#### Justice Coalition of Religious(JCoR) Workshop 26<sup>th</sup> July ,2024

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#### **Objectives**

□ Observations of how well SDG 13 has been implemented thus far in Kenya

□ Critique of the Voluntary National Review that the Kenyan government recently presented to the United-Nations community as part of the 2024 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Good practice/ministry of your congregation that contributes to the achievement of SDG 13 in Kenya

# Background

- Climate Change poses a serious challenge to Kenya's social and economic development.
- Frequency and severity of extreme weather occurrences, significantly impact different areas food security, water resources, housing accessibility, livestock farming, wildlife preservation, and overall livelihoods.
- Climate change still affects every facet of Kenya's economy.
- □ The is need for collaboration and multi sector.





### **Response ;Steps made**

- Kenya has made significant strides in mainstreaming climate action into its national development agenda.
- The country has developed a comprehensive National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) that outlines strategies to address climate change impacts.
- The Climate Change Act of 2016 provides a robust legal framework for climate governance, establishing institutions such as the National Climate Change Council to oversee and coordinate climate actions.
- Kenya has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 32 % by 2030, as outlined in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- Various initiatives such as the promotion of renewable energy, reforestation projects, and climatesmart agriculture practices, sustainable waste management systems have been implemented to enhance resilience and reduce carbon footprints.

# Cont'd

- The government has mobilized financial resources from international partners, including the Green Climate Fund, to support climate adaptation and mitigation projects. The Financially locally-led climate action Program (FLLoCA)
- There is a growing emphasis on building technical capacities at both national and county levels to effectively address climate challenges.
- Efforts to raise public awareness about climate change issues have increased, with various campaigns and educational programs being conducted.



Critique of the Voluntary National Review

Strength



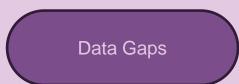








#### Weakness



Implementation Challenges

**Resource Allocation** 

# Good practices ;Our Contribution as Laudato SI







#### Sustainable waste management

Segregation of waste at the source



#### **Organic composting**





# **Conclusion and Recommendation**

- The Voluntary National Review (VNR) has been an enriching experience, allowing me to closely examine the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and deepen my understanding of their implementation.
- The engagement with diverse stakeholders has fostered synergy and enabled effective mapping of stakeholders to collaborate with in the implementation process.
- However, the VNR process has highlighted significant challenges, particularly in data collection and validation. Additionally, the lack of reporting by many faith-based organizations is concerning.

# Cont'd

- Enhance the capacity of national and local institutions to collect, analyze, and validate data.
- Develop standardized reporting mechanisms to ensure consistency and reliability of data.
- Provide training and resources to faith-based organizations to improve their reporting capabilities.
- Encourage greater participation of faith-based organizations in the VNR process to capture a broader range of contributions.
- Facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration among stakeholders to leverage resources and expertise.
- Encourage collaborative efforts to mobilize resources and drive innovative solutions for sustainable development.

# Thank you

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