Capacity building needs assessment of stakeholders on climate change adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector in Kenya

DISCLAIMER

PREPARED UNDER

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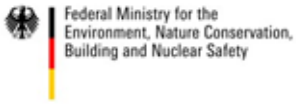

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Executive Summary

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on Climate Change Adaptation Actions in the agriculture sector at the county level is vital to the attainment of transparency reporting. Simplified M&E and reporting tools are key to advancing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements on Climate Change actions. The reporting arrangements under the Agreement is Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) with each party to the agreement required to submit the first BTR not later than 2024. It is therefore fundamental to equip counties with the necessary reporting tools to enable them meet their reporting obligation which is mandatory for all climate change stakeholders to submit their reports to the national Climate Change Department annually.

A study **"Assessing capacity requirements and gaps for the agriculture sector stakeholders for climate change adaptation reporting"** that was conducted by The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project established that counties lack tools, have limited monitoring and evaluation experts, and lack proper reporting frameworks to support climate change adaptation transparency reporting.

Using a mixed methods approach that entailed a desk review, and a stakeholder survey to collect both qualitative and quantitative data, 85 agriculture stakeholders from the five counties were interviewed. Evidence from the responses shows that majority of agriculture stakeholders are undertaking a range of climate change adaptation actions in Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga counties. These stakeholders include national and county government officials, private sector and civil society organizations executing various climate change activities, projects and programs. The majority of climate change adaptation actions are being undertaken by government bodies (73%), followed by the private sector (16%) and Civil Society organizations (11%).

Responses from participants in the five counties where the survey was undertaken showed the lack of a simplified and harmonized reporting framework and tools. While all the interviewed county departments report their climate change adaptation actions, they use various reporting formats, hence the lack of harmonization in reporting. The findings of the study reveal opportunities to support the counties in addressing their reporting capacity gaps as well as a framework for climate change adaptation transparency reporting.

Counties are already seizing the opportunity presented by National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 guiding them on the establishment of Climate Change structures albeit slowly. Makueni and Muranga having mainstreamed their County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) Regulations into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Taita Taveta and Baringo have also just concluded constituting their climate change units that are domiciled in the environment department and developed climate change policies which are awaiting approval by the county assembly. Nyamira county is in the final touches of recruiting the director climate change and staff run the unit. The five counties use similar reporting structures adopted from the national government.

Finally, counties are gradually making efforts to bridge the gap of centralized data collection with a county like Baringo having in place a County Steering Group(CSG) which is the overall platform that coordinates county climate change and other development activities. This has provided the much needed central information sharing platform where all stakeholders share information on the ongoing projects, planned and completed activities. The CSG is also responsible for offering advisory to new partners to direct them on areas that have not been covered as well as steer collaborations. This has led to equitable distribution of projects and activities. The survey unearths the desire by counties to establish Multi Stakeholder Platforms for coordination of CC activities. Arguably, this provides an opportunity for the ICAT project to support establishment of county based MSPs. To achieve transparency reporting, Measurement, Reporting, and Verification Plus (MRV+) as provided in the NCCAPneeds to be domesticated and simplified to meet the counties reporting needs.

Acronyms

Table 1

ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation Actions
CCCF	County Climate Change Fund
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CCU	Climate Change Unit

CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
Dabico	Dawida Biodiversity Conservation Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHG	Green House Gas
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KCEP-CRAL	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSP	Multi Stakeholder Platform
NARIGP	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NCCAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMIS	Project management information system
RECONCILE	Resource Conflict Institute
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Agricultural sector in Kenya is the backbone of the country's economy directly contributing about 27% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a further 27% through manufacturing, distribution and service sectors and accounts for 65% of the total export earnings annually (Economic Review of Agriculture (ERA), 2017). The sector employs over 80% of Kenya's rural work force and provides more than 18% of formal employment. The performance of the agriculture sector and the national economy are closely linked with the economic growth - declining whenever there is a shock in the agriculture sector and vice versa. By communicating information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and actions to reduce them, as well as on adaptation and means of implementation such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, the transparency

and reporting system allows to understand ambition and progress on climate actions and support by Parties, – and informs the COP deliberation and guidance on these matters.

Climate change is a major threat to Kenya's socio-economic wellbeing. Reporting on adaptation and mitigation challenges posed by climate change is echoed in the Paris Agreement, where it is stated that many developing countries have prioritized agriculture as one of the critical sectors for the realization of their transformation agenda to climate resilient development pathway. This is because the changing climate is disrupting the farming practices by the smallholder farmers leading to high food insecurity and increased malnutrition especially among children, besides other challenges (Richardso et al. 2018; Vermeulen, 2014; Shisanya et al. 2016' Hall et al. 2011).

As part of the commitment to achieve food security and transparency reporting on climate change adaptation actions for the agriculture sector in Kenya, counties have started developing policies and strategies that with guide the implementation and sustainability of climate change actions. Guided by the National Climate Change Action Plan(NCCAP) which is Kenya's blueprint for delivering exceptional transformational outcomes, counties are making efforts to develop county based policies and strategies that will guide on how they will respond to climate change issues. The process though needs to be guided and reviewed by all stakeholders to ensure that international and national reporting requirements are well captured for transparency reporting to be achieved.

Climate Change Adaptation Actions for the agriculture sector is being undertaken at various levels including National, County, Sub County and Ward level. As per the devolved governance, reporting for the agriculture sector is carried out at 3 levels; (i) the first level if at the ward where ward administrators gather information from the farmers; (ii) the second level is the sub-county level where all the information from wards is consolidated as per the sub-county; (iii) the third and final step is the county level where information from sub-counties is consolidated into a comprehensive report and shared with various stakeholders. These actions are being undertaken by the national government, various (CBOs), private sector and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations.

Finally, there are global and national reporting requirements that counties in Kenya need to align to in order to achieve transparency reporting. Under the NDC Kenya has committed to reduce the GHG emissions by 32% by 2030. To ensure transparency, Kenya has committed to undertake consistent reporting via the integrated MRV system, which is coordinated from the Climate Change Directorate. The system is embedded in the Climate Change Act and obligates all State and Non-State climate change actors to report on all their climate change actions on an annual basis. These reports do not only track the implementation status of the NCCAP, NAP and the NDC, but also constitute a key component of the integrated MRV system.

Considering that transparency reporting is mandatory to all parties, counties need to be continually supported by way of reporting needs assessment and capacity building to enable them develop inclusive and sustainable reporting measurers. The reporting structures also need to be aligned to the various international and national reporting requirements and unified across all counties for consistency and transparency. Internationally, there is the Paris Agreement and nationally the

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF) provides guidelines on county reporting on climate change actions. The aim of the KCSAIF M&E framework is to guide coordinated and efficient data collection, analysis, use and provision of information that will provide indications of impact, outcomes, and outputs. As stipulated in the M&E section of the framework, the monitoring will measure CSA achievements at the activity and output levels while the evaluation will measure achievements at the outcomes and impact levels. The M&E will be carried out by the two levels of government together with other relevant stakeholders spearheaded by the climate change units.

This is well stated in the component on institution coordination which recommends the Government of Kenya and development partners to provide a framework for coordinated responses to policy initiatives and development of a harmonized monitoring and evaluation. To achieve this, the summary of actions are as follows: (i) Establish a framework for coordination and collaboration between the two levels of governments and the development partners on programmatic planning and implementation of CSA initiatives, (ii) Establish a harmonized M&E mechanism and reporting for CSA implementation, and (iii) Establish a joint investment and funding mechanism for CSA in both levels of government.

1.2 Objective of the assessment of reporting capacity for the agriculture sector study

The main objective of this study was to assess capacity requirements and gaps for agriculture sector stakeholders in Kenya to implement, monitor, and report on climate change adaptation actions.

The specific objectives of the study were to:

a) Review requirements for adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector.

b) Assess capacity requirements and gaps for agriculture sector stakeholders for climate change adaptation reporting by, i) Conducting stakeholder mapping focusing on the 5 prioritized counties (Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga), ii) assessing capacity of the stakeholders in the five counties to deliver on the climate change adaptation reporting requirements, and iii) developing data and information management systems and flows for transparent climate change adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Methods

This study used a mixed methods approach that entailed a desk review and key informant interviews (KIIs) to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. A common understanding of

terms used to identify agriculture sector stakeholders was a prerequisite for mapping. A comprehensive literature review of the global and national climate change adaptation actions reporting policy guidelines was conducted to assess the reporting requirements for Kenya's agriculture sector

the following websites were used for research (links provided in reference section): Government websites especially Ministries, Directorates and Departments related, Ministry of environment, Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, NGOs website such as CIAT, Universities websites, UN bodies websites such as FAO, Donor websites such World Bank, USAID, Adaptation Fund, Journal papers, News/blog articles, e.t.c.

A stakeholder survey was undertaken using a semi-structured questionnaire administered to key informants (appendix II) to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The key informants who participated in the survey were purposively sampled because of their engagements and experiences concerning climate change adaptation actions and agriculture issues in the specific counties. The questionnaire was administered to different stakeholders including government ministries and departments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Academia and UN Bodies, using one on one interactions, email, and telephone calls.

Some of the organizations that were contacted include: United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), JICA Farmer Field Schools, Wildlife Works, DABICO, Taita Taveta Human Rights Network, Self Help Africa, RECONCILE and Anglican Development Services Eastern. Government Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, water and environment were also contacted. National government programmes e.g. ASDSP, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP), Regional Livelihood Resilience Support Program, Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems activity (KCDMS), NARIGP and KCEP-CRAL that are being implemented in the county were also contacted.

Stakeholders were categorized into three main categories: Government, private sector, and Civil Society Organizations (Figure 2) They were further analyzed using the following sub categories: Type of institution (national government, county government, CSO, co-operative, private sector, education/training, CBO or any other), Department/Unit, Level of involvement in climate change adaptation actions (National, county, ward, community, agriculture value chain and any other), Sub-sector (crops, fisheries, livestock, water, irrigation, environment, forestry or any other) and Level of involvement in the subsectors (policy, information/advisory provision, inputs supply, production, processing, marketing, storage, transport and any other

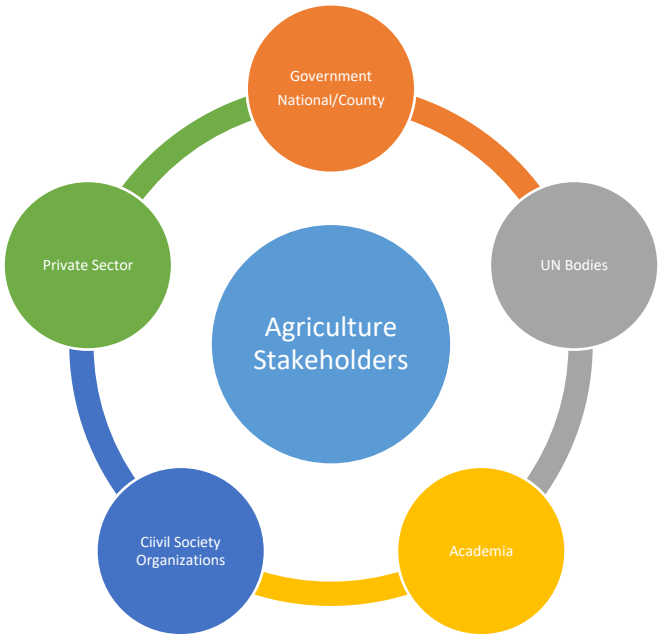
To enable the respondents to complete the questionnaires appropriately and to ensure the validity and quality of the data, a debriefing was done through one on one meetings and telephone calls. Telephone interviews were structured differently from online and email surveys and were brief (average about 10 minutes), and provided complementary information and their opinions on climate change adaptation actions reporting in the agriculture sector in Kenya.

Physical meetings were undertaken at county level but were limited due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The meetings focused on the key contact persons at the county level. All the five pilot counties were visited.

For this study, the scope of agriculture stakeholders included all those initiatives and subsectors in the agriculture whose actions affect climate change directly or indirectly. The stakeholders included (i) Government bodies (ii) Private Sector (iii) Civil Society Organizations (iv) academia (v) UN Bodies

A representation of the distribution of agriculture stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation actions in the counties is highlighted in the figure 3 (representing the national outlook as represented by the five counties). The study covered the stakeholders and actions that are ongoing at the county level.

Figure 2: Framework for mapping agriculture Stakeholders in Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga Counties



2.2. **Overview of the pilot counties**

a) Makueni County

Makueni County was the first county in Kenya to develop a climate change policy and establish a climate change unit in 2015. Makueni county is one of the most vulnerable counties to climate change impacts (Omoyo et al., 2015). Agriculture is the main income-earning activity. The sector employs about 78% of the population and contributes a comparable percentage to the household incomes (GoK, 2013). Agricultural activities practised in the County include crop farming (cash

crops and food crops), livestock keeping (mainly dairy and beef cattle, goats, and poultry), bee keeping, and fish farming (CIAT 2016). Makueni is considered one of the best counties in implementing climate change adaptation actions.

b) Taita Taveta County

Climate change and variability remains a threat to sustainable development in Taita Taveta County (ICPAC 2019). Taita Taveta has been experiencing changes and variabilities in climate for the last four decades. The long-term environmental changes include soil degradation, reduction of water volumes in rivers, landslides, deforestation, drying of wells and rivers, and increased human wildlife conflicts. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in Taita Taveta. It contributes about 95% of the household incomes and more than 80% of employment. The agriculture sector is greatly affected by droughts, floods, unpredictable and unreliable rainfall, and high temperatures brought about by climate change (CIAT 2016). The County is in the process of developing a climate change policy and setting up a Climate Change Unit.

c) Muranga County

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Muranga. Impacts of Climate Change in Murang'a County have been very significant and has caused negative socio-economic consequences across most sectors. The most vulnerable sectors include agriculture, livestock, forestry, water, health, energy, fisheries as well as physical and social infrastructure. Climate change has led to dry spells and drying of river beds in the lower parts of Kiharu and Maragwa constituencies (Groots Kenya). Changes in seasons, extreme weather, damage to infrastructure, primate – farmers' conflict due to draught and scarce water resources, drying of rivers have been evident all across the County (Muranga County Government). The county has integrated climate change in its CIDP but has not finalize on developing a climate change policy. The county has a climate change department but it's not very active due to what the survey established is inadequate staff and finances. The county's climate change unit if not fully operational due to lack of funding and staff to support its functions.

d) Baringo County

Agriculture is the mainstay and primary source of livelihoods in Baringo County, with livestock and crop farming being the major economic activities and providing income and employment for 80% of the population. Mixed farming and pastoralism dominate the highlands and lowlands respectively, while other activities include beekeeping, aquaculture and fishing from Lake Baringo. The climate-related challenges affecting agriculture include; drought, floods, high temperatures, erratic rainfall and uncertainty in the rainfall season onset and duration. Projections for the period 2021- 2065 indicate the likelihood of increased heat stress, prolonged moisture stress and increasingly variable rainfall. The population in the Lowlands

are more vulnerable to floods, drought, and high temperatures (CIAT 2016). The county has established a Climate Change Unit and developed a Climate Change Policy which are awaiting approval by the county senate.

e) Nyamira County

For the past many decades, Nyamira count has been known to be the county with the most consistent rainfall in Kenya. However, for the past few years and particularly in 2019, the county alarmingly experienced severe drought as an effect of climate change. Nyamira being one of Kenya's food baskets, the changing climate patterns portray the need for more efforts in supporting climate adaptation actions in the county. The study established that efforts to establish structures to guide on climate change actions have been ongoing though albeit slowly. The county has drafted a Climate Change Strategic Plan and is currently developing the Nyamira County Climate Change Policy. Nyamira County has established the department of climate change which is domiciled in the Department of Environment, Water, Energy and Natural Resources. The CEC in charge of the department runs climate change programs. The department is very instrumental in leading project related to climate change. However, the department is faced with human resource capacity challenges especially in terms of numbers and to an extent technical capacity (South South North).

