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**Ministry of Agriculture,  
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# Climate Change Adaptation Reporting Requirements in Kenya's Agriculture Sector

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Veronica Ndetu

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## DISCLAIMER:

This Climate Change Adaptation Reporting Requirements in Kenya's Agriculture Sector report has been prepared as an output for the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and has not been peer reviewed. This study was led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT under the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The project is financed by UNEP DTU Partnership. Any opinions stated herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of CCAFS, Bioversity International, CIAT, donor agencies, or partners.

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## Acronyms

ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation Growth Strategy
BR	Biennial Reports
BTR	Biennial Transparency Reports
BUR	Biennial Update Reports
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
CMP	Conference of the parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRF	Common Reporting Format
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DRR	Disaster Risk reduction
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
IAR	International Assessment and Review
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JASSCOM	Joint Agriculture Sector Steering Committee
KCSAIF	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework
KCSAS	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
KES	Kenya Shilling
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MoALFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MTP	Medium Term Plans
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NC	National Communications
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIR	National Inventory Report
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNOPs	United Nations Office for Project Services
DTU	Technical University of Denmark



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## Foreword

Agriculture is a key sector of Kenya's economy, accounting for about 51% of the country's total gross domestic product (GDP) and employing 80% of the rural population (ASTGS, 2019). However, the agriculture sector is vulnerable to climate variability and long-term climatic changes, which are already affecting Kenya's food security. These changes frequently cause loss of livestock, crops, income, and livelihoods, which disproportionately affects smallholder farmers.

In the past years, natural hazards have increased both in frequency and in magnitude. Kenya's average annual temperatures have increased by 1°C since 1960 and are projected to increase by 1.0-2.8°C and 1.3-4.6°C by the 2060s and 2090s respectively (NCCAP, 2012). Natural disasters have caused significant economic losses due to climate variability and change. For instance, floods and droughts have cost Kenya an estimated 2% of its GDP each year in long-term fiscal liabilities. Between 2008 and 2011, drought is estimated to have cost the country KES 968.6 billion (NCCAP, 2018).

Despite contributing less than 1% of the world's total emissions, Kenya recognizes climate change as a global challenge that necessitates global interventions. As a result, Kenya is an active participant in international efforts on climate change responses. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), hereinafter referred to as the convention, came into effect in 1994 and is the foundation of current international climate change action. Kenya signed and ratified the convention in 1992 and 1994. Kenya ratified the Kyoto Protocol, a greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction treaty linked to the convention, in 2005. Kenya ratified the Paris Agreement, an international treaty aimed at limiting global temperature increases, in 2016 (NCCAP, 2018).

Kenya is also a signatory of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) of 1992, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) of 1994, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of 2004, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2015 (NCCAP, 2018).

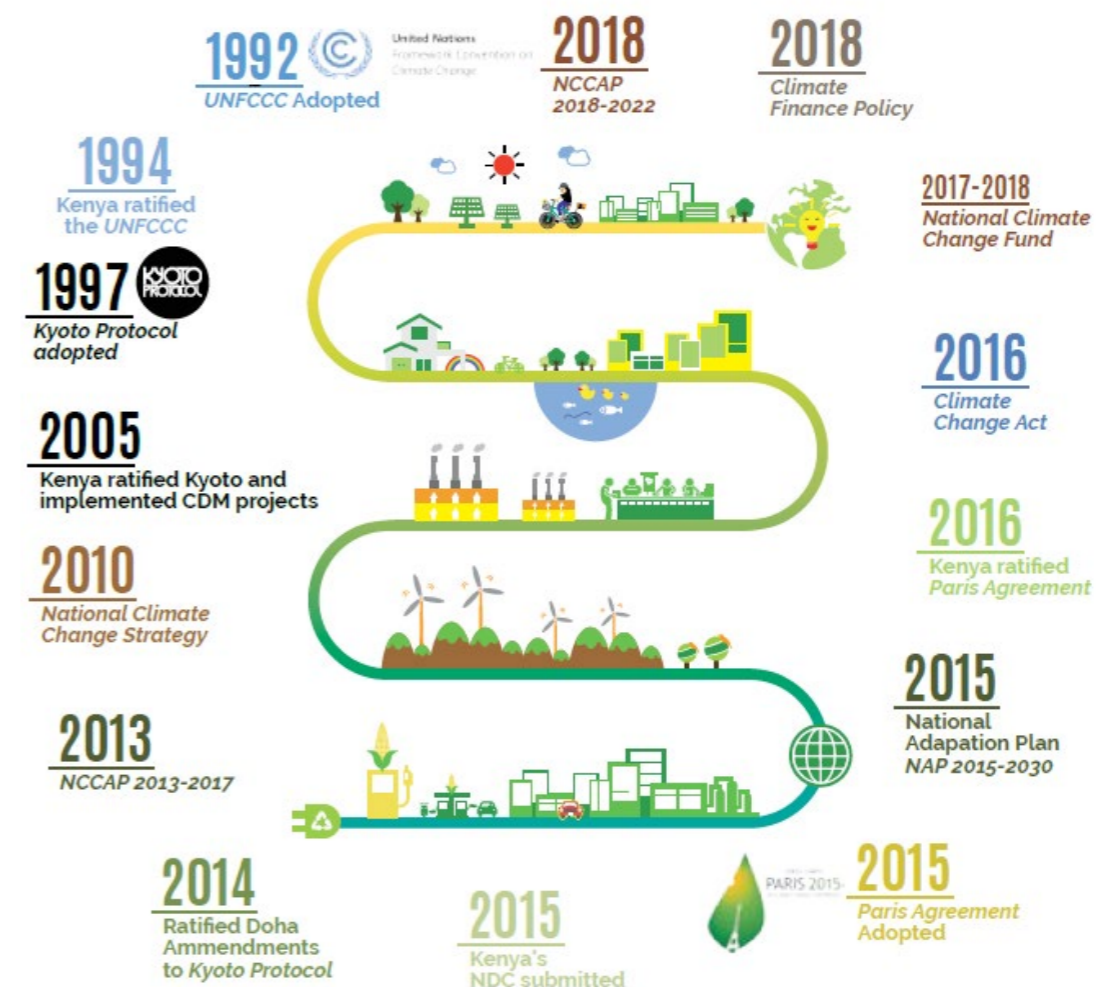


Figure 1. Kenya's global and national responses to climate change (NCCAP 2018-2022)

The Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for reporting and reviewing to ensure transparency in mitigation, adaptation actions, and support. To track national efforts, parties to the Paris Agreement must develop nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that communicate their domestic and international climate change-related action plans. By communicating information on GHG emissions, actions to reduce GHG emissions, adaptation, and means of implementation such as finance, technology transfer, and capacity building, the ETF allows parties to the Paris Agreement to understand recent progress and informs the deliberation and guidance of the Conference of Parties (COP).

