in Climate Change”</i>	Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa, Minister,	
09:50 – 10:20 a.m.	<b>Keynote Address by UNEP Executive Director</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(Video Clip <i>“Kenya Atlas on Our Changing Environment”</i>)</li><li>Handing over of the <i>“Kenya Atlas on Our Changing Environment”</i> to MPs</li></ul>	Dr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP	Minister, MEMR
10:20 – 10:30 a.m.	<b>Keynote Address by IDRC-CCAA</b>	Dr. Evans Kituyi, (IDRC CCAA)	
10.30 - 11.00 a.m.	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>		
11:00 – 11:10 a.m.	Remarks by Hon. Chris Okemo, M.P.	Hon. Chris Okemo, M.P., Chair: Finance, Planning & Trade Committee	
11:10 – 11:20 a.m.	Remarks by Hon. John Mututho,	Hon. John Mututho, M.P., Chair: Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	
11:20 – 11:30 a.m.	Remarks by, Hon. Mutava Musyimi, M.P.	Hon. Mutava Musyimi, M.P., Chair: Lands and Natural Resources Committee	
11:30 – 11:40 a.m.	<b>Climate Change in Kenya: What are the priorities? A keynote paper by</b> Director, ICPAC	Prof. Laban Ogallo, Director, ICPAC	Prof. George Krhoda

**WORKSHOP PROGRAMME FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES SENSITISATION WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE 08**  
**– 09 OCTOBER 2009, MOMBASA, KENYA**

1:40 – 1:00 p.m.	<b>Facilitated Plenary Sessions</b> <u><b>Lead discussants</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Climate change and environment in Kenya. Dr. Muusya Mwinzi – DG NEMA</li></ul> Climate change and Land use and natural resources - Dr. Jasphat Agatsiva, Director-DRSRS <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Climate change and agriculture, livestock and cooperatives – Dr. Wilson Songa, Agriculture Secretary</li><li>Climate change and the economy (finance, planning and trade), Mr. Wahome, Deputy Chief Economist/ Ms. Esther Koimet, Investment Secretary</li><li>Climate change, administration, national security and law. – Dr. Jane Dwasi</li></ul>		
<b>1:00 - 2:30 p.m.</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
2:30 – 3:00 p.m.	<b>Climate Change, National development planning and the attainment of the Vision 2030: Challenges and Opportunities. A keynote speech by Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya</b> , Minister for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 <b>Lead Discussant:</b> Screening Vision 2030 for Climate Risks, an introduction: Prof. Laban Ogallo.		Hon. Chris Okemo, M.P., Chair, Finance, Planning and Trade
3.00 – 3.15 pm	<b>Climate Change negotiation processes before and beyond CoP 15 , Mr. Alex Alusa</b> , Office of Prime Minister		
3:15 – 4:15 p.m.	<b>FACILITATED BREAK - OUT SESSIONS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Climate change and environment in Kenya</li><li>Climate change and Land use and natural resources</li><li>Climate change and agriculture, livestock and cooperatives</li><li>Climate change and the economy (finance, planning and trade)</li><li>Climate change, national security and law</li></ul>			
<b>4.15 –4.30 pm</b>	<b>FACILITATED PLENARY WRAP-UP SESSION</b>		
<b>DAY 3 - 09 OCTOBER 2009</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic/Presentations</b>	<b>Proposed Presenters</b>	<b>Session Chair/</b>
9:00 – 9:10 a.m.	RECAP	Prof. George Krhoda	Hon. Kenneth Marende, Speaker of National Assembly
9:10 – 9:40 a.m.	<b>Keynote Address: Challenges &amp; Opportunities in climate change and Financial mechanisms for adaptation and mitigation, Keynote speech by the Hon. Minister for Finance.</b>	Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, M.P., Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance	
9:40 – 10:00 a.m.	<b>PLENARY DISCUSSION</b>		
10.00 -10.10 a.m.	Towards COP15: Kenya’s National Response Strategy on Climate Change: The Role of MPs	Dr. Alice Kaudia	
10.10 - 10.30 a.m.	Summary and Recommendations: communiqué	Dr. Kevin Urama, Executive Director, ATPS	
10.30 – 10.50 a.m.	Post COP 15. Way forward for Kenya	Hon. John Michuki , M.P., Minister MEMR	Hon.Kenneth Marende, Speaker of National Assembly
10.50 -11.00 a.m.	<i>Closing remarks</i>	Hon. Kenneth Marende, Speaker of National Assembly	
<b>11.00 -11.30 a.m.</b>	<b>HEALTH BREAK</b>		
11.30 -17:00 p.m.	<b>FIELD EXCURSION</b>	KMD, NEMA	