3. Climate Change reporting in the Global, National and County Context

3.1. **Climate Change Reporting in the Global context**

Globally, the Paris Agreement which Kenya is party to, provides guidelines for climate change reporting for . There is emphasis on the need for establishment and operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need. Paragraph 92.e. of the report of the conference of the parties on its 21st session, outlines the need to ensure that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention.

Globally, the Paris Agreement which Kenya is party to, provides guidelines for climate change reporting which all parties should adhere to.

The Paris agreement recommends that parties ensure (i) The consistency between the methodology communicated in the nationally determined contribution(NDC) and the methodology for reporting on progress made towards achieving individual Parties' respective nationally determined contribution; (ii) That Parties report information on adaptation action and planning including, if appropriate, their national adaptation plans, with a view to collectively exchanging information and sharing lessons learned; (iii) Support provided, enhancing delivery of support for both

adaptation and mitigation through, inter alia, the common tabular formats for reporting support, and taking into account issues considered by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on methodologies for reporting on financial information, and enhancing the reporting by developing country Parties on support received, including the use, impact and estimated results thereof; (iv) Information in the biennial assessments and other reports of the Standing Committee on Finance and other relevant bodies under the Convention; (v) Information on the social and economic impact of response measures.

The Paris Agreement gives room for domestication of reporting up to the lowest level at the grassroots/ward in the efforts to fulfil the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Kenya ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and has been a party to the Kyoto Protocol since 2005. Since then, Kenya has been building up technical and institutional capacities in climate change policy. Kenya has taken steps to comply with its national pledges, including the Paris Agreement which it ratified in 2016 having developed the country's NDC. The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) presents an excellent opportunity to aid the agriculture sector in Kenya to achieving the commitments outlined in the NDC. KSCAS is a tool to implement Kenya's NDCs by giving guidelines on how to implement CSA by adapting to climate change and building of resilience of agriculture systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and enhanced livelihoods.

3.1.1. Transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience as follows:

1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.

2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.

3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.

5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock-take under Article 14.

6. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stock-take under Article 14.

3.2. **Climate Change reporting in the national context**

Kenya has undertaken major strides in ensuring that issues on climate change are well articulated. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, a five-year plan to steer Kenya's climate change action, spells out boldly the reporting requirements at the national level. The Plan is anchored on the Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016), which requires the Government of Kenya (GoK) to develop Action Plans to guide the mainstreaming of climate change into sector functions.

The country has various national plans, strategies and regulations to guide on implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on issues related to climate change. At the national level, several ministries and departments have established several climate change related policies to guide on mainstreaming of climate change actions in their sectors (Table 2). The policies offer a legal framework and valuable guidelines on requirements that stakeholders can borrow from when undertaking monitoring, evaluation, reporting and knowledge sharing.

Table 2: Kenya's national climate change legal and policy framework as per the NCCAP 2018-2022

National Framework	Description
National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022	It is a five-year plan to steer Kenya's climate change action. The Plan derives from the Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016), which requires the Government of Kenya (GoK) to develop Action Plans to guide the mainstreaming of climate change into sector functions
National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017)	It was a five-year plan that aimed to further Kenya's development goals in a low carbon climate resilient manner. The plan set out adaptation, mitigation and enabling actions.
Kenya Vision 2030 (2008) and its Medium Term Plans	It is the country's development blueprint – recognized climate change as a risk that could slow the country's development. Climate change actions were identified in the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP) (2013-2017). The Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) recognized climate change as a crosscutting thematic area and mainstreamed climate change actions in sector plans.
National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010)	the first national policy document on climate change. It aimed to advance the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting and development objectives.
National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030)	Kenya's National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017. The NAP provides a climate hazard and vulnerability assessment and sets out priority adaptation actions in the 21 planning sectors in MTP II.
Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016)	Kenya's NDC under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC includes mitigation and adaptation contributions. In regard to adaptation, "Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of Vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change into the Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and implementing adaptation actions." The mitigation contribution "seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq." Achievement of the NDC is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer and capacity development.
Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016)	The Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016) is the first comprehensive legal framework for climate change governance for Kenya. The objective of the Act is to "Enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for sustainable development of Kenya." The Act establishes the National Climate Change Council (Section 5), Climate Change Directorate (Section 9), and Climate Change Fund (Section 25).
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026).	The objectives of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) are to adapt to climate change and build resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing greenhouse gas emissions. The actions will lead to enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods
Climate Risk Management Framework (2017)	The Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya integrates disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development so that they are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals. It National Climate Change Action Plan: 2018-2022 32 promotes an integrated climate risk management approach as a central part of policy and planning at National and County levels.

National Climate Change Framework Policy (2018)	The National Climate Change Framework Policy aims to ensure the integration of climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation and decision-making at the National and County levels and across all sectors.
National Climate Finance Policy (2018)	The National Climate Finance Policy promotes the establishment of legal, institutional and reporting frameworks to access and manage climate finance. The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals.
Big Four Agenda (2018- 2022)	The Government of Kenya Big 4 Agenda establishes priorities areas for 2018 to 2022 of ensuring food security, affordable housing, increased manufacturing and affordable healthcare. Sector plans and budgets are to be aligned to the Big Four priorities

3.2.1. Climate Change Act 2016

The Climate Change Act, 2016 is the main legislation guiding Kenya's climate change response through mainstreaming climate change into sector functions, and it is the legal foundation of the NCCAP.

The Climate Change Act 2016 outlines the requirements for climate change reporting right from the national to the grassroots level. The Act in anchored on the national values and principles of governance in Article 10 of Kenya's Constitution and the values and principles of public service in Article 232 of the Constitution.

The Act in anchored on the national values and principles of governance in Article 10 of Kenya's Constitution and the values and principles of public service in Article 232 of the Constitution.

The Act provides a legal basis for the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) as the lead government agency responsible for coordinating climate change plans and actions and related measurement, monitoring, and reporting. To ensure coherence the Act designates CCD as the secretariat for the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) whose mandate is to coordinate the technical aspects of the implementation of climate change and coordinating the implementation of and reporting on the NCCAPs as well as capacity building support at the two levels of government i.e. National and County Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is a key stakeholder in climate change matters both at the national and county level. Through the Climate Change Unit, the ministry is required to submit annual reports to the CCD on climate change issues affecting the agriculture sector The Ministry of Agriculture thus, acts as a coordinating organ between the county and national government.

As per the Act, the Cabinet Secretary is to make regulations to guide the reporting and verification of climate change actions. It also provides for the establishment of the Climate Change Fund which shall be a financing mechanism for priority climate change actions and interventions approved by the Council.

3.2.2. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022

Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan, 2016-2022 aims to further Kenya's development goals in a low carbon climate resilient manner. The plan sets out adaptation, mitigation and enabling actions. It succeeded the NCCAP 2013-2017.

To implement the plan, Kenya has been creating an avenue for constituting an inter-agency and multi-sectoral arrangement that gives room for transparent and effective flow of information, knowledge and financial resources. Given the highly multi-sectoral nature of the NCCAP, the plan focuses on mainstreaming crosscutting issues and building synergies in terms of technical and financial capacity to accommodate all the stakeholders. NCCAP creates an avenue for counties to simplify and align their Strategic Plans and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to the Vision 2030 national development blue print and the Medium Term Plan (MTP) III through a consultative process based on the current legal structures as outlined in the Climate Change Act 2016.

NCCAP outlines thirty-eight crosscutting enabling actions that are required to implement the priority adaptation and mitigation actions. These enabling actions equip government and stakeholders with the knowledge, skills, technologies and financing needed to deliver and report on climate actions. The crosscutting enabling actions are categorized into five key priority actions (Table 3) (i) Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework; (ii) Capacity Development and Knowledge Management; (iii) Technology and Innovation; (iv) Climate Finance, and (v) Measurement, Reporting and Verification Plus (MRV+).

Table 3: Enabling Actions to Support the Delivery of Priority Climate Actions

Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework	
P1	Develop regulations for the Climate Change Act, 2016
P2	Support County Governments to develop climate change legislation and regulations
Capacity Development and Knowledge Management	
C1	Operationalize the National Climate Change Resource Centre
C2	Establish Community Education, Business and Information Centres in two Counties
C3	Strengthen the capacity of the Climate Change Directorate and climate change units in State Departments
C4	Build the capacity of County Governments, in such areas as climate change response, climate finance, and monitoring and reporting
C5	Strengthen the capacity of the National Environment Management Authority to deliver on the functions set out in the Climate Change Act, 2016
C6	Build the capacity of stakeholders, including private sector, civil society and vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized and minority communities in such areas as climate change responses, climate finance, and reporting and monitoring
C7	Develop and implement national gender and inter-generational responsive awareness plan
C8	Develop and deliver a public awareness and engagement strategy
C9	Develop a national vulnerability assessment

C10	Integrate climate change in the education system
Technology and Innovation	
T1	Improve the capacity of the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute to deliver on its role as National Designated Entity for the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network
T2	Provide Climate Information Services for communities, farmers and early warning systems
T3	Establish a Sustainable Consumption and Production Networking facility
T4	Promote climate technologies and innovation in the private sector
T5	Identify policy and fiscal incentives to promote uptake of climate-friendly technologies
Climate Finance	
F1	Operationalize the Climate Change Fund
F2	Enhance the capacity of National Treasury and Planning as the National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund
F3	Establish a tracking system for climate finance
F4	Build capacity to develop bankable projects and assess climate risk
F5	Pilot the issuance of Green Bonds
F6	Participate in the development of market-based mechanisms domestically and internationally
F7	Complete second Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review
Measurement, Reporting and Verification Plus (MRV+)	
M1	Establish the Monitoring and Evaluation system for adaptation action
M2	Establish the MRV system for mitigation, including development of the greenhouse gas inventory and tracking of NDC implementation
M3	Establish a system to track and report on land-based emissions
M4	Establish a Climate Business Platform to support the reporting requirements of non-state actors

3.2.3. National Determined Contribution (NDC)

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are the main instruments put forward by countries to deliver on the promise of the Paris Agreement adopted on 12 December 2015. They constitute an articulation of governments' commitment to tackle climate change, including emissions mitigation pledges and adaptation related targets, that countries consider achievable through various actions and investments that align with development priorities. This provides an important step for delivering action at the transformational scale necessary to limit the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C while pursing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C – the central goal of the Paris Agreement.

Kenya submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 28th December 2020. The updated NDC raises Kenya's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction target and enhances Kenya's domestic contribution to its NDC budget (GIZ). In the updated NDC, Kenya commits to reduce

GHC emission by 32% by the year 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances. This is a very ambitious plan considering that the country's contribution to the global GHG emissions was less than 0.1% in 2018.

Kenya's total GHG emissions in 2013 were 60.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e), totaling 0.13% of global GHG emissions. The agriculture sector emitted 62.8% of total emissions, followed by the energy sector (31.2%), industrial processes sector (4.6%), and waste sector (1.4%) (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factsheet: Kenya). . Under the current pathway for agriculture emissions according to the KCSAS, absolute emissions are projected to decrease to 31.6 $MtCO_2e$ in 2030, a decrease of 10 $MtCO_2e$ in 2030 below the NDC baseline and would enable the sector to meet its 2030 NDC emissions reductions target (Ministry of Agriculture, 2018; Republic of Kenya, 2018).

3.2.4. Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

In Kenya, the CCD is domiciled in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Directorate was established under Climate Change Act of 2016 (section 9), and is mandated to provide vision, leadership, guidance and coordination on matters relating to climate change in the country. It is the lead agency of Government on national climate change plans and actions to deliver operational coordination for implementation of NCCAP 2018-2022, including related monitoring and reporting.

Box 1: Role of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Climate Change Directorate

As spelt out in the NCCAP 2018-2022, the CCD is responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of this NCCAP 2018-2022, including coordination and reporting on implementation of actions by partners. Section 9(8) of the Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016), provides guidance on the role of the CCD, described below:

- *Provide analytical support on climate change – for the various ministries, agencies, and County Governments.*
- *Provide technical assistance – based on needs identified by County Governments.*
- *Establish and maintain a national registry – for both mitigation and adaptation actions.*
- *Serve as the national knowledge and information management centre – for collating, verify, refining, and disseminating knowledge and information on climate change.*
- *Coordinate adherence to the country's international obligations – including reporting on NDCs; developing national communications, biennial update reports and Kenya's GHG inventory; and representing Kenya in international negotiations.*
- *Coordinate implementation of the gender and intergenerational plan – at the National and County Government levels.*
- *Coordinate actions related to climate finance. Additionally, the CCD is to work in collaboration with other agencies at the National and County Government levels to:*
- *Identify low carbon development strategies and coordinate related MRV;*
- *Develop strategies and coordinate actions for building resilience to climate change and enhancing adaptive capacity; and*
- *Optimize Kenya's opportunities to mobilise climate finance.*

3.2.5. Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Legal and regulatory framework for climate change provides legitimacy, regulates conduct and establishes sanctions that can ensure compliance. Because of the potential impact of climate change on the realization of Vision 2030, and in furtherance of the UNFCCC principles, the government has put in place the necessary policy, regulatory and institutional framework through the Climate Change Act which was passed into law in 2016. This Act will provide most of the required legal framework of implementation of the priority mitigation actions. However, for some actions, a review of the legal frameworks at the sectorial or county levels will be required, Suswatch Kenya 2019.

