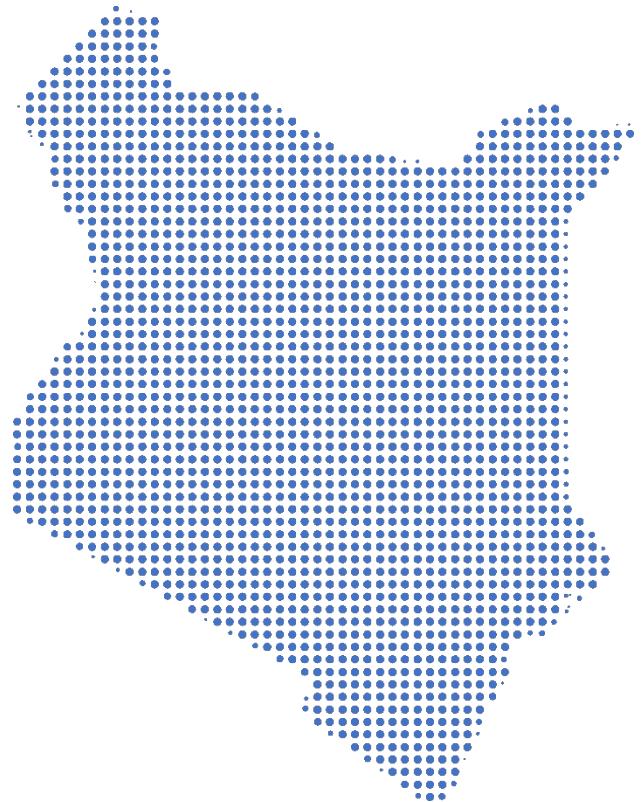


NDC AND UNFSS PATHWAY ANALYSES – HIGHLIGHTING SYNERGIES & ACCELERATING DIALOGUE

KENYA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The agrifood sector plays a dual role in the climate change narrative, serving both as a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions and as one of the sectors most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Therefore, aligning the transformation of agrifood systems with climate action is vital to advancing progress on these interconnected challenges. Achieving this requires a comprehensive integration of agrifood systems, agriculture, nutrition, and climate initiatives across global, continental, and, crucially, national levels.

Key frameworks guiding this alignment include Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) Pathways, and country-specific implementation strategies under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The Center for Development Research (ZEF) conducted a rapid country-level analysis to further support this integration by evaluating how effectively NDCs and UNFSS Pathways are aligned in select countries. The aim was to identify potential synergies between these frameworks, fostering coherence and mutual reinforcement in efforts to build climate-resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.

This analysis is particularly timely given recent and upcoming international conferences and initiatives between 2023 and 2025, including the UNFSS+2 Stocktaking Moment and UNFCCC COP28 in 2023; the SB60 meetings in Bonn in 2024 with a breakthrough on the Sharm el Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security; the 2024 Summit of the Future; the 2025 renewal of NDCs under the Paris Agreement, and the adoption of the post-Malabo Agenda by African nations in 2025. Collectively, these milestones offer critical opportunities for countries to harmonize and converge their policy frameworks, ensuring

that agrifood systems and climate action are mutually supportive.

2. OVERVIEW

To better assess the alignment and convergence of food systems transformation and climate policies, an analysis of Kenya's NDC and UNFSS pathway was conducted. Both documents were examined regarding possible synergies and cross-cutting themes (focused on agriculture, nutrition, food systems, and climate and environment, respectively). Concrete political targets and strategies were identified in both documents across several thematic categories:

- Governance
- GHGs
- Technology and investments
- Environment and forests
- Land use, land tenure, and land degradation
- Diversity of crops, biodiversity
- Water management (including irrigation)
- Food and nutrition
- Sustainable agriculture and alternative farming systems
- Strengthening agriculture
- Waste management.
- Others, including research & development; innovation; trade; health.