In 2015, Kenya committed to implementing its agricultural sector's NDC through climate-smart agriculture (CSA). This alignment stems from recognition that climate change poses a threat to Kenya's long-term development, and that disaster risk reduction (DRR) should be prioritized. The NCCAP2018-2022, which was purposefully aligned with Kenya's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and DRR agenda, shares a vision for climate-resilient development with the NAP and NDC. Kenya's NAP for 2015–2030, as well as its updated NDC for 2020, include Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) and the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF).



Improved bush beans perform better than local varieties, but delivery systems to get them to farmers are key. © Stephanie Malyon / CIAT

## 1. CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: GLOBAL CONTEXT

### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

This Rio convention provides a comprehensive framework for intergovernmental efforts to address climate change challenges. It came into effect on 21 March, 1994, and its main objective is to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system” (UNFCCC, 2021). As mentioned, Kenya signed and ratified this convention in 1992 and 1994 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 (UNFCCC, 2021).

Reporting is an important part of the convention, as it allows the convention to monitor and evaluate parties' progress towards goals and its own implementation. In accordance with the convention's principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” (UNFCCC, 2021) parties are divided into the groups of annex I, annex II, and non-annex I, all with different reporting requirements. Other groups include the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) group, observer organisations, and non-party stakeholders. See annex 1 for more information.

Kenya is classified as a non-annex I party because it is a developing country. As a result, the following section will concentrate on the reporting requirements under the Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) arrangements for non-Annex I parties.

### Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework: Non-Annex I Parties

At COP 13 and in context of the Bali Action Plan, parties agreed that non-annex I parties should meet MRV requirements under this arrangement, the parties adopted a number of decisions, detailed guidelines, and provisions regarding the content and frequency of national communications (NCs), biennial update reports (BURs), and domestic MRVs. See Table 1 for more information on the parties' decisions. Additionally, the parties made several decisions regarding financial and technical assistance in meeting their reporting requirements. These decisions constitute the convention's current MRV framework at the international and national levels. See Figure 2 for more information on this framework.

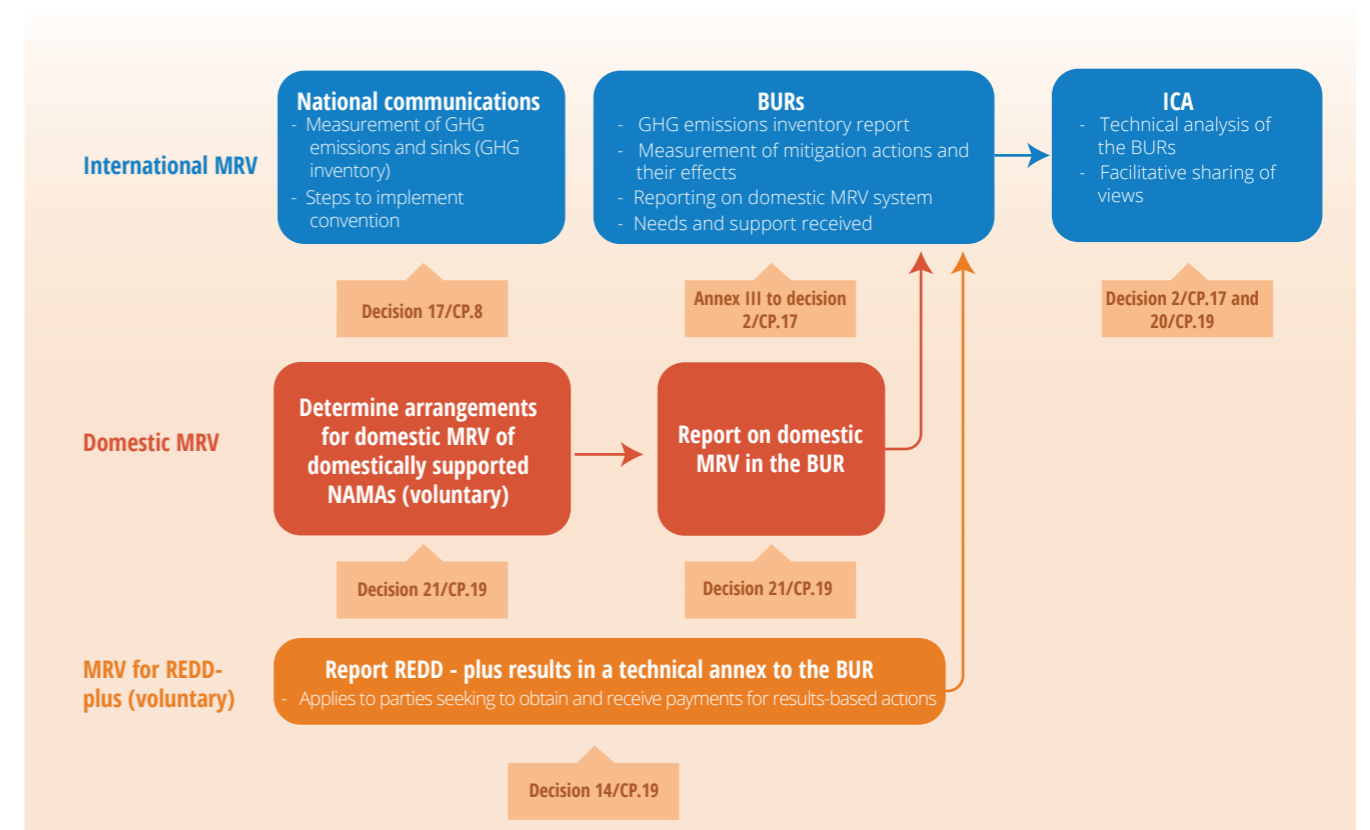


Figure 2. Key elements of the MRV framework (UNFCCC, 2014)

## What does an MRV framework measure?



- GHG emissions, emission reductions, sources of emissions, sinks, and other co-benefits
- Specific impacts of mitigation actions
- Support needed and support received

## What does an MRV framework report?



- Progress and actions taken to address climate change
- Data on GHG inventories, adaptation, mitigation actions, and the effects of mitigation actions
- Relevant methodologies and assumptions
- Constraints and gaps
- Support needed and support received
- Any other information relevant to the convention's objective

## Expected national reports



### • National Communications (NC)

An NC communicates information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national GHG inventories, steps taken or planned to implement the convention's vision, constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity-related needs.