3.3. **Climate Change Reporting in the County Context**

At the County level, various counties have commenced work on the Climate Change Policies. Garissa, Makueni and Wajir Counties have enacted climate change fund regulations that allocate a portion of their development budgets to County-level funds that support local adaptation and mitigation actions, NCCAP 2018-2022.

The NCCAP 2018-2022 provides guidelines on climate change actions reporting for the agriculture sector. As per the NCCAP, it is mandatory that all stakeholders submit their climate change action reports to the CCD annually. However, while these requirements are quite clear, this study established that while most of the respondents (80%) noted that they are aware of the document, but their reporting is not anchored on it. The respondents pointed out that the document was quite ambiguous making it hard to pick what is relevant to them. The remaining 20% observed that they are not aware of the reporting guidelines.

Box 2: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya: Lessons from Makueni and Wajir Counties

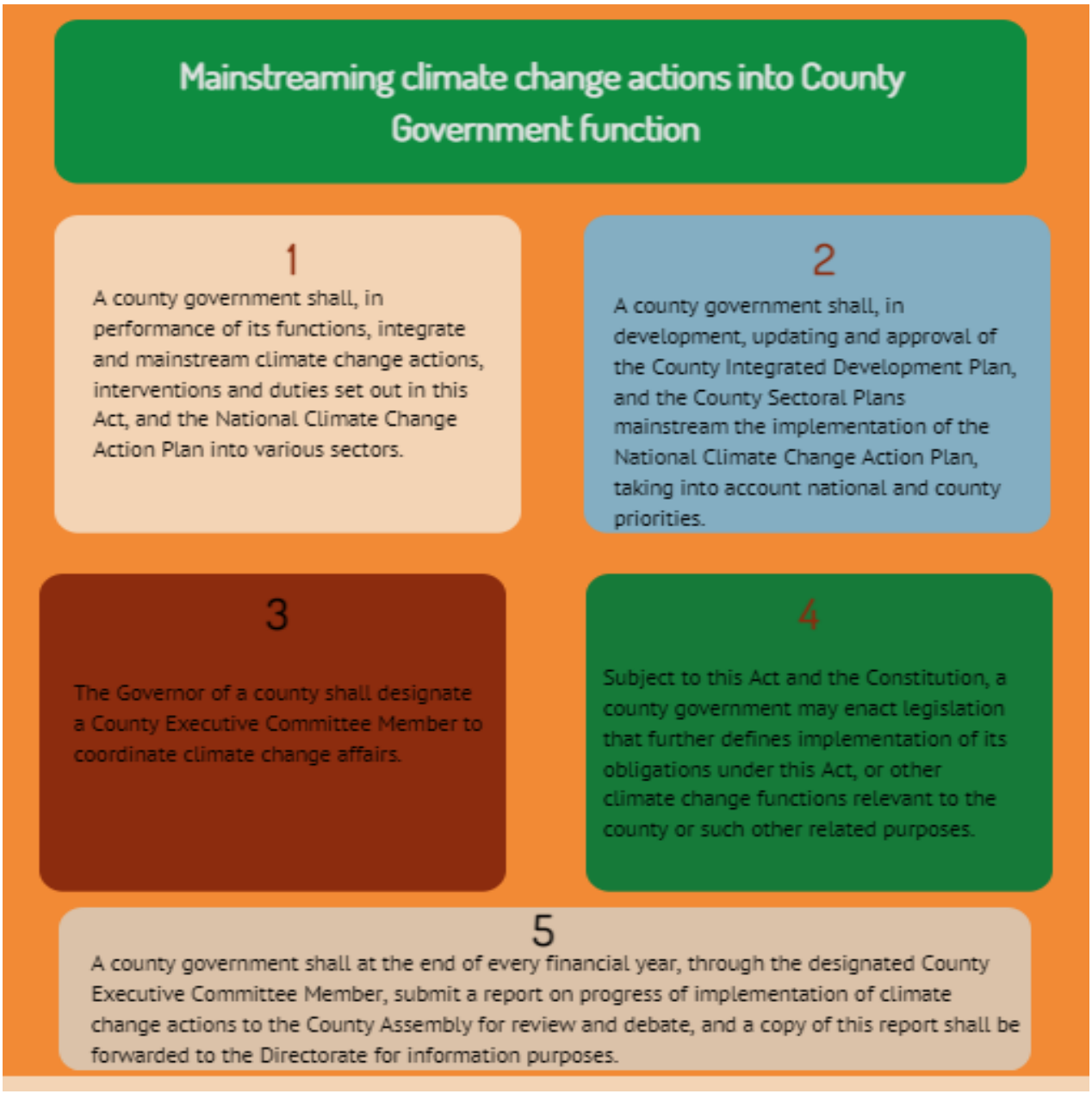
- *Establishing County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) is critical for mainstreaming climate adaptation into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in Kenya. CCCFs provide financial support to counties to propose, prioritize and implement necessary adaptation actions. They enable county adaptation planners to receive training on how to integrate information on climate risks, hazards and vulnerabilities into the plans, and how to align with national climate change policies while delivering on local adaptation priorities.*
- *County-level mainstreaming requires strong leadership. Makueni County's passionate governor and Wajir County's "opinion leaders," including teachers and agriculture officers, champion mainstreaming by sharing information about climate change and advocating that communities prioritize adaptation.*
- *Robust stakeholder engagement is essential for capturing diverse views within the counties. Widespread engagement, from national-level experts to members of small communities and nomadic pastoralists, is a key component of Kenya's success in mainstreaming adaptation into CIDPs, and is worthwhile despite the time, funding and coordination required.*
- *Adaptation action appears to be leading to resilient development benefits. Recently implemented adaptation projects in Makueni and Wajir Counties are showing early signs of benefits such as improving water access and conservation and reducing women's burden of fetching water, improving the livelihoods of thousands of people.*
- *Kenya's Council of Governors can use these findings to better design the mainstreaming process in counties beyond Makueni and Wajir that have also established CCCFs. The findings could also be included in the Council of Governors' guidance to help county climate change units improve how CCCFs are established and adaptation is mainstreamed.*

Moushumi Chaudhury, Tonya Summerlin and Namrata Ginoya - September 2020

3.3.1. Mainstreaming climate change actions into County Government function

According to part five of Kenya's Climate Change Act 2016 on duties relating to climate change, county governments are required to (Figure 1):

Figure 1: Mainstreaming climate change actions into County Government function



3.3.2. Climate Change Units (CCU)

The NCCAP 2018 2022 requires state departments and national public entities to establish climate change units to integrate the plan into strategies and implementation plans, and to report to the council on an annual basis on performance and implementation. As per the NCCAP, county governments are responsible for integrating and mainstreaming climate change actions into their 2018-2022 County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) as stipulated in the 2018-2022 CIDPs [Section 19]. The county is to designate a County Executive Committee member to coordinate

climate change affairs, and reporting annually to the County Assemblies on the implementation of climate change. At the county level, CCUs are domiciled in the Environment Department.

As a means of achieving this, the NCCAP recommends building the capacity of County Governments by: Strengthening of engendered Climate Change Coordination Units, Setting up functional Climate Change Units, gazettement of engendered County Environment Committees and other supportive structures, Coordination of climate change programmes across Counties, Mobilization and tracking and allocation of climate finance using gender-disaggregated through County Climate Change Funds, and Monitoring and reporting on the impact of climate change programmes. This is to enable all County Governments to develop capacity on reporting to be able to meet the desired timeline of providing annual reports on climate change with gender-disaggregated information by 30th June 2023.

3.3.3. County Climate Change Fund (CCCF)

The Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016) establishes the Climate Change Fund - a financing mechanism for priority climate change actions and interventions (section 25). As per the NCCAP 2018-2022, five counties namely Makueni, Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo and Kitui have already established CCCFs. As per this study, other counties like Baringo, Taita Taveta and Muranga have also established their CCCFs and are awaiting approval by their county assemblies. Nyamira county is yet to establish a CCCF but has put in place measures to facilitate its establishment by setting up a climate change department.

At the county level, climate change funds are meant to enable climate finance to address County-specific local issues. The NCCAP recommends the CCD, National Treasury and Planning, Council of Governors (CoG), National Governments to assist County Governments to develop CCCFs regulations that are linked to the National Climate Change Fund, building on the examples of Makueni, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo and Kitui. It was expected that by 30th June 2023, 15 counties will have developed climate change fund regulations.

Box 3: County Climate Change Funds

Five County Governments – Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir – have established County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) that identify, prioritise and finance investments to reduce climate risk and achieve adaptation priorities. Community-level planning committees identify adaptation needs, guided by transparent decision-making criteria. CCCF investments to build climate resilience have largely focused on livestock, water, natural resource governance and climate information services.

The CCCFs work through the government's established planning and budgeting systems; and will be linked with the Climate Change Fund established under the Climate Change Act (2016). The County funds are structured to blend resources from international climate finance, development partners, the private sector, National Government and County budgets.

Climate change fund legislation was enacted in Makueni, Wajir and Garissa Counties in 2015, 2016 and 2018 respectively. Makueni's regulations mandate that the County Government set aside 1% of its annual development budget for climate change; and the legislation in Wajir and Garissa requires an annual allocation of 2%. This amounts to approximately KES 85 million in the 2017/18 fiscal year for Wajir and KES 75 million in Makueni.

Murphy, D. & Orindi, V. (2017). sNAPshot: Kenya's County Climate Change Funds. County Brief 2B: NAP Global Network.

4. The state of the agriculture sector in Kenyan counties on reporting of climate change adaptation actions

Despite the fact that counties have made positive strides in laying down structures by the establishment of county level CCUs and aligning county integrated development plans to the national climate change action plan to aid in implementation of climate change actions, there is a greater risk posed by the lack of M&E and reporting experts to consistently steer transparency reporting. This study revealed the issue of inadequate monitoring and evaluation experts in the county departments with the majority sharing only one officer amongst the various directorates. Makueni, Muranga, Taita Taveta, Baringo and Nyamira did not have a dedicated M&E expert The officers undertaking M&E double it up with the key duties assigned to them. This means that most of the officers who are involved in reporting are technical experts in other areas that are not M&E related and yet some have no technical expertise at all particularly at the ward level where most of the directorates derive their reports from the ward administrators. This is caused by inadequate staffing and lack of funds to engage M&E experts.

majority of the County Executive Committee Members(CECMs) who are in charge of the agriculture sectors and sub sectors are not technical agriculture or climate change experts a fact that poses a huge challenge when it comes to tabling the reports to the county assembly where county policy and financial decision are made. While the counties are the greatest consumers of national agriculture and climate change adaptation policies counties rarely adhere to the reporting

requirement on submission of reports to the national government. 80% of the survey respondent are aware of the policies yet rarely refer to them in the course of developing their reports; yet 20% are completely not aware of the policy guidelines. This exposes a huge gap for transparency reporting and calls for capacity building.

Another huge gap in the county level is the lack of functional Climate Change Units. While all the five counties have made efforts to constitute Climate Change Units (CCUs), they lack sufficient capacity to make them fully functional. Out of the five prioritized counties, only Makueni has had their climate change policy and CCU ratified by the county assembly. Nyamira, Muranga, Taita Taveta and Baringo require capacity building in terms of financial and technical training support to operationalize their CCUs and develop their climate change policies. All the CCUs are domiciled in the Environment Departments hence the need for coordination with other sectors to ensure that their reporting on climate change actions is well captured at all levels. Multi stakeholder platforms at the county level can support efforts of the CCU's to bring all the stakeholders together. The national CSA MSP would be key in offering lessons for establishment and operationalization of county MSPs. The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Multi Stakeholder Platform (Kenya CSA MSP) is a national network of CSA stakeholders. The platform's main agenda is to coordinate stakeholders in the CSA arena and their work so as to build synergies to collectively address issues and champion for policies and strategies to guide the sector. The platform's formation is anchored on Kenya's commitment to implement CSA measures to address the impacts of climate change and to meet the country's obligations to the Paris Agreement in reducing emissions, as stipulated in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

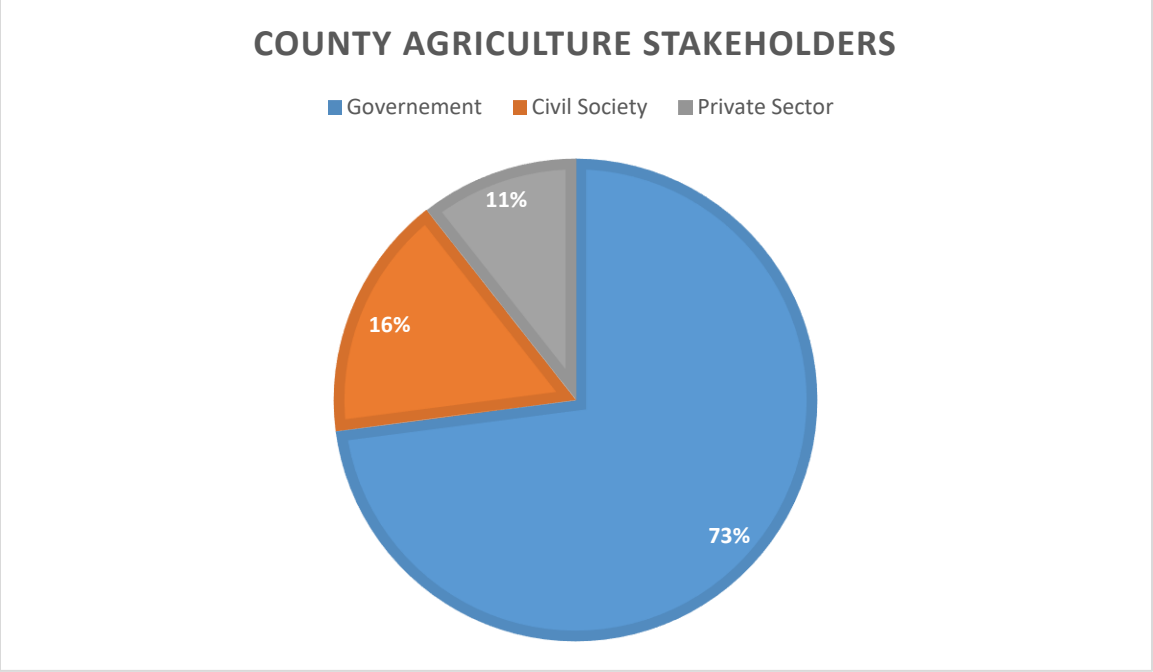
Only Makueni County has a fully operational climate change fund (CCF). The study established that Muranga, Baringo, Nyamira and Taita Taveta are limited by inadequate funding in operationalizing their CCF. Establishing County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) is critical for mainstreaming climate adaptation into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in Kenya. CCFs provide financial support to counties to propose, prioritize and implement climate change adaptation actions. The CCF enable county adaptation actors to receive training on integrating information on climate risks, hazards and vulnerabilities into the county development plans, and how to align with national climate change policies while delivering on local adaptation priorities (Chaudhury, Summerlin and Ginoya , 2020).