2.1 KENYA'S NDC

Kenya's current NDC¹ is an updated version of the first version (2016) and was published on 24 December 2020 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (and coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate). It describes Kenya's mitigation and adaptation contribution to the Paris Agreement for the period 2020-2030. Mentioned aspects are the differences between the old and updated NDC, national circumstances, policy, the legal and

¹ Kenya's updated NDC 2020
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Kenya%27s%20First%20%20NDC%20%28updated%20version%29.pdf> (accessed 19 April 2024)

institutional framework of Kenya, information about the NDC revision process, contributions divided into mitigation and adaptation, and Loss and Damage, among others. Mitigation is strongly prioritized, with Kenya aiming to be a low-emission society by 2050.

According to the NDC, Kenya's GHGs are projected to increase to 143 MtCO₂e by 2030 (from 93.7 in 2025) equivalent to an increase of 65.2%. The share of agriculture of total GHGs is estimated at 40%. The country's share of global GHGs is estimated at 0.15%. Kenya's NDC is ranked as "1.5°C compatible" by the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) assessment.² Other estimates put Kenya's agriculture emissions at 60% of total GHG emissions in 2024 (World Emissions Clock, 2024).

Unlike in the previous NDC iteration, Kenya commits to mobilize 13% of a total budget of USD 62 billion to meet the costs of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions. However, Kenya's NDC highlights that its contribution is "subject to limitations, with poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development being the key national objectives" (p. 19).

The Updated NDC builds upon the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015–2030 and reflects Kenya's Second National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2018-2022).

In terms of the development process, a 2021 assessment by the Global Alliance for the Future of Food found that the second NDC from 2020 is in line with the UNFCCC Decision 4/CMA.1, to strengthen participation and engagement of local communities and

Indigenous People in a gender-responsive manner, which is an improvement compared to Kenya's first NDC.

Moreover, agriculture is identified as one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change, and also as a key sector that will contribute toward meeting the ambitious climate change adaptation and mitigation targets set out in Kenya's NDC.³ While the NDC includes progressive ambitions for a more resilient and climate-friendly agriculture sector, crop production, livestock, and fisheries in particular, it *does not* specifically include mitigation targets in the agriculture sector. A country-determined goal is to achieve a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya. Further, Kenya aims at land degradation neutrality.

The formulation of the NDC appears to be developed based on the existing policies, and some are relevant to agrifood systems. It appears that the majority of policies linked to climate change and those that impact agrifood systems are derived from the Climate Change Act (2016), which was enacted to facilitate national climate action (see Table 1).

2.2 KENYA'S UNFSS NATIONAL PATHWAY

The **UN Food Systems Summit** was held in September 2021. It addressed the need to transform food systems and make them more sustainable. In this process, Kenya developed two papers, the National Position Paper⁴ (version 27.09.2021) and a long version⁵ (version 27.09.2021), containing the protocols of Regional, National, and Independent Dialogues. The process reinforced the actions

² Kenya Country Profile, Climate Action Tracker, <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/kenya/> (accessed 19 April 2024)

³ Kenya's Adaptation Technical Analysis Report (2018-2020). The ATAR 2018 – 2022 was developed by the Adaptation Thematic Working Group in consultation with the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 Task Force, climate change experts, and other relevant stakeholders.

https://issuu.com/boonigor/docs/atar_final_august_24_2020 (accessed 4 October 2024)

⁴ Kenya's Pathway to Sustainable Food Systems, Position Paper, 2021 https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfood_systemslibraries/national-pathways/kenya/2021-09-27-en-kenya-fss-dialogue-series-national-position-paper.pdf?sfvrsn=7a668679_1 (accessed 19 April 2024)

⁵ Ibid.

needed to reach Vision 2030 of 100% food and nutrition security. In the National Position Paper, aspirations are included to:

- Increase the number of young people receiving school-based agricultural education;
- Increase the uptake of digital agricultural solutions;
- Improve the diversity of diets including fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, and fish, as well as grains; and
- Heighten climate action to build the resilience of Kenyans.

