

KENYA CSA MSP AGRI-CLIMATE DIALOGUE

Developing the Kenya Country Position on KJWA

– Actionable areas, Core implementation areas, Gaps, Recommendations

Joab Osumba

CSA Policy Specialist – CCAFS/ILRI

Member of AGN-ES Team

Member of the AGN Capacity Building Faculty at AGN-ES

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Introduction – overview

KJWA has been working around six workstreams (para. 2 of KJWA decision):

- a) “Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work”
- b) “Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience”
- c) “Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and croplands as well as integrated systems including water management”
- d) “Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems”
- e) “Improved livestock management systems”
- f) “Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector”

Introduction – overview

Around each workstream Parties were to consider

- Activities / actionable areas related to improved nutrient use and manure management
- Key elements and potential modalities for implementation
- Gaps/ Challenges Identified by the report
- Future topics for consideration under KJWA
- Report to COP26 on outcomes of the work

Activities / Actionable areas

1. Exploitation of the synergy among the Paris agreement, the Sendai Framework, and Agenda 2030
2. Strengthening linkages between M&E systems to facilitate implementation, and use of the M&E results
3. Aggregation of data on agriculture, natural resources and climate from various national agencies and tailoring the available information that can address the needs of diverse users
4. Development of tools and approaches for assessment, monitoring and evaluation
5. Development of a framework to guide the tracking of adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience in the agriculture sector to facilitate implementation of NDCs, NAPs and climate policies
6. Assessment of ex ante adaptation options, systems and needs, and of ex post outcomes and impacts of action
7. Identification of universal metrics for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience based on bottom-up approaches with farmer participation
8. Prioritization of monitoring and evaluation systems that are compatible with NAPs, NDCs and SDGs

Activities / actionable areas cont'd

- Capacity building of actors
- Incentives for application of organic fertilizers and manure
- Support data management on MRV
- Research and technology development
- Policy to support private sector
- Improve methodologies for assessment and accounting of emissions
- Sourcing finance for implementation
- Develop country-specific emission factors
- Technical assistance and training for NDC implementation

Actionable areas cont'd

1. Adaptation to climate change across the entire food chain, including marketing, logistical efficiencies, and market access, to improve food affordability and farmers' fair incomes.
 2. Develop tools and methods to assess capability and performance of the food system in helping to guarantee food security (assess limitations, impacts)
 3. Create new opportunities for income growth by value addition.
 4. Create information pathways/pipelines that facilitate the access and use of information/data in order to increase/improve the value of food systems. (digital tech, data analytics in risk management)
 5. Develop Integrated systems for observations and forecasting, information, water use, pests and diseases, etc that can lead to enhanced food security and resilience to change from multiple stressors over the long-term.
- Expand adaptation options and governance in ways that are consistent with the diverse values of stakeholders and decision-makers, as well as the dynamics of interdependent socioeconomic and biophysical systems

Core areas of implementation

- Adoption mechanisms for sharing information on M&E (including NAPs, NDCs, national communications, and adaptation communications).
- Domesticating existing adaptation M&E systems
- Development of a tool for M&E of NAPs
- Aggregation of information used to assess outcomes
- Establishment of a resilience rating system applicable to projects
- Development of indicators for measuring adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience

Key elements and potential modalities for implementation

- Securing sufficient funding for actionable areas
- Capacity building
- Research
- Creating enabling environment – establishing a framework for private sector engagement.
- Establishing Partnerships, at all levels
- Enhance knowledge exchange, and best practices
- Adopting integrated approaches to address gaps
- Cooperation and coordination of science, policy, implementation, and partnerships

Gaps/ Challenges Identified

- Limited and unpredictable funding
- Lack of metrics for aggregating project- and national-level outputs and outcomes of adaptation
- Lack of an inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs
- Absence of baseline data
- Insufficient funding for research and technology development
- Inadequate research-extension-farmer linkages
- Inadequate policy guidance
- Uncertainty in methodologies for accurate assessment and accounting of emissions
- Low adoption rates of technologies by farmers
- Diverse cropping systems – calling for tailored approaches