Whereas there is a pronounced need for climate change adaptation actions reporting, the survey revealed that the demand and utilization of reports has not been much to trigger efficient and effective reporting systems particularly at the county level and example being that of the Livestock directorates where the main concern is the figures of livestock produced and not their impacts on climate or the measures being undertaken to avert unnecessary harm to the climate. The projects and programs by national government and development organizations have reporting templates in place which if harmonized and domesticated for the county government, could aid way in streamlining and achievement of transparency reporting.

As seen in figure 3 below, the county governments have put in a lot of efforts in the implementation of climate change adaptation actions. With the support of development organizations in the

counties, Makueni, Taita Taveta, Muranga, Baringo and Nyamira counties have managed to hold meetings to review of existing policies. Baringo county, with the support of FAO, has been undertaking technical review of the draft Baringo land use policy where climate change features strongly.

Figure 3: County agriculture stakeholders undertaking climate change adaptation actions



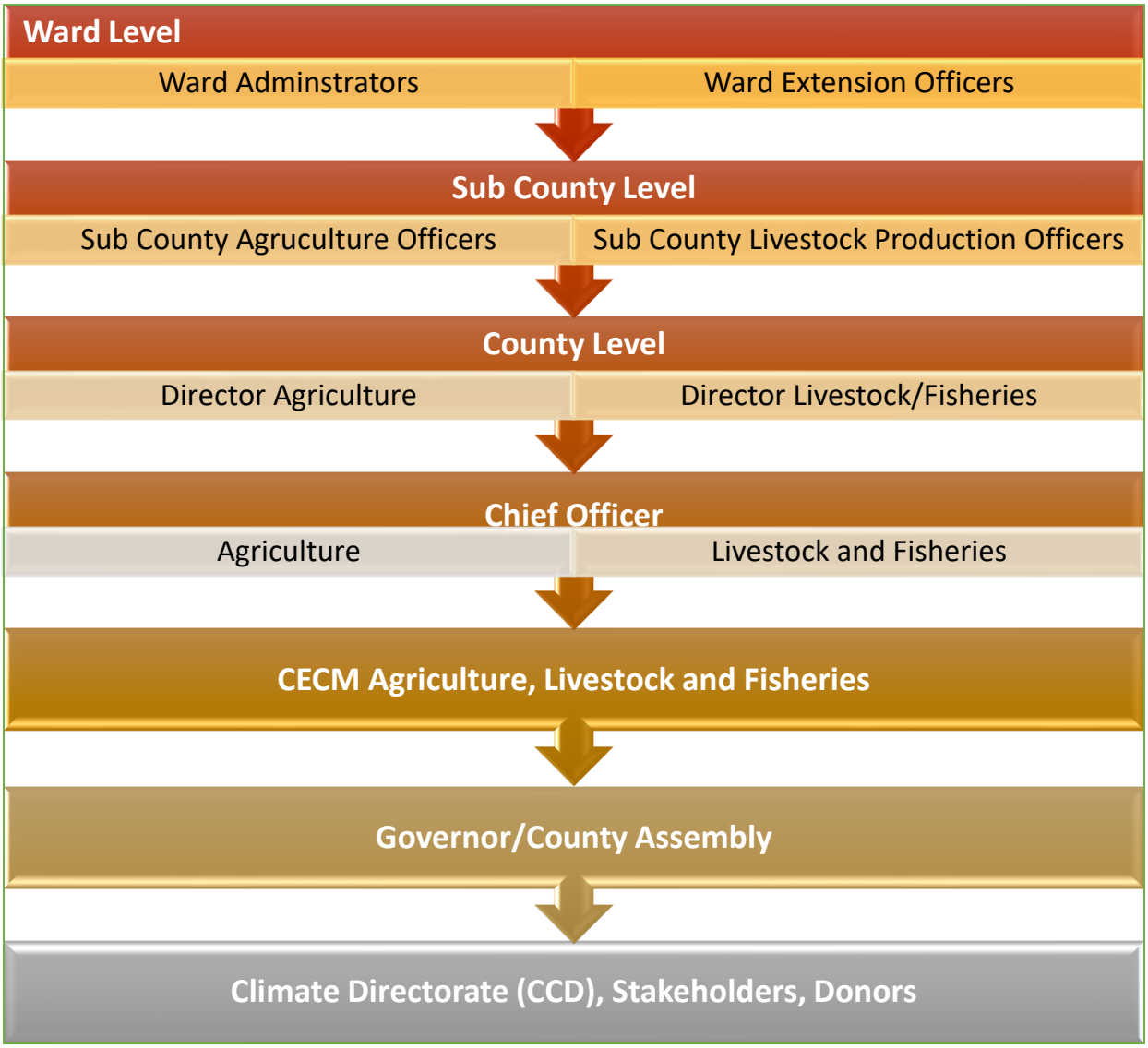
4.1. **County Agriculture Sector reporting structure**

All the five counties have similar reporting structures that were adopted from the national government before devolution highlighted in figure 4 below. However, despite the existence of the reporting structures, they are not fully utilized with the main contributing factor being shortage of staff. Reporting in all county government units across the five prioritized counties is done at three

frequencies i.e. Monthly, quarterly and annually. While this is the standard reporting requirement, the survey revealed that over 50% of the respondents don't adhere to this due to the various capacity gaps. Most of the units undertake their reporting on need basis. Poor report consumption has led to continuous misreporting where officers just change dates on the previous reports in the disguise that no one will look at them into detail.

Amidst all the reporting gaps, the public consumers of reports end up not get any information due to the disconnect in the trickle down structure. Furthermore, communities are rarely represented in the reporting and whenever they are engaged, the existing reporting tools are too technical and not user friendly for them.

Figure 4: County Agriculture Sector and subsectors reporting structure



4.2. **Summarized county agriculture sector reporting structure**

Reporting for the county agriculture begins at the ward. The persons in charge of developing reports at the ward level are the ward administrators who are government officials in charge of the wards. Wards are made of several locations and are governed by ward administrators. These are not technical agriculture or climate change experts, thus, in most cases end up missing out on crucial information that is critical to transparency reporting. In an ideal situation, the reporting at the ward level is supposed to be undertaken by agriculture/livestock/veterinary ward extension officers. This is currently being done at a low level in Muranga, Nyamira, Baringo and Taita Taveta Counties. Ward administrators and ward extension officers submit their reports to the sub county officers.

The next reporting level after the ward is the sub-county. A sub-county is made up of a collection of wards and with the persons in charge of reporting being sub-county agriculture/livestock/fisheries production officers. These are technical people in their units and not necessarily trained on Monitoring and evaluation. They receive the reports from the wards, consolidate them and submit them to the county? directors in charge of agriculture, livestock and fisheries directorates respectively.

At the county level, the directors submit the reports to the County Chief Officers (CCO) who head specific departments who in turn consolidate them and submit to the County Executive Committee Member (CECM). The CECM is in charge of a ministry in the county e.g. in the case of Baringo County one of the ministries is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. It is made up of three directorates - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. The CECM submit s to the county governor.

The CECM are also responsible for tabling the reports at the county assembly, which consists of Members of County Assembly (MCA) during meeting that are held quarterly as per the Kenyan Government financial year which runs from July to June. The role of the County Assembly in Kenya is largely concerned with legislation and the county assembly in Kenya is the law-making organ of the county government.

From the county level, the reports are shared with the national government based on the NCCAP requirement for annual submission. This study however, discovered that annual submission of reports is not done consistently.

As showcased by Baringo County in case study one, it is possible for counties to have operational platforms akin the Kenya Climate Smart MSP, where stakeholders can build synergies in addressing climate change adaptation actions in the agriculture sector. While the Baringo County's CSG forum encompasses all development projects not limited to agriculture of climate change, it is a good example of what MSP and networks can achieve.

Case study 1: Agriculture sector reporting in Baringo County

Baringo County is located in the former Rift Valley Province in the Great Rift Valley. Its headquarters Kabarnet. It is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. The county occupies a Total area of 11,075.3 km2 (4,276.2 sq mi). According to the 2019 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Census report, the county has a total population of 666,763. The county has six administrative sub-counties namely; Baringo Central, Tiaty, Baringo North, Eldama Ravine, Baringo South and Mogotio. The 6 sub-counties constitute of 30 wards with a total of 116 locations as per the below analysis.

Sub-County	***Area KM sq***	***Electoral Wards***	***Locations***
Baringo South	*1,678*	*4*	*17*
Mogotio	*1,315*	*3*	*24*
Eldama Ravine	*1,003*	*6*	*16*
Baringo Central	*800*	*5*	*21*
Baringo North	*1,704*	*5*	*14*
Tiaty	*4,517*	*7*	*24*
Total	***11,015***	***30***	***116***

On agriculture reporting, the ICAT survey learnt that the county has 2 sub-county agriculture officers in each of the 5 sub-counties (Baringo South, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty). The remaining one sub-county – Mogotio has one officer. In total, there are 11 officers covering an area of 11,075.3 km2 (4,276.2 sq mi). This is a clear indication of the shortage of staff hence poor reporting.

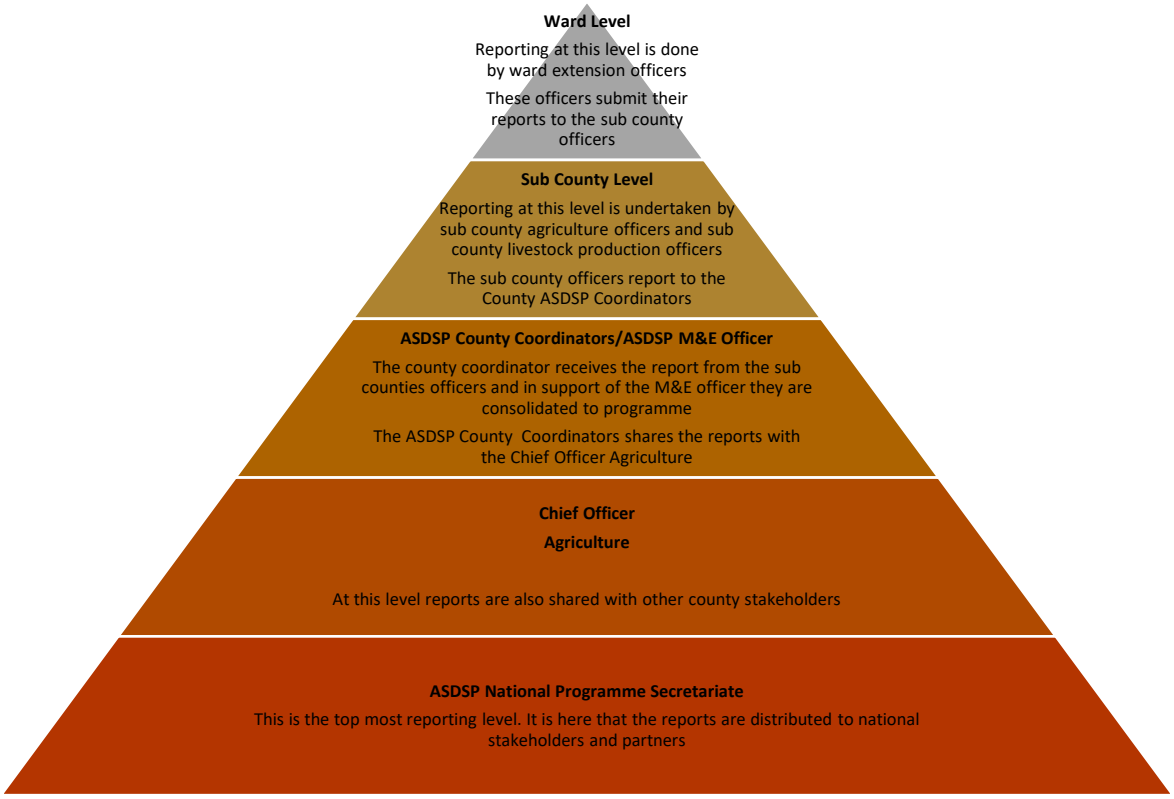
Baringo County has managed to establish a central point of convergence for stakeholders implementing various projects in the county where climate change is highly featured. The County Steering Group (CSG), constitutes of representatives of all stakeholders including all county government departments, national government representatives in the county, county commissioners, partners and the private sector implementing various development projects in the county. The CSG is convened by the county disaster response Department domiciled in the governor's office and acts as a Multi Stakeholder Platform for the county and it is mandatory for the platform to have a meeting annually. The forum is however not limited to an annual meeting but can also meet more often on need basis. The CSG is responsible for harmonizing activities being undertaken by the stakeholders, developing annual development plans and offering guidance to potential partners on the areas they channel their interventions.

4.3. **County Agriculture Reporting**

A case study of the national projects being implemented at the county level reveals a straight forward reporting structure as per the findings of this study. The reporting structures and formats are derived from the national offices and are similar in all counties. A case example of such a project is the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP). The ASDSP is a programme designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives in partnership with the 47 county governments to contribute to addressing food and nutrition security and promote manufacturing. ASDSP reporting is identical in all the 47 counties as showcased in figure 5 below. Other national programmes and projects being implemented at the county level e.g. NARIGP, KSCAP and DRSLP take up the same structure. These initiatives have a more advanced and consistent reporting frequency since they have dedicated M&E Officers. Reporting

is done monthly, quarterly and annually. The ASDSP programme has simple reporting tools and formats for the various departments.

