



KENYA CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK AND CSA REPORTING TOOL



Alliance





Module outline



MODULE 1
Transparency
Reporting
Requirements



MODULE 2
Kenya Climate-
Smart Agriculture
M&E Framework



MODULE 3
CSA Reporting
tool



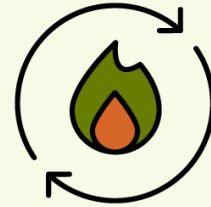
CLIMATE ACTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS



Module 1 - Climate action
reporting requirements



SESSION OUTLINE



Reporting within the UNFCCC



Enhanced Transparency reporting under the Paris agreement

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Climate action reporting requirements - Legal and institutional organization

- National
- County
- Sectoral



UNFCCC Reporting requirement

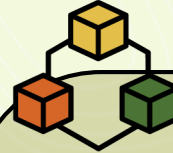
The Kyoto Protocol



Addresses reporting and review of information by Parties included in Annex I.



National systems and methodologies for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.



Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework-the reporting requirements and the timelines for the submission of national reports are different for **Annex I Parties** and (Non-Annex I Parties), based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

UNFCCC Reporting requirement

Paris Agreement

All countries to act towards:



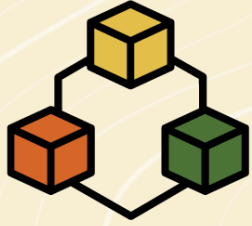
Limiting global average temperature increases to as close to 1.5C as possible above pre-industrial levels.



Make financial flows consistent with climate action objectives.



To strengthen climate resilience.



Enhanced transparency framework



UNFCCC provides the foundation for intergovernmental action to combat climate change and its impacts on humanity and ecosystems.

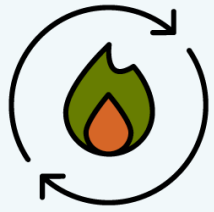
To achieve the objective of **UNFCCC**, Parties need reliable, transparent and comprehensive information on GHG emissions, climate actions and support.

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.**

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris agreement

- All countries contribute their share to the global effort.
- Starting in 2024, all parties follow a single, universal transparency process.
 - To provide a clear understanding of climate change actions and support.
 - contribute the periodic stock take of the implementation of the PA. [global stocktake](#)

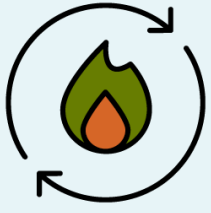




Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs)