CLOSING DINNER

**Annex 2: List of Participants**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Departmental Committee</b>
	<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives</b>	
1	Hon John Mututho	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
2	Hon. Lucas Chepkitony	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
3	Hon. Peris Chepchumba	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
4	Hon. Fred Outa	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
5	Hon John D Pesa	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
6	Hon Evans Akula	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
7	Hon Robert Monda	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
8	Hon Benson Itwiku Mbai	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
9	Hon Erastus Mureithi	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
10	Hon Victor Kioko Munyaka	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
11	Hon Kambi Kazungu	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
12	Hon Thomas Mwadeghu	Local Authorities & Funds accounts Committee
13	Hon Elias Mbau	Budget Committee
14	Hon. Amina Abdalla	Delegated legislation
15	Hon. Jamlek Kamau	Committee on Implementation
16	Hon Eng Nicholas Gumbo	Broadcasting
17	Hon. Farah Maalim	Deputy Speaker / (Library)
18	Hon. Shakilla Abdalla	Catering
19	Hon. Rachel Shebesh	Pan African Climate Change Process
20	Hon. Prof Margaret Kamar	Pan African Climate Change Process
	<b>Kenya Meteorological Department</b>	
21	Dr Joseph Mukabana	DIRECTOR, KMD
	<b>Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MENR)</b>	
22	Agnes Yobterik	MENR
23	Mr Ben Mugambi	MENR
24	Julius Mwabu	MENR
	<b>DRSRS</b>	
25	Dr Josephat Agatsiva	DRSRS
	<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	
26	Ms Esther Kariuki	Treasury
27	Mr Erastus Wahome	Treasury
28	Mr Joseph Kinyua	Treasury

	<b>Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030</b>	
29	Dr Edward Sambili	Permanent Secretary
	<b>Resource Persons</b>	
30	Mr Alex Alusa	Prime Ministers Office
31	Hon. Chris Okemo	Finance, Planning and Trade
32	Hon. (Prof.) Philip Kaloki	Finance, Planning and Trade
33	Hon. Lankas ole Nkoidila	Finance, Planning and Trade
34	Hon. Jakoyo Midiwo	Finance, Planning and Trade
35	Hon. Ahmed Shakeel Shabbir	Finance, Planning and Trade
36	Hon. Sammy Mwaita	Finance, Planning and Trade
37	Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie	Finance, Planning and Trade
38	Hon. Lenny Kivuti	Finance, Planning and Trade
39	Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru	Finance, Planning and Trade
40	Hon. Mutava Musyimi	Lands and Natural Resources
41	Hon. Benedict Fondo Gunda	Lands and Natural Resources
42	Hon. Martin O. Ogindo	Lands and Natural Resources
43	Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali	Lands and Natural Resources
44	Hon. Peter Gitau	Lands and Natural Resources
45	Hon. Silas Muriuki Ruteere	Lands and Natural Resources
46	Hon. Kiema Kilonzo	Lands and Natural Resources
47	Hon. Mohammed Affey	Lands and Natural Resources
48	Hon. Omari Zonga	Lands and Natural Resources
49	Hon. Kenneth Marende	House Business
50	Hon. Fred Kapondi	Administration and National Security
51	Hon. Adan Keynan	Defence and Foreign Relations
52	Hon. David K. Koech	Education, Research and Technology
53	Hon. Mohammed Abdikadir	Justice and Legal Affairs
54	Hon. David Were	Transport, Public Works and Housing
55	Hon. Yusuf Chanzu	Public Investments
56	Hon. John Michuki	Minister for Environment
57	Prof. Michael Chege	Miister for Planning and Vision 2030
58	Hon. Ramadhan Kajembe	Assistant Minister for Environment
59	Hon. Jackson Kiptanui	Assistant Minister for Environment
	<b>Parliamentary Committee Clerks</b>	
60	Mr. Kiteru Tiampati	Lands and Natural Resources
61	Ms. Florence Abonyo	Finance, Planning and Trade
62	Ms. Sarah Kioko	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives
	<b>Ministry of Environment &amp; Mineral Resources</b>	
63	Dr.. Alice Kaudia	Environment Secretary
64	Mr. Gideon Gathaara	Director, Policy Formulation, Interpretation and Implementation
65	Mr. Lawrence Lenayapa	Permanent Secretary
66	Ms. Bahati Keranga	Senior Assistant Secretary
	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	