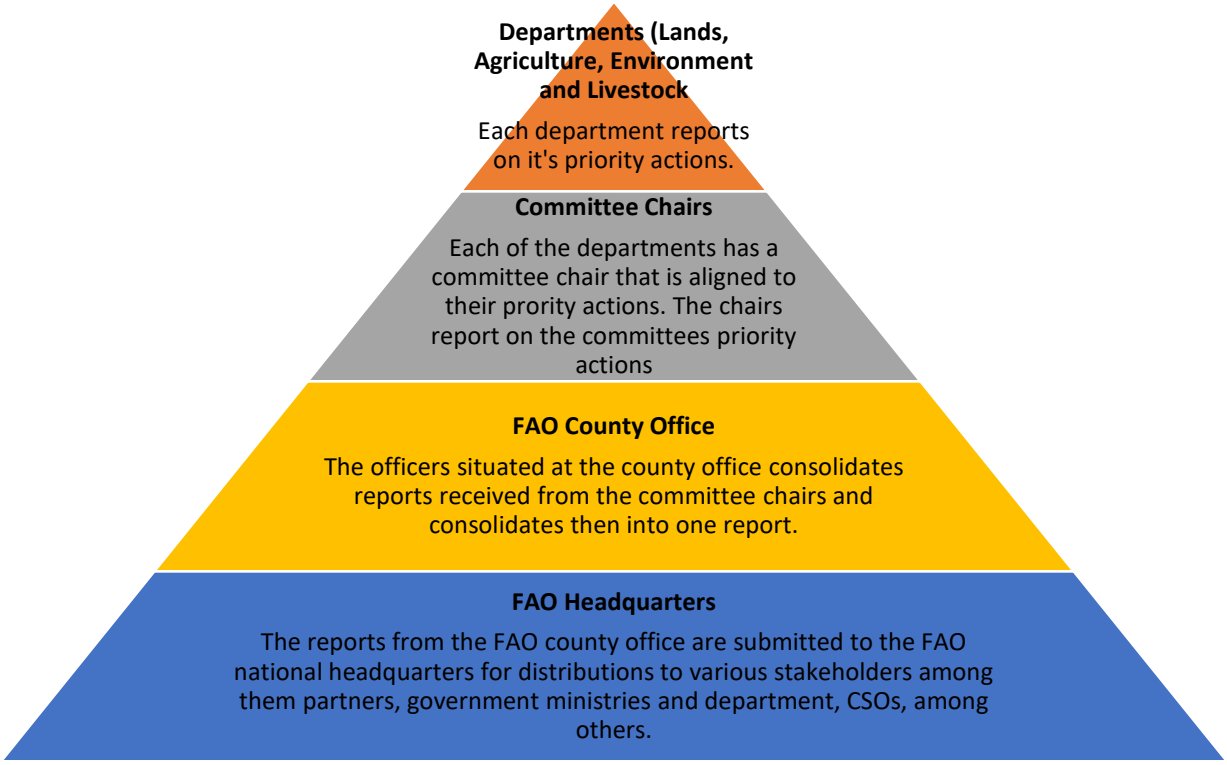
Figure 5: County Based National Agriculture Projects Reporting (ASDSP programme)



4.4. **Reporting for the CSOs implementing projects at the county level**

The reporting structure for CSOs implementing projects at the county level is quite simple and straight forward based on this survey's findings where a number of CSOs were interviewed. As per the representation of FAO's reporting below in a project the organization is Baringo county. FAO project "Towards Securing Community Land Tenure in Baringo county" cuts across lands, agriculture, environment and livestock departments and directorates. The first level of reporting for the project is at the department level, followed by departmental committee chairs, FAO County Office and finally to the FAO national headquarter (figure 6). The reporting structure and templates are well defined and reports are done at activity level but consumed at the county, nationally and internationally. The reporting frequency varies from weekly (activity based), monthly, quarterly and annually.

Figure 6: Reporting for the CSOs implementing projects at the county level (FAO)



4.5. Comparison of the reporting structures for the county departments, CSOs and national projects

Arguably, the reporting structures for the county departments, CSOs and national projects being undertaken at the county level is closely interlinked. The first point of reporting for the three categories of stakeholders is the grassroots/ward level and the highest level being the national level. This presents the ICAT project and other stakeholders to build synergies in streamlining and advocating for harmonized structures as a means of achieving transparency reporting at all levels.

5. Capacity requirement and gaps of agriculture sector stakeholders

This sub-section outlined the capacity gaps for the agriculture sector stakeholders that they face in the attempt to report on climate change adaptation actions. This sub section lays down the major challenges that were exposed by the study.

5.1. **Capacity Gaps**

The survey identified reporting capacity gaps:

a) *Lack of climate change adaptation actions networks/platforms:* This gap continues to pause a challenge to Taita Taveta, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga counties. With no Multi Stakeholders Platforms in place, coordination of climate change adaptation actions has been an uphill task.

b) *Lack of skills in using digitized tools for data collection e.g. Information Monitoring Systems:* The fact that majority of the officers who develop activity reports are not M&E experts, the counties continue being exposed to inadequate data capturing.

c) *Lack of data collection and reporting tools e.g. greenhouse gases measuring equipment, digital mobile phones and apps, computers, printing papers, toners, transport facilitation*: Counties continue to face challenges in achieving transparency reporting owing to lack of reporting tools. All the five counties that participated in this survey expressed the lack of data collection, analyzing, storage and disseminations tools as a major challenge to their reporting. This is issue was more visible in Nyamira, Baringo, Muranga and Taita Taveta. Makueni has the tools though not adequate.

d) *Lack of understanding on climate change adaptation actions reporting requirement:* Based on findings of this study, it is clear that majority of the officers in charge of reporting, are not aware of mandatory adherence to the global and national guidelines for climate change reporting. 80 out of 85 respondents which equates to 94% were not aware that reporting should follow the global and national reporting guidelines i.e. The Paris agreement at the global level and NCCAP at the national level. Only 5 out of 85 (6%) of the respondents seemed to be privy to the need to guidelines but ironically apply them inconsistently.

e) *Lack of a harmonized climate change adaptation actions M&E frameworks, templates and formats:* Counties lack harmonized reporting frameworks for use across the various stakeholders. Each department, unit, programme and project being undertaken by agriculture stakeholders at the county level has its own reporting structures and formats. Majority of these formats are not updated and don't consider climate change as a superior section when reporting. This has also been due to lack of linkages between departments and stakeholders which is a major challenge to the attainment of transparency reporting.

f) *Inadequate funding for M&E and reporting activities:* Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting is not considered as a major aspect for activities being implemented at the county thus the money allocated for this exercise is minimal or none. Though critical, M&E and reporting is viewed as a sub activity in climate change initiatives thus and is given much attention. However, with the requirements by NCCAP for continuous measurement of climate change

actions, counties will have no option but up their game to meet the annual report submissions to the national government.

g) *Non-functional CCUs:* Counties lack functional CCus resulting from limited technical and financial capacity to oversee the operationalization. Counties are seriously understaffed with the existing staff being too overwhelmed to take up other roles to support these units. Apart from Makueni county that has an operational CCU, Taita Taveta, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga have not fully constituted and operationalized their CCUs. This huge hindrance to the efforts aimed at achieving transparency reporting. CCUs are responsible for taking the lead on climate change issues and their incapacitation is a deterrent to objective and transparent reporting.

h) *Lack of county climate change policies to guide the process:* Majority of the counties have been slow in developing climate change policies. This, the study established is because they lack financial and technical support to enable them hasten the process. Further on, the study revealed that various non-state actors and particularly CSOs have stepped in to support counties in developing climate change policies. The support though is inadequate and more efforts need to be directed towards building synergies among agriculture and climate change sectors.

i) *Lack of coordination between county and national government:* Due to devolution, there has been a disconnect between the county and national governments on reporting and consumption of climate change information. The Kenya constitution 2010 recognizes county governments as autonomous entities which has often led to misunderstanding on reporting and report submission to the national departments. As a result, the agriculture sector continues to suffer a blow in report consolidation pausing a challenge to transparency reporting at all levels. Without consolidated reports, the national governments risks not having adequate information on the country's climate change status.

j) *Inadequate monitoring, evaluation and reporting technical staff:* Counties lack the financial muscle to employ technical staff. This has led to overstretching and double allocation of duties. This coupled with the ageing government workforce has led to unsatisfactory reporting. The fact that M&E and reporting is viewed as a non-essential role, counties are not keen on hiring technical staff specifically for these roles.

5.2.Capacity requirements for county agriculture sector

The survey identified a number of areas that require extensive training and capacity building if at all transparency reporting on climate change adaptation actions in the agriculture sector is to be achieved as highlighted below (box 4).

Box 4: Capacity requirement for county agriculture sector

- *Support in consolidating county based MSPs*
- *Capacity building for report consumers and policy makers at county level (CECs, Cos and county assembly members) on climate change issues.*
- *Capacity building on data collection and reporting tools*
- *Facilitation with GHG measuring equipment*
- *Training on use of digitized data collection tools*
- *Training on skills for analyzing and interpreting information*
- *Training on data gathering, processing, data presentation and report writing techniques*
- *Capacity building on how climate change affects co-operative societies*
- *Training on communication skills*
- *Support to establish and operationalize CCUs*
- *Capacity building on identifying climate change indicators in various activities*
- *Development of simplified reporting guidelines*
- *Facilitation of linkages between national climate change platforms*
- *Capacity building on climate change financing*

6. Capacity building and trainings undertaken

County agriculture stakeholders have undergone minimal capacity building and training on reporting of climate change adaptation actions. Out of the 85 respondents, only three. A partly 2.25% have been trained on monitoring, evaluation and reporting revealing a worrying gap that calls for urgent intervention. Staff who have undergone capacity building trainings were from Taita Taveta, Muranga and Baringo with the trainings attended varying from County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES), Sensitization on monitoring and evaluation and Training on use of mobile phone app (Kobo e-locust epi-collector) for data collection respectively.

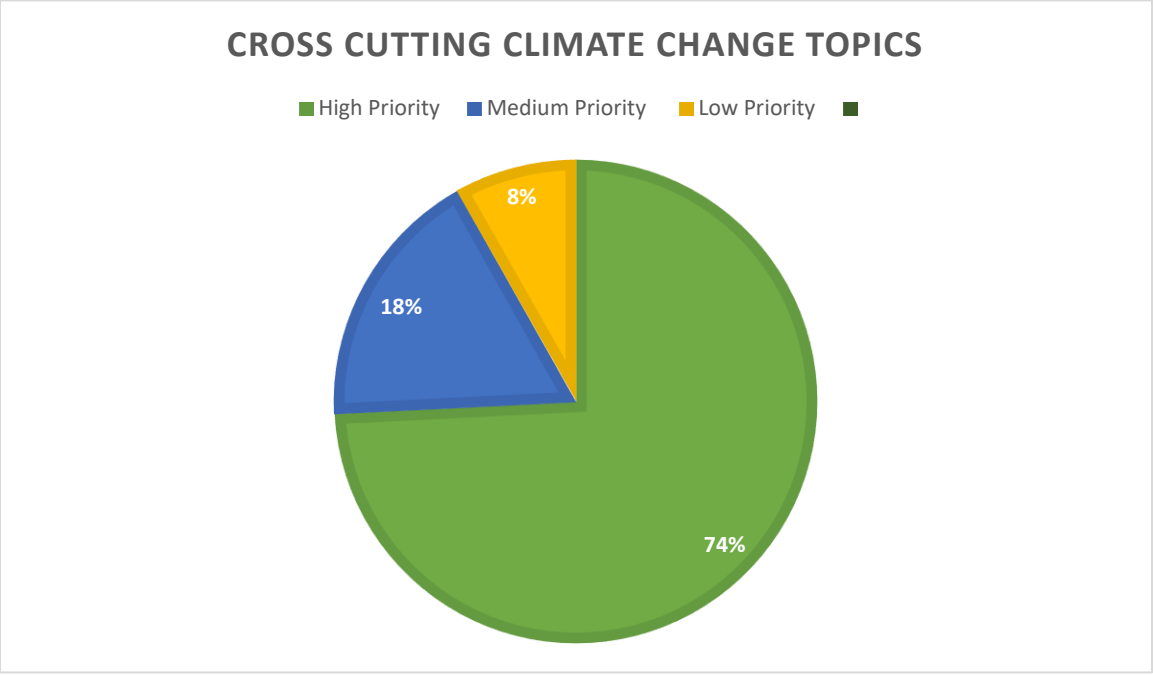
Findings from the study dictate a high need for capacity building and training on all the cross cutting climate change topics that were presented in the survey questionnaire with 74% of the total responses inclining towards high priority, followed by 18% in favor of medium priority and a minimal 8% towards low priority as showcased in figure 7. This translates to a high need for capacity building on cross cutting climate change topics.

Table 4: Cross cutting climate change topics relevant to the county agriculture stakeholders

No	Crosscutting cutting climate change topics	Priority		
		Low	Medium	High
1.	Learning about basics of climate change	2	2	13
2.	Learning about basics of climate-smart agriculture	1	4	12
3.	Learning about climate change adaptation and resilience	1	3	13

4.	Learning about climate-smart agriculture technologies for the agriculture sector	3	3	11
5.	Learning about Kenya's National Climate Change Legal and Policy Framework	1	3	13
6.	Learning about the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	2	4	11
7.	Learning about Targets and Indicators	1	3	13
8.	Learning about Climate Change M&E frameworks and reporting tools	1	3	13
9.	Learning about applying tools and approaches to measure, report and verify (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation action	1	3	13
10.	Learning about the Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate Change adaptation reporting	1	3	13
11.	Learning about climate change reporting information systems and flows	1	2	14
12.	Learning about strengthening existing institutional arrangements and processes for climate change adaptation actions		3	14
13.	Learning about Data Requirements and Reporting format for the Agriculture sector	3	3	11
Total distribution of responses from 17 respondents		18	39	164

Figure 7: Cross cutting climate change topics percentage representation



7. Conclusion

Overall, the findings from this study showcase that climate change adaptation actions are being recognized and implemented at the county level through various stakeholders including government bodies, private sector and CSOs. In particular, the development of national policies and strategies at the county level demonstrates the commitment and ownership by county governments to address the effects of climate change in the agriculture sector.

Additionally, the inclusion of climate change in agriculture initiatives is central to linking and achieving the benefits of climate change adaptation actions broader agriculture goals and county developmental agenda. Thus the study revealed that:

- Stakeholders involved in the implementation of climate change adaptation actions are keen on creating synergies by forming networks and platforms that strengthening their capacity to undertake the various interventions. These efforts call for capacity building by development partners to create and strengthen county led multi stakeholder platforms that will enable the counties achieve their mandate and promote transparency reporting.

