NAP Ag

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNDP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Supported by:

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Aligning different mitigation and adaptation monitoring processes a way forward to inform the Enhanced Transparency Tramework (ETF): the case of Kenya

Mirella Salvatore, FAO and ….

Content of the presentation

ETF under the Paris Agreement

From MRV+ To ETF

The Kenya Case

- National Climate Change Policy Context
- National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework (NPBMF)
- Adaptation and Mitigation indicators
- Existing data sources
- Implementation arrangements
- MRV+ system within an agricultural development project (UNIQUE)

ETF under the Paris Agreement

- **Article 13 of the PA**: 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, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual NDC, and Parties' adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake.
- **Information to be communicated**: A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC;

  Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC

  Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation

  Developing countries should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received in the context of climate change actions, (….) to inform the global stocktake
- **Arrangements**: 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 the Article 13 of the PA

From MRV+ to ETS

- **Paris Agreement triggered the transition** from MRV+ to Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETS).
- ETS is calling for a **holistic NDC monitoring system** of climate change actions (adaptation, mitigation) and support (finance, technology and capacity building)
- ETS requires a national monitoring system **aggregating information from different levels**, including information from nested projects
- ETS will **not provide a detailed methodology** to be applied by all countries at all levels, but is **encouraging robust and fit to purpose monitoring approaches** by each country considering the guidance of the ETS, IPCC and most appropriate and available technology.