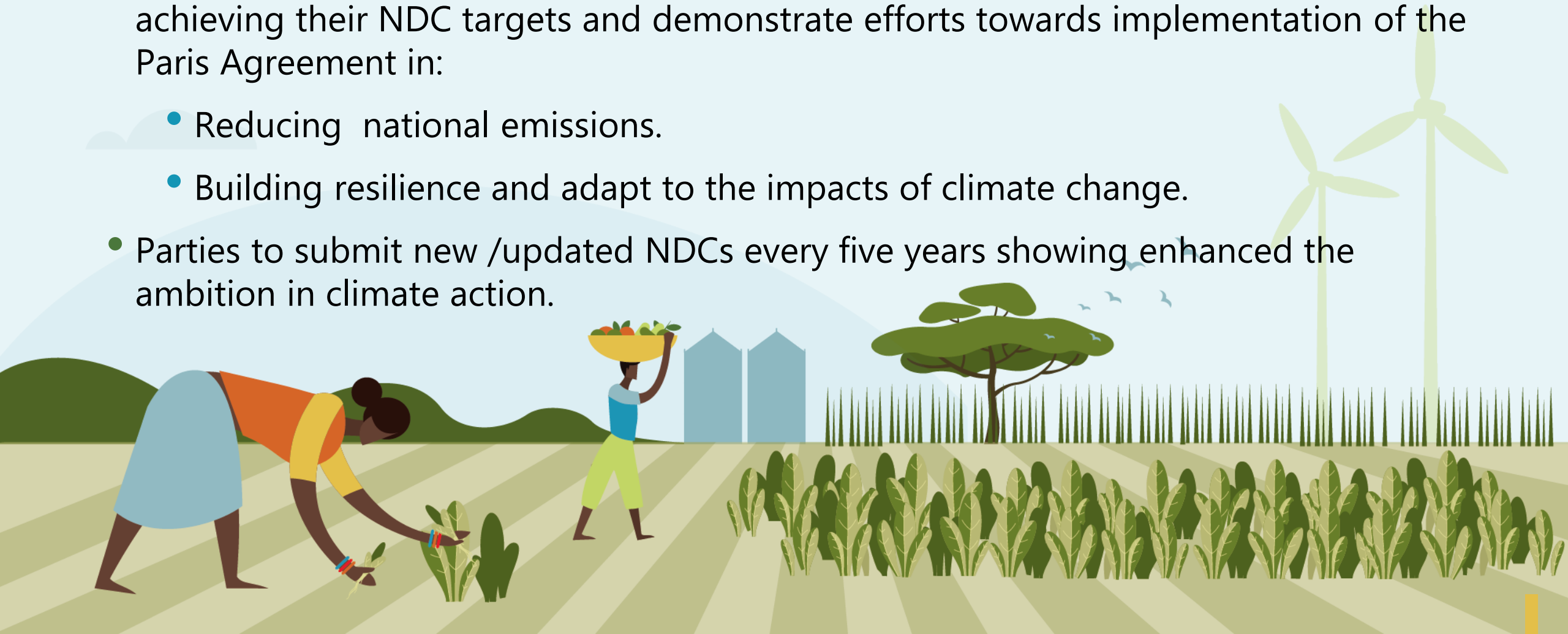
- The ETF reporting under the PA includes tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs.
- Each country to outline and communicate their NDC through a Biannual Transparency Report (BTR) starting 2024 every two years.





Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs)

- The BTR to provide information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving their NDC targets and demonstrate efforts towards implementation of the Paris Agreement in:
 - Reducing national emissions.
 - Building resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- Parties to submit new /updated NDCs every five years showing enhanced the ambition in climate action.





Reporting requirement at national level

- Institutional reporting arrangements provided in the CC Act 2016.
- 5 year NCCAPs provide for mitigation and adaptation reporting by the priority sectors through.
 - Green House gasses (GHG) inventory.
 - National adaptation report.





Climate Change Act 2016

- The **Climate Change Act**, 2016 requires the Government to develop action plans to guide the mainstreaming of climate change into sector functions.
- Outlines the requirements for **climate change reporting** right from the national to the grassroots level.
- The Act is 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)**.





Climate Change Act: Reporting Requirements



Article 15.5

State departments & national government public entities

- Report on sectoral GHG emissions for the national inventory.
- Regularly monitor & review the performance climate change.
- Report annually to the Council on the status and progress of performance and implementation of climate change duties and functions.



