

Climate Change Apaptation



TECHNICAL BRIEF REPORT

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACT	Action by Churches Together
ADS KENYA	Anglican Development Services Kenya
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CWS	Church World Service
FLLoCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCK	National Council of Churches In Kenya
PWDs	People With Disabilities
SCCF	Social Climate Change Fund
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Countries on Climate Change

Preface



Anglican Development Services Kenya (ADS Kenya) is hosting Action by churches together (ACT Kenya Forum) Project on Africa Climate Adaption Advocacy for the period 2024/2025.

The project is supported by ACT Alliance with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance.

The project seeks to strengthen faith actors and leaders' engagement in adaptation advocacy with the aim of advancing strategic and technically sound influencing approaches and messaging. It will also demonstrate a very strong faith voice in advocating for adaptation to advance influence, thinking, and programming. This aligns with the African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action which committed to enhanced inclusive approach through engagement and coordination with communities in climate vulnerable situations.

Thus, we recognize that faith engagement in climate adaptation has the potential to harness the moral, ethical, and community-focused faith traditions to tackle the most pressing challenges in Kenya. Strengthening faith engagement therefore offers unique possibilities to build a stronger and more inclusive movement for climate adaptation that is grounded in shared values and a commitment to a sustainable, resilient, and just future.

This technical brief provides the faith leaders and staff with information and strategies for advocacy on how to effectively engage with government in inclusive climate adaptation and climate justice. It provides a national policy perspective of adaptation in agricultural sector, financing, highlights specific adaptation actions undertaken by faith organizations, brings out the issues that hinder implementation of this actions and the specific roles government needs to play to facilitated implementation by influencing policy changes, securing funding, or enhancing community resilience.

The brief makes recommendations on what needs to be done and strategies for faith leaders and technical experts' advocacy to engage with government officials to influence adaptation actions highlighting their interests, influence, and potential contributions.

BWIBO ADIERI
Executive Director
ADS Kenya

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1 Introduction



1.1. Objectives of the Technical Brief

The technical brief provides the faith leaders and staff with strategies for advocacy need to inform them on how to effectively engage with government in inclusive climate adaptation and climate justice. It provides; a global and national policy perspective of adaptation, agriculture and adaptation finance, highlights specific adaptation actions undertaken by faith organizations, brings out the issues that hinder implementation of this actions and the specific roles government needs to play to facilitated implementation by influencing policy changes, securing funding, or enhancing community resilience.

The brief makes recommendations on what needs to be done and strategies for faith leaders and technical experts' advocacy to engage with government officials to influence adaptation actions highlighting their interests, influence, and potential contributions.

2 GLOBAL (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC) GUIDANCE

2.1. Adaptation

The UNFCCC established the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process with the objectives of reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, building adaptive capacity and resilience, and facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation within all relevant sectors and at different levels (decision 5/CP.17[i]). The initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs containing and indicative activities to be undertaken in the development of NAPs were adopted at COP 17. Based on each country's context and priorities, member countries are expected to engage in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs which involves assessing climate risks, identifying adaptation options, and prioritizing actions to enhance resilience. The Paris Agreement under Article 7[ii] establishes the global goal on adaptation aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. This commitment underscores the urgent need to address climate impacts and foster climate resilience worldwide.

2.2 Adaptation in Agriculture

The UNFCCC Decision 3/CP.27[i] adopted the "Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" that aims at enhancing the implementation of climate action to agriculture and food security and emphasizes recognition of adaptation as a priority and ensure focus on vulnerable groups, including women, indigenous peoples and small-scale farmers. To facilitate implementation, the decision recommends enhanced communication and interaction across parties and with financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC i.e. Adaptation Fund and others.

Domestic sources: integrating the costs of NAP into the domestic budget is a predictable and consistent source of financing as well as enhancing national ownership of the NAP process. It can also help leverage additional public and private investment and is a key opportunity to systematically allocate adaptation-related finance to sub-national actors.

Bilateral sources: Technical and financial support for the implementation of the NAP process is available from a greater number of bilateral providers and can promote investment in innovative projects that may attract additional financing, including private finance. It is determined in part by how important providers are in financing a country's broader development objectives and its effective use for the NAP process which requires in-country coordination by donors to avoid duplication of efforts.

Multilateral sources: Within the UNFCCC the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund are all possible sources of finance for the NAP process. Outside of the UNFCCC possible sources for financing the NAP process include programs supporting sector development.

Domestic and international private sector sources: Private financiers and enterprises may play in, directly and indirectly, financing the implementation of adaptation actions. Government can direct and influence investments by the private sector to support the implementation of prioritized adaptation actions. Creating a supportive general investment environment and providing relevant information, incentives, and economic signals, the public sector can mobilize the private sector to be part of the implementation of adaptation actions.

