



**REPUBLIC
OF KENYA**



Developing Long Term Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agricultural Development Pathways for Kenya: Setting priorities for national and sub- national agriculture development

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Long-term strategies: A requirement of the Paris Agreement

Article 4.19 as read with Article 2.1(c), Article 4.1 and 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 35, invites countries to formulate and communicate to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat their respective **“Mid-century long-term low GHG emissions climate resilient development strategies (Economy-wide LTS) by 2020”**. Such a long-term strategy will set out a visionary agenda – providing political certainty for bold, concrete actions while helping to inform near- and long-term investments that spur sustainable economic and social transformation. A country's LTS has a great potential to guide it on a path to a climate resilient development pathway. This also contributes to the collective global response of limiting warming to 1.5 – 2 °C by the end of the century through low-carbon green growth in critical sectors. The COP26 through its Glasgow Climate Pact recognized the importance of developing and aligning NDCs with the long term low emissions and climate resilient development strategies (LTS) and reaching net zero emissions by around mid-century.



Agriculture LTS key for setting priorities for agriculture development

The Constitution of Kenya establishes two levels of government: National and 47 County Governments. Agriculture is fully devolved to the County Governments, with the National Government being responsible for agricultural policy and research. Therefore, to scale agriculture development, priority adaptation and mitigation actions need to be integrated into national and sub-national development planning and budgeting processes.

Kenya has developed a long term low emission and climate resilient agriculture development pathways (Agriculture LTS). The Agriculture LTS provides the enabling framework to identify medium- and long-term agricultural strategies and actions at national levels and sub-national levels in a changing climate. It also provides a guide on climate smart investments that will enhance agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and deliver the country's growth in agriculture.



Kenya's lessons for other countries

The success of the *Agriculture LTS* implementation in a devolved system is how to synergize national and subnational actions in a manner that avoids duplication and conflicts.

Key lessons that other countries could learn from Africa include:

- 1. Recognition that climate action will be realized at the local and subnational levels** and therefore subnational/local climate risk profiling to inform adaptation and mitigation actions is critical.
- 2. Consultations with a wide range of stakeholders** at local and national level stakeholders can enhance the prioritization and validation of local and national adaptation and mitigation actions.



About AICCRA

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank.

Explore our work at aiccra.cgiar.org.