Status of development of adaptation M&E systems in different countries

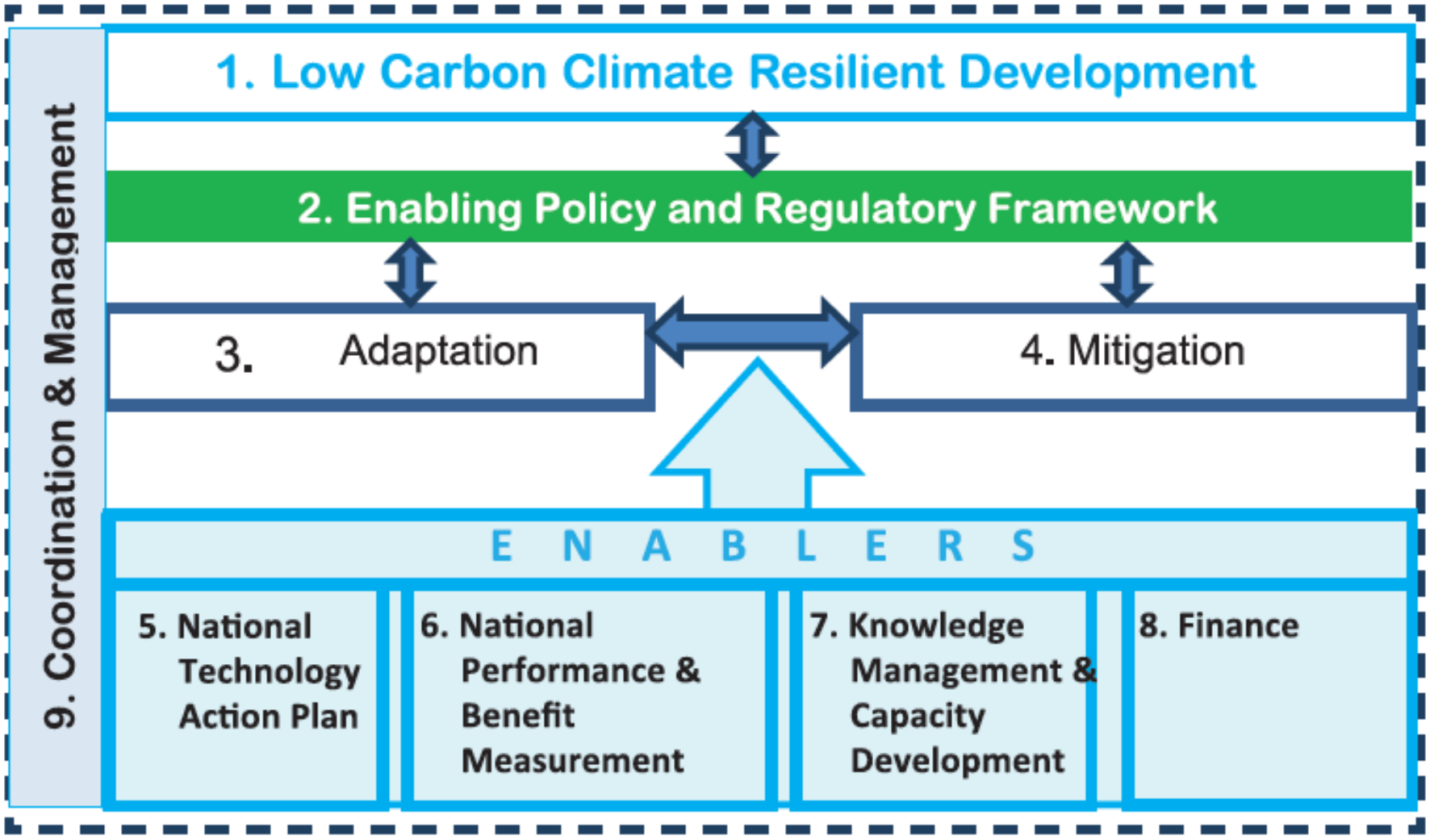
Beginning → Fully operational

	Monitoring			Evaluation
Development stage of the M&E system	Initial steps	Advanced stage, but not completely operational yet	Fully operational and regularly reporting	Explicit evaluations of national adaptation progress
Examples	Argentina, Australia, Albania, Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Grenada, Lithuania, Mozambique, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda	Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Morocco (sub-national level), Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom	Chile, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Kenya´s policy context for MRV and M&E