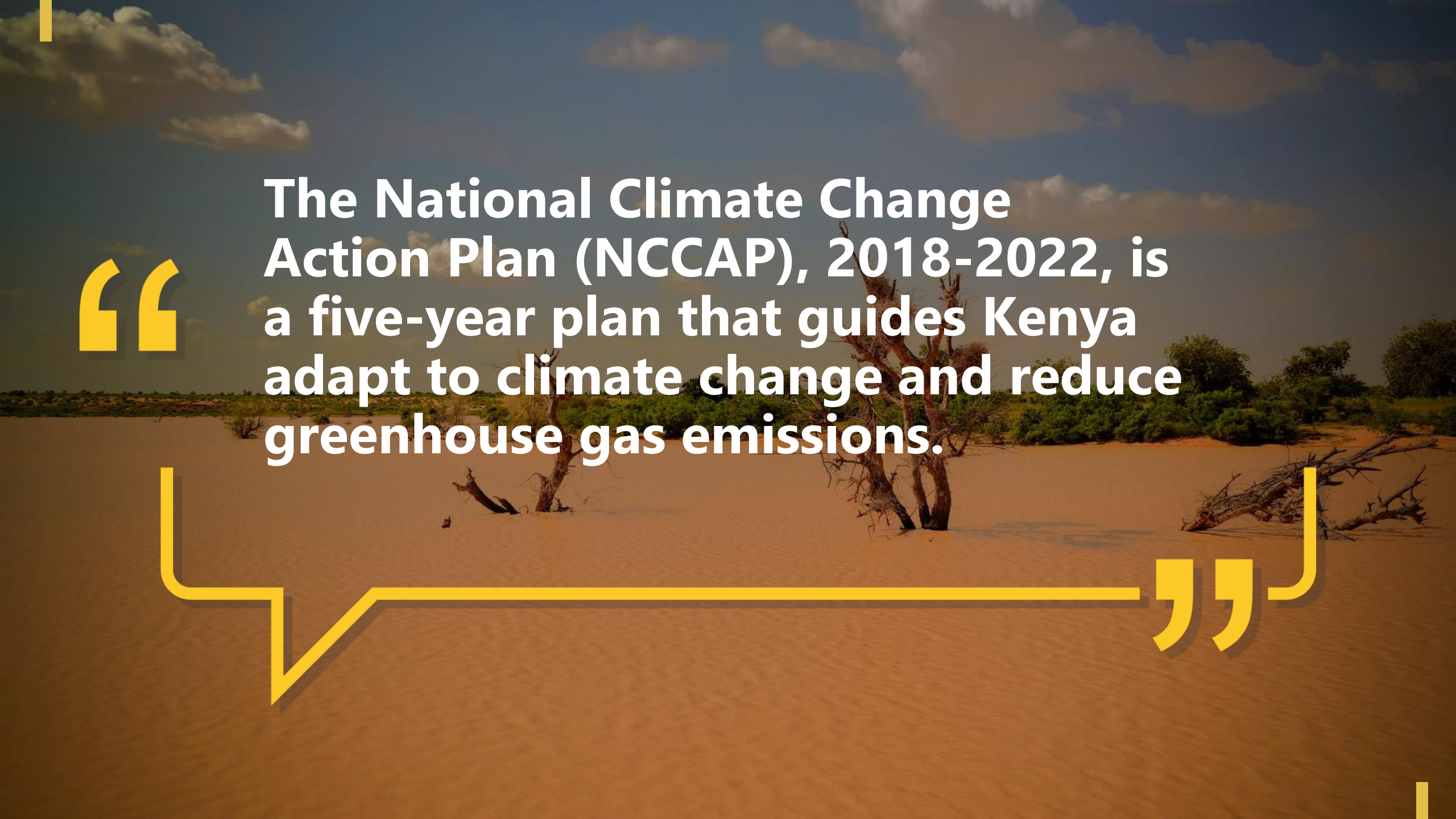
Article 15.6

Where an evaluation report from a statutory public body discloses unsatisfactory performance, the **State Department** shall undertake investigations and report the findings to the Council (VERIFICATION).



Article 19.5

CEC Member report on progress of implementation of climate change actions to the county assembly for review and debate.



The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2018-2022, is a five-year plan that guides Kenya adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.





National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022



It offers guidelines on reporting and establishing Climate Change structures.

It is highly multi-sectoral and focuses on mainstreaming crosscutting issues and building synergies in terms of technical and financial capacity to accommodate all the stakeholders.

It 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.

It 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.**

Areas such as:

- Climate change responses.
- Climate finance.
- Reporting and monitoring.
- Establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation system for adaptation action.