2.4 National policy on agriculture adaptation and finance

To conform to the UNFCCC requirements and advance its vision of addressing climate change impacts and enhancing long-term resilience and adaptive capacity, Kenya developed its Nationally Determined

Contribution (NDC) in 2015 and updated it in 2020. The actions in the NDC which align with NAP, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), and the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture aim to increase productivity and build resilience of the crops, livestock and fisheries systems through sustainable management of land, soil, water, and other natural resources as well as insurance and other safety nets.

The National Climate Finance Policy, 2017 aims to attract climate finance for increasing adaptive capacity, and resilience to climate change, and promoting low-carbon initiatives through promoting climate finance flows in the country, enabling climate finance through budget coding, and enhancing private sector involvement in funding sustainable projects.

3 FAITH ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE ADAPTATION AND FINANCE

Faith organizations are pivotal in agriculture adaptation and finance based on their deep-rooted presence in communities, moral authority, and often extensive networks. They enhance agricultural resilience and ensure food security in the face of climate change in various ways. The roles in which faith organizations foster resilient and sustainable farming practices, food security, and environmental stewardship in the face of climate change through the promotion of agricultural adaptation and finance include the following.

3.1 Direct Financial Support for Agriculture Adaptation

Funding of specific agricultural adaptation projects, providing direct financial support to farmers, mainly the most vulnerable to access climate-resilient technologies (e.g. seeds/seedlings, and irrigation tools and equipment), and microfinance programs that offer small loans to farmers for adaptation practices. For example, National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCCK) supports farmers in Turkana and Kerio with adaptive drought-tolerant seeds and irrigation, Church Worldwide Service (CWS) supports beekeeping, the construction of sand dams and drip irrigation and drought-tolerant crops.

3.2. Advocacy for Agricultural Policies and Finance

Through campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of adaptation in agriculture and the need for financial support and lobby government to provide funding for agricultural adaptation projects, provide financial incentives for adaptation, and develop policies that support sustainable agriculture. Leveraging on their extensive networks, moral and ethical stance, faith organizations are best placed to advocate for just and equitable agricultural policies. ACT Alliance and ADS are involved in bringing together faith actors to work with the government and build cooperation on adaptation and agriculture through multi-faith consultations on finance and agriculture adaptation, identification of policy gaps, provision of resources and technical support.

3.3. Education and Training for Farmers

Through workshops, seminars and demonstration farms, faith organizations train farmers on climate-resilient agricultural practices and showcase successful adaptation techniques to empower farmers with the knowledge and skills to adapt to climate change. These training programs are tailored to the specific needs and conditions of the community. Training of farmers takes place in all the community projects and initiatives undertaken by faith organizations- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), irrigation CA etc.

3.4 Investment in Sustainable Agricultural Projects

Faith organizations invest in sustainable agricultural projects such as organic farming, agroforestry, and water-efficient irrigation systems. They provide funding and support for local agricultural enterprises that promote climate adaptation through the development of infrastructure, such as water storage and irrigation systems, that support resilient agriculture. These investments provide long-term benefits and enhance resilience, promote local economic development and job creation, and align with the mission of stewardship and care for creation. NCK has climate change-related projects supporting tree planting, conservation agriculture, and agroforestry among others while CWS is implementing a project in Kitui that addresses climate migration, through integrating .

youth into agriculture, climate information (IOT), grants to youth to start up CSA activities, village savings and lending, social cohesion among others

3.5 Facilitating Access to Climate Information and Resources

Faith organizations are involved in the establishment of information hubs to provide farmers with up-to-date climate information and resources through mobile applications or platforms, and existing community networks to disseminate crucial information, weather forecasts, pest alerts, and best practices to enable farmers to make informed decisions. The Innovative Information Climate Dissemination (IOT) initiative by CWS presents a good example of this role.

3.6 Building and Leveraging Global Networks

This is done through Partnerships with International Organizations to access global expertise and funding, Share best practices and successful adaptation models across global networks and participate in global advocacy efforts to increase international funding and support for agricultural adaptation. This facilitates access to global resources and funding opportunities, enhances knowledge exchange and learning from the experiences and expertise of global partners, and helps amplify the advocacy voice on the international stage. The ACT Alliance provides a platform through which other Faith organizations participate in global climate change platforms like UNFCCC CoPs, climate migration, and Climate Justice.

3.7 Promoting Community-Based Adaptation

Through participatory planning, faith organizations involve community members in planning and implementing adaptation projects to ensure they meet local needs, establish community-based adaptation funds where members can contribute and access funds for local projects, and train and support local leaders to champion adaptation initiatives. This creates local ownership and ensures that adaptation projects are locally relevant and supported by the community, empowers communities to take charge of their adaptation efforts, and promotes sustainable and

long-term solutions. The CWS Village savings and lending and the involvement of youth agriculture activities is a good example of this role. Faith organizations realize that the government needs to put in place certain measures to support their efforts and those of other stakeholders involved in addressing the immense impact the climate change in the country. Based on the observations made in the process of implementing adaptation actions in agriculture, the faith leaders during a multi-faith consultation held on 18th & 19th April 2024, made a joint Call for Climate Action in Agriculture Adaptation and Finance (Annex 1). In the Call, they raised various issues that the government needs to urgently address to support agriculture adaptation and climate finance.

