



# METHODS AND APPROACHES IN ASSESSING ADAPTATION, ADAPTATION CO-BENEFITS AND RESILIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF KENYA

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# NATIONAL M&E FRAMEWORKS



- ▶ National Integrated M&E System NIMES- Used for tracking performance of the Medium term plans under the vision 2030
  - Sector planning units of the State Department- track the sector performance of Medium term Plans under the NIMES.
  - The agricultural transformation reports to the African Union Summit on progress made for implementing Commitments in the June 2014 AU Heads of States Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.
  - Specific sector Government Projects and Programmes M&E reporting systems.
- ▶ National Climate Change Action Plan 2018 – 2022 (NCAAP):
  - The Sector Climate Change Units- report adaptation and adaptation-co-benefits achievements to the UNFCCC focal point (CCD) for NDC communication.
- ▶ Specific CSA M&E Framework – aligned to the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy.
- ▶ Climate response Projects reporting supported by various non-state partners – Private sector, CSOs and Development partners.

# CHALLENGES

1. The existing methods and approaches are inadequate, (not systematic, rigorous and/or transparent) for addressing the whole spectrum of adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience:
  - ▶ based on the conventional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for projects and programmes (i.e., **activity and output**) with no agreed upon common indicators and metrics for tracking adaptation efforts and resilience.
  - ▶ not fully implemented due to inadequate – **financial** and **technical** capacities including use of ICT.
  - ▶ poor **coordination and collaboration** among the various initiatives and players.
  - ▶ ad hoc reporting that makes **aggregating M&E outcomes** difficult.
2. Limited **data** in the agriculture sector has affected assessing of mitigation – resulting in use of Tier 1 which is not accurate enough to help in appropriately quantifying mitigation benefits arising from the interventions.

# OPPORTUNITIES/1

1. **The global commitment** through the NDCs and the Paris Agreement Rule Book provides an excellent opportunity of developing a common metrics/framework for tracking adaptation efforts and resilience:
  - ▶ Formulation of the mid-century long term low carbon, climate resilient development strategy (2020).
  - ▶ Updating of NDC in 2020 and preparation of successive NDCs every five years.
2. **National Policies:** Kenya has put in place adequate policies and regulatory framework to guide adaptation, resilience building and mitigation actions: These include and not limited to:
  - ▶ Kenya Vision 2030,
  - ▶ Kenya Climate-Change Act 2016,
  - ▶ National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAP),
  - ▶ The National adaptation plan (NAP)
  - ▶ Agriculture Sector specific Strategy and its implementation framework
  - ▶ Enabling Institutional framework - Climate Change Council, CCD, Climate Change units in all state agencies
  - ▶ Constitutional requirement of public participation.

## 3. Projects and Programmes

The GoK is implementing a number of Projects and Programmes in the agriculture sector that deliver on adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience, including:

- ▶ Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (KCSAP) and the National Agricultural rural Inclusive Growth (NARIG) projects supported by the World Bank,
- ▶ Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP) and Rural Livelihoods Adaptation to Climate Change (RLACC), the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme - Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods (KCEP-CRAL) with the support of IFAD/GoK
- ▶ The Agriculture Sector Development Support program implemented supported by SIDA
- ▶ Integrating Agriculture into the national adaptation Plans(NAP-Ag) supported by FAO.
- ▶ Several others are being implemented by various non- state actors.

# LESSONS LEARNED

1. Collaboration and coordination is necessary among the different actors implementing adaptation interventions in a given area.
2. There is need for a harmonised metrics/indicators for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience to enhance reporting.
3. Financial, human and technical skills are required to enhance tracking of adaptation efforts and resilience.
4. Strengthening of the Climate Change units/focal points in different ministries to facilitate enhanced sectoral tracking and reporting of adaptation efforts and resilience.

THANK YOU