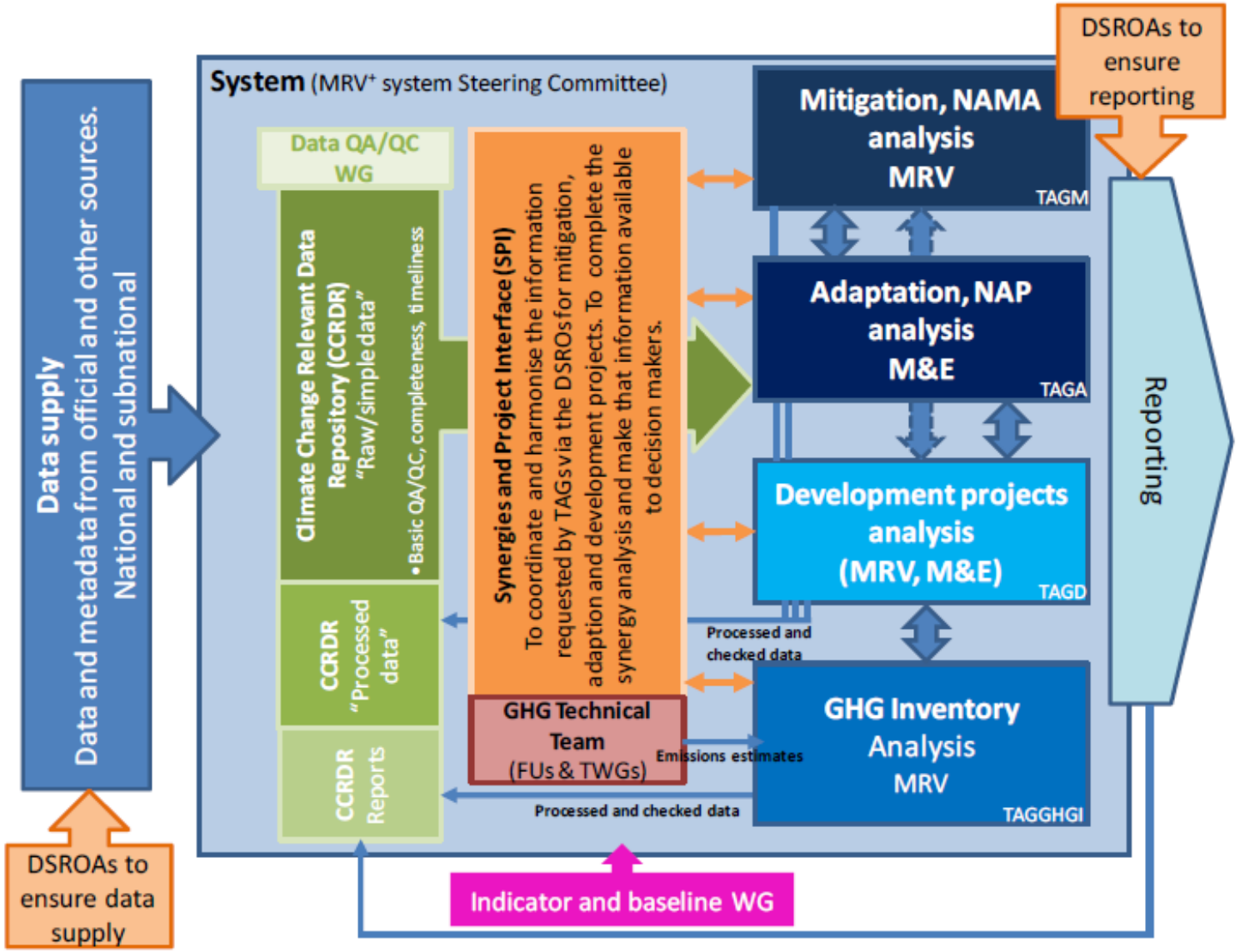
- **Kenya Vision 2030** is the National Development Strategy and framing document for all above plans and policies. It identifies agriculture as a key sector
- **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)** 2013-2017 establishes National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework. Includes agriculture as a priority sector, which includes gender sensitive indicators.
- **NAP 2015-2030** builds on and expands on NCCAP and MRV+ system
- **National Climate Change Framework Policy and Act** (2016) establishes solid institutional coordination mechanisms and data and information processes, which will also be of relevance to M&E of adaptation
- **INDC** 2015 identifies agriculture as a priority sector for adaptation.
- **Agriculture Sector Development Strategy** 2010-2020 implements the Vision 2030 as it pertains to agriculture. It proposes adaptation programs.
- **Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy** 2017-2026 identifies priority strategic goals, issues and strategies. It established the need for an M&E framework to be developed**.**
- **Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework** is for the implementation of the above strategy and foresees the development of an M&E system. This M&E system will be the focus of the NAP-Ag Programme, whilst recognising the link to all of the above.

Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) Sub-Components



National Performance & Benefit Measurement Framework

- The NPBMF is an integrated framework for measuring, monitoring evaluating, verifying and reporting results of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and the synergies between them.
- The key component of the proposed NPBMF is an "MRV+" system. It is referred to as MRV+ because it will deliver both MRV of (GHG) emissions and mitigation activities and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the adaptation activities.



NPBMF Goals

- Providing guidance on the implementation of climate change response actions (both adaptation and mitigation actions), whether in the form of policies, projects, programmes

- Helping fulfil Kenya's international reporting obligations: for example, by assisting in developing its GHG inventory and tracking mitigation and adaptation actions to report to the UNFCCC, through National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). The MRV+ system will formalise and institutionalise the process for producing the GHG inventory, NCs and BURs....

- Demonstrating the country's climate finance readiness and providing a strong platform for attracting international climate finance flows from multilateral and bilateral development partners

NPBMF National mitigation indicators

- One of the difficulties of developing indicators for the MRV+ system is that the exact nature of the mitigation and adaptation actions that are to be monitored are still provisional and will require further consideration when implementation begins.