Sector reporting requirements in the NCCAP

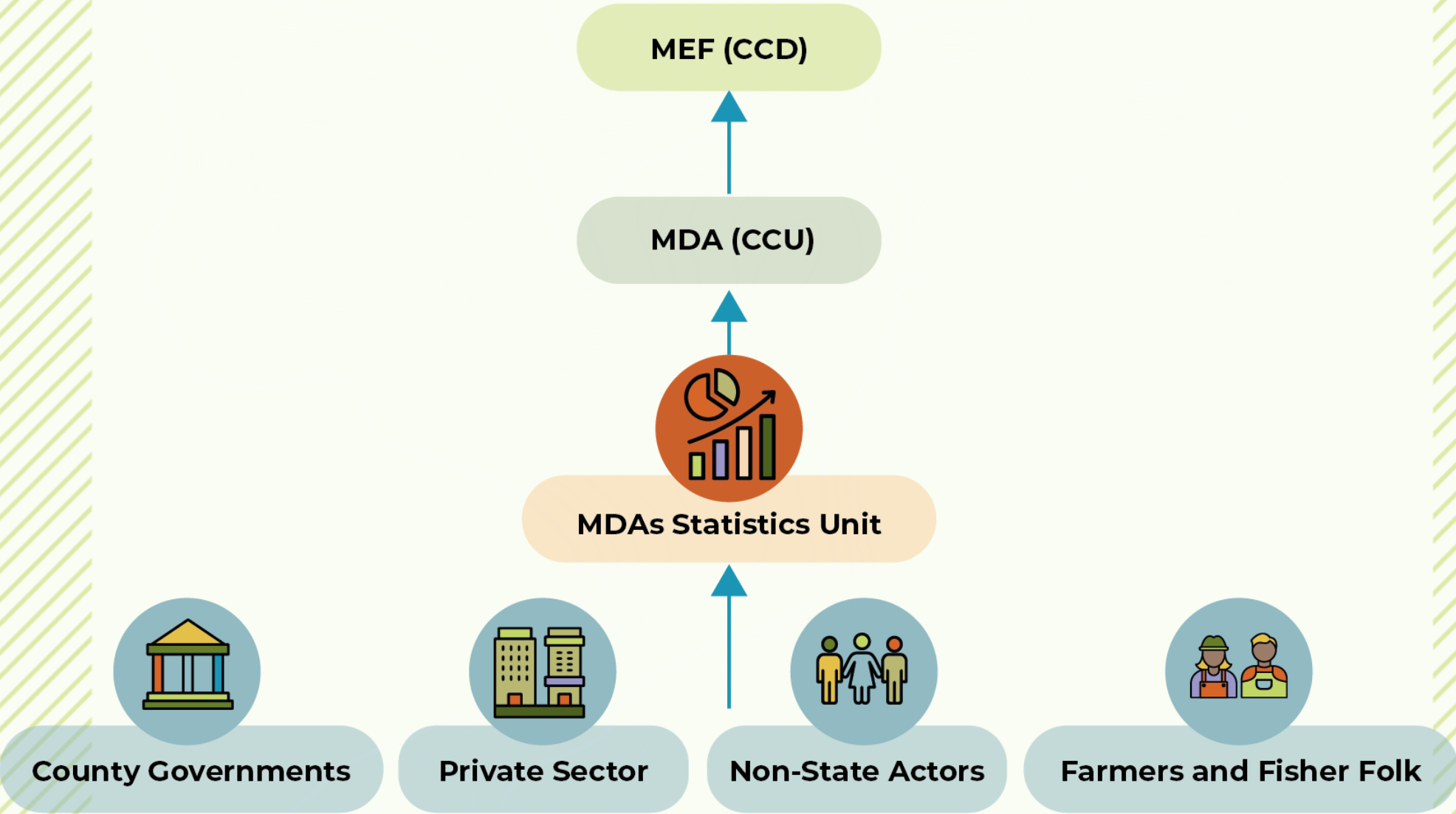
The NCCAP outlines seven (7) strategic objectives comprising

-  1 Disaster Risk Management
-  2 Water and the Blue Economy
-  3 Forestry, Wildlife, and Tourism
-  4 Manufacturing
-  5 Food and Nutrition Security
-  6 Health, Sanitation, and Human Settlements
-  7 Energy and Transport