The UNFSS pathway explains the relevance of the Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASGTS) (2019 – 2029) which furthers the goals of the Big Four Agenda (table 1). These are:

- 34% increase in the average daily income of farmers
- 27% reduction in malnutrition among children under 5 years of age
- Create 1,000 Agro-processing SMEs & 600,000 new jobs
- 50% reduction in the number of food-insecure Kenyans
- 48% increase in Agriculture sector contribution to GDP
- 47% reduction in the cost of food as a percentage of income.

3. CONVERGING THEMATIC AREAS: YOUTH, DIGITAL INNOVATIONS AND TECHNOLOGIES, CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA)

The UNFSS pathway paper in particular highlights the importance of inclusion of **youth** for a more secure food system. For example, in the UNFSS Pathway, Kenya commits to facilitate their access to productive resources

including land, capital, and agripreneurship, to ensure full participation. Equally, the NDC commits to enhance the uptake of adaptation technology especially of youth (and women and other vulnerable groups).

Both, Kenya's NDC and the UNFSS pathway highlight the importance of harnessing **indigenous knowledge** (NDC) and boosting forgotten and neglected **traditional crops** for more diverse diets (UNFSS pathway). Thus, Kenya commits to commission research to inform the diversification of crops to drought- and pests- and disease-resistant varieties (UNFSS pathway).

Furthermore, **digital innovation** is standing out in both documents as a recurring theme. According to the NDC, the country commits to enhancing a risk-based approach to climate change adaptation through the development and application of comprehensive **climate risk management tools**. Climate information is supposed to be used in decision-making with early warning systems (EWS). Tools for adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning are to be strengthened. Equally, **digitization, including irrigation technologies, mobile technologies, Early Warning Systems and the need for data-driven decisions** are standing out in the UNFSS pathway paper. Technology to monitor land use changes and natural resources is an important pillar in mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Finally, the Kenya **Climate Smart Agriculture** (CSA) Strategy and the Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASGTS) are both important strategies to reform the agriculture sector of Kenya and a step toward reaching 100% food and nutrition security. The ASGTS is an important pillar in the UNFSS pathway and the Kenya CSA Strategy is highlighted in the NDC but gets little attention in the UNFSS pathway. Moreover, CSA is emphasized in Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP).⁶

⁶ Kenya's National Adaptation Plan was published in July 2016 and is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya. It builds on the foundation laid by NCCRS

and NCCAP (table 1). Vision of NAP is enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030. Aim of the NAP is to consolidate the

4. SYNERGIES BETWEEN NDC AND UNFSS PATHWAY

In the next step, the NDC and UNFSS Pathway documents were scanned for similar and concrete or matching targets. For completeness, Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was also examined.

- Both documents emphasize the need to increase **afforestation and reforestation** (UNFSS pathway) to achieve a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area (NDC)
- In the UNFSS pathway, **agroforestry** is specifically singled out as an important aspect to expedite ecosystem restoration. However, agroforestry as such does not occur in the NDC but could fall under the aspirations to embrace the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy. Additionally, the promotion of agroforestry is recognized in Kenya's NAP.
- The NDC commits to prioritize **food security and nutrition** of its citizens which is congruent to the goal of Vision 2030, to reach 100% food and nutrition security by 2030 (UNFSS pathway).
- Both documents refer to the need to enhance **Early Warning Systems** (EWS) in decision-making and planning for more resilience (NDC, UNFSS pathway).

country's vision on adaptation supported by macro-level adaptation actions that relate with economic sectors and county level vulnerabilities to enhance long term resilience and adaptive capacity (adaptation actions that cover the time frame 2015-2030). For the purpose of this analysis, the focus was on Kenya's NDC and its UNFSS Pathway as key documents guiding the country's climate and food systems transformation policies.

5. GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

According to Kenya's second NDCs, total GHG emissions have increased from 56.7 MtCO₂e in 1995 to 122.2 MtCO₂e in 2020 (Figure 1). They are projected to increase to 143 MtCO₂e by 2030 which is an increase of 65.2%.⁷ Other estimates suggest that total GHGs are increasing to 186.5 MtCO₂e by 2030.⁸ Figure 2 shows the share of GHGs by sector in 2023.

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Kenya_NAP_Final.pdf

⁷ Kenya's updated NDC 2020

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Kenya%27s%20First%20%20NDC%20%28updated%20version%29.pdf> (accessed 19 April 2024)

⁸ World Emissions Clock by World Data Lab
<https://worldemissions.io/>; accessed 26/04/2024

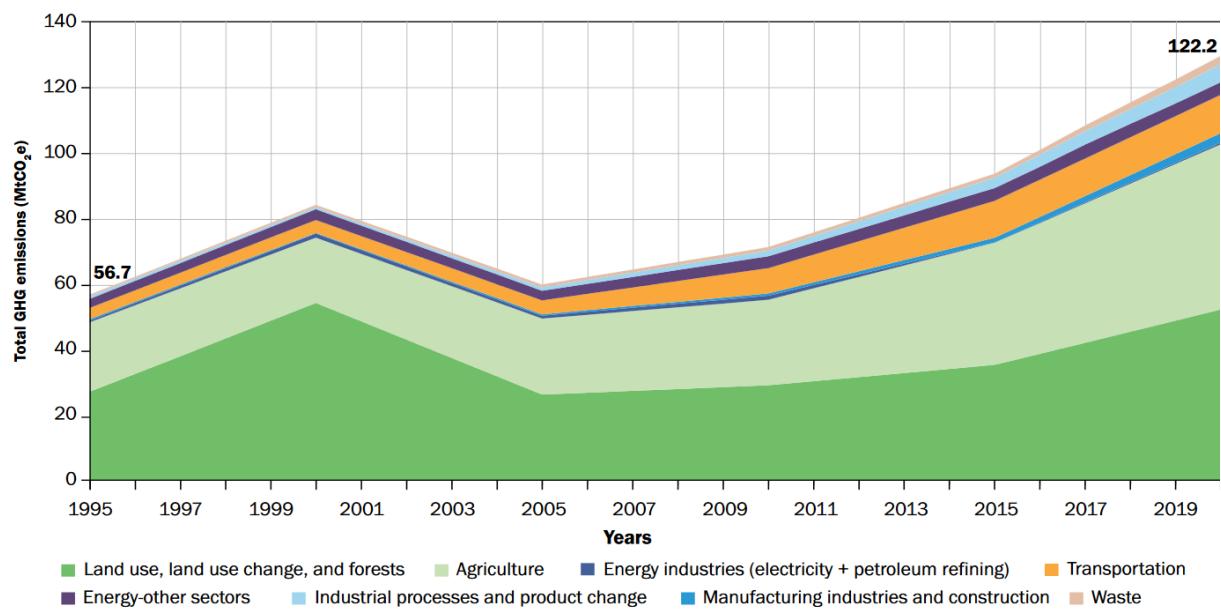


Figure 1: Development of total GHG emissions of Kenya by sector (1995-2020)⁹

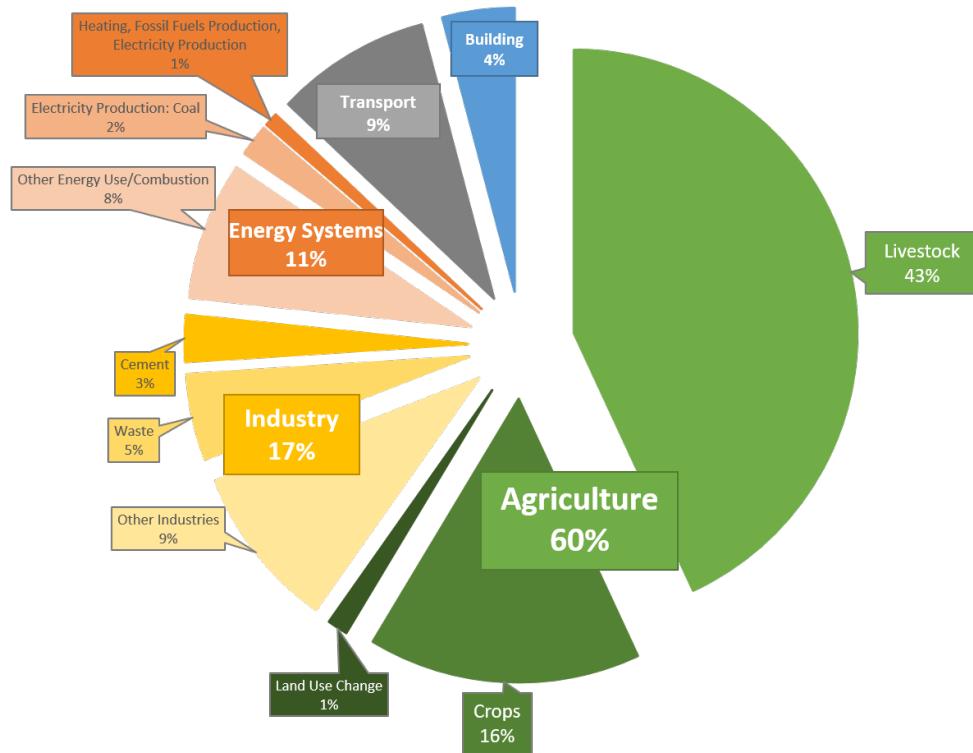


Figure 2: Estimated GHG emissions in Kenya by sector in percent (%) (2023). Rounded figures. ¹⁰

⁹ Source: World Bank staff calculations, based on data from Kenya's National Inventory Report; published by World Bank (2023)

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099110923164513587/pdf/P179792078f54c060099260c32008ca87f7.pdf>

¹⁰ Source: authors calculations based on World Emissions Clock by World Data Lab <https://worldemissions.io/>, accessed 26 April 2024

6. KEY POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND INSTITUTIONS UNDERPINNING THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF KENYA'S NDC AND UNFSS NATIONAL PATHWAY

In a final step, research was conducted to generate an overview of the policy frameworks and institutional arrangements¹¹ on climate change and agrifood systems transformation in Kenya that form the basis/complement the country's NDC and UNFSS national pathway.

Table 1: Kenya's institutional and policy frameworks guiding climate policy and agrifood systems transformation¹²

Policies, strategies, and political frameworks	
CLIMATE CHANGE	FOOD SYSTEMS
