

Kenya: The MRV+ System under Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan

Context

► Policy context

Kenya's 2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) is a national framework for addressing climate change. Its implementation is supported by the Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) for 2013-2017. Under the NCCAP, a National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework (NPBMF) has been developed to **monitor, evaluate and report results of mitigation and adaptation actions**, including the synergies between them and related socio-economic benefits. The Framework includes a system that brings together the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigation activities and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities, together called the **MRV+ system**. The final set of adaptation actions to be monitored and evaluated through the MRV+ system will be specified in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which is under development and expected to be released in 2014.

► Purpose of the M&E system

By measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting the results of mitigation and adaptation actions, the MRV+ system will assist Kenya by:

- informing and guiding the Government on the implementation of concrete climate change response actions, whether in form of policies, projects, programmes or business ventures,
- helping the Government fulfill its international reporting obligations,

- demonstrating Kenya's climate finance readiness and providing a strong platform for attracting international climate finance flows from multilateral and bilateral development partners.

► Level of application and aggregation

The MRV+ system is a national framework supported by sectoral and sub-national M&E activities. Specifically, the M&E of adaptation uses indicators that cover all nine planning sectors at both the national and county levels.

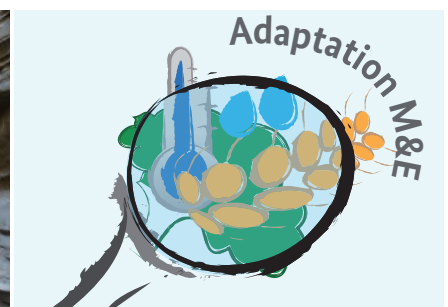
► Status as of October 2013

The design of the NPBMF and the MRV+ system was validated by stakeholders in 2012 and approved in March 2013. It is currently being established and it could take up to three years to become fully operational. M&E of adaptation is expected to start once the NAP, and its associated adaptation actions, are finalised.

Process

► Institutional arrangements

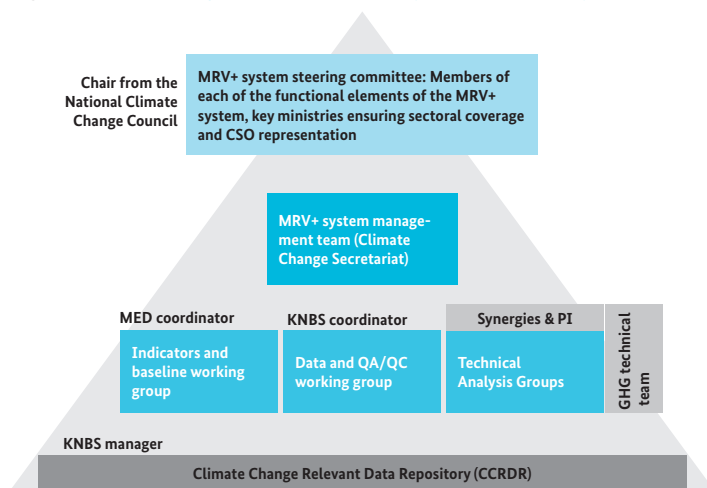
The MRV+ system will be **integrated into existing institutional M&E structures**, such as the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), overseen by the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (MED) within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Thus, the MRV+ system will draw on information that has already been gathered by ministries, departments and agencies (**MDAs**) as part of its standard M&E.



The system will be overseen by a **Steering Committee**, chaired by a representative from the National Climate Change Council (NCCC). The Chair will ensure that information is fed up to the NCCC and to the highest levels of government. The Steering Committee will evaluate adaptation performance against outcome-based national adaptation indicators.

The MRV+ system will be housed and managed in the Climate Change Secretariat, which is located in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR). A four-person **management team** will oversee the day-to-day operations of the MRV+ system as well as coordinate the associated working groups and Technical Analysis Groups (TAGs). The management team will define the adaptation indicators, provide technical support for their measurement, and offer guidance to MDAs on M&E.

Figure 1 Proposed governance hierarchy for the MRV+ system



Source: Republic of Kenya (2012): National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework.

As illustrated in Figure 1 an **Indicators and Baseline Working Group** will calculate baselines and indicator values by using data provided by the **Data and Quality Assurance/Quality Control Working Group** (QA/QC WG). The QA/QC WG will oversee the Climate Change Relevant Data Repository (CCRDR), which will store and archive all data and information needed for the MRV+ system. The data will come from MDAs implementing NCCAP/NAP activities at the county level. MDAs will have ownership of process-based national adaptation indicators. The Technical Analysis Groups (TAGs) will then provide high-level interpretation and oversight of the synthesized information they receive.

