



# **CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE MULTISTAKEHOLDER PLATFORM STRATEGIC PLAN**

**2022-2026**



# PREFACE

This Five-Year Strategic Plan (FYSP) has been developed to provide strategic direction and guide the programmes of the Climate Smart Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Platform (CSA MSP) from 2022 to 2026. It is aimed at guiding the Steering Committee and the MSP members to ensure planned activities undertaken in the five year period will lead to the achievement of the CSA MSP objectives of:

- A. Facilitating adoption of best climate action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in agriculture sector;
- B. Enhancing credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector;
- C. Providing an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches and best practices on climate action in the agriculture sector; and
- D. Influencing policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector.



The strategy will be a reference document to guide the MSP members, the Steering Committee and the Thematic Working Groups to gauge whether the MSP is moving in the right direction in delivering its objectives. The strategy is also intended for both state and non-state actors who may not be members of the MSP, but who will be able to draw lessons from it and follow up on the achievements of the MSP for achieving the bigger sector and country objectives.

The MSP derives its existence and functions from the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) and Implementation Framework (KCSAIF) as well as from the national reporting requirements found in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). This strategy is therefore anchored on the coordination mechanisms of the sector.

**Veronica Ndetu**  
Chair – CSA MSP Steering Committee



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CSA MSP Steering Committee and other members contributed to the planning and development of this strategic plan. These contributors include Veronica Ndetu, Nancy Rapando, Robin Mbae, Bernard Kimoro, Joab Osumba, Faith Gikunda, Peter Kimwele, Peter Kuria, Joseph Muhwanga, Laura Cramer, Caroline Mwongera, Mary Nyasimi, Nyang'ori Ohenjo, Jesca Makena, Catherine Mungai, Daphne Muchai, Samson Kidera and Lydia Kimani.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

- ASAL** Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
- ASTGS** Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
- CCAFS** CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
- CCD** Climate Change Directorate
- CSA** Climate Smart Agriculture
- CSO** Civil Society Organizations
- GDP** Gross Domestic Product
- ICT** Information and Communication Technology
- IP** Indigenous People
- KCSAIF** Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework
- KCSAS** Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
- M&E** Monitoring and Evaluation
- MOALFC** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives
- MSME** Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
- MSP** Multi-Stakeholder Platform
- NDC** Nationally Determined Contribution
- PESTEL** Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Environmental, Legal
- PS** Principal Secretary
- SOP** Standard Operating Procedure
- SWOT** Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
- TWG** Thematic Working Group
- UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- VAT** Value Added Tax



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The establishment and existence of the Climate Smart Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Platform (CSA MSP) is anchored in the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF), derived from the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS). The latter outlines Kenya's commitment to implement climate smart agriculture (CSA) measures to address impacts of climate change and meet her obligations to the Paris Agreement in reducing emissions.

The platform is mandated to coordinate and harmonize the implementation of CSA amongst its many stakeholders.

**In so doing, the MSP has already registered some successes as well as encountered various challenges, key ones being:**

A. Lack of a differentiated stakeholder engagement model,

B. Volunteer-based membership hence non-binding structure and governance set-up which hinders funding,

C. Non-defined operating standards and

D. Lack of a definitive strategy. Reflecting upon these issues, the Steering Committee members set out to create a five-year (2022–2026) strategic plan to guide the work of the MSP.

In conducting the environmental scan, the team employed PESTEL, SWOT and Stakeholder Analysis tools. These analyses revealed an operating environment replete with numerous opportunities for the MSP to execute its mandate. Moreover, the high interest of membership confers upon the platform strengths that connect strongly with the opportunities existing in the external environment; this provides an ideal scenario to adopt an aggressive strategy.

With the foregoing, the strategy envisions an inclusive platform through which stakeholders share knowledge and best practices, report achievements, identify investment opportunities, inform policy and establish effective partnerships for improved climate action in Kenyan agriculture.