67	Dr. Ibrahim Amira	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
	<b>Provincial Commissioners</b>	
68	Mr. Njoroge Ndirangu	PC, Nairobi
69	Mr. Japhther Rugut	PC, Central
70	Mr. Osman Warfa	PC, Rift Valley
71	Mr. James Ole Seriani	PC, North Eastern
72	Mr. S.M. Kilele	PC, Western
73	Madam Claire Omolo	PC, Eastern
74	Mr. Francis M. Mutie	PC, Nyanza
75	Mr. Ernest Munyi	PC, Coast
	<b>Provincial Directors of Environment</b>	
76	Mr. Isaiah N. Kyengo	PD, Coast Province
77	Mr. Edward Juma Masaha	PD, Rift Valley Province
78	Mr. Charles Bore	PD, Central Province
79	Mr. Baraza Wangwe	PD, Western Province
80	Mr. Kodia Bisia	PD, Nyanza Province
81	Mr. Mohamed Ali Hashir	PD, North Eastern Province
82	Ms. Oceanic Sakwa	PD, Nairobi Province
83	Mr. Ernest Maina Mwangi	PD, Eastern Province
	<b>EMCA Institutions</b>	
84	Ms. Pauline Matu Mureithi	Public Complaints Committee
85	Ms. Catherine Ndegwa	Chief Executive Officer, NETFUND
86	Mr. Donald Kaniaru	NET
	<b>Principal Moderator</b>	
87	Prof. George Krhoda	Research on Environment and Development Consultants
	<b>Facilitators</b>	
88	Dr. Kevin Urama	Executive Director, ATPS
89	Dr. Sheila Ochugboju	Senior Communications and Outreach Officer, ATPS
90	Prof. Francis Mutua	Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi and Chair, Hydrology and Water Resources
91	Dr. Daniel Olago	University of Nairobi
92	Dr. Wilson Songa	Agriculture Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
93	to be provided by ATPS	
	<b>African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Staff</b>	
94	Dr. Nicholas Ozor	Post Doc. Research Officer
95	Dr. Olumuyiwa Alaba	Snr. Research Officer
96	Mr. Marsden Momanyi	Communications Officer
97	Ms. Wairimu Mwangi	Research Officer
98	Ms. Carol Thuku	Programmes Admin. Assistant
	<b>Rapporteurs</b>	
99	Mr. Chris Ambala	UNEP

100	Ms. Musonda Mumba	UNEP
101	Ms. Eddah Kaguthi	UNEP
102	Mr. David N. Mburu	Ministry of Environment
103	Ms. Joyce Isiaho	Ministry of Environment
	<b>UNEP</b>	
104	Achim Steiner	Executive Director
105	Henry Ndede	Coordinator, Kenya Country Programme
106	Julie Murema	Administrative Assistant
107	Lydia Kiarie	BFMS

**ANNEX 3: COMMUNIQUE of the Parliamentary Committees Sensitization Workshop on Climate Change**  
***Mombasa Continental Hotel, 08-09 October 2009***