Gaps/ Challenges Identified by the report

- Exploration of ways to catalyze a transformational shift to CSA systems
- Development of true-cost accounting, including metrics for tracking full extent of environmental co-benefits
- Development of country-specific indicators for measuring adaptation and resilience
- Developing a framework to define methods and approaches to
 - take inventory, document and report on CSA issues
 - develop methodologies and processes to enable transdisciplinary research
- Environmental co-benefits not always tracked
- Challenge for climate change mitigation if livestock considered alone
- Low support to evidence-based approaches to support the reduction of GHG emissions

Draft country position

- Considering the background context described, Kenya prioritizes actions that will build resilience and adaptive capacity and increase productivity, with reduction of GHG emissions intensities as a co-benefit.
- In this regard, the Government of Kenya requests the SBI and the SBSTA to consider:
 1. Dedicated support to accelerate climate change adaptation and mitigation co-benefits across all livestock production systems in research on and dissemination of adaptation actions for all livestock production systems found within Kenya;
 2. Facilitating wider adoption of technological innovations that enhance the adaptive capacity of livestock production systems by helping to find ways to remove technical institutional and economical barriers. *Improving livestock's access to quality feed across seasons is a cornerstone of achieving both adaptation and mitigation outcomes. appropriate use of genetics and animal health interventions will also be key;*
 3. Measurement and data: Assistance in improving national livestock MRV systems and global development of a methodological framework for livestock adaptation tracking systems. Inclusion of environmental benefits (soil, water quality, biodiversity, carbon sequestration) beyond GHG emission reductions in methodological frameworks should be considered;
 4. Leverage support from the constituted bodies to focus more on socially equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits associated with new practices in livestock systems and value chains, so that they also support Gender Equality (SDG 5) and Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10);
 5. A framework for knowledge sharing, co-development, and technology transfer to enable Parties to access appropriate innovations, management practices and technologies to support resilient livestock systems with sustainable co-benefits of productivity gains through improved animal nutrition, genetics, and health.

Draft country position cont'd

- Recognizing the critical need for research to inform policy making, the Government of Kenya requests the SBI and the SBSTA to consider:
 - Establishing a framework to address issues of distributional equity in food systems under the climate crisis. There is a lack of methodologies and frameworks to systematically analyse how intersectional factors - such as gender, age, asset base, and ethnicity - affect climate vulnerability (production) and nutritional security (consumption) patterns. A framework to address equity issues will help climate change interventions to anticipate, plan for and measure the social distribution of burdens and benefits associated with changing practices. This would put social equity and nutritional outcomes on equal footing with productivity and environmental outcomes when assessing climate change interventions.
 - Facilitating access to the necessary financial and technical means for transformation of agricultural systems to low carbon, climate-resilient pathways through established international institutions (e.g. GCF, etc) for support to developing countries.
 - Facilitating partnerships with international, national and local organizations such as universities, research institutions, private sector, civil society, development partners, local farmer groups and NGOs to stimulate socio-economic and food security innovations, including reforms in technology support policies, regulatory systems and intellectual property rights to ensure that the benefits of science and technology reach smallholder farmers.
 - Facilitating international cooperation and support for capacity building frameworks that inter alia strengthen extension support to farmers in co-creating climate resilient innovations, strengthen collaboration with industry and markets, links to local technical and vocational education and training for youth on climate-smart agricultural production, and integration of climate services providers.