NCs are submitted every four years based on the COP's latest decisions and guidelines.

### • Biennial Update Reports (BURs)

BURs communicate information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements that are relevant to national communications, national GHG inventory, mitigation actions and their effects, methodologies, constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs. BURs also communicate information on support that is needed, support that was received, support for preparing and submitting BURs, domestic MRV frameworks, and any relevant data (UNFCCC, 2014).

BURs are submitted every two years as a summary of an NC's parts, or as a standalone update report.

## What does an MRV framework verify?



- BURs are subject to International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) at the international level
- National communications are not subject to International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)
- Data may be verified through domestic MRV mechanisms

**Table 1.** Key developments in the MRV framework process (UNFCCC, 2014)



## 2007

Parties agree to mandate MRV frameworks for developing-country parties at COP 13 (Decision 1/CP.13).



## 2010

**COP 16** established a four-year cycle for national communications and expanded the MRV framework. The additions are listed below.

- Enhancing reporting for national communications and inventories that concern mitigation actions, their effects, and support
- Requesting BURs every two years
- Implementing an ICA process for BURs
- Instituting a domestic MRV framework for domestically-supported mitigation actions



## 2013

**COP 19** finalized several decisions on MRV framework elements. These decisions are listed below.

- Composition, modalities, and procedures were established for the ICA team of technical experts (Decision 19/CP.19).
- General guidelines were given for domestic MRV (Decision 21/CP.19).
- Seven decisions were made for the Warsaw REDD+ Framework.
- CGE's term was extended for 2014-2018, with a mandate to include the capacity building experts in the technical analysis under ICA.



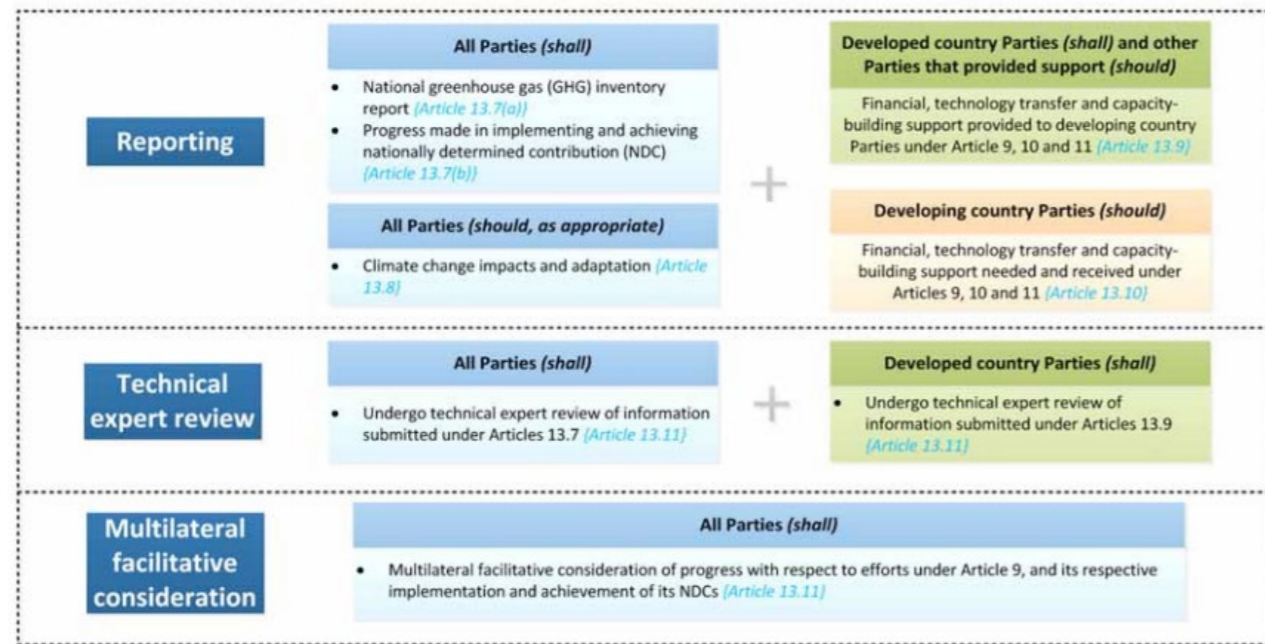
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# Paris Agreement: Transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes that transparency of action and support clarifies necessary actions and support required and received under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, and 11. Additionally, Article 13 builds on existing MRV arrangements while recognizing the parties' diverse capacities and experiences (UNFCCC, 2020).

Article 13 provides the ETF, which includes reporting, technical expert review and multilateral, facilitative consideration. See Figure 3 more for information. The ETF is critical to the global stock take, because all of its inputs and outputs, which include party communications, reports from technical experts, and progress reports on multilateral facilitative consideration, are significant.

**Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: transparency of action and support**



**Figure 3.** Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: transparency of action and support (UNFCCC, 2020)

## Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Under Article 7, paragraph 10 of the Paris Agreement, each party should submit adaptation communications, which may include priorities, implementation and support needs, plans, and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing-country parties. One of the goals of the adaptation communications is to provide information for the global inventory. Adaptation communications can be included in an NDC, an NC, a NAP, or another document. The only stipulation is that countries must make it clear in that their communication includes the adaptation communication required by the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2020). Reports that are required under the ETF are listed below.

- NCs every 4 years

- Biennial transparency reports (BTR)<sup>1</sup> from all parties. The parties will develop common reporting tables for national GHG inventories, Common Tabular Format (CTF) tables for tracking progress towards NDCs and climate financial goals, and common BTR outlines. BTR and GHG inventory can be submitted together or as stand-alone reports.
- BURs every 2 years
- Adaptation communication to be submitted and updated periodically, if not submitted as part of a BTR

The ETF's reporting guidelines are listed below.

- Article 13.7 (a): All Parties shall prepare a GHG inventory (emissions by sources and removals by sinks) report.

<sup>1</sup> The BTRs should provide GHG inventories, information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), climate change impacts and adaptation support (financial, technology transfer, capacity building) provided and received. Adaptation communications can be submitted as a component or in conjunction with a BTR.

