



COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION AND SECTOR REPORTING OF CSA IN KENYA

-NDC Reporting Requirements For Agriculture Sector

Virtual Meeting, 10th March, 2021

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CCD**



Reporting under Paris Agreement

Objective of the Paris Agreement

Strengthen the global response to the threat of CLIMATE CHANGE

Long-term temperature goal
(2°C/1.5°C)

Climate resilience and low
emissions development

Financial flows

Action

* Adaptation

* Mitigation

Means of implementation

* Finance

* Tech dev. & transfer

* Capacity-building

Accountability (individual and aggregate level)

* Transparency of
action and support

* Global stock-take
(ambition mechanism)

* Facilitating
implementation and
compliance

SDG

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV+)

- MRV process:
 - ✓ *Tracks implementation progress of climate actions*
 - ✓ *Measures level of achievement of set targets*
 - ✓ *Tracks disbursement & utilisation of support/resources*
 - ✓ *Measures impact of action and support*
- MRV is at core of the transparency framework:
 - ✓ *At national and county levels*
 - ✓ *In the Climate Convention & Paris Agreement*

Basic MRV System requirements

- Institutional arrangements: coordination and data supply obligations
- Definition of indicators for measuring and reporting
- Policy and legal frameworks – regulations development ongoing
- Data Collection Systems to ensure availability
- Data quality control and assurance protocols
- Technical capacity to ensure efficiency of coordinating and sector focal institutions
- Feedback Mechanism to improve the subsequent measuring and reporting

Climate Change Reporting – Climate Change Act, 2016

- Article 6 (h): NCCC . . . set the targets for the regulation of GHG emissions
- Article 9.8 CCD:
 - d. (i) . . . coordinate related **MRV***
 - e. coordinate adherence to the county's international obligations including associated **reporting***
- Article 13.3 (m): NCCAP . . . measures and mechanisms to **review** levels and trends of **GHG** emissions
- Article 13.7: CCD to undertake a **biennial review** of the implementation of NCCAP and **report** to the Council

Reporting in Climate Change Act

- Article 15.5 (state departments & national government public entities):
 - (b) *report* on sectoral **GHG** emissions for the national inventory
 - (d) regularly *monitor* & *review* the performance of the integrated climate
 - (f) *report* annually to the Council on the **status and progress of performance and implementation** of climate change duties and functions.
- Article 15.6: Where an **evaluation report** from a statutory public body discloses unsatisfactory performance, the State Department shall undertake investigations and **report** the findings to the Council (**VERIFICATION**).

- Article 15.8: **Review** by NCCC
- Article 15.9: **Review** by National Assembly
- Article 15.10: **Feedback** by National Assembly
- Article 16.3: **Reporting** by private sector entities
- Article 17.1 c (NEMA): . . . monitor compliance on levels of **GHG emissions** as set by the Council
- Article 19.5: CEC Member **report** on progress of implementation of climate change actions to the county assembly for **review** and debate

- Article 22: CS shall make regulations to guide the **reporting** & **verification** of climate change actions
- Article 25.5: NCCC shall:
 - (e) *set out procedures to ensure **gender and intergenerational equity** in access to monies from the Fund*
 - (g) *. . . procedures and requirements for . . . **tracking** and accounting for climate change **finance** and **monitoring** and **evaluation** procedures*
- (g) Article 34: NCCC reporting

MRV+ NCCAP 2013-2017

- National Performance and Benefit Measurement framework (NPBMF) – No implementation
- In addition to performance, measures:
 - ✓ *Socio-economic benefits &*
 - ✓ *Synergies/tradeoffs between adaptation & mitigation actions*
- Reporting and verification will be undertaken at different levels

NCCAP 2018-2020 Implementation Status Report FY 2018-2019

The Process

- Consultant – Osilalei Limited
- Supported – NDC Partnership, LECRED
- Stakeholder consultations
 - *Inter Ministerial Committee on Coordination, Implementation and Reporting of National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022*
 - *MDAs - Climate change Units staff at the national level*
 - *Counties - County directors of environment and Climate change*
 - *Civil society*
 - *Private sector*

- Online data collection tool (survey form) based on the open source ODK (Open Data Kit) platform(www.kobotoolbox.org).
- Secondary data also used
- Consultants then receive the data and analyze to develop the report

Submissions

- 14 counties – Kajiado, Nyeri, Marsabit, Kisumu, Kisii, Meru, Wajir, Isiolo, tharaka Nithi, Kitui, Kiambu, Taita Taveta, Kakamega, Muranga
- Private sectors - Clean Cooking Association of Kenya

Outcome

- The NCCAP sets out a number of enabling and priority action areas with clearly defined actions, expected outputs and outcomes, indicators, targets and institutional responsibilities to facilitate engagement, coordination, and implementation of climate actions for sustainable development
- The NCCAP 2018-2022 outlines seven (7) strategic objectives, including; Disaster Risk Management (S01); Food and Nutrition Security (S02); Water and the Blue Economy (S03); Forestry, Wildlife, and Tourism (S04); Health, Sanitation, and Human Settlements (S05); Manufacturing (S06); and Energy and Transport (S07).