► Establishment process

The NCCAP has been developed over 20 months through a rigorous and transparent process involving expert analysis and stakeholder consultations. The design of the NPBMF was led by a team of international consultants who followed a two-step approach: Step 1 involved a review of existing practices, including data gen-

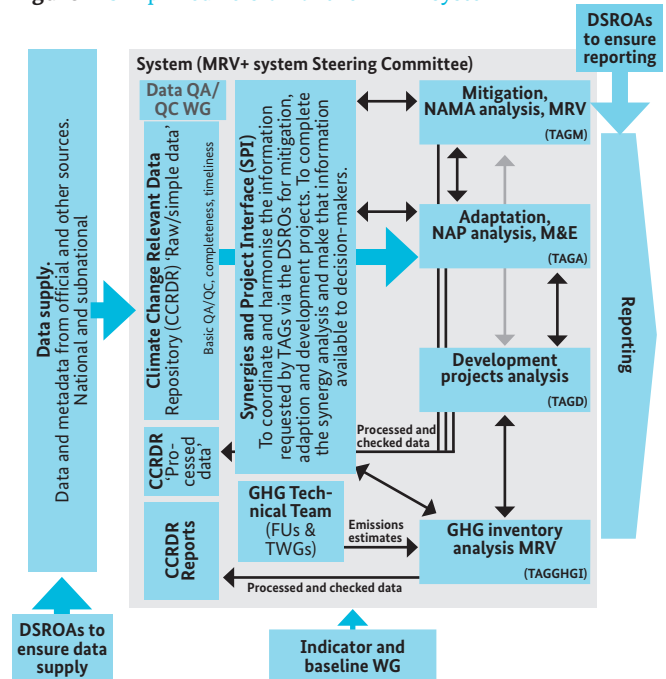
eration, indicators and reporting mechanisms used in Kenya, as well as relevant literature. Step 2 involved the design of the system, building on existing M&E structures and processes, and the development of associated guidance materials, indicators and a capacity development plan.

► Implementation process

The MRV+ process contains three main stages:

1. **measurement, monitoring (and evaluation)**, where data and information is gathered, quality checked, and fed into the system;
2. **verification**, where results are cross-checked and verified; and
3. **reporting**, where results are synthesised and presented in appropriate formats.

Figure 2 Simplified version of the MRV+ system



Source: Republic of Kenya (2012): National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework.

Figure 2 above presents the MRV+ process. Activity starts at the far left and moves right. Data is gathered and entered into the MRV+ system. The received data is subject to quality control and to assurance checks in order to ensure that it is complete and reasonably accurate. The data is then passed on to the appropriate TAG for further quality assessments and analysis, as well as for integration into a range of outputs. The final results of the analysis leave the system to the far right in a range of reporting formats, described under 'Outputs and Reporting' below.

Content

► Approach

This is an indicator-based approach measuring progress in adaptation at the national and county levels. Information on these indicators will be collected by different MDAs pursuant to annual performance contracts, work plans, budgets and other mechanisms used in existing M&E processes so that M&E of adaptation is mainstreamed into all planning sectors. While the final list of indicators to be used in the M&E of adaptation will be largely determined by the NAP, a set of long and shortlists was developed through the NCCAP process, described in the next section.

Table 1 Proposed indicator lists for M&E of adaptation in Kenya

1. Institutional adaptive capacity (top-down adaptation)	Example
62 national-level, process-based indicators measuring institutional adaptive capacity.	Climate change adaptation reflected in Kenya's rangelands policy and action plan
10 shortlisted county-level, outcome-based indicators measuring the effectiveness of national initiatives to build institutional adaptive capacity at the county level.	Percentage of total livestock numbers killed by drought in the county
2. Vulnerability (bottom-up adaptation)	
62 county-level indicators to reflect the outcome of local-level actions and measure progress on county-level initiatives.	Outcome-based: average time spent by women collecting water Process-based: number of operational early warning systems in the county
10 shortlisted national-level, outcome-based indicators measuring the effectiveness of local and county initiatives in reducing vulnerability at the national level.	Many indicators taken from the list of indicators developed for assessing performance against Kenya's Vision 2030 goals (e.g. number of households in need of food aid)

► Indicators

The Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) methodology, developed by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), was used to identify adaptation indicators that measure:

1. progress made by government institutions to increase institutional adaptive capacity from the top (national level) down to the county level, and

2. progress made by MDAs, the private sector, NGOs and communities to reduce vulnerability to climate change from local (county level) up to the national level (see table 1).