- Article 13.7(b): All Parties shall report on progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution (NDC) under Article 4 (GHG target).

- Article 13.8: All Parties should report on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 (global goal on adaptation), as appropriate:

» Article 7.10: Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation, and support needs, plans, and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.

» Article 7.11: The adaptation communication in Article 7.10 shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan under Article 7.9, a nationally determined contribution under Article 4.2, and/or a national communication under Article 13.4.

» Article 7.14: The global stocktake in Article 14 shall enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication in Article 7.10.

- Article 13.10: Developing country Parties should report on support needed and received under Article 9 (financial resources), Article 10 (technology transfer) and Article 11 (capacity building).

**Evaluation:** Conduct evaluations in line with:

- Article 4.9 in relation to NDC communications
- Article 7.14 in relation to adaptation communications
- Article 13.5 in relation to NDCs and NAPs
- Article 13.6 in relation to support received for climate action
- Article 14 in relation to assessing progress towards Paris Agreement's goal, considering mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation and support

## Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

NDCs are the main instruments that countries put forward to deliver on the promise of the Paris Agreement that was adopted on 12 December 2015. NDCs articulate governments' commitment to tackle climate change. They include measures that countries consider achievable and investments that align with development priorities. NDCs help countries act on the transformational scale that is necessary in order to limit global temperature increases, which is the central goal of the Paris Agreement.

Under article 4 of the Paris Agreement, parties to the agreement are required to prepare, communicate, and maintain NDCs. Parties are also required to pursue domestic mitigation measures in order to meet the NDC's objectives. All parties must communicate NDCs every five years and provide clear, transparent, and understandable information, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and the Conference of the Parties.

Kenya submitted its updated NDC to the convention on 28 December 2020. This updated NDC raises Kenya's GHG emission-reduction target and increases Kenya's NDC budget. See Box 1 for more information. In the updated NDC Kenya also commits to reduce GHG emissions 32% by 2030, relative to the BAU scenario of 143 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) and in line with national circumstances (Kenya's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution, 2020). This is a very ambitious plan, considering that the country's contribution to global GHG emissions was less than 0.1% in 2018.

### BOX 1:

#### Kenya's National Goal for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation – Updated NDC

**ADAPTATION GOAL:** Kenya aims to enhance resilience against climate change and uphold Vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into its Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Kenya also commits to mobilize domestic resources to pay for 38% of the cost while 62% of the cost will require international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support.

**MITIGATION GOAL:** Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious contribution to the Paris Agreement by pledging to abate GHG emissions 32% by 2030, relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and in line with the county's sustainable development agenda. Kenya also commits to bear 21% of mitigation costs while 79% of costs will require international support.

**Source:** (Kenya's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution, 2020)

In 2013, Kenya's total GHG emissions were 60.2 million MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, which comprised 0.13% of global GHG emissions. Agriculture emitted 62.8% of total emissions, the energy sector emitted 31.2%, industrial processes emitted 4.6%, and the waste sector emitted 1.4% (USAID, 2017).

Under the current pathway for agriculture emissions, absolute emissions are projected to decrease to 31.6

MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030, a decrease of 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e below the NDC baseline. This decrease would enable the sector to meet its 2030 NDC emissions-reductions target (KCSAS, 2017). The global agriculture sector is committed to implementing CSA to meet its NDC obligation. Certain adaptation programs that have been prioritized are listed below.



**Mainstream CSA towards increased productivity through value chain approach to support the transformation of agriculture (crops, livestock, and fisheries) into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive, and modern sector.**



**Build resilience of the agriculture (crops, livestock, and fisheries) systems through sustainable management of land, soil, water, and other natural resources as well as insurance and other safety nets.**



**Strengthen communication systems on CSA extension and agro-weather issues**



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## 2. Climate Change Reporting Requirements: National Context

### National climate change policy and legal frameworks

In order to enhance investments that aim to support agricultural development and climate adaption, and in line with the provisions of the convention and the Kyoto Protocol, the Government of Kenya has established policies and legal frameworks to address climate change.

The foundation of this institutional and legal framework is the 2010 Constitution of Kenya.

Some of the climate change polices and frameworks are discussed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2.** National climate change policies and frameworks in Kenya

	National Policies/ Frameworks	Description
1	Kenya Vision 2030 (2008) and its Medium Term Plans (MTPs)	This national blueprint recognizes climate change as a risk that could slow the country's development. The MTPs consist of MTP II (2013-2017) and MTP III (2018-2022).
2	National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010)	This is the first national policy on climate change. It sought to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting, and development objectives.
3	National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017)	This is a five-year plan that seeks to further Kenya's development goals in a low-carbon, climate-resilient manner. The plan proposed adaptation, mitigation, and enabling actions.
4	National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030)	Submitted to the convention in 2017, this plan provides a climate hazard and vulnerability assessment, then prioritizes adaptation actions for MTP II's 21 planning sectors
5	Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016)	This document seeks to abate Kenya's GHG emissions 30% by 2030. The Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC includes mitigation and adaptation contributions in order to further Vision 2030.
6	Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016)	This was the first comprehensive legal framework for climate change governance in Kenya. Its objective is to enhance climate change resilience and lower carbon pathways for sustainable development in Kenya.
7	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026)	The objective of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy is to adapt to climate change and build the resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing GHG emissions.
8	Climate Risk Management Framework (2017)	Kenya's Climate Risk Management Framework integrates disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development as an integrated climate risk management approach. This is a central part of policy-making at the national and county levels.
9	National Climate Change Framework Policy (2018)	This framework aims at integrating climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation, and decision-making at the national and county levels and across all sectors.
10	National Climate Finance Policy (2018)	This policy promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks for managing climate-related finance.
11	Big Four Agenda (2018-2022)	This agenda establishes four priority agendas. These agendas are food and nutrition security, affordable housing, enhanced manufacturing, and universal health coverage.
12	Agriculture Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029)	This strategy recognizes climate change's impacts on agriculture and proposes strategies to make farming and pastoralist households more resilient.
13	Kenya's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)	Kenya seeks to abate GHG emissions 32% by 2030 relative to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of 143MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq.

This program's objectives are to increase productivity, commercialize agricultural value chains with gender considerations, enhance the efficiency and resilience of the social, environmental, and economic aspects of agriculture and food systems, contribute to low carbon development through lowering national emission rates, and strengthen institutional coordination for effective implementation of the CSA program.