- The NPBMF and MRV+ System Design Report provides detailed guidance on measuring and reporting information on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for both domestic and international purposes (unilateral and supported NAMAs). The MRV+ System Design Report also sets out guidance for improving the quality of our country's GHG inventory.

- The implementation of a system for reporting on NAMAs and the creation of a GHG inventory will generate much of the information required to measure and monitor performance of climate mitigation activities. Once the specific NAMA actions have been agreed, targets for the performance indicators can be set by the relevant MDAs.

NPBMF National adaptation indicators

Top-down county-level institutional adaptive capacity indicators

1. % of county roads that have been made “climate resilient” or that are not considered to be vulnerable
2. % of new hydroelectric projects in the county that have been designed to cope with climate change risk
3. % of population by gender in areas subject to flooding and/ or drought in the county who have access to KMD information on rainfall forecasts
4. % of people by gender in the county permanently displaced from their homes as a result of flood, drought or sea-level rise
5. % of poor farmers and fishermen in the county with access to credit facilities or grants
6. % of total livestock numbers killed by drought in the county
7. % of area of natural terrestrial ecosystems in the county that have been disturbed or damaged
8. % water demand that is supplied in the county
9. % of poor people by gender in drought prone areas in the county with access to reliable and safe water supplies
10. Number of ministries that have received training for staff operating at county level on the costs and benefits of adaptation, including valuation of ecosystem services

NPBMF National adaptation indicators

Bottom-up vulnerability indicators

1. Number of people by gender permanently displaced from their homes due to drought, flood or sea level rise
2. Number of hectares of productive land lost to soil erosion
3. %rural households with access to water from a protected source
4. % urban households with access to piped water
5. Cubic meters per capita of water storage
6. % of land area covered by forest
7. % of classified roads maintained and rehabilitated
8. Number of urban slums with physical and social infrastructure installed annually
9. Number households in need of food aid
10. Number of County Stakeholder Fora held on climate change