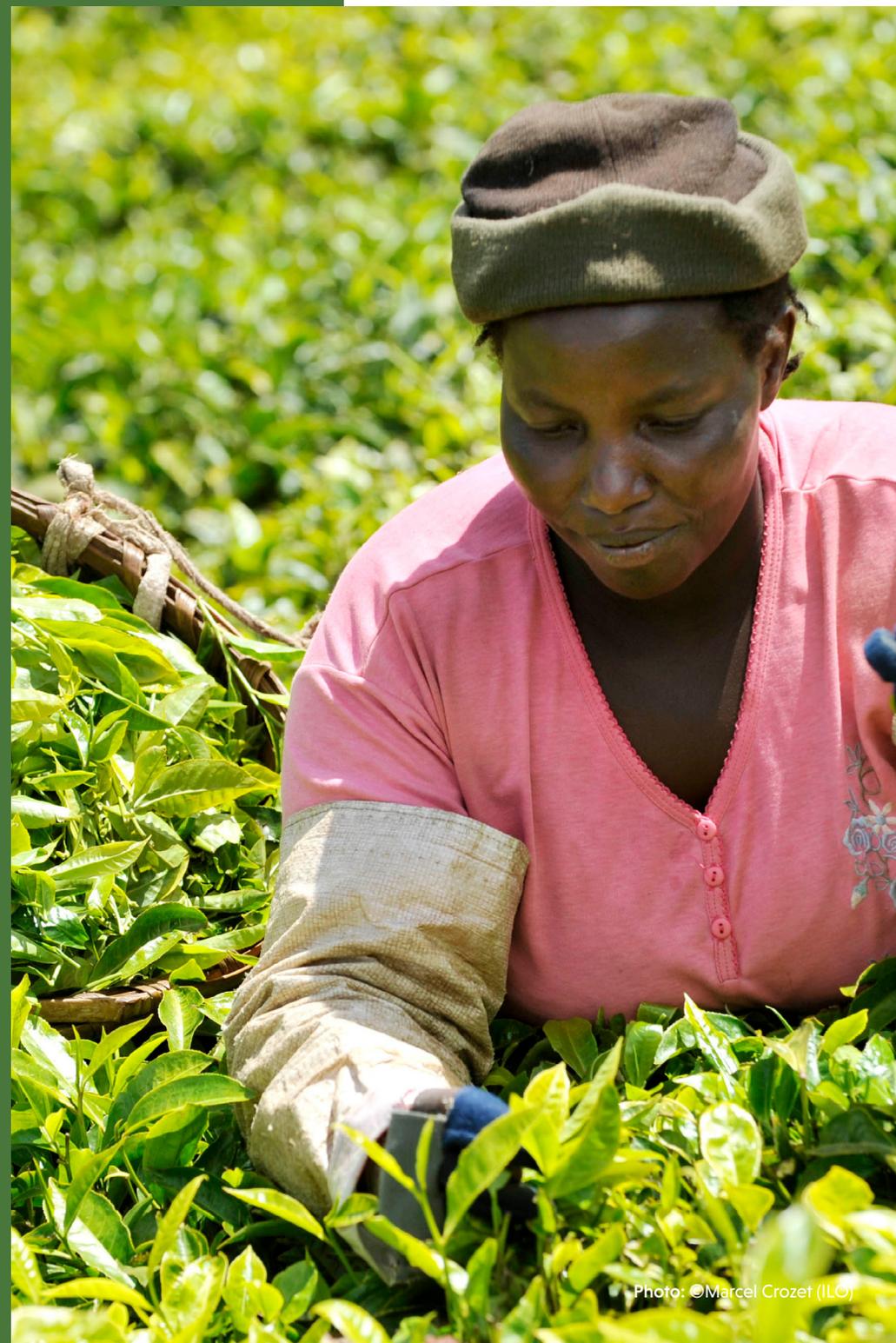


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**Adopting this strategic direction resulted in five key thematic areas upon which five Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were established as outlined below:**



### **Knowledge Sharing (TWG 1)**

The goal is to facilitate adoption of the best climate action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners. Key strategic objectives include enhanced knowledge sharing through data and information management frameworks, operationalization of County CSA MSPs, enhanced dissemination and up-scaling of climate action, increased membership of the CSA MSP and mainstreaming of youth in climate action in the agriculture sector.



### **Credibility in Coordination and Reporting Processes (TWG 2)**

The goal is to enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes. Strategic objectives are to support coordination of data collection, processing, sharing and validation on climate action at all levels, support collaboration and integration of sector stakeholders for adherence to established reporting systems in climate action as well as support the attribution and recognition of stakeholder contribution to the sector and national climate action goals.



### **Networking & Collaboration (TWG 3)**

This provides an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action. Key strategic objectives include supporting collaborations across National, County and local level stakeholders to ensure synergy in the implementation of climate action, supporting collaborations and linkages (and sharing of expertise) across platform membership and supporting MSP members to access private and public finance.



### **Policy Development and Implementation (TWG 4)**

The goal is to influence policy reform for implementation of climate action. Key objectives include supporting an enabling environment for climate action in policies, strategies, plans, guidelines and regulations at national and sub-national levels and recommending areas of policy interventions as well as increasing actor engagement for evidence-based policy conversation on climate action in agriculture through multi-stakeholder dialogues across the country.