A list of adaptation actions from a National Multi-Faith Consultation on Climate Adaptation on Finance and Agriculture workshop Report has been compared to those recommended by the Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the most recent NCCAP (2023-2027) for the purpose of identifying any gaps (Annex 2).

3.8 Gaps in Agriculture Adaptation Actions

The adaptation actions carried out by Faith organizations align very well with the priority actions in the NAP and the NCCAP. However, to align to the priorities of the NAP and the NCCAP, the Faith organizations need to lay more emphasis on:

- Promotion of Indigenous value chains, practices, and climate and weather information that are key to adaptation
- Promoting diversified livelihoods beyond kitchen gardens for enhanced resilience.
- Promotion of behavior change needs to include change in food habits to ensure food security even as some food types become scarce due to climate change impacts
- Inclusive participation in the national monitoring, reporting and verification of adaptation action to align to the national and international requirements for transparency reporting.
- Establish working relationships

3.9 Opportunities for Faith Organizations in Adaptation

- Successful models can be scaled or replicated
- Attracting additional funding where initial contributions can attract further investment from other donors and institutions.
- Influence national and local policies to support sustainable agriculture.
- Community mobilization to support advocacy efforts and demand policy changes.
- Increased resilience by educating farmers to be better prepared to cope with climate impacts.
- Empowering communities by building local capacity and fostering self-reliance
- Encourages innovative solutions to agricultural adaptation challenges.
- Attracts partnerships with other organizations and investors focused on sustainability.
- Improves farmers' ability to plan and respond to climate variability.
- Helps farmers optimize the use of available resources for better outcomes.

4 KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THE GOVERNMENT

4.1 Transparency and Accountability in Government

There are transparency and accountability gaps in various functions of government as relates to implementing agriculture adaptation and finance in that:

- The policy development process is not done transparently. Stakeholders are expected to implement the policies but the statements and targets in these policies are not set without their consideration e.g. targets in the NDC are meant to be collectively achieved by all stakeholders, yet the faith organizations did not participate in their setting
- Public participation is intended to ensure inclusive participation of the people of Kenya in policy-making, legislative process and decision making but the selection of participants is not clear and many times the people are compromised and there is corruption in the process.
- There is no clarity on services and goods provision by the government at both levels- the procurement process, extension services
- Information at the community level not relayed in a way that enhance adaptation but like a token from the government e.g. water projects

4.2 Involvement of Grassroots Communities in adaptation and focus on marginalized groups and promoting Community-Based Adaptation

The real actors in agriculture are not properly involved and the marginalized groups are still left out limiting community adaptation in that:

- The grassroots people are not involved in designing and planning of agriculture adaptation projects and programs resulting to projects being implemented not addressing their real needs.
- Initiatives do not address the structural inequalities, differentiated climate change impacts on different groups, or gendered power relations, particularly in the context of small-holder agriculture and pastoralism

- No consideration was made to link prescribed interventions to access to land use, opinion and decision process in the communities
- Some of the government activities may bring cultural and gender conflicts e.g. in farmer registration where details taken are for the household head and land owner while the people doing the farming are women and children. Women work more in the farms but not involved in verbalization of needs.
- Rainfed agriculture and dependency on seasonal or multiple season crops does not provide a steady food security and income source all year round.

There is no safety nets in place to enable small scale farmers, especially at grassroots to cushion farmers who have limited resources and depend on rainfed to produce crops and rear animals.

4.3 Marketing, Value addition and Food Waste Management

There is a need to enhance market support and value addition to reduce food waste management. Farmers are still suffering from lack of market particularly for the perishable produce which needs to be processed to add value and increase their shelf life and reduce wastage of and post-harvest management losses toward resilience building and increased food security.

4.4 Incorporation of Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

The government needs to spearhead Climate risk and vulnerability assessment that includes assessing impacts of activities like charcoal burning, pollution of water bodies, promotion of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) among other human activities.

4.5 Agricultural Adaptation Finances

Although the government has developed many good policies, they do not move beyond the desk/shelves because at both levels of government, Agriculture is not given priority and as such.

- Very little government funds are allocated to climate adaptation in agriculture. Services like access to climate information which is very key to farmers making decisions necessary for adaptation is not given any attention.
- In the few projects that exist, the funds are more focused on capacity building, and equipment by government workers with very little tangible benefits getting to the farmers and the communities. Communities rely heavily on agencies and non-government organizations for funding adaptation activities.
- Regarding global finances, more funds are focused on mitigation as opposed to adaptation. Kenya requires more adaptation finances considering its contribution to emissions is insignificant, yet communities bear the brunt of climate change impacts.
- Application process for funds from most of the climate finance systems is lengthy and complicated making it hard for Faith organizations to access adaptation finance. E.g. no Faith organization is accredited by GCF.
- Faith organizations operating in Kenya cannot access funds like the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) which are only available to the Least Developed Countries.

4.6 Coordination, Research and Data

There is a disconnect between the research outputs and agriculture practitioners due to data unavailability.