<p>The constitution of Kenya: Chapter five on Land and Environment – Article 69. “Obligations in respect of the environment”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “(1) The State shall –” “(b) work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten percent of the land area of Kenya” <p>https://www.klrc.go.ke/index.php/constitution-of-kenya/118-chapter-five-land-and-environment/part-2-environment-and-natural-resources/236-69-obligations-in-respect-of-the-environment</p>	<p>The constitution of Kenya: Chapter four The Bill of Rights – Article 43. “Economic and social rights”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “(1) Every person has the right –“ (c) “to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality” <p>https://www.klrc.go.ke/index.php/constitution-of-kenya/112-chapter-four-the-bill-of-rights/part-2-rights-and-fundamental-freedoms/209-43-economic-and-social-rights</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2015 – 2030)</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Kenya_NAP_Final.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NAP aims to consolidate national action with the economic sectors to attain the 2030 target. The NAP acknowledges drought as a climate change phenomenon causing severe crop and livestock losses. It demonstrates integration with sectors linked with the food systems. <p>The rollout of the NAP required the contribution of all the stakeholders — that is, the National Drought Management Authority, media, public, academia, and public institutions — and the adoption of policies.</p>	<p>National Oceans and Fisheries Policy (2008)</p> <p>https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken147947.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure increased and sustainable fish production and utilization by properly managing the ocean and fishery waters Overall goal: Enhance the sector's contribution to wealth creation, increased employment for women and youth, and food and revenue generation through effective private, public, and community partnerships