- The need to embrace simpler and newer reporting methods is a welcome move that will compliment technical reporting methods. Emerging reporting methods like visual storytelling, podcasts, photo stories and so on can be applied to attract a wider audience for climate adaptation actions reports consumption.

- Finally, counties are the main source of climate change adaptation actions reports and have existing structures that if strengthened can lead to timely, detailed and transparent reporting. Consequently, capacity building and trainings will be a big boost to the county reporting efforts.

8. Recommendations

The study further identified possible areas and opportunities that the ICAT project can leverage on to support in building the capacity of agriculture stakeholders undertaking climate change adaptation actions not only in the five prioritized counties where the study was undertaken but across the other forty-two counties. Some of the key proposed recommendations are:

a) Support the counties to adopt Climate-smart technologies, practices, services and policies and their implementation can stakeholders adapt to suitable reporting methods. Simplified digital apps can be used to relay information from the wards which are the first level of reporting to the national and international levels by capturing information and dissemination it by the touch of a button.

b) Support in building the capacity of counties to embrace various reporting techniques that have emerged that are simple, captivating and easy to use. Officers involved in reporting can be introduced to a wide array of new forms of information sharing that don't necessarily require them to be M&E experts. Visual storytelling, photo stories, memes, short stories, feature stories, community meetings (barazas) and folklore are the simple communication methods that can be used to collect and relay climate change adaptation actions success stories and lessons.

c) Support counties and county based agriculture stakeholders in developing a simplified Climate Change reporting tools that can be easily understood and adopted by officers at the ward, sub-county and county levels, and which can be easily integrated into the national climate change reporting systems.

d) Support agriculture stakeholders to digitize climate change adaptation actions reporting by developing software and templates that capture data at all levels of reporting and feed it to the super data collection and storage point.

e) Support counties that have not yet developed their climate change policies to start off the process by offering them technical and financial support.

f) Support counties to establish county MSPs as well as build the capacity for those counties that have already established the theirs.

g) Build the capacity of the executive on operationalizing and prioritizing climate change reporting actions that need to be funded as well as sensitize them on their role in lobbying for funding for climate change actions.

h) Moushumi Chaudhury, Tonya Summerlin and Namrata Ginoya - September 2020 in their working paper titled Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya: Lessons from Makueni and Wajir Counties, offer valuable lessons that can be borrowed by counties across Kenya as they move towards establishing functional climate change functions. The study outlines key findings that are valuable to the counties as follows: i) Establishing County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) is critical for mainstreaming climate adaptation into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in Kenya; ii) County-level mainstreaming requires strong leadership; iii) Robust stakeholder engagement is essential for capturing diverse views within the counties; and iv) Kenya's Council of Governors can use these findings to better design the mainstreaming process in counties beyond Makueni and Wajir that have also established CCCFs.

9. Limitations of the study

The study faced various challenges because of the COVID-2019 pandemic leading to restricted and limited physical engagements with all the key informants and organizations. However, efforts were made to reach out to the key informants through email and telephone calls. Counties' poor internet access led to use of emails to distribute questionnaires as opposed to doing online surveys which could have been faster and more reliable. Telephone call complimented the survey responses.

10. References

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http://asdsp.kilimo.go.ke/

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NCCAP 2013 – 2017: https://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Kenya-National-Climate-Change-Action-Plan.pdf

Annexes

a. Team of Experts who Developed the CSA M&E Framework

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	Eng. Laban Kiplagat	MOALF&C – AES
2.	Robin Mbae	MOALF&C – CCU
3.	Veronica Ndetu	MOALF&C – CCU
4.	Bernard Kimoro	MOALF&C – CCU
5.	Peter Kimwele	MOALF&C – CCU
6.	Jane Njeri Reuben	MOALF&C – CCU
7.	Benjamin Kibor	MOALF&C – CCU
8.	Davies Makilla	MOALF&C – CCU
9.	Vincent Ongwag’	MOALF&C – CCU
10.	Julius Mutua	MOALF&C– SDL
11.	Josephine Love	MOALF&C CADDP Desk
12.	Jesca Makena	MOALF&C– SDL
13.	Joseph Komu	MOALF&C – CPU
14.	Dr. Michael Okoti	KALRO
15.	Zipora Otieno	FAO Kenya
16.	Peter Kuria	ACTN
17.	Dr.Caroline Mwongera	CIAT/AB
18.	Ivy Kinyua	CIAT/AB
19.	Lucy Njuguna	ILRI
20.	Joab Osumba	ILRI/CGIAR
21.	Dr. Lucy Ng’ang’a	MOE
22.	David Kiboi	TNT&P MED

23.	Elizabeth Mwangangi	JAS- IGS
24.	John Mutiso	TNT&P MED

b. INVITEES FOR THE MEETING FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRY POSION ON KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE KJWA ON 29TH APRIL 2021

S/No	Name	Organization	email	Phone number
1.	Robin Mbae	MAOLFC-CCU	robinmbae@yahoo.com	0722381931
2.	Bernard Kimoro	MAOLFC-CCU	bkimoro@gmail.com	
3.	Jane Reuben	MAOLFC-CCU	njerireuben@gmail.com	0722249845
4.	David Palla	MAOLFC-CCU	<dvdpalla@gmail.com>	0703475265
5.	Veronica Ndetu	MAOLFC-CCU	<nzilani2014@gmail.com>	0721851102
6.	Jesca Makena	MAOLFC-CCU	makena.jesca@gmail.com	0716621420
7.	Elizabeth Okwosa	KALRO	adaobiokwuosa@gmail.com	0713703308
8.	Mary Nyasimi	ICASA	mnyasimi@gmail.com	0713066611
9.	Caroline Mwongera	CIAT	c.mwongera@cgiar.org	0721303003
10	Joab Osumba	CCAFS	J.Osumba@cgiar.org	0722408387
11	Laura Cramer	ILRI	L.Cramer@cgiar.org	0715687380
12	Crowmwel Busolo	UON	cbusolo@uonbi.ac.ke	0724489252
13	Phillip Omondi	ICPAC	philip.omondi@gmail.com	0720701880
14	Todd Crane	ILRI	T.Crane@cgiar.org	
15	Michael Okumu	CCD	ochiengokumu@gmail.com	0716213387
16	Thomas Lerenten	CCD	lerenten12@gmail.com	0721690963
17	Evans Kituyi		evans.kituyi@gmail.com	0722851606
18	Eric Omolo	AGNES		0726624824
19	Faith ludeki	AGNES		0725509832
20	George Wamukoya	AGNES		0729952821

c. Individuals interviewed ad their designation consulted for KCSAIF

No	County	Name	Designation	Department/Directorate
1.	Taita Taveta	Honorable Davis Mwangoma	Chief Executive Committee Member (CECM)	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Department
2.		Amos Mwasi	Chief Officer	Livestock
3.		Boniface Mwakio	Chief Officer	Agriculture
4.		Ruth Milela	M&E Officer	Agriculture/Climate Smart Agriculture
5.		Martin Oino	Director	Livestock
6.		Hope	Officer	Fisheries
7.		Monica Mghoi	Officer	Veterinary
8.		B.A. Karisa	M&E Officer	Livestock
9.		Andrew Mbinga	County Project Coordinator	
10.		Stanley	County Project Coordinator	KCEP CRAL
11.		Honorable Esther Mwanyumba	Chief Executive Committee Member (CECM)	Water, Environment and Sanitation Department
12.		Benjamin Mwandegu	County Environmental Officer	Environment Directorate
13.		Otieno	Officer	Kenya Forest Service
14.		Edith	Officer	NEMA
15.		Dedas		Kenya Dairy Marketing Systems
16.		Kimutai		KWS
17.		Herbert Nyambu		ASDSP
18.		Mvoi	Agro Inputs Supplies	Mvoi Pharmaceuticals
19.		Kennedy		Macadamia Co-operative
20.		Ndelejai		Banana Co-operative
21.		Railton		Tagho Milk Co-operative
22.		Joan Kigalu	Forests Officer	Environment Directorate
23.		Michael Kimithi	Senior Officer	National Drought Management Authority
24.		Ken Kimitei		AWF
25.		Cara		Wildlife Works
26.		Mike		NDMA
27.		Gilbey Munga		Nature Kenya
28.		Silvester		DABICO
29.		Babu		Taita Taveta Human Rights Network
30.		John Mlamba		Mazido
31.		Madam Mwanyanya		FAO
32.		Caroline Nkirote		Action Aid
33.		Mr.Okuku	Director	Department of Co-operatives
34.		Nduati		JICA Farmer Field Schools
35.		Professor Marianna	Dean	Taita Taveta University
36.	Makueni	Amos Mbinga	Acting Director	Agriculture
37.		Musyoki	Director	Livestock
38.		Dr.Kisee	Director	Fisheries
39.		Samuel M Mburu	Crops Officer	Directorate of Agriculture and Irrigation
40.		Phyllis	Chairperson	Mangoes Cooperative
41.		Shadrack		Cereals Growers Association
42.		Esther	Director	Co-operatives

43.		Edward	Coordinator	Anglican Development Services Eastern
44.		George		East African Grain Council
45.		Mbuvi		National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
46.		Muli		Red Cross
47.		Musyimi	County Coordinator	NARIGP
48.		Regina	County Coordinator	ASDSP
49.		Munyao	Desk Officer	KCEP-CRAL
50.	Nyamira	Honourable. Peris Mongare	Chief Executive Committee Member (CECM)	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Department
51.		David Munyi	Director	Agriculture Directorate
52.		Anne Omari	Officer	NARIGP
53.		Naftali Odhoch	Director	Metrological Department
54.		Geoffrey Andama	Principal	Ekerubo Gietai Technical Training Institute
55.		Peter Omwenga	Assistant Environment Officer	Compliance and Enforcement
56.		Dr. George Omori	Director	Veterinary Services
57.		Elizabeth Agwata	Principal Environment Officer	Environment/Climate Change
58.		Dr. Joseph Rotich	Sub County Veterinary Officer/In charge of Artificial Insemination	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries/Veterinary Directorate
59.		Peter Omwansa	Co-operative Officer	Co-operatives
60.		Wilfred Migiro	Crops Officer	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Directorate
61.		Justine Nyakagwa	Extension Officer	Fisheries
62.				KEPHIS
63.				KALRO
64.				KTDA
65.				Tea research foundation
66.				Coffee Co-operative society
67.				Agriculture Food Authority
68.				World Vision
69.				Farm Africa
70.				AAK Network
71.	Baringo	Elphas Ronnoh		Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Directorate
72.		Elphas Wesonga	Advisory Officer	Kenya Forest Sevice
73.		Joshua Lekimariki	Senior Officer	Livestock Production
74.		Belphine Nyanja	M&E Officer	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KSCAP)
75.		Chris Sowek	Natural Resource Management & Climate Change	FAO
76.		Jeniffer Kipkazi	Director	Environment and Natural Resources
77.		Benjamin Kiprop Tanui	M&E Officer	ASDSP II
78.		Lui	M&E Officer	Regional Livelihood Resilience Support Program
79.		Mutai	Director	Metrological Department

80.		Leah		NDMA
81.		Jimmy		KALRO
82.		Rono	Program Officer	Self Help Africa
83.		Maina		Department of Co-operatives
84.		Irene		RECONCILE
85.		Wilfred Kiplagat	Chief Officer	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
86.		Hon. Thomas Ole Nong'onop	CECM	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
87.	Muranga	Hon. Peter M Njangi	Chief Officer	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Department
88.		Mr.Muraguri	Director	Agriculture
89.		Mr. Kahiu	Desk Officer	Agriculture
90.		Grace Kimani	Chief Livestock Production Officer/M&E	Livestock Production
91.		Mr. Maina	County Project Coordinator	Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project
92.		Mr. Rukenya	Director Irrigation	Water and Irrigation
93.		Mr. Karani	County Project Coordinator	ASDSP
94.		Paul Murage	Director	Kenya Metrological Department

Appendices

Appendix I: Structured and semi-structured questionnaire administered to key agriculture stakeholders in the pilot counties

Agriculture Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Need Assessment Survey

Title: Assessing the capacity requirements and gaps of agriculture sector stakeholders in Kenya to implement, monitor, and report Climate Change Adaptation actions.

Introduction and Informed consent by respondent

Dear Participant,

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MOALF&C) is supporting the implementation of The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project. This initiative aims to strengthen the capacity to effectively and efficiently implement, monitor, and report adaptation actions for the agriculture sector in Kenya at national and county levels in a transparent manner.

The project targets to operationalize an M&E tool for adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector, and develop capacity building methodologies/approach for adaptation M&E. Under the NCCAP, Kenya seeks to develop a simple, integrated and multilevel adaptation monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation action to enable compliance with domestic and international regulations. The agriculture sector being key in adaptation and having developed guiding documents in adaptation requires support to develop measures to enhance the sector's tracking of climate change actions in the various sub-sectors and levels (national and counties), and enhance transparency in adaptation reporting. The Monitoring & Evaluation tools and approaches will support the operationalization of NCCAP 2018-2022 requirements for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verification and reporting of the results of adaptation actions.

The project has selected five counties: Baringo, Makueni, Murang'a, Nyamira and Taita Taveta in which it will co-develop and pilot an M&E Framework and tools in collaboration with the County Stakeholders. A first step, is to assess the capacity requirements and gaps of agriculture sector stakeholders in the County to implement, monitor, and report adaptation actions. Hence, we are conducting this survey to obtain an understanding of capacity requirements and gaps for climate change adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector.

Please complete this short survey as the data will help to define the next steps in supporting the development of the capacity building programmes for the agriculture sector stakeholders in your County.

Thank you for your collaboration.

Please note that all questions are mandatory.

SECTION 1

1. Respondent details.

   Name:

   Age (Please tick appropriately)
   - ☐ 18-25
   - ☐ 26 – 35
   - ☐ 36 – 45
   - ☐ 46 – 55
   - ☐ 56 and above

   Gender:
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
   - ☐ Other
   - ☐ Rather not say

   Name of Institution:

   Department/Unit:

   Phone number:

Email:

2. Type of Institution.
   - National Government
   - County Government
   - Civil Society Organization
   - Cooperative/society
   - Private Sector
   - Education/Training
   - Community Based Organization
   - Other (Please specify)
     ……..

3. At what level is your institution involved in Climate change adaptation actions? (You can select more than one).
   - National Level
   - County Level
   - Community /Ward Level
   - Agriculture Value Chain
   - Other (Please specify)
     …….