Infrastructure for coordination and engagement for Faith organizations is not defined and the existing coordination mechanisms and systems on climate adaptation are not clear

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5 Recommendations

Transparency requires the government to involve organizations and communities process to ensure ownership and understanding of implementation of commitments and set targets benefit to the intended communities. The government at both levels needs to ensure inclusive grassroots community implementation of agriculture adaptation taking care of the needs of the most vulnerable, gender and marginalised communities. Government also needs to invest in strengthening coordination platforms on agriculture adaptation and finances as well as research and data application for enhanced coordination, research and data capabilities. Adaptation action cannot happen without finance and so the government needs to have the responsibility of facilitating access to adaptation finance for community resilience building. Faith organizations therefore make the recommendations on key issues the government needs to address.

- Ensure involvement of the grass roots people and faith and civil society organizations working at the grass root level in policymaking processes and designing projects and programs so that project activities and allocated resources addressing their needs.

- Ensure resources are allocated to real adaptation actions at the community and farm level opposed being spent on government staff and processes.
- Adequately communicate how adaptation resources are deployed for the benefit of the grassroot communities, by constantly informing them on processes like procurement, staff hiring and clearly explain the sources of finances and avoid the making these benefits look like tokens or favors from government.
- Involve Faith leaders and staff and tap on their influence on communities in planning and sensitization of climate adaptation at local level:
- Prioritize agriculture and increase resources allocation to agriculture to support hiring more extension service and ensure farmers are adequately reached by the services, through reducing the current staff: farmer ratio from (1:16000 in some areas like Kitui to 1: 400)
- Comply with the gender rule and ensure more CSA practices and technologies focus on women who are the majority farmers - drought tolerant crops, drip irrigation
- Involve more women, youth and PWDs in adaptation initiatives, invest in understanding their specific vulnerabilities and needs and design targeted adaptation messages, technologies and resources to address those needs e.g. landless women and youth who may not be easily integrated in the communities etc
- Reach more community members with information and awareness through using community institutions like cooperatives which are easy to work with to reach many people.
- The Climate change department/units in the Departments of Environment, Agriculture and National Treasury need to involve faith organizations in the available infrastructure for engagement, e.g. FLOCCA, CSA-MSP and consultative policy development process. CCD to coordinate all organizations for a united common front
- Investing and research and documentation of data e.g. data on all agriculture enterprises, numbers of people is involved, resources allocation etc to facilitate easy decision making and targeting of adaptation effort by organizations

- Ensure that issues of marketing, value addition, post-harvest and agricultural waste management are addressed in adaptation efforts and finances are also allocated for such actions.
- Integration of climate risk and vulnerability assessment findings in policy development process
- Avail finances in the domestic financial commitment of the NDC for climate adaptation in agriculture considering the importance of agriculture to the economy.
- Bargain for more resources from international sources through relaxed conditionalities
- Deployment/dedicate a desk or person to deal with, involve and build the capacity of different organizations in accessing international adaptation finance
- Set aside funds for supporting start up incentives in agriculture especially to the youth who are the majority of the population
- Build the capacity of Faith organizations, CSOs and Private sector player on climate change adaptation issues

Set aside funds for supporting start up incentives in agriculture especially to the youth who are the majority of the population



5.1 Strategy for engaging Government

For the government to play its role and address the key issues raised. Above, Faith leaders and the staff need to raise their voices in these issues to ensure the national adaptation plans objectives are achieved. To effectively engage the government requires analyzing government structure, mandates and responsibilities, relevant policies, regulations, and decisions to identify areas for improvement that matter most to faith organizations and craft compelling messages. The several approaches of engaging government listed below (Annex 3) have been analysed for their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). The strengths and opportunities highlighted in each of the approaches can be used individually or in combinations to strategically engage with government effectively. Being aware of the risks and threats, faith-based organizations can better prepare and strategize to mitigate risks while engaging in effective advocacy with government entities.

5.1.1. Direct Lobbying

Schedule meetings with policymakers and their staff and use the meetings, briefings, and presentations to communicate positions and recommendations. This can be effective in ensuring personalized engagement and influence but has the challenge of being perceived to as politically influenced.

5.1.2. Grassroots Mobilization:

Mobilizing and influencing the community to present the desired inputs to the decision makers in community public participation, identification of community projects e.g in FLOCCA-initiated meetings at the community level. This has the advantages and potential for community empowerment, attracting media and use of social and digital platforms and can be easily scaled up. The approach has however the challenge in controlling the message from misinterpretation and dilution, controlling the groups and posing security risk.

5.1.3 Coalition Building

Identify potential partners with whom you share similar goals and develop and implement an advocacy plan that outlines roles, responsibilities, and tactics for engagement as is the case with the ACT alliance. This has the advantage of collective action and bringing together diverse perspectives and innovative solutions. It has the challenge of time-consuming in building consensus, conflicts, time and resource consumption.

