



# 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



# KENYA CSA M&E FRAMEWORK



**Module 2** – Kenya  
CSA M&E  
Framework



# Climate Change Policy and Legal frameworks

- 1** Kenya's Climate Change Act 2016 obligates governments at all levels to integrate and mainstream climate change actions and interventions in all sectors.
- 2** Further, Kenya ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and has been a party to the Kyoto Protocol since 2005. Under the NDC (updated in 2020) Kenya has committed to reduce the GHG emissions by 32% by 2030.
- 3** The sector has committed to contribute to the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) through the Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approach.



# CSA Approach



Agriculture that **sustainably and reliably increases agricultural productivity** and farm incomes, builds resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems, builds adaptation to the effects of Climate change and Reduces Greenhouse gas emissions.



CSA offers an **excellent opportunity for agricultural growth**. It requires collaborative actions among various actors including national and county governments, farmers, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other value chain actors.



**The Climate Change Act, 2016 Article 13.** Provides for the formulation of a National Climate Change Action Plan to steer Kenya's climate change actions.



**The National Climate Change Action Plan** sets out actions for mainstreaming climate change responses into sector functions.



●  
**Climate-smart  
agriculture**



## The triple challenge

- 1 Food security and nutrition: need for increased quantity, quality and diversity of food, everywhere and for everyone.
- 2 Need to adapt to climate change.
- 3 Need to contribute to climate change mitigation.

# What is climate-smart agriculture?

**SUSTAINABLY  
INCREASES**



**Productivity  
and Income**

**STRENGTHENS  
RESILIENCE**



**To Climate Change  
and Variability**

**REDUCES AGRICULTURE'S  
CONTRIBUTION TO  
CLIMATE CHANGE**



**Greenhouse Gas  
Emissions and Carbon  
Storage on Farmland**





# Why adopt CSA?



## Addresses food security and malnutrition

CSA improves food security for poor and marginalised groups as well as reduces food waste.



## Addresses the relationship between agriculture and poverty

Agricultural growth provides an effective and equitable means for reducing poverty and increasing food security.



## Addresses the relationship between climate change and agriculture

CSA reduces the risk of climate change to agriculture as well as the contribution of agriculture to climate change.



# Types of CSA practices



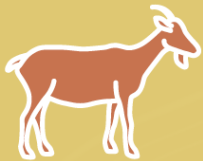
Soil management



Crop management



Water management



Livestock management



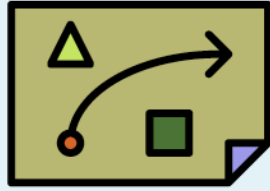
Forestry




Fisheries and aquaculture



Energy management



## Kenya CSA Strategy (2017-2026)



**To guide the implementation and adoption of CSA**, the sector developed the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS, 2017-2026).

This strategy offers a detailed plan to **“adapt to climate change, build resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods.”**



# Objectives

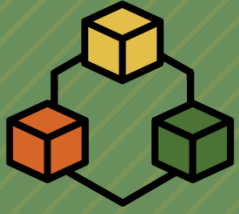
## Specific Objectives

- 1 To enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists and fisher-folk to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- 2 To develop mechanisms that minimize greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production systems.
- 3 To improve coordination and collaboration among institutions and stakeholders in climate smart agriculture.
- 4 To address crosscutting issues that adversely affect or enhance CSA.