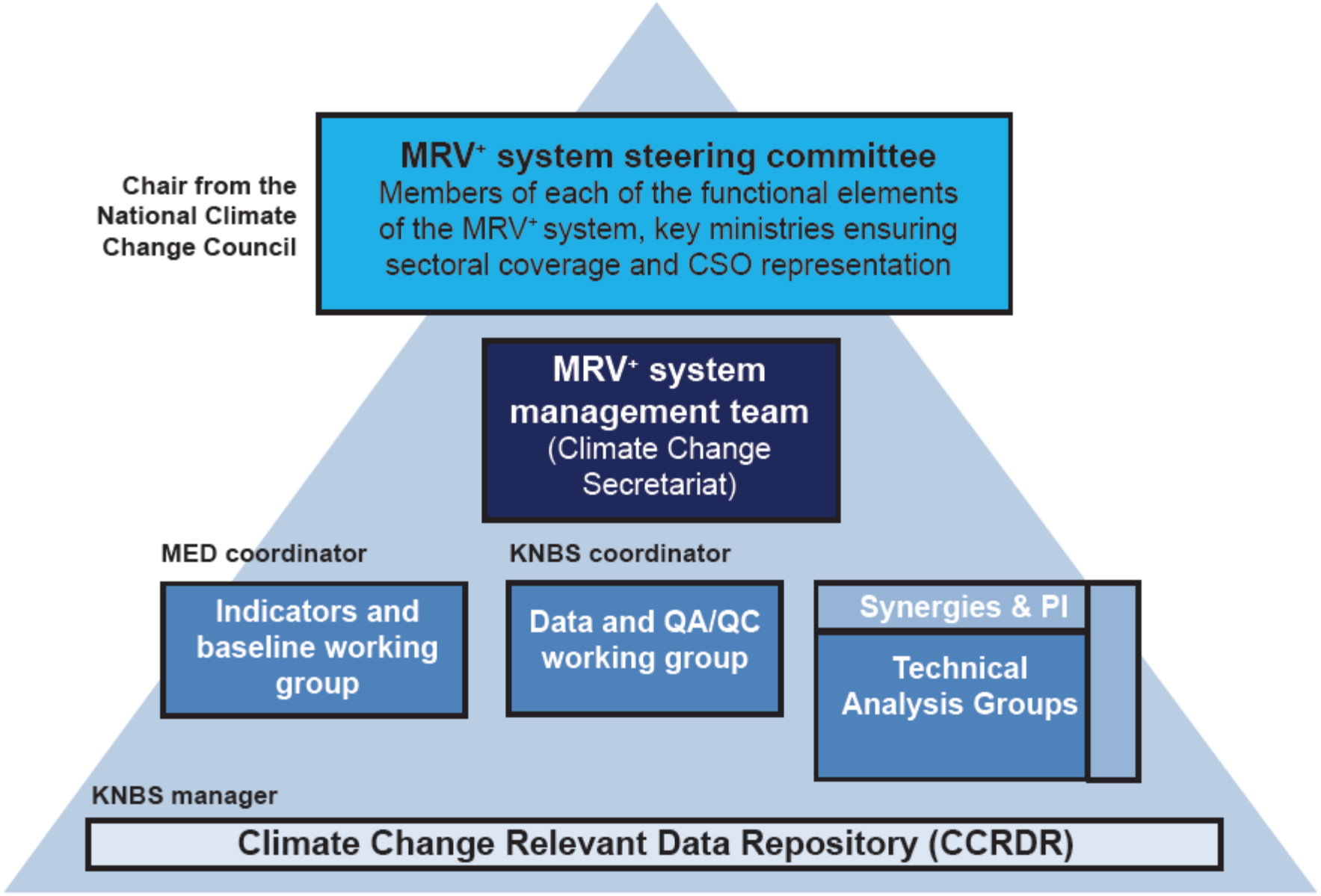
Indicators of synergies and trade off

1. Percentage imported fuel for each MW of energy produced from renewable sources
2. No. of power cuts in areas targeted for climate resilient investment in the electricity grid
3. Water storage in areas targeted for enforcement of the Grassfires Act
4. Air pollution in urban areas following measures to improve vehicle emissions
5. Incidences of respiratory disease in households using kerosene lamps
6. Incidences of respiratory disease in households using renewable lamps
7. Cases of water-borne diseases following flood events or storm surges
8. No. of water trucks delivering water to downstream areas during periods of drought following investment in forests
9. Tonnes of soil carbon per hectare in agricultural land targeted for conservation tillage practice
10. Cereal crops index
11. Hectares of biofuel grown
12. Additional un-recycled water demand from geothermal power generation
13. Cost of road freight per km
14. Average cost of public transport per journey.