5.1.4 Public Campaigns

This approach has strengths in raising awareness through the engagement of a broad audience, allows control of campaign messages, and has the potential to utilize social media and digital platforms. It has challenges in high resource requirements, potential for negative coverage, misinterpretation of messages, and focus on short-term rather than long-term messages.

5.1.5 Legal Action

Can lead to legal and immediate policy changes for systemic, long-lasting change and determent of future violations and injustices but has the challenges are expensive, lengthy, and uncertain, and require finances and expertise.

5.1.6 Research and Publication

This has the advantages and potential to add credibility to advocacy and influencing policymakers with credible data and provides an opportunity to. It however requires time, financial resources and expertise, and findings a prone to misinterpretation or information getting outdated if not timely.

5.2. Prioritizing Engagement Strategies

Choosing or prioritizing an approach for engaging with government depends on various factors specific to the faith-based organization and the context in which it operates. Some key considerations to help prioritize and choose the most suitable approach:

- Alignment with the organization's mission, values, and religious principles and any ethical implications of the approach and its alignment with the organization's faith-based principles.
- Specific goals that the organization aims to achieve through engagement and whether the focus is on short-term wins or long-term systemic change.
- Financial resources available for different approaches and, expertise and manpower required for each approach.
- Time commitment needed for planning and execution.
- The current political environment and openness of government to different forms of engagement, social dynamics and public sentiment regarding the issues being addressed.
- Organization's tolerance for risk, considering potential political backlash, legal challenges, and public perception issues and strategies to mitigate identified risks for each approach.
- Leverage existing partnerships and coalitions and potential allies and partners who can support the chosen approach.
- Evaluate past successes and failures with similar approaches and establish a mechanism for feedback and continuous improvement.
- Assess the specific needs and issues within the community or the target area and engage with stakeholders to gather input and identify priorities.
- Evaluate each approach against the criteria in Annex 4, weighting each criterion based on its importance to the organization.
- Piloting a smaller-scale project to assess feasibility and impact and use the results of the pilot to inform the decision on scaling up.
- Develop a strategic plan that outlines the chosen approach, objectives, resources needed, and timelines and ensure the plan includes monitoring and evaluation components

6

Annexes

ANNEX 1

MULTI-FAITH LEADERS CONSULTATION ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND AGRICULTURE FINANCE IN KENYA 18th & 19th April 2024

Introduction

We as faith leaders in Kenya, recognize the immense impact that the climate change crisis is having in our country and the enormous responsibility bestowed on our nation's leaders to address this crisis. We also take cognizance of the instability in Kenya, occasioned by desire to control limited resources in various communities and the Generation Z and millennial governance wave and notes its potential to exacerbates the negative impacts of climate change thus eroding the gains made in climate adaptation.

As a community and with deep conviction, we believe that our sacred duty extends beyond the spiritual realm and into the stewardship of our planet. Faith-based organizations have and continue to contribute to food security & agriculture; disaster and risk management; water, sanitation & hygiene; public health systems as well as tree planting interventions. This aligns with our inspiration in the word of God which state that:

1. *Hinduism*: "There is an inseparable bond between man and nature. For man, there cannot be an existence removed from nature." (Amma, 2011)
2. *Islam*: "Devote thyself single-mindedly to the Faith, and thus follow the nature designed by Allah, the nature according to which He has fashioned mankind. There is no altering the creation of Allah." (Qur'an 30:30)
3. *Christian*: "The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it."

In Kenya, we are alive to the reality of the world we live in today, where climate extreme events are increasingly impacting the critical sectors of our economy and social well-being. These events such as droughts and floods have become more frequent and severe, leading to crop failures, livestock losses, and water scarcity, across the country. These climate-related events disproportionately affect the most vulnerable among us, including smallholder farmers, women, children, pastoralists, and marginalized populations thus further exacerbating existing inequalities and hindering progress towards poverty reduction and a more inclusive society. This is made worse by our dependence on rain-fed agriculture, a sector that contributes approximately 33% of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is a source of livelihood(employment) to 70% of our rural communities and 40% to the entire population.

Christianity is the main religion adopted in Kenya. As of 2019, over 85 percent of the population identified as Christians, among which 33.4 percent were Protestants, 20.6 percent Catholics, 20.4 percent Evangelicals, and seven percent from African Instituted Churches. Furthermore, nearly 11 percent of Kenyans were Muslim. We believe that efforts to address Kenya's climate adaptation burden need to be inclusive and multi-faceted, not only integrating scientific and indigenous knowledge but also incorporating religious values in community-based locally led climate solutions.

We applaud the government's efforts and strides made in developing and enabling policy framework and policies and action plans to enhance

climate resilience and adaptation across various sectors, including agriculture, water resources, and disaster management.

Although Kenya has shown tremendous leadership in helping communities adapt and thrive in the face of climate extremes, resource constraints, and institutional challenges remain significant barriers to effective adaptation measures. This is further aggravated by Kenya's debt burden which presents a formidable obstacle to climate adaptation efforts, diverting financial resources away from critical adaptation initiatives. The high cost of borrowing for Kenya and other developing countries heavily impacted by the climate crisis has strained government finances, constraining investment in climate adaptation measures. As a result, our country faces heightened vulnerability to climate-related risks, with limited capacity to mitigate the adverse impacts of these climate extreme events.