¹¹ An overview of important strategies and policies can be found at <https://kilimo.go.ke/ministry-policies/>

¹² Working list, not yet exhaustive

<p>Climate Risk Management Framework (2016) https://kenyaclimatedirectory.org/resources/64f31a20bfd78</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines how the government intends to implement the country's climate change and risk mitigation policies • ten priority areas could be taken for the government to intervene. 	<p>Kenya Vision 2030 (launched 2008) https://vision2030.go.ke/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A roadmap to transform Kenya into an industrializing, middle-income country with an annual economic growth rate of 10 percent, providing a high quality of life and safe livelihoods to all its citizens by 2030 • Consists of three “pillars”: economic, social and political • Sectors included are e.g. agriculture, devolution, infrastructure, land reforms, and health <p>Includes: ASAL development – Irrigation, Establishment of Disease-Free Zones (DFZ), Fertilizer Cost Reduction Strategy</p>
<p>National Policy on Climate Finance (2016) https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken190011.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy presents how the National Treasury, other government departments, and county governments will deliver on the climate finance aspects of Kenya's obligations under the Paris Agreement 	<p>Kenya Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (2017-2027) https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken198041.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framework for the adoption of land use systems • goals: maximize the economic and social benefits from the land while maintaining or enhancing ecological support functions of land
<p>Forest Conservation and Management Act (2016) http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2016/No. 34 of 2016.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aims at conserving Kenya's forests and managing them sustainably • the act includes fighting deforestation and increasing carbon sequestration 	<p>The Big 4 Agenda (2018 – 2022) https://big4.delivery.go.ke/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprises of deepening affordable housing and universal healthcare, enhancing manufacturing, and attaining food security in 2022 • Is a “subset” of Vision 2030, achieving a short-term result in the four key areas
<p>National Forest Program (2016 – 2030) https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken190060.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic framework for forest policy, planning, and implementation to coordinate the sector's development • Designed to sustain and restore the resilience of forests by ensuring that forests can withstand and recover from climate-related stresses and disturbances 	<p>National Livestock Policy (2019) https://repository.kippra.or.ke/bitstream/handle/123456789/483/Draft-reviewed-National-Livestock-Policy-February-2019.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers topics incl. farm animal genetic resources, livestock feeds and nutrition, inputs, animal diseases and pests, livestock marketing, research, extension, and food security • Appreciates, that 80% of Kenya's land mass ASAL and livestock is the main source of livelihood in these areas <p>Recognizes the potentials of ASALs in livestock production and proposes options for their economic exploitation</p>

<p>Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017 – 2026)</p> <p>http://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/kenya_climate_smart_agriculture_strategy.pdf</p> <p>https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken189345.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniting three dimensions of sustainable development to commonly address food security and climate challenges • Goals: increase agricultural incomes and production sustainably; build resilience of agricultural systems to CC and minimize GHG emissions 	
<p>National Climate Change Action Plan (2018 – 2022)</p> <p>https://www.kccap.info/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A five-year plan, putting Kenya on a pathway towards adapting to and mitigating CC and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. <p>Priorities are: food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, and sustainable energy</p>	<p>Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASGTS) (2019 – 2029)</p> <p>https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken189053.pdf</p> <p>A ten-year nationwide sectoral document aiming at developing and transforming Kenya's agricultural sector to achieve what was established by Article 43 of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach the overall goal that every person is free from hunger and has adequate food of acceptable quality • Increase small-scale farmer, pastoralist, and fisher-folk incomes • Increase agricultural output and value-add • Increase household food resilience • Furthers the goals of the Big Four Agenda.
<p>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) (2021)</p> <p>https://www.un-redd.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/NATIONAL%20REDD%2B%20STRATEGY%202022.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy has identified the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation • Demonstrates barriers that have impeded sustainable forest management • Proposed five strategic areas to reverse forest degradation while maximizing the potential to reduce emissions from the forest sector 	<p>Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy (2021 – 2030)</p> <p>https://www.ctc-n.org/system/files/dossier/3b/KENYA%20AGROFORESTRY%20STRATEGY%20DRAFT%20February%202021.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroforestry as a suitable intervention to enhance climate change adaptation while guaranteeing Co-benefits
<p>Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027) on “Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kenya Vision 2030 has guided development planning since 2008. Implementation of Vision 2030 has been through successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs): First MTP 2008-2012; Second MTP 2013-2017; and Third MTP 2018-2022. • The implementation of MTP III came to an end on 30th June 2023, ushering in the implementation of the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV), which has been aligned with the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Kenya Kwanza Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) planning approach and its key priorities. The MTP IV is the last five-year Medium Term Plan of the Kenya Vision 2030 whose end will leave only two (2) years to the conclusion of the Kenya Vision 2030; a 22-year long-term blueprint and ushering in of the conversation regarding the approach to the next long-term development plan. 	