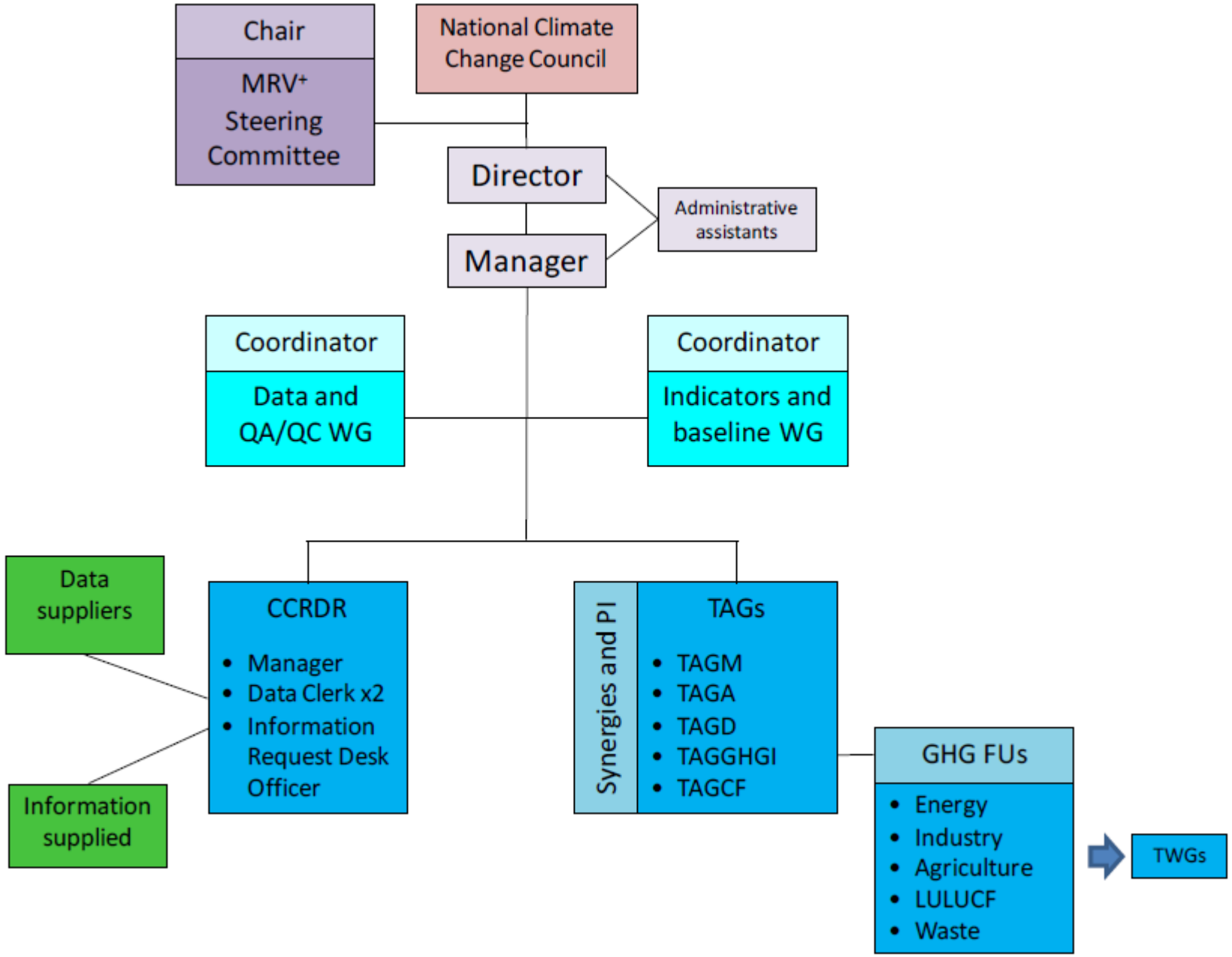
NPBMF Existing data sources

Data source	Relevant sector	Description of data
Kenya Meteorological Department	All Agriculture	-Climatic data -Agro-meteorological stations collect data on climate
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Agriculture Livestock	-Data on food, horticultural and industrial crops, animal production, animal health, soil fertility, vegetation, agroforestry, and irrigation. *
Department of Resource Surveys & Remote Sensing	Forestry Wildlife Livestock	Data on livestock/wildlife numbers and distribution, vegetation cover, forests, species composition, biofuel, biomass, crops, land degradation, and human settlements.
Water Resources Management Authority	Water	Data on flow volumes at river gauging stations; from hydro meteorological weather stations.
Kenya Forest Service	Forestry	National-level statistics on forestry, forest cover, land use change, timber and fuelwood consumption.
National Environment Management Authority	Water	Data on water quality.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	All	Socio-economic data.
Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate	All	Process-based indicators on expenditure on adaptation and related activities.

NPBMF Governance hierarchy



Roles and responsibilities, reporting lines of MRV+ system Kenya



Legal & regulatory framework MRV+ system Kenya