Our Joint Call to Action- A Case for Value-Based and Accelerated Climate Adaptation Action in Kenya

As faith leaders, we stand at the forefront of social responsibility. Our sacred duty extends beyond the spiritual realm into the stewardship of our planet. Our teachings across our diverse faith groups (Christian, Islam, the SIKH community, and Hindu) implore us to care for the environment, this is not only a moral imperative but a spiritual discipline and an expression of our faith. By practicing environmental stewardship and promoting sustainable living, we honor God and contribute to the well-being of our planet.

As passionate advocates investing in Kenya's future, joined by faith imperatives, and guided by our collective responsibility to remain good stewards of our country and planet,

1

Call upon our leaders to be Accountable and Transparent

We urge our leaders to honor their oath of office and respect our constitution. We ask that as custodians of our nation's resources and well-being, you demonstrate ethical behavior particularly integrity and openness in your actions. Transparent governance will ensure that climate adaptation initiatives are implemented effectively, with public scrutiny and participation fostering trust and collaboration. Additionally, accountability mechanisms will hold leaders at all levels of our governance accountable for their commitments, ensuring that climate funds are utilized efficiently and equitably to benefit us all and help the most vulnerable communities among us. By upholding these principles, you will foster a culture of responsibility and ensure that climate action serves the best interests of both present and future generations.

2

Implore our government to ensure that climate adaptation action starts at and with Grassroots Communities;

For Climate action to be effective, start at and with grassroots communities that are heavily impacted. We urge the government and all actors to be inclusive, we believe that where local communities are included and consulted the resultant action will address the needs and realities of these communities. It is, therefore, imperative that climate action start with and actively involve grassroots communities, particularly, smallholder producers who are the backbone of our agricultural sector, they should be heard, their wisdom valued, and their livelihoods protected.

3

Urge the government to ensure Inclusion of Marginalized Groups, Women, Children and PWD

In our pursuit of climate justice, we cannot afford to leave anyone behind. Marginalized groups, women, Generational Groups (Gen Z & Millennial) and children are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. Therefore, any climate action plan should prioritize their inclusion and address their unique needs. By ensuring their participation and empowerment, we not only promote social equity but also enhance the resilience of our communities.

4

.Implore our government to Invest in Research and Data Capabilities

To drive an effective climate response and make informed decisions based on our realities, it's paramount that we own our narrative by investing in locally led research capabilities. We call for concerted efforts to bolster our data and research capabilities. Investment in top-tier data collection, analysis, and dissemination is crucial for devising effective climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. By mobilizing resources towards this endeavor, we equip ourselves with the tools needed to navigate the complexities of a changing climate and safeguard the future of our nation.

5

Cognizant of the power of information

We urge the government and all actors to tailor the climate change message to resonate with diverse demographic groups. The messaging must ensure well synthesized climate information and timely data reaches the grassroots communities in forms they can best utilize. Further, recognizing that climate change impacts individuals differently based on factors such as gender, age, and socio-economic status, it is essential to adopt an inclusive approach to communication that addresses the specific concerns and priorities of different segments of society. By packaging the climate message to fit various demographic groups, we will enhance engagement, awareness, and understanding of climate issues, fostering a sense of ownership and collective action and better utilization.

6

Equitable and inclusive Climate action financing;

It is essential that allocation of funds at all levels for climate adaptation initiatives consider the diverse needs and capacities of communities across the country, particularly those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Further, efforts should be made by the government to ensure access to climate finance by marginalized groups, including women, youth (GEN Z), and indigenous communities, to actively participate in and benefit from adaptation efforts. In light of the withdrawal of finance bill 2023/2024 occasioned by Gen Z revolution, we should foster inclusivity in climate financing processes and promote transparency, accountability, and ownership of adaptation projects at the grassroots level, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability. As such, we urge the legislative arm of government to adopt policies and mechanisms that prioritize equity and inclusion in budgeting and funds allocation, paving the way for a more resilient and prosperous future for all Kenyans.

7 **Mindful that the current financial mechanisms fall short in adequately funding climate initiatives, especially in vulnerable regions like ours;** We join our government in urging for drastic reforms in the global financing architecture to ensure climate vulnerable countries and communities can fairly access the needed resources to fund adaptation and mitigation efforts effectively and sufficiently. We urge that countries and funding institutions move away from the current framework that often lacks transparency, accessibility, and fairness, hindering our ability to tackle the climate crisis effectively.

8 **Emphasize the need for effective national coordination mechanisms;** We call upon the national government to prioritize strengthening existing coordination climate action mechanisms and efforts. This should build upon existing initiatives and leverage the expertise of diverse stakeholders across the country. Recognizing that numerous organizations, communities, and individuals are already engaged in climate-related activities, it is essential to foster collaboration, synergy, and coherence among these efforts to maximize impact and avoid duplication of resources. Moreover, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, including faith leaders & faith-based organization, government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, will promote inclusivity and ownership of climate initiatives, ensuring that diverse perspectives and expertise are harnessed to develop holistic and context-specific solutions to our climate challenges.

