REPORT ON THE POST WARSAW STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP HELD ON FEBRUARY 24TH 2014, AT KICC NAIROBI KENYA.
### ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of Parties</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>KEPSA</td>
<td>Kenya Private Sector Alliance</td>
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<td>KICC</td>
<td>Kenyatta International Conference Center</td>
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<td>MEWNR</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources</td>
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<td>PACJA</td>
<td>Pan African Climate Justice Alliance</td>
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<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In partnership with the ministry of environment, Water and Natural resources, the Pan African Climate Justice alliance (PACJA) organized a one day stakeholder’s workshop on the 24th of February 2014 at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre three months after the UNFCCC-COP19 meeting in Warsaw, Poland. The main objective of the meeting was to share outcomes from the conference with key stakeholders and to forge a way of working together going forward.

The meeting was very well attended with participation from various interest groups, implementing agencies, international NGOs and key government agencies. This good representation enriched the discussions with diverse viewpoints and ensured the engagement modalities developed were representative and touched on all the relevant sectors.

1.1 Opening remarks

The workshop started with a round of introduction from participants followed by opening remarks from the Acting Director of the Climate Change Secretariat Ms. Fatuma Hussein and the PACJA Secretary General Mr. Mithika Mwendwa. They said that they were both looking forward to a very productive session and a well laid out plan of engagement considering that this was a crucial phase as leading to Paris. Mr. Mithika was very keen on ensuring that PACJA enhances the government relations with CSOs in all African countries just as it is being done in Kenya. He also appreciated the very good representation in the meeting.

1.2 Government perspective

Two senior officials from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (Climate Change Secretariat), Acting Director Ms. Fatuma Hussein and Engineer Omedii, gave their presentations on key issues outcomes of COP 19 that were of interest to the country. While Ms. Fatuma focused on the process at the international level, Engineer Omedii contextualized the process and the outcomes in relation to the Kenyan context.

They both encouraged the CSOs present to engage legal experts in coming up with legal draft documents that would be considered for presentation in Peru. It was stressed that participation in the international climate change policy discussion was very critical, that simplifying and connecting outcomes from this process to the local context was equally important.

Among other things their presentation touched on critical issues under climate finance, the Adhoc working Group on the Durban Platform (ADP) and Loss and damage.
They also shared the challenges they mostly face at the COP, key among the being a lack of consistency with the delegation and the shortage of personnel to follow the numerous issues at the COP.

1.3 Civil Society Perspectives
Ruth Mitei from Care international presented on the civil society perspective; she said that civil society organizations in Warsaw were very vocal on their demands. Among the demands being pushed for included immediate and deep emission cuts and increased financial commitment from the developed countries. She said that at times when the occasion called for it they walked out of the meetings and held protests on the streets.

1.4 Panel discussion
The panel comprised of heads of climate change departments in different ministries, government agencies, private sector and the civil society. They shared their different experiences on issues they were advancing in relation to the COP process and to climate change on overall.

Mr. Robin Mbae from the Climate Change unit in the ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries said that their main priority was in adaptation. He said they have developed measures which when applied would help a lot in adaptation. He noted with great concern that climate change was taking a toll in agriculture which was one of the major sources of employment in the country at more than 60%.

The PACJA Chairperson of technical and political advocacy was very appreciative of the Kenyan government and their close working relationship with the CSOs on COP issues. He informed the meeting that for the past one year, they have been drafting the African people’s protocol which captures issues of concern to the African citizen and reflected their true concerns. He said when they release the complete document; they hope to get buy-in from the government.

Ms Edna Kaptoyo, representing indigenous people, said the constituency she was representing was formally recognized under the UNFCCC as a constituent segment on its own. In relation to the COP process their advocacy is informed by three principles

- Putting a human face to CC and respect of indigenous people
- Respect of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
- Full and effective participation of indigenous people in climate change policies

Mr. Peter Odhengo from the ministry of finance opened the discussion by asking the participants how much money they needed. He insinuated that financing was available and the ministry was willing to engage CSOs in their activities. He also shared some of the climate change related initiatives the ministry is spearheading which he said was an indication of how serious the government took climate change issues both locally and internationally. Such initiatives include fast tracking the set up of a carbon registry, setting up of an accountability mechanism to track
climate change finances coming into the country and conducting a study on the economics of climate change to be able to quantify the impacts. Some of these projects are currently underway together with several other engagements carried out in partnership with the CSOs and the private sector.

From KEPSA (the Kenya Private Sector Alliance), Mr. Suresh Patel who heads the environment department, noted that climate change is affecting business especially since every sector of the economy is connected. He said that it was of great importance for Africa to set up an Africa private sector forum on climate change.

Miss Mary Esimi from the International Livestock Research institute talked of the National Adaptation Planning Process that they are currently involved in. She said ILRI is mainly focuses on Agriculture and food security with a component on climate smart agriculture. ILRI has also been actively working with government on various initiatives and they also support the African group of negotiators.