Draft country position cont'd

- To increasing global ambition , Kenya underscores the need for: support of livestock processes with high impact knowledge on environmental co-benefits (e.g., better managed grasslands and extent of carbon sequestered, integrated landscape approach to maximize benefits,. intensive technologies, and co-innovation; focusing on livestock husbandry practices, , pasture and feed quality management and improved reproductive (breeds) as practiced under mixed small scale farming systems, asal pastoral environment
- This includes consideration of management of agropastoral systems to reduce livestock mortality and morbidity, development of innovative/conducive index-based insurance, products ,and offtake systems,
- Further, Kenya requests COP26 to establish a framework for guiding/ directing/ coordinating support for activities identified during mandated workshops.
- Kenya also requests COP26 to to create a financing strategy for agricultural strategies similar to the one currently being developed by the GCF.
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Future topics for consideration under KJWA

- 1. Identification of best practices of food security and socio-economics in the context of climate resilience and share in workshops:** Agricultural projects/programs that have successfully transformed agriculture and food systems need to be scaled up. However, these are largely unknown and therefore, we call upon SBSTA to provide space and dialogues where such best practices of food security and socio-economics can be documented and shared.
- 2. Reduction of post-harvest losses and food waste:** We call on SBSTA to hold workshops on Climate resilient interventions that reduce post-harvest losses and cut food waste will present a huge opportunity to reshape food systems.
- 3. Climate change and food trade in the context of food and nutritional security:** We call on SBSTA to provide space and dialogues to share the potential adaptation options that exist across all food system activities, and the role of food trade for food and nutritional security.
- 4. Identification of options for improved food security and livelihoods within fisheries, aquaculture and the blue economy.** We call on SBSTA to consider fisheries, aquaculture and the blue economy in future workshops and engagements as it provides for food security and incomes and is a livelihoods for millions of people.

Future topics for consideration under KJWA cont'd

- Kenya has participated fully in the KJWA and made considerable contributions towards achieving the outcomes of the road map
- However, Kenya is of the opinion that more in-depth discussion and analysis of some of the issues would be useful
- These include further interrogation of:
 - how carbon credits, carbon certification, economic and capacity building tools can be used to scale up socially equitable carbon sequestration practice;
 - economic, socio-cultural, and institutional barriers to adoption of adaptation practices with mitigation co-benefits practices as well as effective strategies for overcoming these obstacles;
 - development of true-cost accounting through clear communication of the benefits of agricultural management systems
- Kenya emphasizes the importance of fast-tracking implementation, through a COP decision on the necessary means of implementation that will address agriculture sector vulnerabilities, enhance resilience of farmers and farming systems, ensure food security, poverty reduction and empower farmers to actively engage in climate action and remove barriers to access of appropriate climate technologies, capacity building and climate finance

Future topics for consideration under KJWA cont'd

- Characterization (including metrics for tracking full extent of environmental co-benefits) of livestock systems to catalyze a transnational shift in livestock systems towards improved livestock productivity.
- Indigenous knowledge that has traditionally been applied by farmers and livestock keepers to adapt to climate variability in pastoral and agro-pastoral livestock systems
- Methodologies and processes to enable trans-disciplinary research, co-production, and sharing of traditional knowledge in aspects all aspects of local and improved farming and food system.
- Transformative methods/approaches/practices/technologies for reducing post harvest losses, food waste and value addition including indigenous knowledge, marketing issues and pricing issues to create opportunities for reshaping food systems (retain with a view of improving)
- Consideration of fisheries, aquaculture and the blue economy that provide security incomes and livelihoods for millions of people in future topics
- Quantitative/quantitative dimension of various methods and approaches including, but not limited to Nature Based Solutions, CSA, CA, Agro-ecology, Regenerative agriculture in achieving adaptation and adaptation co-benefits as well as food and nutrition security

Conclusion

- Kenya therefore is of the view that to enhance progress of the KJWA work, beyond the road map, a COP decision is required to
- (i) either establish resources dedicated to agriculture within the financial mechanisms of the convention that countries can access through calls for proposals,
- (ii) or establish an agriculture-specific implementation institution/programme based on the KJWA workshop outcomes as well as any other topics to be discussed.