## Climate Change Act 2016

The Climate Change Act of 2016 is the main legislation that guides Kenya's climate change response and is the legal foundation of the NCCAP. It outlines climate change reporting requirements from the national to the local level. The act is anchored on the national values and principles of governance found in Article 10 of Kenya's Constitution and the values and principles of public service found 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 related measurement, monitoring, and reporting. See Box 2 for more information. 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 climate change action and report on the NCCAPs. Climate change-related requirements for county governments are listed below.

1. A county government shall integrate and mainstream climate change response through the actions, interventions, and duties set out in the Climate Change Act. The county shall integrate its NCCAP into various sectors.
2. A county government shall update and approve their County Integrated Development Plan and their County Sectoral Plans in order to mainstream the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan while taking into account national and county priorities.
3. The governor of a county shall designate a County Executive Committee Member to coordinate climate change affairs.
4. Subject to this act and the constitution, a county government may enact legislation that further defines this act's implementation or other climate change functions that are relevant to the county.
5. At the end of every financial year, through the designated County Executive Committee Member, a county government shall submit a progress report to the County Assembly for review and debate. A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the directorate for information purposes.

Section 15 of the Climate Change Act directs public entities to coordinate climate change action into sectoral strategies, plans, programs, and projects.

Additionally, the act requires each state department and national government entity to establish a Climate Change Unit (CCU).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) is a key stakeholder in climate change matters at both the national and county level. Through its CCU, MoALFC is required to submit annual reports to the CCD on climate change issues that affect the agriculture sector. Thus, the CCUs will be responsible for coordinating CSA implementation at the national and county levels. The units will be responsible for communicating Joint Agriculture Sector Technical Working Groups (JAS-TWGs) decisions to implementing entities. Additionally, they will provide technical support, including reporting, for stakeholders that are involved in CSA implementation (KCSAIF, 2018).

The Climate Change Act stipulates that the Cabinet Secretary is to make regulations that guide reporting and verification of climate change actions. Some of these regulations are listed below.

- Section 15(5): Each state department and national government public entity shall
  - » Section 15(5)b: report on sectoral GHG emissions for the national inventory
  - » Section 15(5)f: report annually to the Council on the status and progress of performance and implementation of all assigned climate change duties and functions
  - » Section 15(6): Each state department and national government public entity shall undertake investigations of any (evaluation) reported unsatisfactory performance and report the findings to the Council.
- Section 8(2)e: bi-annual progress report to Parliament by the Cabinet Secretary in charge of climate change
- Section 13(7): biennial review report by Climate Change Directorate (CCD) to the National Climate Change Council
- Section 19(5). Annual progress report by County Governments to the County Assembly for review and debate. A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the CCD for information purposes.
- Section 34(1): Annual report by the Council to the President, Parliament, and the county assemblies

- Section 16(2): Nature and procedure for reporting on performance by private entities – regulations not yet in place
- Section 16(3)a: Ad hoc reports required from a relevant private entity by way of *The Kenya Gazette* notice

### BOX 2:

#### Role of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

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 center – 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. For example, CCD is currently working on climate change monitoring, reporting, and verification regulations that will lay out clear guidelines for greenhouse gas emissions and inventory, mitigation actions, adaptation actions, climate change enablers, verification, general provisions, and a list of greenhouse gases and mitigation actions. The regulations are also expected to guide the content of national reports on greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate change enablers.
- 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 mobilize climate finance.

## National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP)

Kenya's Second NCCAP 2018-2022 is a five-year plan that succeeds the NCCAP 2013-2017 and aims to advance Kenya's development goals and realize a low-carbon, climate-resilient future. The NCCAP 2018-2022 outlines seven strategic objectives. These objectives include disaster risk management, **food and nutrition security**, water and the blue economy, forestry, wildlife, and tourism, health, sanitation, and human settlements, manufacturing, and energy and transport. See Figure 4 for more information on food and nutrition security.



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## FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

### Increase food and nutrition security by enhancing productivity and resilience of the agricultural systems

- Improve crop productivity through the implementation of climate-smart actions
- Improve crop productivity by increasing the acreage under irrigation
- Increase productivity in the livestock sector through implementation of priority climate-smart actions
- Enhance productivity in the fisheries sector through implementation of priority climate-smart actions
- Diversify livelihoods to adjust to a changing climate

Figure 4. Strategic Objective 2: proposed actions to enhance food and nutrition security (NCCAP, 2018)



NAPs and NDCs are implemented through NCCAP 2018-2022, which is also purposefully aligned with the SDG and DRR agenda pathways. This demonstrates systemic alignment through a shared vision for climate-resilient development.

Section 13(7) of the Climate Change Act of 2016 mandates that the NCCAP's implementation be reviewed every two years. The CCD is responsible for overall coordination of the NCCAP 2018-2022, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting on partner actions' implementation.

NCCAP 2018-2022 strengthens Kenya's MRV+ system with top-down and bottom-up indicators that identify with and are linked to Kenya's Vision 2030. The NCCAP recommends building the capacities of stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society, and vulnerable groups like women, youth, people with disabilities, and marginalized and minority communities. The NCCAP also recommends building capacity in areas such as climate change response, climate finance, and reporting and monitoring, as well as establishing a monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation actions. See Table 3 for a list of NCCAP recommendations. It also states that, as outlined in the Climate Change Act, reporting on climate actions must take devolution and the role of state and county departments into account.

Table 3. Enabling actions to support the delivery of priority climate actions

Measurement, Reporting and Verification Plus (MRV+)	
M1	Establish a monitoring and evaluation system
M2	Establish the MRV system for mitigation. This includes developing greenhouse gas inventory and tracking NDC implementation
M3	Establish a system to track and report land-based emissions
M4	Establish a climate business platform to support the reporting requirements of non-state actors

## 3. Climate change reporting requirements: Agriculture sector

### Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS)

To align with Kenya's 2016 Climate Change Act and the Paris Agreement, Kenya's agricultural sector stakeholders, led by the ministry in charge of agriculture, developed a CSA strategy, the KCSAS 2017-2026, and a CSA implementation framework, the KCSAIF 2018-2027. The KCSAIF committed to guide the country's transition towards a climate-resilient, low-carbon development pathway.