9 **Aware of the realities of our limited capacity to effectively fund and respond to the climate extremes,** we join our government in asking for ambitious mitigation ambitions from the world's most affluent, industrialized nations, urging them to expedite their efforts to align with the 1.5°C target outlined in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Countries like Kenya bear the brunt of climate change impacts despite contributing minimally to global emissions, it is imperative that wealthy nations take decisive action not only to curb their carbon footprints and mitigate the devastating effects of climate change but provide the needed financing. They must also commit to provide financial and technological support to developing countries as they strive to transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient economies. This should include an ambitious New Quantified Goal at COP29 in Azerbaijan in November 2024.

*Endorsed and supported by:
National Council of Churches in Kenya, Inter Religious Council in Kenya, ACT Alliance Global and ACT Kenya Forum, the SIKH Community, Supreme Council of Muslim, the Catholics (Laudato Si/KCCB), Evangelical Church Alliance and Anglican Church of Kenya/Green Anglican Movement.*

6.1 CURRENT FAITH ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENTED ACTIONS

ANNEX 2

Adaptation actions in the NAP and NCCAP 2023-2027	Corresponding actions by Faith organizations	Gaps/ Comments
Diversify livelihoods to adjust to a changing climate	Alternative livelihoods projects eg. kitchen gardening	Diversify livelihoods to adjust to a changing climate
Promotion of indigenous knowledge on crops.	Alternative livelihoods projects eg. kitchen gardening	Indigenous crops are adaptive to local environment but not mentioned by faith organizations
Promote new food habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour and attitude change through participatory rural appraisal and participatory climate disaster training. • Mindset and behavior change programmes 	Not clear if mindsets change is related to food habits
Increase awareness on climate change impacts on the agriculture value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imparting skills/trainings at CBO level • Climate change awareness through community-based partners. • Youth empowerment through education and awareness. • Use of peer-to-peer agriculture skills through translation of scientific concepts into local language that can be well understood by the locals. • Having practical experience in agriculture. 	<p>There is a very good link between what is in the NCCAP and NAP with the actions undertaken by Faith organizations</p> <p>It is not clear what it means by having practical experience in agriculture</p>

Climate risk and vulnerability assessments of the agriculture value chain.

This is not directly addressed by the FO actions

This is not directly addressed by the FO actions

Economic mainstream of communities such as school feeding program

More actions entail coordination of agriculture extension and may need to be addressed.

Establish, maintain, and promote the uptake of climate change-related information on agriculture.

- Provision of climate information through the advisory to farmers on climate patterns

-
- Develop and up-scale specific adaptation actions - promotion and bulking of drought-tolerant traditional high-value crops; water harvesting for crop production; index-based weather insurance; conservation, agriculture; agro-forestry; and Integrated soil fertility management
 - Increase on-farm water harvesting and storage, wastewater recycling and area under irrigation
 - Increase crop productivity through improved irrigation

- Provision of water harvesting techniques such as sand dams, earth pans, Rock catchments, borehole drilling and drip irrigation
- Conservation agriculture techniques.
- Reforestation and tree planting projects

There is clear link between the policy and actions by Faith Oorganizations even though not comprehensive

Develop and apply Performance Benefit Measurement methodologies for adaptation and development for the sector.

- There are no indications that FO are involved in this

- Promote and implement climate-smart agriculture practices in Kenya.
- Enhance the uptake CSA technologies in crop and livestock production systems
- Increase adoption of sustainable land management
- Improve productivity in livestock sector through implementation of CSA interventions
- Improved productivity and resilience of farmers and pastoralists

- Climate Smart agriculture- the farming of drought-resistant crops
- Carrying out climate-smart agriculture
- Livestock destocking and restocking programs

This well links although there should be more on livestock beyond destocking and restocking

Enhanced contribution of youth to food and nutrition security

Post-conflict: involvement of active warriors for engagement and change, reaching out and promoting gender equality and inclusivity

This should include you who are not necessarily warriors – Gen Z

Support adaptation of private sector agricultural value chain actors through capacity-building efforts

- Promotion of social co-existence between refugees and community for security.
- Advocacy and policy influence with county government

The policy does not address the refugee's issue

Enabling policy, action and climate finance

- Promotion of social co-existence between refugees and community for security.
- Advocacy and policy influence with county government
- Inclusivity and intersectionality
- Socio-economic coexistence and inclusivity
- Village savings and lending communities
- Promotion of clean cooking through Mwangaza light in a project known as green churches