Disaster Risk Management

Table 8: Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services Achievements for FY 2018/2019

Activity	Target	Achievement	Capacity Support	Financial Support	Technical Support
Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children - CTOVC	400,000 beneficiaries	Beneficiaries increased from 353,000 to 383,000	They did not request	Government Sponsored	UNICEF, DFID, World Bank, WFP
Older Persons Cash Transfer- OPCT	900,000 beneficiaries	Beneficiaries increased from 310,000 to 833,000	They did not request	Government- Ksh. 20,308,840,975	UNICEF, DFID, World Bank, WFP
Persons with Severe Disability cash Transfer (PWSD - CT)	47,000 beneficiaries	47,000 beneficiaries	None	Government - Ksh. 1,128,000,000	Social Protection Development Partners

Food security and Nutrition

Table 12: State Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture and Blue Economy Proposed Activities

Activity	Status	Reason
Develop 1 insurance package for the fisheries sub-sector	Not started	Financial and technical constraints; and no guidelines have been developed yet
Fish farming cages introduced	342 cages introduced against the envisioned 910	Financial and regulatory constraints
Low-carbon recirculating aquaculture systems introduced	30 farmers using the technology against the set 30 farmers	Technical and technological hindrances caused the low number
Fish ponds increased	4,000 units against a target of 3,200	Positively accepted by the communities

Table 11: State Department for Livestock Activities FY 2018/2019

Activity	Target	Achieved
Climate-oriented livestock insurance	21,200 farmers	18,012 farmers
Pasture reseeding in 23 ASAL counties	2,000 Ha	1,600 Ha
Annual ASALs water harvesting and storage capacity	800,000m ³	1,130,000m ³ from the 38 water pans, 6 subsurface dams constructed and 73 bore holes and shallow wells in 11 ASAL Counties (Baringo, Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Kajiado, Garissa, Mandera, Narok and Tana River)
Livestock vaccination	16M doses for 14M livestock	13M doses
Installation of biogas units	16,000 households	1,070 households

Summary of progress per strategic objective

Table 30: Status of Reported Activities Under Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	Ahead of schedule	On schedule	Completed	Behind schedule	Not started	No target had been set	Total
1. Disaster (Drought and Flood) Risk Management	1	12	5	4			22
2. Food and Nutrition Security	1	15	3	9	3	3	34
3. Water and the Blue Economy		8	3	6			17
4. Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism	3	18	5	22		1	49
5. Health, Sanitation and Human Settlements		14	1	2	1	3	21
6. Manufacturing	1	4	2	2		1	10
7. Energy and Transport	1	8	7	7		2	25
Total	7	79	26	52	4	10	178
Percentage	3.9%	44.4%	14.6%	29.2%	2.2%	5.6%	100.0%

Challenges on implementation of enablers

Table 31: Reasons that Reported Activities Under Enablers are Behind Schedule

Enablers: Reason Behind Schedule	Number of Activities	Percentage
Financial constraints only	5	50%
Financial constraints and Inadequate capacity	1	10%
Technical and technological hindrances	1	10%
Other Reason	3	30%
Total	10	100%

Gaps

4. General Challenges in Implementing NCCAP 2018-2022

Awareness

- There is a general lack of awareness of the NCCAP and how best to implement it across sectors and scales of government.
- There is a general lack of knowledge about climate change, its impacts in various sectors, and the roles that different sectors and institutions can play in addressing climate change issues.
- Lack of clear lines of responsibility for particular targets and activities hinders effective implementation and reporting

Climate Change Units

- Stakeholders are not aware of CCUs, their importance, or how to establish them at a local level e.g. for MDAs or at county level

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Lack of proper guidelines and policies hinders coordination and implementation
- Poor research and knowledge on policy formulation

Capacity

- Lack of enough human resources in departments to implement climate change responses
- Staff are not well trained on climate change, climate change actions and climate change legislation in the country or how to come up with climate change legislation at the county level.

Coordination

- Poor coordination among the different players e.g. the national government and county government
- There is also an information disconnect between government - CSO - private sector
- Lack of operational CCUs in counties and MDA reduces effectiveness and leads to disjointed progress in implementation
- Data gaps exist for counties, SAGAs and the private sector due to a very limited response rate suggesting the need for enhanced engagement and coordination

- Lack of streamlined and harmonized mechanisms to capture and consolidate data on climate change activities and impacts.

Financial Resources

- Funding challenges both from government and donors leading to non-execution of projects
- Stakeholders are not aware of the channels and mechanisms available to them to aid in implementation of the NCCAP. They also do not know how to access this assistance.

Monitoring and Reporting

- The lack of a clear and robust monitoring and evaluation framework (e.g. clear targets, baselines, indicators, and timelines) hinders effective monitoring and reporting.
- The NCCAP reporting is viewed by many as a separate and additional reporting process which could be strengthened with close integration into existing reporting frameworks
- Insufficient engagement with the private sector and the lack of a clear and enabling policy environment is reflected in low response rates

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