The broad objective of the KCSAS is to adapt to climate change and to build resilient agricultural systems while minimizing emissions. The KCSAS's strategic objectives are to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists, and fisher-folk, to develop mechanisms that minimize greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production systems, to create an enabling regulatory and institutional framework, and to address crosscutting issues that adversely impact CSA. KCSAS's 13 strategic objectives are presented in Box 3.

#### BOX 3:

##### Kenya CSA Strategic Objectives

1. Institute measures to reduce the vulnerabilities of farmers, pastoralists, and fisher-folk to changing temperature regimes and precipitation patterns.
2. Institute measures to reduce the vulnerabilities of farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folk to extreme weather events.
3. Mainstream sustainable natural-resource management into production systems to enhance the resilience of the farmers, pastoralists, and fisher-folk.
4. Develop mechanisms that minimize greenhouse gas emissions from key sources in agricultural production systems.
5. Mainstream efficient agricultural production systems to enhance productivity and minimize emissions.
6. Enhance Kenya's capacity to measure, report, and verify emissions from the agriculture sector.
7. Improve policy and regulations and harmonize institutional mandates for CSA.
8. Improve capacities and coordination among CSA institutions and stakeholders.
9. Increase funding for CSA activities.
10. Improve CSA participation from women, youth, and vulnerable groups
11. Enhance the adequacy and quality of human CSA resources.
12. Improve Kenya's capacity to undertake CSA research, technology development, innovation, and knowledge management.
13. Prioritize adequate and updated data and information on CSA.

### Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF)

The KCSAIF 2018-2027 is an integral guide for Kenya's CSA strategic objectives. It's the KCSAIF's goal is to "promote climate resilient and low carbon growth sustainable agriculture that ensures food security and contributes to national development goals in line with Kenya Vision 2030" (KCSAIF, 2018). Some of its specific objectives are listed below.

1. Develop a sustainable system for achieving coordinated, coherent, and cooperative plans for climate resilience and low carbon growth in the agricultural sector.

- Mainstream CSA to help transform Kenya's agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive, and modern industry that contributes to poverty reduction and improved food security in Kenya.
- Reduce the vulnerability of agricultural and food systems by enhancing the productive and adaptive capacities of crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains and by reducing GHG emissions where possible.
- Strengthen communication systems for CSA extension and advisory services and for agro-weather information.

These objectives are to be realized by implementing actions that are designed around the four components shown in Figure 5. Each component outlines actions that help agriculture stakeholders working to build climate change resilience in agricultural value chains.

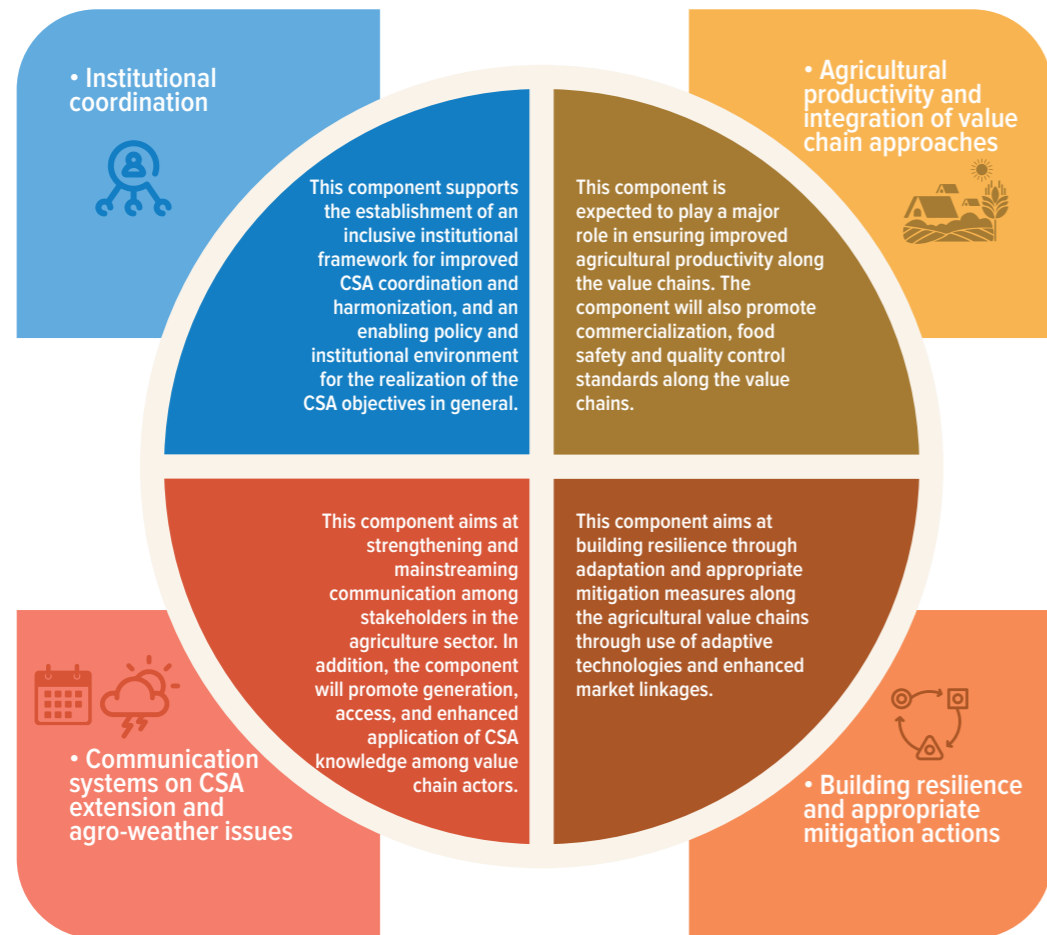


Figure 5. Framework implementation components (KCSAIF, 2018)

Several partners listed below will implement the above components.

- Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)** – will be responsible for mainstreaming and upscaling CSA, enabling policy, and creating coordination and partnerships among stakeholders.
- Farming and pastoral organizations, farmer cooperatives, and farmer groups** will play a key role identifying, prioritizing, and implementing CSA interventions.
- Private sector, commercial, and NGO actors** will facilitate and support value chain development, provide business and services through entrepreneurship and investment, and provide input, credit, and insurance services.

- Civil society organizations and advocacy actors** will be engaged in advocacy, capacity building, and supporting CSA interventions.
- Research and academia** will play a key role in technology development, validation and evaluation, capacity building, and strategic input support.
- Development partners** will offer support in financing and resource mobilization, technical expertise, capacity building, and building networks to enhance access to climate finance.