### **Social Inclusivity (TWG 5)**

The goal is to safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples (IPs), women, youth, persons with disability, and marginalized groups in climate action. Strategic objectives are to promote and support indigenous community-led climate action programmes incorporating indigenous traditional knowledge and adaptive learning approaches, to promote and support community-led climate action that will reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity and to liaise with other TWGs to ensure inclusivity of IPs, women, youth, etc. in their activities.

For each strategic objective, detailed strategic actions and indicators of success have been developed as a basis for establishing annual plans. The strategic plan also outlines MSP membership composition as well as the 16-member Steering Committee set-up and operationalization. The structure and functioning of the TWGs is also defined in this strategy.

The 2022 annual plan is outlined in the annexure.

# BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

## 1.1 Introduction

Climate change remains a major factor impacting agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa countries, including Kenya. In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Kenya committed to implement climate smart agriculture (CSA) measures to address these climate change impacts and meet her obligations to the Paris Agreement in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. Towards this, the sector developed a Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS) 2017-2026. The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF), 2018-2027, outlines modalities through which the sector would implement climate-smart actions.

The KCSAS identifies the challenge of poor coordination across its stakeholder base and across key CSA measures that contribute to inefficiencies and underreporting of achievements.

### The KCSAIF included a component on inclusive institutional coordination which aims at:

- A. Strengthening coordination and collaboration across National and County Governments, ministries, private sector, civil society organizations, research, academia, development partners and other non-state actors on CSA-related issues; and
- B. Creating an enabling policy and institutional environment for the realization of the CSA objectives in general.

In line with these aspirations, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MOALFC), in consultation with other stakeholders, established the CSA Multi-Stakeholder Platform (CSA MSP).

The platform promotes an inclusive institutional framework for coordination and harmonization of CSA implementation

while fostering an enabling environment for the realization of CSA objectives with particular attention to the most vulnerable to climate change impacts like women, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and marginalised communities. It embraces all other approaches and concepts used by various stakeholders to promote sustainable agriculture practices and technologies in the country which include such approaches as conservation agriculture, agroecology, and regenerative agriculture, among many others.

This facilitates partnerships among state and non-state actors at both National and County levels in areas of CSA research-extension-farmer liaison and funding, policy prioritization and advocacy, programmatic planning and implementation, institutional capacities development as well as data collection, information management and dissemination.

## 1.2 Rationale for the Strategic Plan

### Since inception, the MSP has achieved the following in implementing its mandate:

- Setting up the platform for stakeholders to share information;
- Establishing Thematic Working Groups (TWGs);
- Creating a Monitoring and Evaluation tool which has evolved to become more relevant;
- Engaging counties to form county-level MSPs; and
- Communicating more proactively.

These achievements have not come without a myriad of challenges given the nature of the set-up and operation of the MSP. Below are some of these key challenges.



## Membership and Organization

- As a volunteer organization it is difficult to effectively hold members to account.
- Engagement of the Counties to create MSPs comes with inherent risks linked to growth and expansion to the counties.
- Even though membership is organizational, it has ended up being persona dependent, with some showing more commitment than others.
- Some early-to-onboard stakeholders have since dropped off.
- More entities still need to be profiled.



## Funding

- The MSP has not been able to mobilize sufficient resources to drive most of its objectives.
- Linking investors and value chain actors has not become practical.

- The Partnership and Investment objective has not been understood and effectively driven by the TWG.
- Information Sharing and Reporting
- The development of the M&E tool has taken time, leading to delayed processes of information sharing and reporting in a verifiable manner. This is tied to the lack of funding, finalising and rolling out of the tool.
- Much as a number of initiatives have been implemented at the county level, there is no inventory of the same.
- Policy briefs have been developed but dissemination still remains a challenge and there is minimal follow-up in making use of these briefs.

Upon reflection, the Steering Committee members felt the opportunity presented by the mandate offers tremendous possibilities that would translate into significant gains for the stakeholders, the stated challenges notwithstanding. There is need, however, to address the gaps that were identified as a prerequisite.

## The critical ones include:



### Stakeholder Engagement

Not all members of the MSP are at the same level in terms of capacity, interest and influence. There is therefore need to conduct a thorough stakeholder analysis and mapping to determine the most appropriate engagement model. The proposed intervention is to carry out stakeholder analysis and mapping (Influence vis-à-vis Interest) to determine an engagement model.



### Structure and Governance

Given that membership is voluntary, commitment and accountability are a challenge to enforcement. This affects performance of the teams, hence completion of tasks. Similarly, resource mobilization is a weak link in the setup, which limits the extent of the MSP's reach and impact.