2.0 WAY FORWARD

Participants were asked to write down their proposals for a way forward highlighting issues they think should be considered by the smaller team that will be set up.

In relation to the COP discussions, the participants touched on the following issues:

2.1 Consolidation of input
Participants called for more consultative forums that will unify the nations’ position and ensure involvement of all parties, these forums should run from the county level to the national level. Regular meetings should also be held between different stakeholders in order to come up with a strong national position. There was also mention of a Public consultative process coordinated by National Focal Point (MENNR).

2.2 Capacity building and knowledge dissemination
There is need for targeted capacity building initiatives on the COP process and Simplification of procedures for accessing finance.

We should design means of information dissemination beyond the national level; this can be through creation of a digital platforms or engaging institutions that generate and disseminate Climate change related knowledge.

2.3 National Position
As far as the national position was concerned, the participants called for wide consultation and formation of groups or task forces to deal with various sections of the position paper. The paper should also be evidence based and reflective of what the country is doing and where we are.
Some participants chose to be very specific; two of them called for Kenya to strengthen and develop a case for agriculture in the UNFCCC process since Kenya largely depends on agriculture.

Other issues raised in relevance to the COP process include:

- Clarification of roles and responsibilities for CSOs and government from the COP outcomes
- Showcase impacts of the COPS negotiation meeting on the ground and enhance accountability and transparency on climate finance.
- Support the gender working group work on cop
- Audit regional and global conference and practices in terms of national and local deliverables.
- The ministry to integrate the national climate change processes with county governors operations to ensure sustainability of all levels.

Participants also chose to use the opportunity to demand for other issues that were not entirely linked to the COP process but were of relevance to climate change. Their demands ranged from policy level issues to project related demands. The demands raised are as follows:

### 2.4 Proposed Policy Interventions

Below are some of the policy level calls and demands made by the participants:

- Develop a Kenyan climate change vulnerability map
- Put a budget to climate change mitigation in Kenya.
- Review of climate change action plan to reflect the current changes and enhancing its practicality
- Establish a Climate Change Authority
- Strengthen national platform and develop capacity for real program implementation
- Increase climate change incentives to attract investors and build on climate funds.
- Establish a Pre-2015 multi-stakeholder engagement.
- Establish a national platform of experts to review the Kenyan context of the 2015 agreement.
- Engage county government on Climate change mitigation and adaptation especially on technical aspects like REDD+.
- Target the media, youth and women representatives in the Action plan.
- Provide financial support to the civil society in fighting climate change justice.

### 2.4.1 Awareness creation:

Majority of the participants were very concerned about the level of understanding on climate change especially at the grassroots and the county level, they were therefore advocating for more
climate change related awareness campaign. As one participant puts it, “Let the discussion not to end at Nairobi”

- To create more awareness to counties and grassroots people about the REDD+ and Green climate fund, climate change provisions among other relevant issues.
- To have more workshops for sharing on different climate change effects.
- Develop easily comprehensible publications of such discussions that can be understood beyond the expert level and even the community level.
- Support community capacity building on issues of climate change through Identifying and supporting existing organizations.
- Effectively make simple and widely disseminate all appropriate and emerging information on climate change to the grassroots levels.
- The funding on the mitigation and adaptation needs to be made clear.
- Media needs to be fully involved so that the message is put across to all.

### 2.4.2 Engage the marginalized groups

Inclusive policy formulation processes should be encouraged so that all stakeholders are involved especially the marginalized groups. Most of the participants who highlighted this issue were advocating for the involvement of indigenous people and the disabled community. This is because, according to the participants, climate change affects persons with disabilities more. It was also noted with concern that mitigation and adaptation measures should stop interfering with the indigenous people’s livelihood and culture.

Other issues that were raised include:

- Harmonizing the climate change campaigning teams and establishment of a coordinated implementation platform.
- Roll out the best practices through structured partnership.
- Increase and strengthen the private sector in climate change issues in Kenya.
- Establishment of African Private Sector Alliance on climatic changes.

### 2.5 Closing remarks

Ms. Cecilia Kibe form the Kenya Women Climate Justice Champions pushed forward a proposal of setting up a small committee that will look into the proposals from the meeting.

The chair of the meeting, Mr. Mithika Mwendwa, was in agreement with the need of the small committee, he also said that they will be supporting KEPSA in their endeavors to have an African Private Sector Forum on Climate Change. He informed the participants that they are in talks with climate Change Secretariat to host a national conference.
In her closing remarks, Ms Fatuma, was also in agreement with the need of a smaller group of about 5 people to work out modalities for engagement based on the issues identified. She said it was necessary for us to have a strengthened system for engagement and enhancement of capacity building initiative. She encouraged the participants to regularly visit the UNFCCC website, identify an issue to follow and forward any necessary submission to the secretariat. She was very appreciative of the participants and especially the PACJA team for taking the initiative of setting up the meeting.