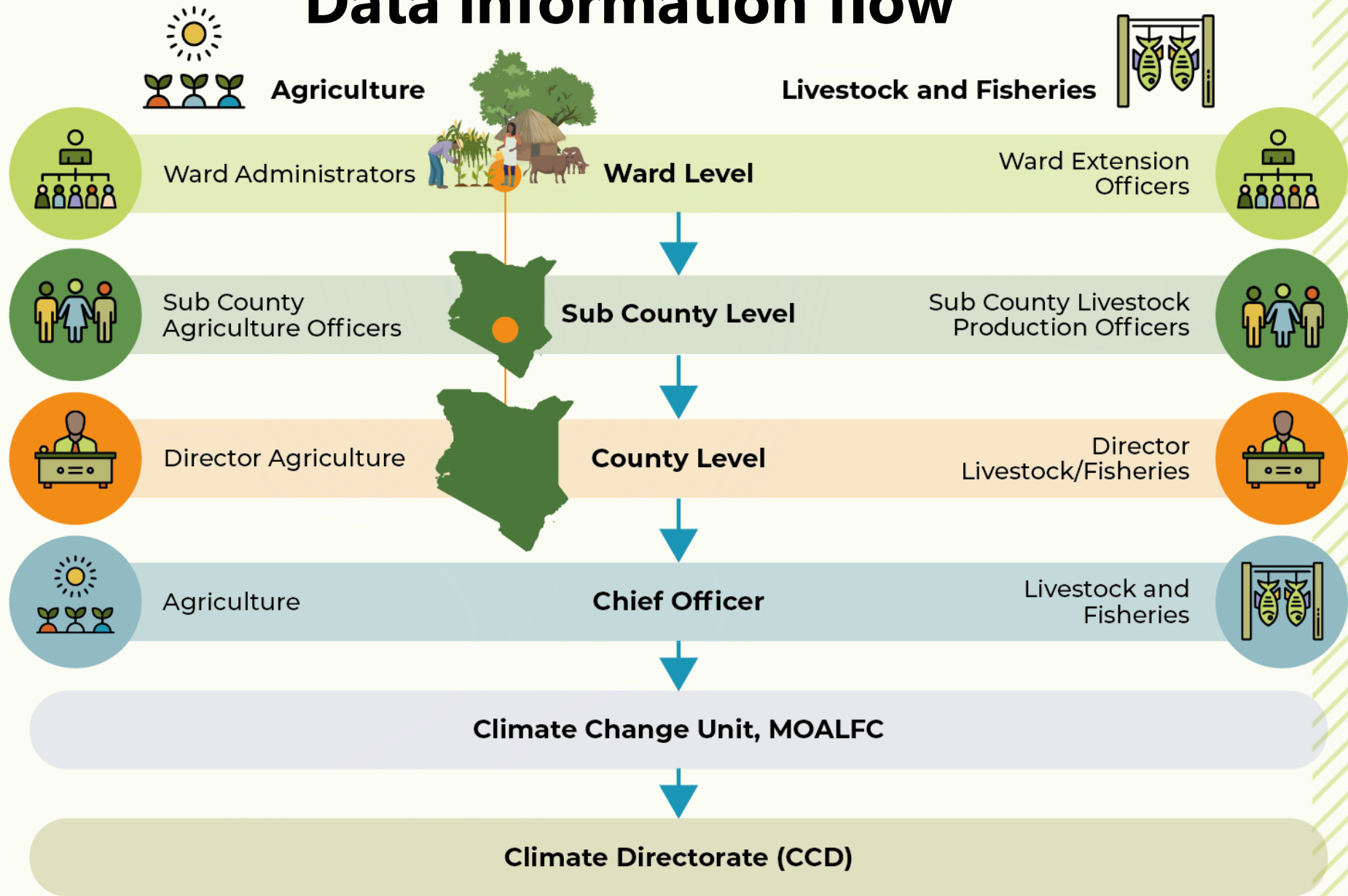
Food and Nutrition security targets drawn from:

- NCCAP
- KCSAIF
- Indicator in the CSA tool based on the KCSAIF targets

Data information flow



Data information flow





Capacity requirements for climate change reporting in the agriculture sector

- Support in **consolidating** county based MSPs
- **Capacity building** on data collection and reporting tools.
- Skills for **analyzing and interpreting** information.
- Support to **establish and operationalize CCUs.**
- Capacity building on **identifying reporting indicators.**
- Development of simplified **reporting guidelines.**
- Facilitation of linkages between **national climate change platforms.**



Results from a needs assessment implemented by the Alliance Bioversity-CIAT and the Ministry of Agriculture for 5 counties (Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nyamira, Baringo and Murang'a) in December 2020.



Discussion questions

Does the data flow reflect the real situation?

How do non-state actors get involved?

What are the actual capacity gaps?





**THANK
YOU**