In accordance with the Intergovernmental Relations Act of 2012, the Kenya CSA implementation framework will be implemented through the Joint Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism for the Agricultural Sector (JCCMAS). However, the relevant

ministries, departments and agencies in the national and county governments are expected to support this implementation through establishing links and partnerships with key players. See Figure 4 for more information.

## Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

According to KCSAIF, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework with MRV will be developed to support the implementation process from 2018 to 2027. This framework's goal will be to guide the collection, analysis, use, and dissemination of data on climate change impact, outcomes, and outputs in a coordinated and efficient manner. The framework will track progress at the activity, output, outcome, and impact levels (KCSAIF, 2018). Both national and county governments will do monitoring and evaluation activities. These activities will include agreeing on a plan that will be responsible for the M&E system's design and implementation.

The proposed M&E system will be based on a Logical Framework Approach (LFA) and will be aligned to the existing agriculture sector's M&E framework and KCSAIF log frame. See Table 5 for information on these frameworks. Where possible, the data collected will be gender disaggregated in order to assess the social inclusivity of CSA interventions and achievements. The data will be collected on an annual, semiannual, quarterly, or as-needed basis.

KCSAIF proposes to carry out data evaluation at the three levels described below.

- Baseline surveys to collect baseline data on CSA activities by gender, type, county, etc., which can be used to assess social economic impacts.
- A mid-term evaluation after 5 years to review progress against the KCSAIF log frame indicators and to inform the remaining activities.
- A terminal evaluation after 10 years to analyze impacts at the end of the implementation period.

The CCUs of the national and county ministries and MoALFCs will be reporting data through the JASSCOM. These organizations will coordinate all implementation activities, including monitoring and reporting for the KCSAIF. They will also be responsible for preparing relevant reports on the status of KCSAIF's approved work plans (KCSAIF, 2018).

These reports will assess processes, results, outcomes, and progress. The reports will be presented to the joint agriculture sector technical working groups (JAS-TWGs), which will develop intergovernmental CSA reports for submission to the Joint Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM). See Figure 6 for more information on this process. Data analysis and report consolidation will be coordinated by the JAS-TWG. The JASSCOM will review and adopt the reports prior to submitting them to the Intergovernmental Forum on Agriculture (IGF) for endorsement and submission in accordance with the Intergovernmental Relations Act and the Kenya Climate Change Act (KCSAIF, 2018). The reporting period will be annual, or as required.

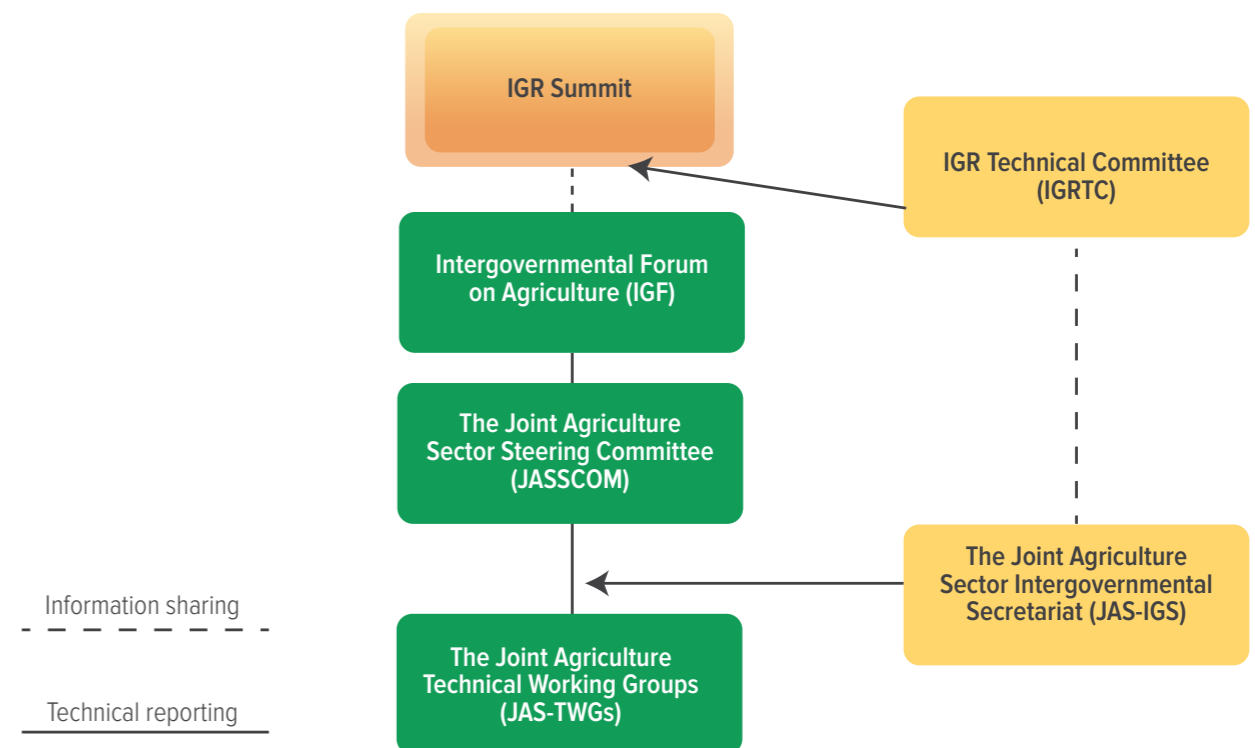


Figure 6. Technical reporting and information sharing through the Joint Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism for the Agriculture Sector (KCSAIF, 2018)

**Table 4.** KCSAIF results based M&E/MRV framework

**GOAL:** To contribute to the achievement of a long-term national low carbon, climate resilient, sustainable agricultural development pathway that guarantees food security and contributes to national development within the provisions of Vision 2030

**IMPACT:** Agricultural livelihoods, food, nutritional, and income security improved through CSA



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## Further Readings and Videos

UNFCC. (2020, October 06) Part 1: Introduction and overview of ETF (English) <https://bit.ly/3225tzY>

UNFCC. (2020, October 20) Part 2: Reporting under the ETF (English) <https://bit.ly/3nr6z09>

UNFCC. (2020, October 20) Part 3: Foundational elements of MPGs (English) <https://bit.ly/3qPWMDk>

UNFCC.2020 Technical handbook for developing country Parties on *Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement*. <https://bit.ly/3kKT61G>

UNFCC.2020 Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support <https://bit.ly/3nrSkbW>

UNFCCC 2014 Handbook on measurement, reporting and verification for developing country parties <https://bit.ly/3wXi9Uc>

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Summary of the expected National Reports for Annex I parties (developed countries) and Non-Annex I parties (developing countries).