### Overall objective

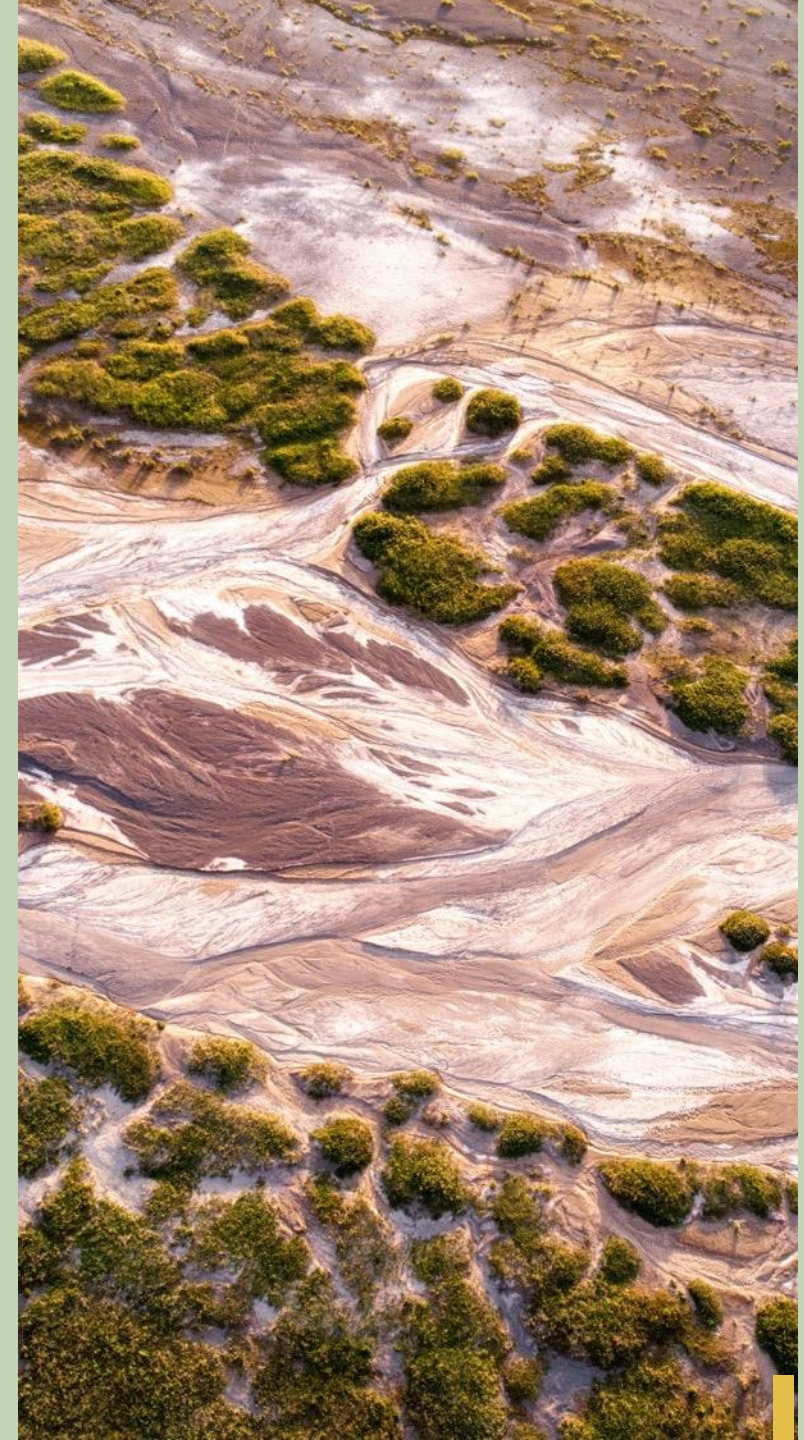
To build resilience and minimize emissions from agricultural farming systems for enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods.

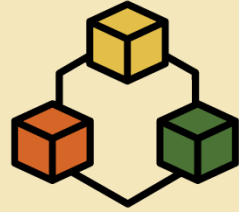




# Kenya CSA Implementation Framework (2018-2027)

- **To implement the strategy**, the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF 2018-2027) was developed.
- It was created to **address the impacts of climate change challenges** on agricultural growth and development.
- This **framework** aligned with the government's commitments and obligations to guide the country's transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway.





# Kenya CSA Implementation Framework (2018-2027)

- **Efficient tracking of the climate change response** in the agricultural sector is a prerequisite to demonstrate progress in the implementation of the KCSAS.
- Consequently, the **M&E Framework aims to ensure that strategic objectives are achieved in a cost-effective, coordinated, and harmonized approach** at both the national and county levels.
- The **M&EF aims to guide coordinated, effective, efficient and transparent data collection, analysis, and use**, and the provision of information that includes indications of impact, outcomes, and outputs.
- These are well articulated in the **CSA M&E Tool**.

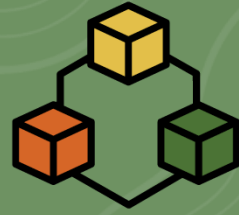


# Kenya CSA M&E framework: Purpose

**1** The Paris Agreement **sets out an enhanced transparency framework for climate change action and support**. Kenya is expected to provide information on mitigation, adaptation, and the support received.

Kenya's transparency framework is based on the **MRV+ system defined in the National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 as "an integrated framework for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying, and reporting results of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and the synergies between them."**





# Kenya CSA M&E framework: Purpose

3

The MRV+ system generates information for national and international reporting requirements. **The purpose of this M&E Framework is to track whether the scheduled KCSAIF goals, objectives, outcomes, outputs, and other factors are proceeding as planned.**

4

An effective **M&E Framework will help guide the implementation of the KCSAIF and by extension the KCSAS.**







# Kenya CSA M&E framework: Objectives



## Objectives of this monitoring and evaluation framework

- To **guide M&E of progress toward KCSAIF goals**, outcomes, and indicators, in order to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability during implementation;
- To **enforce a culture of results-based M&E** and provide a foundation for an evidence-based decision-making process.



# Key terms in Monitoring and Evaluation

## Result


The measurable output, outcome, or impact—intended or unintended, positive or negative—of a development intervention.

## Outcome




The result achieved at the level of “purpose” in the objective hierarchy. It is part of impact, a result at purpose and goal level.

## Output

The immediate, intended, and tangible—that is, easily measurable and practical—results to be produced through sound management of agreed-upon inputs. Outputs may also include changes resulting from interventions that are necessary to achieve outcomes at the purpose level.



**Indicator:** A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change, or performance. It is a unit of information measured over time that can help show changes in a specific condition. A given goal or development objective can have multiple indicators





## **Exercise:** Understand the difference between an **outcome, input, and indicator.**

A non-profit organization is implementing a project to improve the agriculture productivity in a rural area.



Can you identify **one outcome, one output and one indicator** for the project?



**THANK  
YOU**