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1. We, Members of the Kenyan National Assembly, and the Parliamentary Committees, met in Mombasa, Kenya, under the theme *“Parliamentary Committees Sensitization Workshop on Climate Change: Mombasa Continental Hotel, 08-09 October 2009”*.
2. We thank the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR), which in conjunction with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) hosted this sensitization workshop for the Members of Parliament in Kenya.
3. We thank the Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources, Hon. John Michuki, MP. for his opening address in which he emphasized his commitment to collaborative partnerships across all sectors of society in order to develop effective strategies towards climate change to tackle Kenya’s vulnerability especially with regard to social and economic development of climate vulnerable sectors in Kenya.
4. We also thank the Minister for Forestry and Wildlife, Hon. Dr. Noah Wekesa, MP., for his keynote address on *“The Role of Forests in Climate Change”*, where he outlined the need for diligent enforcement of the regulatory framework and his commitment to collaboration to enable good stewardship of forest resources which are central to addressing climate change.
5. We appreciate the keynote address by the Minister for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, on *“Climate Change, National Development Planning and the Attainment of the Vision 2030: Challenges and Opportunities”* which emphasized the need for mainstreaming climate change issues in Vision 2030.
6. We applaud the progress already made in Kenya by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in sensitizing the Kenyan people about climate change through the *“Kenya Atlas of Our Changing Environment”* formally handed over to us by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP during his Keynote Address.
7. We are concerned that Kenya, like many African countries, while contributing very little to greenhouse gas emissions, will suffer the most from climate change impacts. The vulnerability of African countries is further exacerbated by lack of capacity (financial, technical, institutional, and otherwise) to adapt.
8. We also applaud the work already being done by IDRC and DFID on climate change in Kenya under the Climate Change Adaptation for Africa (CCAA) programme as noted by Dr. Evans Kituyi’s remarks.
9. We recognize that climate change presents huge challenges and opportunities for development planning in Kenya and hence we recognize the need for our proactive and active engagement in responding.

10. We note that we need to rethink our existing policies and related legislation to see where there is need for climate proofing development in Kenya, especially in Kenya's Vision 2030.
11. We are encouraged by initiatives to create a common platform for African Countries on climate change such as the African Union, the Bali Conference and more recently the Bangkok Meeting, which may inform the process of preparation of the climate change policy for Kenya.
12. From this meeting and in view of the Copenhagen Meeting in December 2009 (COP15), we members of Parliament agree to establish partnerships which will enable us to ensure that impacts of climate change are holistically taken into account.
13. We acknowledge the invaluable information provided by technical experts during the meeting in the following areas:
  - 13.1 Climate change and environment in Kenya.
  - 13.2 Climate change, land use and natural resources.
  - 13.3 Climate change, agriculture, livestock and cooperatives.
  - 13.4 Climate change and the economy.
  - 13.5 Climate change, national security and law.
14. Based on the above deliberations, we:
  - 14.1 Recognize that opportunities and challenges exist for Kenya in climate change (adaptation, mitigation, financing, technology transfer and capacity building).
  - 14.2 Expect Kenya to strongly advocate for favourable trade agreements and other financial instruments during the COP15 negotiations.
15. We as Members of Parliament, resolve to:
  - 15.1 Support the Minister for Environment and Mineral Resources in making sure that climate change issues are fully incorporated in all sector plans and budgets.
  - 15.2 Review current policies in order to put in place structures and processes that commit and engage the country in climate change in all aspects.
  - 15.3 Support the preparation and process for the development of a Climate Change Policy for Kenya.
  - 15.4 Sensitize constituents on climate change issues in partnership with district and provincial environment committees.
  - 15.5 Identify and supervise effective allocation and use of local resources including CDF, LATF and international resources including CDM and investment opportunities for climate change programs and projects.
16. To address the climate change challenges and exploit financing opportunities, we commit to support the Kenyan Government to:

16.1 Strengthen planning and budgeting frameworks taking into account climate change needs, and integration into national and sectoral development strategies;

16.2 Mobilize domestic resources through new financing instruments, appropriate pricing and payment mechanisms, and the creation of opportunities for investment by the private sector;

16.3 Implement an accelerated program of capacity building that will address knowledge gaps on climate change issues;

16.4 Strengthen the National Climate Change Adaptation Committee coordination functions for climate change;

16.5 Strengthen Kenya's presence in the regional and global climate change dialogue, particularly through regional collaboration and jointly implemented programs such as early warning systems or climate information sharing.

17. Finally, we as members of Parliament thank the Speaker of the National Assembly Hon. Kenneth Marende for facilitating our Participation in this important meeting and his commitment to developing a Climate Change Policy for Kenya. We note the guidance by Mr. Speaker regarding the formulation of a National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy and Legislation.

We also note his directive and guidance on the need for:

17.1 Requisite political will to address climate change;

17.2 Domestication of international conventions, protocols and treaties on climate change through adequate environmental awareness and educational programmes on climate change;

17.3 Mainstreaming climate change in Parliamentary debate;

17.4 Resoluteness and decisiveness in tackling issues relating to environmental degradation;

17.5 Sensitization of the public on the use of renewable and alternative energy sources; and

17.6 Concerted campaign for debt relief in international fora.

**Signed by:**





MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES



IDRC  CRDI

# Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

DFID Department for International Development



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