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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

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

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FAO



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Adaptation in the ETF under the Paris Agreement

From MRV To ETF

The Kenya Case

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- Implementation arrangements

ETF under the Paris Agreement

Article 13 of the PA:

Provide a clear understanding of climate change action, including tracking of progress towards 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 GHG emissions and removals
- *Information necessary to track progress in implementing & 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*

From MRV to ETF

- Paris Agreement triggered the **transition** from MRV to Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
- ETF is calling for a **holistic NDC monitoring system** of climate change actions (**adaptation, mitigation**) and support (finance, technology and capacity building)
- ETF requires a national monitoring system **aggregating information from different levels**, including information from nested projects
- ETF 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 ETF, IPCC and most appropriate and available technology.

Status of adaptation M&E system

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

Source: UNEP Adaptation GAP Report 2017

THE KENYA CASE

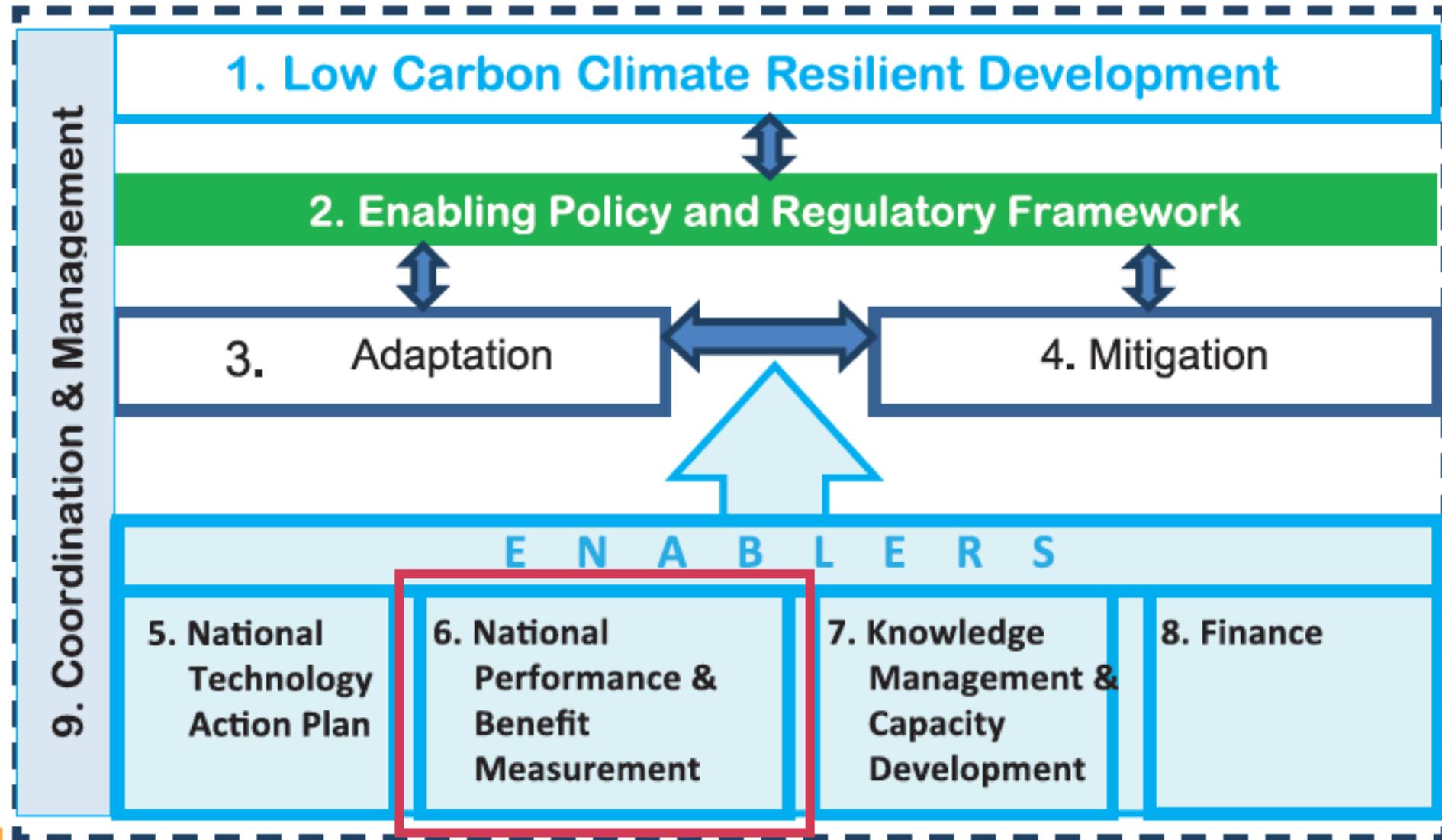
Kenya's policy context for MRV and M&E

- **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

Kenya's policy context for MRV and M&E

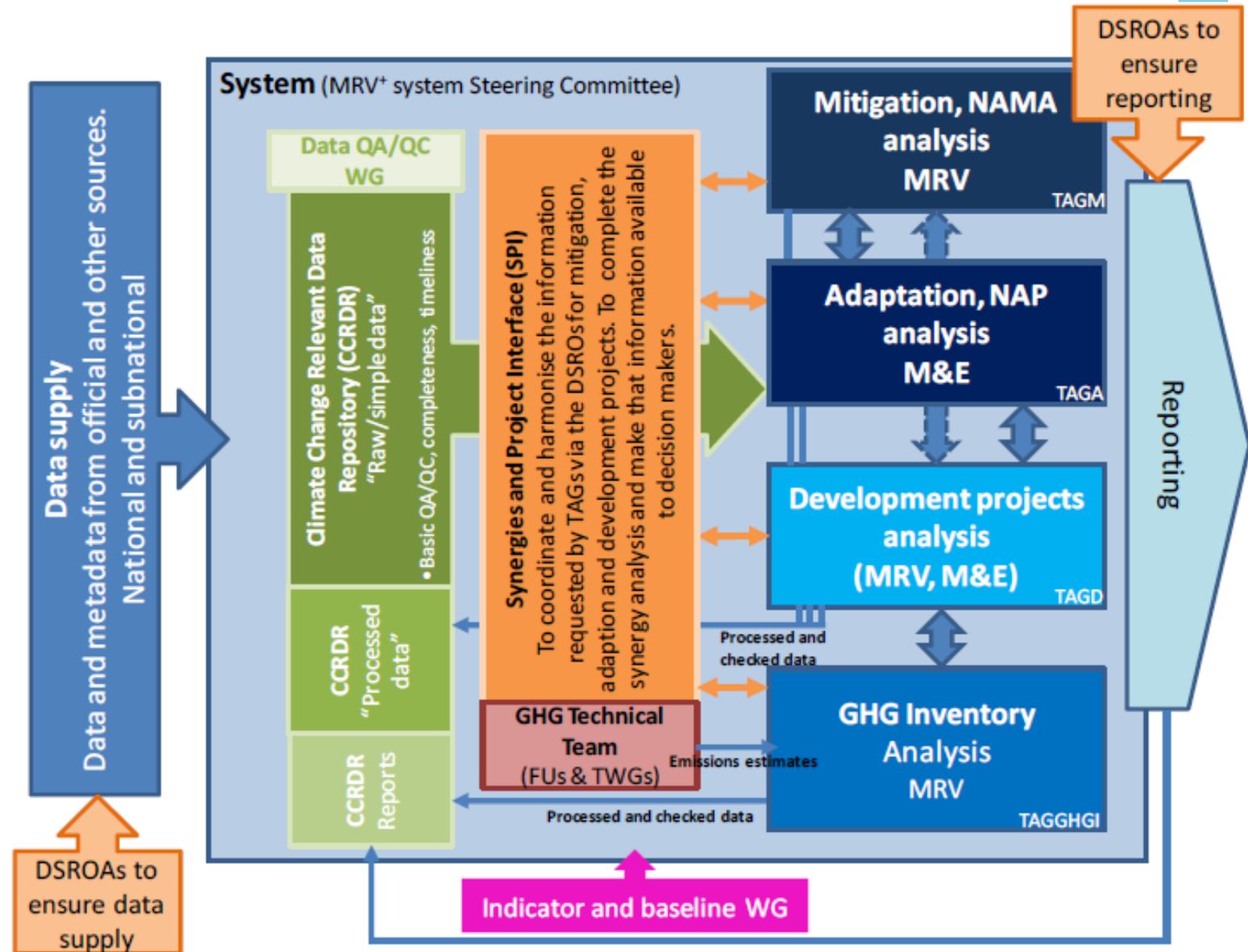
- INDC 2015 identifies agriculture as a priority sector for adaptation.
- **Agriculture Sector Development Strategy 2010-2020** implements the Vision 2030 as it pertains to agriculture. It proposes adaptation programs.
- **Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026** identifies priority strategic 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



National Performance & Benefit Measurement Framework

- An integrated framework for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting results of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and the synergies between them.
- The key component is an “MRV+” system that deliver both MRV of GHG emission and mitigation activities and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the adaptation activities.



Framework Goals