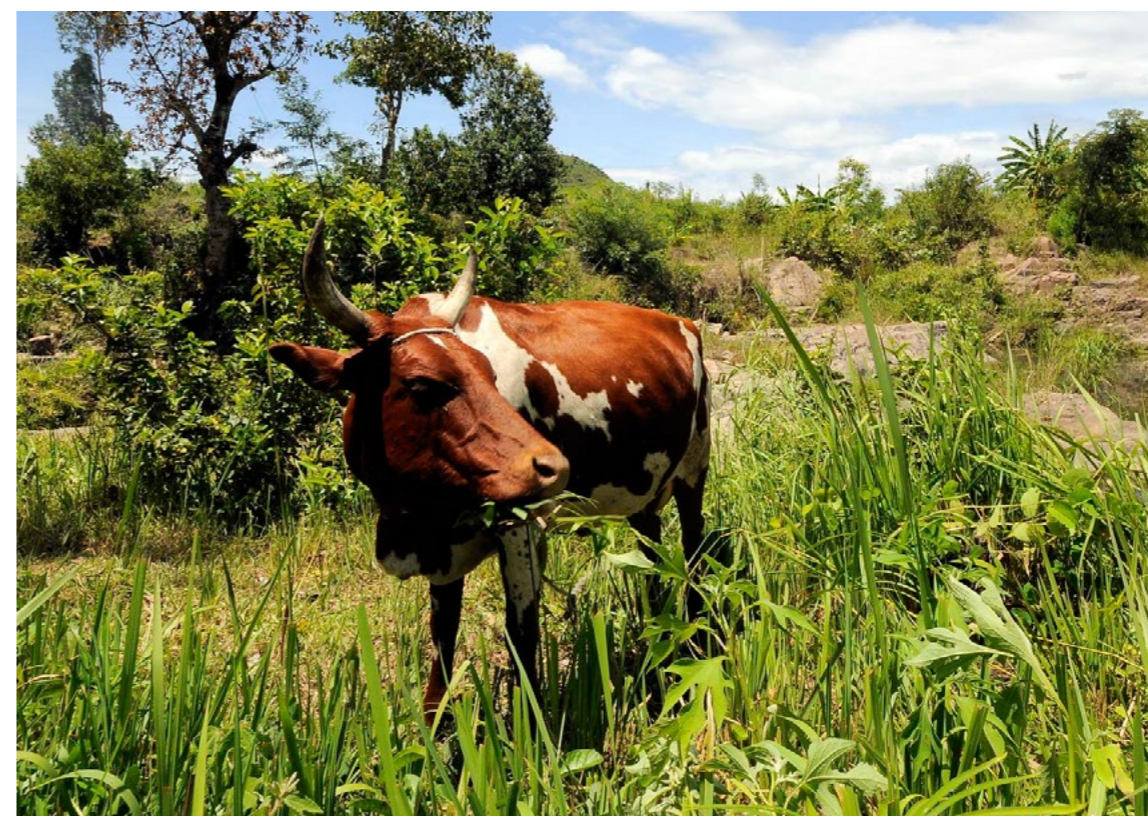
National Reports		Non-Annex I Parties (e.g., Kenya)	
Annex I Parties			
National Communications (NCs)	<p>NCs provide information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, national circumstances, policies and measures, vulnerability assessments, financial resources and technology transfer, education, training, public awareness, and any other details of a party's activities.</p> <p>National communications submission is periodic (<a href="#">Decision 9/CP.16</a>) according to dates set by the COP.</p> <p>Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are required to submit supplementary information, along with the national communications and annual GHG inventory submission (<a href="#">Decision 15/CMP.1</a>).</p>	<b>National Communications (NCs)</b>	<p>NCs provide information on GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation measures, and any other information that the party considers relevant to the convention's goal.</p> <p>Parties submit their first NC within three years of joining the convention, and <b>every four years</b> after that.</p>
Biennial Reports (BRs)	<p>BRs outline progress towards achieving emission reductions and the provision of financial, technology, and capacity building support to Non-Annex I parties.</p> <p>Biennial reports are submitted <b>every two years</b> (<a href="#">Decision 2/CP.17</a>) after the due date of the full NC.</p>	<b>Biennial Update Reports (BURs)</b>	<p>BURs update the information that was presented in the NCs, focusing on national GHG inventories, mitigation actions, constraints, and gaps, as well as support required and received.</p> <p>The first BUR was submitted in December 2014, and a supplemental BUR is submitted <b>every two years</b> after that, depending on the party's capabilities or support.</p> <p>Parties from the <b>Least Developed Countries (LDC) group and small, developing island states</b> have the option of submitting BURs at their own discretion.</p>
Annual GHG inventories	<p>Annual GHG inventories cover emissions and emission removals for the energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry, and waste sectors. The inventories cover all years from the base year until two years before the inventory is due.</p> <p>The UNFCCC secretariat collects the inventories and makes them publicly available.</p> <p>The annual inventory submissions are in two parts.</p> <p>The first part is made up of Common Reporting Format (CRF) tables, a series of standardized data tables containing mainly quantitative information. The updated CRF reporter software developed by the secretariat is to be used for reporting (<a href="#">Decision 24/CP.19</a>).</p> <p>The second part is the National Inventory Report (NIR), a transparent and detailed report on the inventory that includes detailed estimation methodologies, references, sources, institutional arrangements for inventory preparation, procedures, and recalculations and changes from the previous inventory.</p> <p>Every <b>15th of April</b>, parties must submit information on their national GHG inventories.</p>	<b>National adaptation programme of actions (NAPA)</b>	<p>In response to urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs, NAPAs are a process for LDCs to identify priority activities.</p>
Accounting, Reporting and Review International Assessment and Review (IAR) process		<b>Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) Process</b>	

These submissions are made in accordance with the reporting requirements adopted under the Convention. These requirements include those listed below.

Revised guidelines for the preparation of national communications by parties included in Annex I to the convention

2006 IPCC guidelines for annual national greenhouse gas inventories for Annex I parties ([Decision 24/CP.19](#))

Guidelines for the preparation of national communications for Non-Annex I Parties ([Decision 17/CP.8](#)).



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