4. Which sub-sector among the listed are you involved in? (You can select more than 1).
   - Crops
   - Fisheries
   - Livestock
   - Environment
   - Forestry
   - Other (please specify)
     ……..

5. At what level is your organization involved in the mentioned sub-sector(s) listed above?
   - Policy Level
   - Information/advisory provision
   - Inputs Supply
   - Production
   - Processing
   - Marketing
   - Storage
   - Transport
   - Other (Please specify)
     …….

6. Does your organization belong to any Climate change adaptation actions network or platform e.g. Facebook group, WhatsApp Group county based platform, national based platform?
   - Yes
   - No

7. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify/list and give a brief on the structure
   ……
   ……..

SECTION 2

To assess learning needs as well as capacities to enable appropriate Climate Change adaptation reporting for the Agriculture Sector.

Agriculture significantly influences Kenya's economy. Therefore, any effects on agriculture particularly those driven by climate change adversely affect livelihoods of millions of citizens who are directly or indirectly involved in the sector at various levels. Climate change adaptation actions have been cited as an approach through which agriculture will adapt to climate change, increase productivity and reduce/remove Greenhouse gas emissions in the sector. Hence, there is need for cross- sectoral and a multi-stakeholder approach at both national and county level to track and report actions for adaptation to climate change in a transparent manner.

8. Are you involved in implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation Climate change adaptation actions?
   - Yes
   - No

9. What Climate change adaptation actions reporting knowledge and skills do you require to perform those tasks? (Those listed in number 5) (Please list all).
   ……
   ……

10. Do you have any monitoring, evaluation and reporting structure for agriculture programmes in your institution/department?
    - Yes
    - No

11. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify and give a brief on the structure
    ……
    ……..

12. How many technical staff in your department or Unit are involved the monitoring, evaluation and/or reporting of agriculture activities/programmes?.....

13. Are you aware of any national or international reporting guidelines for Climate change adaptation reporting?
    - Yes
    - No

14. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify
    ……
    ……..

15. Are there any reporting guidelines being applied in your institutions/unit for climate change adaptation reporting?
    - Yes
    - No

16. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify
    ……
    ……..

17. Have you in the past two years received any training or skills development activities concerned with Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting?
    - Yes
    - No

18. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify

……
……..

19. Have you undertaken any Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting needs assessments relevant to Climate Change adaptation?
    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No

20. If your answer to the above question is yes, please specify
    ……
    ……..

21. To what extent are human resource capacities and skills levels in your institution sufficient to enable you to perform your Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting functions and tasks?
    - ☐ Highly adequate
    - ☐ Moderately adequate
    - ☐ Not adequate

22. If the answer above is **"moderately adequate"** or **"not adequate",** what are your main monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity gaps and what are the main reasons?
    .....

23. To what extent are the following cross-cutting climate change topics relevant to you in your role within your institution? (Learning Priority 1- Low, 2- Medium, 3-High)
    i. Learning about basics of climate change ……..
    ii. Learning about basics of climate-smart agriculture ……..
    iii. Learning about climate change adaptation and resilience
    iv. Learning about climate-smart agriculture technologies for the agriculture sector
    v. Learning about Kenya's National Climate Change Legal and Policy Framework ……..
    vi. Learning about the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
    vii. Learning about Targets and Indicators……..
    viii. Learning about Climate change M&E frameworks and reporting tools ……..
    ix. Learning about applying tools and approaches to measure, report and verify (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation action……..
    x. Learning about the Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate Change adaptation reporting……
    xi. Learning about climate change reporting information systems and flows……..
    xii. Learning about strengthening existing institutional arrangements and processes for climate change adaptation actions……
    xiii. Learning about Data Requirements and Reporting format for the Agriculture sector……..

24. Please share any important issue (s) that you feel is not covered in this questionnaire.
    ……
    ……..

Appendix II: List of Government Ministries, parastatals, private sector, CSOs, organizations, Programs and projects contacted

Category	Stakeholder
National Government Ministries and parastatals/Foundations/Authorities	• Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives • Ministry of the Environment and Forestry • Kenya Metrological Department • KALRO • NEMA • KWS • KFS • KEPHIS • NDMA • KALRO • KTDA • KVDA • Tea Research Foundation • Agriculture Food Authority
County Departments, Units and Directorates	• Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Department • Livestock Production Directorates • Agriculture Directorates • Climate Smart Agriculture Unit • Fisheries Directorate • Veterinary Services Directorates • Metrological Department • Water, Environment and Sanitation Department • Water Directorate • Irrigation Directorate • Environment Directorate • Department of Co-operatives • Environment and Natural Resources Department
Programs/Projects	• ASDSP • Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project • Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KSCAP) • Regional Livelihood Resilience Support Program • Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems activity (KCDMS) • NARIGP • KCEP-CRAL
Civil Society Organizations	• United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) • JICA Farmer Field Schools • AWF • Wildlife Works • NDMA • Nature Kenya • DABICO • Taita Taveta Human Rights Network • Mazido • Action Aid • World Vision • Farm Africa

	• AAK Network • Self Help Africa • RECONCILE • Anglican Development Services Eastern • Red Cross
Co-operatives	• Macadamia Co-operative • Banana Co-operative • Tagho Milk Co-operative • Coffee Co-operative society • Mangoes Cooperative • Cereals Growers Association • Co-operatives
Private Sector	• East African Grain Council • Mvoi Pharmaceuticals
Learning Institutions	• Taita Taveta University • Ekerubo Gietai Technical Training Institute

Appendix III: Invitation letter for the ICAT validation workshop, May 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INVITATION TO A WORKSHOP ON FRAMEWORK/TOOLS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION - 23 TO 28 MAY 2021 AT KYAKA HOTEL, MACHAKOS

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is supporting the implementation of The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project. This initiative aims to strengthen the capacity to effectively and efficiently implement, monitor, and report adaptation actions for the agriculture sector in Kenya at national and county levels in a transparent manner.

To achieve the overall objective, the project targets to operationalize an M&E tool for adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector in Kenya. The objectives of this Monitoring & Evaluation validation workshop are:

1. Validate the report on capacity needs for climate change adaptation reporting.

2. Validate the harmonized KCSAIF M&E framework for transparent climate change adaptation reporting

3. Refine the draft M&E tool.

It is based on the above that you are kindly invited to a five-day workshop which will be held from 24, May 2021 to 28, May 2021 at Kyaka Hotel, Machakos, from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

CIAT will handle workshop related logistics and will provide for the conference package. Participants are expected to arrive in Machakos on 23, May 2121. CIAT will provide an allowance to support your logistical expenses. Travel, medical, or other insurance are not supported.

Attached to this invitation is the agenda and the draft tool and report for your review before the workshop.

Kindly confirm with return email and copy to S.Kasura@CGIAR.ORG preferably by 21 May 2021.

We look forward to your valuable contributions during the workshop.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Caroline Mwongera

ICAT Project Coordinator.

Appendix IV: INVITATION TO WORKSHOP TO FINALIZE THE M&E FRAMEWORK AND TOOL

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INVITATION TO WORKSHOP TO FINALIZE THE M&E FRAMEWORK AND TOOL 21 TO 25, JUNE 2021 AT KYAKA HOTEL, MACHAKOS

The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is supporting the implementation of The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project. This initiative aims to strengthen the capacity to effectively and efficiently implement, monitor, and report adaptation actions for the agriculture sector in Kenya at national and county levels in a transparent manner.

It is based on the above that you are kindly invited to a **five-day** workshop which will be held from **21, June 2021 to 25, June 2021** at **Kyaka Hotel, Machakos**, from **8:30am to 5:00pm**.

The objectives of this workshop are:

1. Finalize the preparation of the KCSAIF M&E framework for transparent climate change adaptation reporting.
2. Finalize review of the draft M&E tool.
3. Develop the TORs for

CIAT will handle workshop related logistics and will provide for the conference package. Participants are expected to arrive in Machakos on **20, June 2021**. CIAT will provide an allowance to support your logistical expenses. Travel, medical, or other insurance are not supported.

Attached to this invitation is the Agenda and the draft tool and report for your review before the workshop.

Kindly confirm with return email and copy to S.Kasura@CGIAR.ORG and C.Mwongera@CGIAR.ORG preferably by **18 June 2021.**

We look forward to your valuable contributions during the workshop.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Caroline Mwongera

ICAT Project Coordinator.

Appendix V: Presentation on the Harmonized CSA Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at the workshop held on 24 May 2021

The Harmonized Kenya CSA M&E/ MRV Framework

By

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Presentation at the Workshop on Framework/ Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation

Kyaka Hotel, Machakos

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Presentation Outline

- The Harmonisation Process
- The Gaps Identified
- The Harmonized Framework – main features
- Recommendation on operationalizing & implementing the framework
- Next steps

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The Harmonisation Process

1. Every participant made an input during and after the 08 – 10 December 2020 Kyaka Write shop
2. I mainly organised the content the participants contributed, although I also made my input
3. Largely there is agreement on the format, style, structure and content of the Indicator Matrix although there are issues with the wording of some indicator statements here and there
4. Due to the changes that occurred during the Kyaka write-shop, especially on the Indicator Matrix, there is need to revisit the Matrix to reset baselines and targets or milestones for some of the indicators that changed or shifted, plus those that came from KCSAIF document for the first time.
5. Participants may need to get back to the Matrix milestones and populate it close the process

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The Gaps Identified during Harmonisation

A few of the gaps discovered in the two drafts are listed below:

- 1. Theory of Change for M&E MRV was not well articulated in any of the two drafts
  - "Revised Draft" never referred to theory of change or conceptual framework while "Draft 3" gave them passing mention without adequately addressing them to lay the ground for the M&E Framework.
- 2. None of the drafts comprehensively covered the indicator list provided in the main KCSAIF document, although Revised Draft covered it better than Draft 3.
  - Draft 3 went into a tangent and dwelt on the indicators very differently and covered fewer indicators than Revised Draft. Draft 3 never mentioned anything to do with data sources.
- 3. "Revised Draft" had very good indicator metadata summary or indicator protocol while Draft 3 did not have.
- 4. Much of the content in Draft 3, especially the content on data collection methods, was theoretical text as opposed to being Framework guidelines.

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The Gaps Identified during Harmonisation

A few of the gaps discovered in the two drafts are listed below:

- 5. Revised Draft annexed some examples of data collection and reporting templates while Draft 3 did not annex any template
  - However, even where the templates were attached, the templates were not specific for MRV rules, and will still need to be revisited in consultation with the national MRV focal point, which is the CCD
- 6. Draft 3 never described any Agri-sector data flow map or a system for Agri-sector data and information management, while Revised draft only gave it a passing mention.
- 7. Alignment to national and international climate and development policy frameworks was given a passing mention in the Revised draft, but not referred to at all in Draft 3.
- 8. Current Agri-sector M&E system (current data collection and data flow mapping situation) was not reviewed in any of the two drafts.

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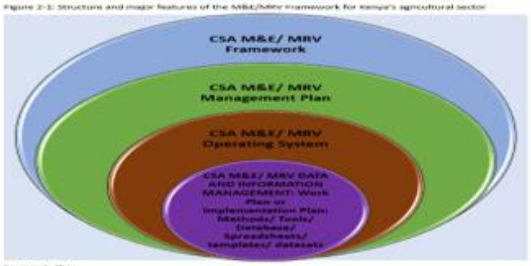
The Harmonized Framework – main features



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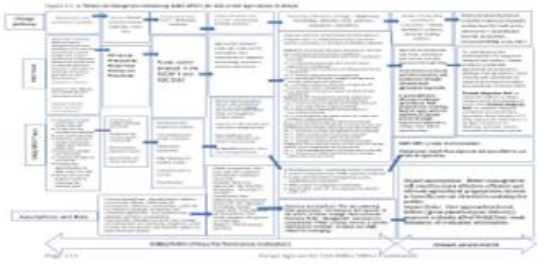
The Harmonized Framework – main features



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The Harmonized Framework – main features

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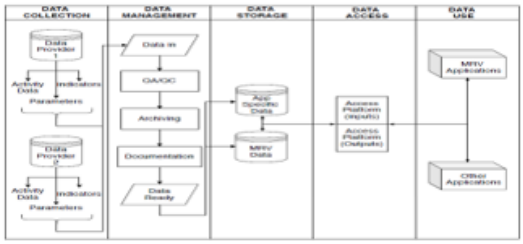
The Harmonized Framework – main features



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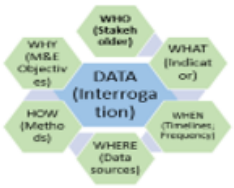
The Harmonized Framework – main features

Figure 6-3: Data SMART interrogation – a modular format for data query



Source: author and participants of the M&E workshop

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The Harmonized Framework – main features

Table 6-5: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix: Activity Scheduling – results management plan

Goal	Impact	Outcome	Sub Outcome	Output	Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline (2018/19 unless stated)	Annual Targets/ Milestones					Data source	Responsible Institution
								Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
Goal: A long-term national (>> carbon climate resilient development pathway, which realizing the development goals of Kenya (>>to 2050														
					G1: Climate change adaptation investments in the agricultural sector increased	%GDP								Ministry Reports	TBC
					G1: GHG emissions per unit of agricultural sector GDP reduced	MtCO2e								Ministry Reports	Climate Change Unit, Agriculture Sector Departments, FAO-EOS
					G1: Renewable energy investments in the agricultural sector increased	USD								Ministry Reports	
					G1: Proportion of climate resilient households achieved	%								Ministry Reports	
					G1: Total agricultural sector GHG emissions	MtCO2e									

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Recommendation on operationalizing & implementing the framework

Figure 11-1: Operationalisation process and sequence

1.Adoption of the CSA M&E Framework

2.Preparation of CSA M&E data collection tools based on desired data collection methods

3.Development and establishment of the CSA M&E System

4.Capacity building of the CSA M&E data handlers

5.Data collection and information management

6.Data analysis and reporting

7.M&E information communication and feedback management

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Current M&E structure and data flow in the Ministry

Figure 1-1: Current M&E structure and data flow in the Ministry

Source: adapted from MoALF 2013

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Current M&E structure and data flow in the Ministry

Figure 11-1: Ministry online dataset page

Source: https://www.kilimo.go.ke/dataset/

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Table 11-1: Operationalisation matrix

Operational M&E goal: Functional and accessible data and information management system for Climate Smart Agriculture					
Operational strategy	Activities	Measure of achievement	Responsibilities and Institutions		
			National Government – CCU MoALF&C	County Government – County Department in-charge of Agriculture,	Other Stakeholders

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Nodes of operationalization

Figure 5-2: Key components of institutional arrangements

Source: UNFCCC, 2020

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Appendix VI: Presentation on the Capacity and Gaps for the agriculture sector stakeholder for climate change adaptation reporting, at the workshop held on 24 May 2021

METHODOLOGY

The study used a mixed methods approach that entailed:

- A desk review to review requirements for adaptation reporting for the agriculture sector.
  - A comprehensive literature review of the global and national climate change adaptation actions reporting policy guidelines was conducted to assess the reporting requirements for Kenya's agriculture sector (Government websites especially Ministries, Directorates and Departments related, Ministry of environment, Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, NGOs website such as CIAT, Universities websites, UN bodies websites such as FAO, Donor websites such World Bank, USAID, Adaptation Fund, Journal papers, News/blog articles, e.t.c.).
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to collect both qualitative and quantitative data.
  - A questionnaire was developed and administered via one on one interactions, email, and telephone calls.
- For this study, the scope of agriculture stakeholders included all those initiatives and subsectors in the agriculture sector whose actions affect climate change directly or indirectly. The stakeholders included (i) Government bodies (ii) Private Sector (iii) Civil Society Organizations (iv) academia (v) UN Bodies.