For each of the 10 shortlisted outcome-based indicators a Data Sheet is provided with detailed information on methods of calculation, data sources, etc. Where possible, baseline years and expected trends with adaptation are identified. Targets have not yet been identified.

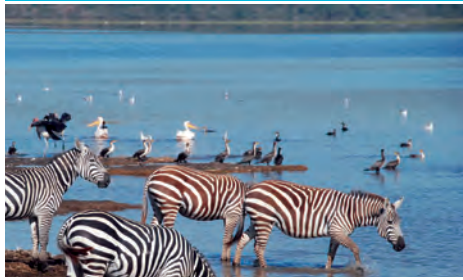
► Data and information requirements

The Government of Kenya is currently measuring more than 6,000 indicators. Therefore, the measurement of adaptation indicators will use as much as possible data and information that is already being gathered. To the 20 shortlisted outcome-based indicators specific MDAs are assigned in order to take responsibility for their measurement and for the existing sources of data that have been identified (see table 2 below).

Table 2 Example of data and information requirements for M&E of adaptation in Kenya

Top-Down Indicator	% population by gender in areas subject to flooding and/or drought in the county who have access to Kenyan Meteorological Department (KMD) information on rainfall forecasts
Responsible MDA	KMD
Sources of data	KMD on forecast information provision Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)/National Drought Management Authority for designation of drought affected areas DRSRS/Water Resources Management Authority for designation of flood affected areas Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics for population data within these areas, and data on people with access to radios

Data supply is facilitated through so called Data Supply and Reporting Obligation Agreements (DSROAs). These agreements are issued to all organisations that are required to supply data or information to the MRV+ system. The DSROAs describe both the data the supplier should provide and the reports they have to produce to help fulfill Kenya's national and international reporting obligations.



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► Output and reporting

Data and information will be submitted to the Technical Analysis Group on Adaptation (TAGA). The TAGA will review the collected measurements and provide high level interpretation of progress in adaptation. These analyses will be tailored and integrated into a number of reports that meet different domestic and international reporting obligations, such as:

- Annual reports or Medium Term Plans for Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Vision 2030 progress reports
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC (every two years starting in December 2014)
- National Communications to the UNFCCC (due periodically between BURs)

► Resources needed

Up to **100 people** will need to be involved in setting up and running the MRV+ system, although not all roles will be full-time posts and therefore not all staff will have to be new. It could take up to **three years** before the system is fully operational. Other required resources include office space, meeting rooms, facilities, technology (e.g. computers, printers, copiers, software) and logistical support (e.g. access to a vehicle).

Lessons to date

Kenya's M&E system for adaptation is currently being established- so most lessons to date are related to its design. While building the system on existing M&E processes helps streamlining M&E of adaptation, Kenya's existing systems are currently under-performing. Hence, there is the danger that institutional weaknesses may be amplified by the additional burden of M&E of adaptation. As governmental capacities for M&E are concentrated in Nairobi, monitoring and reporting by data suppliers in the field might be unreliable. The quality of most data needed for

M&E of adaptation is unknown and there are difficulties in finding datasets with continuous coverage. Meanwhile, different data storage systems in different MDAs hamper data and information sharing. Both the absence of specific adaptation actions and the current restructuring and devolution of government have led to some uncertainty concerning how the system will run in practice. Nonetheless, the foundation for M&E of adaptation has been established. A thorough review of existing M&E structures, assessment of current capacities and needs, and regular consultations with stakeholders have helped to develop a 'Kenyanised' system that is supported by a wide range of stakeholders who are committed to operationalize it as soon as possible.

For further information

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► References

Mayhew, J. (2013). TAMD Appraisal and Design Phase Report: Appraisal of Existing Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in Kenya and Design of TAMD Prototypes:
<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03620.pdf>

The Government of Kenya's reports on the National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework for the NCCAP can be accessed on the NCCAP website: www.kccap.info

This factsheet is part of a collection of factsheets
and an accompanying report which can be obtained at
AdaptationCommunity.net.

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