- Providing guidance on the implementation of climate change response adaptation and mitigation actions
- Helping fulfil and institutionalize Kenya's international reporting obligations, such as National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, including GHG inventory
- Demonstrating the country's climate finance readiness and providing a strong platform for attracting international climate finance flows from multilateral and bilateral development partners

Mitigation efforts in the framework

- 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 country's GHG inventory.
- The implementation of such system will generate 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 national Ministries.

Adaptation efforts in the framework

- Challenge to identify indicators for the MRV+ system due to the nature of the adaptation actions to be monitored
- Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) was used.
- 10 national level, **process-based indicators** were identified for measuring institutional adaptive capacity. For example:
 - *% of people by gender in the county permanently displaced from their homes as a result of flood, drought or sea-level rise*
 - *% of total livestock numbers killed by drought in the county*
 - *% of area of natural terrestrial ecosystems in the county that have been disturbed or damaged*
 - *% of poor people by gender in drought prone areas in the county with access to reliable and safe water supplies*

Adaptation efforts in the framework

- 10 national level, **bottom-up vulnerability indicators** were identified for measuring institutional adaptive capacity. For example:
 - *Number of hectares of productive land lost to soil erosion*
 - *% of rural households with access to water from a protected source*
 - *Cubic meters per capita of water storage*
 - *% of classified roads maintained and rehabilitated*
- Drawn from **existing indicators** proposed in sector strategies and action plans.
- Screening of potential **synergies and trade-offs** across multiple sectors

Existing data sources for indicators

Data source	Relevant sector	Description of data
Kenya Meteorological Department	All Agriculture	Climatic data collected from the Agro-meteorological stations
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	Wildlife Livestock	Data on livestock/wildlife numbers and distribution, vegetation cover, 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.

Thank You

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