This is probably captured under Energy sector in the NCCAP

6.2 SWORT ANALYSIS FOR GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

ANNEX 3

STRATEGY	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS	THREATS
Direct Lobbying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly targets policymakers who have the power to make decisions. • Faith organizations have a moral authority that can influence policymakers. • Building personal relationships with legislators can lead to long-term advocacy success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires significant time and financial resources. • May only reach a limited number of policymakers. • Requires a deep understanding of the legislative process and policy issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to directly influence policy changes and legislative outcomes. • Opportunity to form alliances with other advocacy groups. • Can raise the profile of the organization and its issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of alienating policymakers or the public. • Legislative processes can be unpredictable and slow. • Risk of being perceived as too political or compromising religious values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments or politicians may react negatively, leading to strained relationships. • Changes in lobbying regulations could limit activities. • Potential scrutiny and backlash if perceived as compromising religious values for political gain.
Grassroots Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engages a wide base of supporters and amplifies voices. • Empowers community members to take action. • Can attract media attention and public support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing large groups can be logistically challenging. • Volunteer engagement can fluctuate. • Difficult to control messaging in large, diverse groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens community ties and solidarity. • Can be scaled up to address larger issues. • Use of social media and digital platforms to mobilize support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of public backlash or negative media coverage. • Large gatherings can pose security risks. • Risk of message being diluted or misinterpreted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities might suppress mobilization efforts through legal or forceful means. • Misinterpretation of intentions can lead to public backlash. • Sustained efforts might lead to volunteer burnout

STRATEGY	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS	THREATS
Coalition Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amplifies impact through collective action. • Allows sharing of resources, knowledge, and expertise. • Expands reach and influence by including diverse groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing a coalition can be complex and time-consuming. • Different organizations may have varying priorities and goals. • Consensus-building can be challenging and slow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater influence on policymakers and public opinion. • Diverse perspectives can lead to innovative solutions. • Strengthens the capacities of smaller organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for conflicts within the coalition. • Risk of overextending resources and capacities. • Risk of diluting the focus with too many diverse issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disagreements within the coalition could undermine collective efforts. • Conflicting priorities among coalition members may weaken the overall focus. • Coalition members might compete for the same funding sources, creating tension.
Public Campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises awareness and attracts media attention. • Engages a broad audience and mobilizes public support. • Allows control over the campaign message and narrative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing a coalition can be complex and time-consuming. • Different organizations may have varying priorities and goals. • Consensus-building can be challenging and slow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educates the public and policymakers about key issues. • Supports broader advocacy efforts and policy change. • Utilizes social media and digital platforms for wider reach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of public backlash or negative perception. • Potential for audience fatigue if campaigns are too frequent. • Risk of the campaign message being misinterpreted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative portrayal by media can damage credibility and public support. • Opposition groups might launch counter-campaigns to discredit the efforts. • Ineffective campaigns might not resonate with the target audience, wasting resources.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires significant resources for planning and execution. • Campaigns can be vulnerable to negative media coverage. • Risk of focusing on short-term goals rather than long-term change. 			
Legal Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can lead to immediate legal and policy changes. • Holds governments and institutions accountable. • Successful cases can set legal precedents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal action can be expensive and time-consuming. • Requires legal expertise and thorough preparation. • Outcomes can be uncertain and subject to lengthy appeals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to achieve systemic and long-lasting change. • Can deter future violations and injustices. • Public awareness about legal and policy issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of public or political backlash. • Potential for protracted legal battles and appeals. • Significant financial and resource drain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for legal retaliation against the organization or its members. • Unfavorable court rulings could set negative precedents. • Perceived as too confrontational or adversarial, potentially alienating supporters.

STRATEGY	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS	THREATS
<p>Research and Publication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research adds credibility to advocacy efforts. • Provides evidence-based support for policy recommendations. • Publications can attract media attention and public interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires significant time and financial resources. • Needs expertise in research and data analysis. • Effective dissemination of findings can be challenging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influences policymakers with credible data and analysis. • Educates the public and stakeholders about key issues. • Opportunities for collaboration with academic and research institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of findings being misinterpreted or misused. • Potential for controversial findings to provoke backlash. • Research may become outdated if not timely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research findings could be taken out of context or misused by other entities. • Potential legal challenges related to intellectual property rights. • Publication of controversial findings could harm the organization's reputation

6.3 EXAMPLE PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

ANNEX 4

CRITERIA	DIRECT LOBBYING	GRASSROOT MOBILIZATION	COALITION BUILDING	PUBLIC CAMPAIGN	LEGAL ACTION	RESEARCH & PUBLICATION
Mission Alignment	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	High
Growth	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
Resources	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Target Audience	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Political Climate	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
Impact Potential	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High
Risk Tolerance	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Collaboration Potential	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	High
Track Record	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium

[1] DECISION 5/CP.17






[2] PARIS AGREEMENT: [HTTPS://UNFCCC.INT/DOCUMENTS/184656](https://unfccc.int/documents/184656)

[3] DECISION 3/CP.27:

[4] FINANCING NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) PROCESSES:
[HTTPS://WWW4.UNFCCC.INT/SITES/NAPC/DOCUMENTS](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/documents)



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