Institutions and coordination mechanisms on climate change and agrifood systems

Climate Change Unit – Executive Office of the President

Established by the Presidential Executive Order to deal with matters related to climate change policy and action and represent Kenya in regional and international forums and negotiations on climate change.

The National Treasury and Economic Planning

The National Treasury derives its mandate from the Constitution 2010, the Public Management Act 2012, and Executive Order No.2/2013. It works to provide leadership in economic and public finance management, and development planning for shared growth through formulation, implementation, and monitoring of economic, financial, and development policies.

The National Drought Management Authority

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is a public body established by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Act, 2016. The Act gives the NDMA the mandate to exercise overall coordination over all matters relating to drought risk management and to establish mechanisms, either on its own or with stakeholders, that will end drought emergencies in Kenya.

State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development

The Government, through Executive Order No. 1 of 2022, established the State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development (SDARD) to coordinate overall planning and development of policies for arid and semi-arid lands. It is housed in the Ministry of East African Community (EAC). The Ministry of East African Community, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), and Regional Development was established under Executive Order No. 1 of 2023 following the reorganization of the Government of Kenya. The establishment of the Ministry is in line with the Treaty for the establishment of EAC and the Directives of the EAC Heads of State Summit. The Ministry has two State Departments; East African Community and the ASALs & Regional Development.

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry

The Ministry is in charge of:

- Enhancing environmental, climate change, and forestry governance.
- Sustainably managed and resilient environment and forest ecosystems.
- Mitigating climate change impacts.
- Expanding agroforestry and commercial forestry.
- Ensuring adequate and sustainable resources.

Jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is also in charge of leading UNFCCC negotiations.

The Kenya Agriculture – Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Climate Smart Agriculture (MSP-CSA) is a network of organizations whose work is inclined toward CSA practices. The platform's main agenda is to coordinate stakeholders in the CSA arena and their work. The platform's formation is anchored on Kenya's commitment to implement CSA measures to address the impacts of climate change and to meet obligations to the Paris Agreement in reducing emissions, as stipulated in the country's NDC.

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development

The objectives of the Ministry are to create an enabling environment for agricultural development, increase productivity and outputs in the agricultural sector, enhance national food security, improve market access and trade, and strengthen institutional capacity. It is also the focal point/convenor for the UNFSS and led the development of the country's Pathway.

Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

7. CONCLUSION

The above analysis highlights specifically possible overlaps and synergies in Kenya's NDC and UNFSS Pathway on the links between climate and agrifood systems. The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy is one implementation tool to achieve the NDC commitments and provides for synergies with agrifood systems transformation ambitions anchored in Kenya's UNFSS Pathway.

Moreover, the NDC emphasizes climate change as having possible negative public health (nutrition) consequences; more effective collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture could have the potential to implement regulations supporting more sustainable food production and healthier food consumption patterns.

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