See figure in the next slide.

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Framework for Mapping Agriculture Stakeholders in Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nyamira, Baringo and Muranga Counties

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CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The assignment was pegged on three levels on climate change adaptation actions reporting.

1. Global Context
2. National Context
3. County context

CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

- Globally, the Paris Agreement which Kenya is party to, provides guidelines for climate change reporting which all parties should adhere to.
- There is emphasis on the need for establishment and operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need.
- Paragraph 92.e. of the report of the conference of the parties on its 21st session, outlines the need to ensure that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention.
- The Paris Agreement gives room for domestication of reporting up to the lowest level at the grassroots/ward in the efforts to fulfil the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- Parties are required to submit their Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the secretariat every two years (Kenya's report is due in 2022).

PARIS AGREEMENT REPORTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Paris agreement recommends that parties ensure:

(i) The consistency between the methodology communicated in the nationally determined contribution(NDC) and the methodology for reporting on progress made towards achieving individual Parties' respective nationally determined contribution.

(ii) That Parties report information on adaptation action and planning including, if appropriate, their national adaptation plans, with a view to collectively exchanging information and sharing lessons learned.

(iii) Support provided, enhancing delivery of support for both adaptation and mitigation through, among other things, the common tabular formats for reporting support, and taking into account issues considered by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on methodologies for reporting on financial information, and enhancing the reporting by developing country Parties on support received, including the use, impact and estimated results thereof.

(iv) Information in the biennial assessments and other reports of the Standing Committee on Finance and other relevant bodies under the Convention.

(v) Information on the social and economic impact of response measures.

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TRANSPARENCY REPORTING UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC sets out an enhanced transparency framework for action and support.

Kenya just like other countries who are party to the agreement is expected to provide information on mitigation, adaptation and support received, including:

(i) National GHG inventory to enable tracking of progress on implementing and achieving the mitigation component of the NDC

(ii) Information related to climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation

(iii) Information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building needs and support received from developed countries

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TRANSPARENCY REPORTING UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT CONT...

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience as follows:

1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.

2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.

3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

TRANSPARENCY REPORTING UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT CONT...

4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.

5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock-take under Article 14.

6. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stock-take under Article 14.

CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

Kenya has undertaken major strides in ensuring that issues on climate change are well articulated.

Nationally, the country has already established a Climate Change Unit which has been domiciled in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives.

There is also a Climate Change Act in place and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) which offers guidelines on reporting and establishing Climate Change structures.

Kenya already submitted it's NDC on 28th December 2020.

Climate Change Act 2016

- The main legislation guiding Kenya's climate change response through mainstreaming climate change into sector functions.
- Outlines the requirements for climate change reporting right from the national to the grassroots level.
- The Act in anchored on the national values and principles of governance in Article 10 of Kenya's Constitution and the values and principles of public service in Article 232 of the Constitution.
- The Act provides a legal basis for the Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

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CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT CONT...

National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022

- Five-year plan to steer Kenya's climate change action
- The Plan is anchored on the Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016)
- Highly multi-sectoral and it focuses on mainstreaming crosscutting issues and building synergies in terms of technical and financial capacity to accommodate all the stakeholders.
- NCCAP creates an avenue for counties to simplify and align their Strategic Plans and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to the Vision 2030 national development blue print and the Medium Term Plan (MTP) III through a consultative process based on the current legal structures as outlined in the Climate Change Act 2016.
- The NCCAP recommends building the capacity of stakeholders, including private sector, civil society and vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized and minority communities in such areas as climate change responses, climate finance, and reporting and monitoring, as well as establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation system for adaptation action.

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CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT CONT...

National Determined Contribution (NDC)

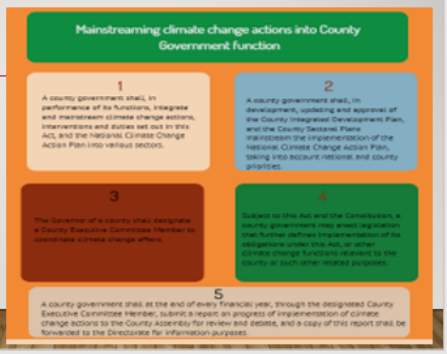
- They are the main instruments put forward by countries to deliver on the promise of the Paris Agreement adopted on 12 December 2015.
- They constitute an articulation of governments' commitment to tackle climate change, including emissions mitigation pledges and adaptation related targets, that countries consider achievable through various actions and investments that align with development priorities.
- Kenya submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 28th December 2020.

CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN THE COUNTY CONTEXT

- Counties are required to:
- Establish Climate Change Units (these are domiciled in the Environment)
  - NCCAP 2018 - 2022 requires state departments and national public entities to establish climate change units to integrate the plan into strategies and implementation plans
- Develop Climate Change Policies
- Set up County Climate Change Funds (CCCF)
- Integrate and mainstream climate change actions into their 2018-2022 County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) as stipulated in the 2018-2022 CIDPs [Section 19].
- Designate a County Executive Committee member to coordinate climate change affairs, and reporting annually to the County Assemblies on the implementation of climate change

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS INTO COUNTY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

According to part five of Kenya's Climate Change Act 2016 on duties relating to climate change, county governments are required to:



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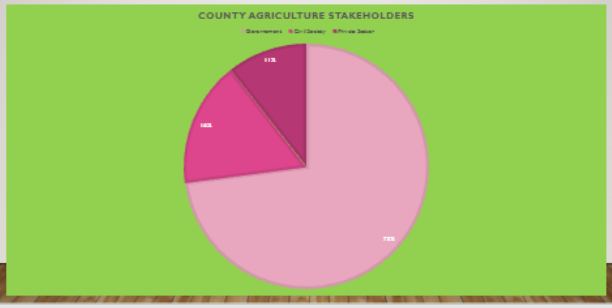
COUNTY AGRICULTURE STAKEHOLDERS UNDERTAKING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS



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KENYA'S ACTIONS TO ALIGN TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Kenya ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and has been a party to the Kyoto Protocol since 2005.
- Since then, Kenya has been building up technical and institutional capacities in climate change policy.
- Kenya has taken steps to comply with its national pledges, including the Paris Agreement which it ratified in 2016 having developed the country's NDC.
- The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) presents an excellent opportunity to aid the agriculture sector in Kenya to achieving the commitments outlined in the NDC.
- KSCAS is a tool to implement Kenya's NDCs by giving guidelines on how to implement CSA by adapting to climate change and building of resilience of agriculture systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and enhanced livelihoods.

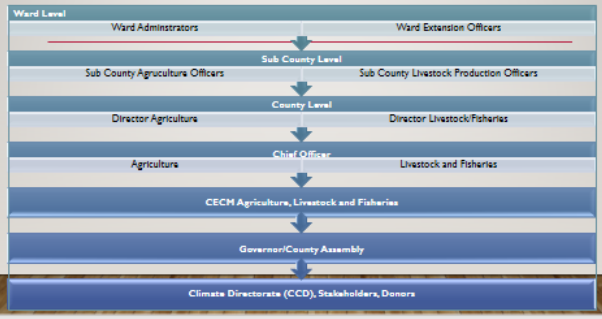
THE STATE OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN KENYAN COUNTIES ON REPORTING OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS

CURRENT STATUS PER COUNTY

County	Climate Change Unit	Climate Change Policy	Climate Change Fund	Climate Change Actions Integrated Into CIDPs	Agriculture Stakeholders MSP
Taita Taveta	• Established but In-active • Awaiting approval by the County Assembly	Developed but not in use	Establishment in progress	Incorporated	None
Makueni	Established and functional.	Already developed and in use	Established and functional	Yes	None
Nyamira	Establishment in Progress	In progress	Establishment in progress	Not clearly outlined	None
Baringo	Established but In-active and awaiting approval by the County Assembly	Developed and awaiting approval by the county assembly	Awaiting Approval by the County Assembly	Incorporated	None
Muranga	Established but Inactive	In progress	Established	Yes	None

DATA INFORMATION FLOW

County Agriculture Sector and Subsectors Reporting Structure



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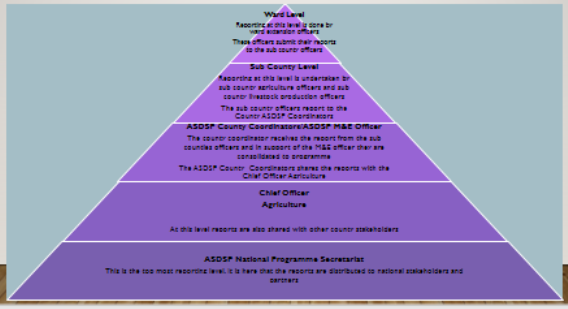
DATA INFORMATION FLOW

County Based Agriculture Programmes - ASDSP



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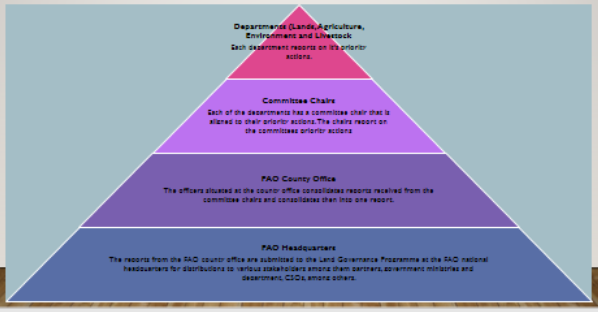
DATA INFORMATION FLOW

CSO (FAO – UN Agency)



REPORTING CAPACITY GAPS

- Lack of climate change adaptation actions networks/platforms
- Lack of skills in using digitized tools for data collection e.g. Information Monitoring Systems
- Lack of data collection and reporting tools e.g. greenhouse gases measuring equipment, digital mobile phones and apps, computers, printing papers, toners, transport facilitation
- Lack of understanding on climate change adaptation actions reporting requirement
- Lack of a harmonized climate change adaptation actions M&E frameworks, templates and formats
- Inadequate funding for M&E and reporting activities
- Non-functional CCUs
- Lack of county climate change policies to guide the process
- Lack of coordination between county and national government
- Inadequate monitoring, evaluation and reporting technical staff

REPORTING CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

Capacity requirement for county agriculture sector

- *Support in consolidating county based MSPs*
- *Capacity building for report consumers and policy makers at county level (CECs, Cos and county assembly members) on climate change issues.*
- *Capacity building on data collection and reporting tools*
- *Facilitation with GHG measuring equipment*
- *Training on use of digitized data collection tools*
- *Training on skills for analyzing and interpreting information*
- *Training on data gathering, processing, data presentation and report writing techniques*
- *Capacity building on how climate change affects co-operative societies*
- *Training on communication skills*
- *Support to establish and operationalize CCUs*
- *Capacity building on identifying climate change indicators in various activities*
- *Development of simplified reporting guidelines*
- *Facilitation of linkages between national climate change platforms*
- *Capacity building on climate change financing*

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support the counties to adopt Climate-smart technologies, practices, services and policies that will help stakeholders adapt to suitable reporting methods.
- Support in building the capacity of county and national stakeholders to embrace various reporting techniques that have emerged that are simple, cost-effective and easy to use.
- Support national and county based agriculture stakeholders in developing a simplified Climate Change reporting tool.
- Agriculture stakeholders need to be supported to adopt digitized climate change adaptation actions reporting by developing software and templates that capture data at all levels of reporting and feed it to the super data collection and storage point.
- Murang'a, Nyamira and Taita Taveta counties need to be supported to establish county MSPs.
- Support Makueni and Baringo counties to strengthen the structures for the existing networking forums to feature agriculture and climate change prominently.
- Build the capacity of the executive on operationalizing and prioritizing climate change actions reporting that need to be funded as well as sensitize them on their role in lobbying for funding for climate change actions.

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Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya: Lessons from Makueni and Wajir Counties

- *Establishing County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) is critical for mainstreaming climate adaptation into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in Kenya. CCCFs provide financial support to counties to propose, prioritize and implement necessary adaptation actions. They enable county adaptation planners to receive training on how to integrate information on climate risks, hazards and vulnerabilities into the plans, and how to align with national climate change policies while delivering on local adaptation priorities.*
- *County-level mainstreaming requires strong leadership. Makueni County's passionate governor and Wajir County's "opinion leaders," including teachers and agriculture officers, champion mainstreaming by sharing information about climate change and advocating that communities prioritize adaptation.*
- *Robust stakeholder engagement is essential for capturing diverse views within the counties. Widespread engagement, from national-level experts to members of small communities and nomadic pastoralists, is a key component of Kenya's success in mainstreaming adaptation into CIDPs, and is worthwhile despite the time, funding and coordination required.*
- *Adaptation action appears to be leading to resilient development benefits. Recently implemented adaptation projects in Makueni and Wajir Counties are showing early signs of benefits such as improving water access and conservation and reducing women's burden of fetching water, improving the livelihoods of thousands of people.*
- *Kenya's Council of Governors can use these findings to better design the mainstreaming process in counties beyond Makueni and Wajir that have also established CCCFs. The findings could also be included in the Council of Governors' guidance to help county climate change units improve how CCCFs are established and adaptation is mainstreamed.*

Moushumi Chaudhury, Tonya Summerlin and Namrata Ginoya - September 2020

Thank you