The proposed intervention is to rethink the approach to activity execution within the present structure as a platform and establish a robust fundraising strategy. Instituting mechanisms to establish a secretariat could become necessary.



### Operations

Without Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) tasks take long, results vary (persona dependent) and outcome is unpredictable. In addition, communication and information sharing across all stakeholders is not effective. Proposed intervention is to create SOPs around core functions and processes and finalize and implement the communication strategy.



### Strategy

Without a multi-year strategy, the platform only has visibility of the annual activities. Such short-term perspectives diminish the interest, drive and momentum of the otherwise switched-on stakeholders.

The proposed Intervention is to create a definitive Five-Year Strategic Plan to guide the work of the MSP.

It is upon this background that the Steering Committee members made a decision to develop a five-year strategic plan that will guide the work of the MSP for the period 2022-2026.

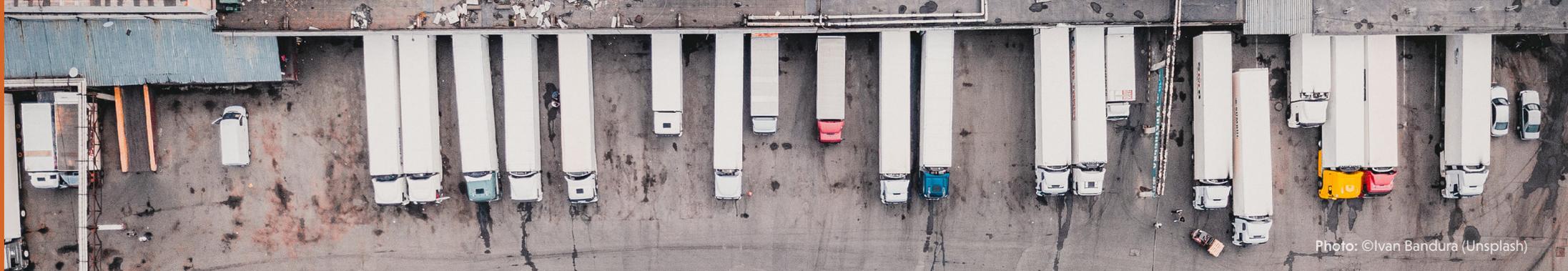


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# 02

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The MSP situational analysis was conducted using three strategic management tools:

- Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTEL) analysis
- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis
- Stakeholder analysis

### 2.1 PESTEL

Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Environmental, and Legal (PESTEL) analysis is an audit of the influence of an organization's operating environment, with the purpose of using the information to guide strategic decision-making. The assumption is that if the organisation is able to audit its current environment and assess potential changes, it will be better placed to respond to changes.

This environmental analysis is important for:

- Developing a sustainable competitive advantage
- Identifying opportunities and threats
- Providing opportunities for productive co-operation with other organizations



The MSP will endeavour to put these factors into perspective so as to strategically position itself to take advantage of the positive factors as well as devise strategies towards mitigating or adapting to negative factors beyond the platform's control.

Figure 1. Summary of PESTEL analysis of the CSA MSP



## 2.1.1 Political Factors



### Government policy

There is political goodwill at both levels of government for the CSA policy and Framework upon which MSP is anchored, indicating a willingness to adopt and support the MSP model of sector coordination. The CSA MSP can leverage on the ongoing sector coordination efforts by contributing to bringing stakeholders together in a platform.

#### Whereas this is a positive thing, the MSP takes cognisance of the fact that:

- Perception of bad governance and rampant corruption in the management of public affairs affect credibility of public service
- Working relations with county level stakeholders will need to be developed
- Capacity building will be required to help some stakeholders to play their roles
- Devolution legislation has created opportunities for participation, hence various institutions are keen on being part of the MSP



### Political stability or instability

The CSA MSP requires a conducive political environment for its operations and sustainability. Politics influences policy direction and reform agendas which are relevant to the CSA MSP's mandate.

**Changes in political leadership often lead to restructuring of policy priorities, which may impact negatively on the CSA MSP's mandate and operations.**

**Worth noting is the fact that:**

- Election cycles have been marred with uncertainty and instability in the past. The electioneering period creates a fluid political environment which slows down sector development.
- Kenya is situated within the conflict-prone region of the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa. The spill-over effects of instability in the region affects Kenya in many ways.



### Foreign trade policy

Kenya is a member of regional and international organizations which binds the country to regional and international bloc trade policies. These blocs shape Kenya's political space and influence the country's day to day actions based on the protocols and principles of each bloc.

#### Developments in these blocs will impact on the implementation of this CSA MSP with regard to:

- **Tax policy:** taxes, cess, levies, etc. – based on annual budgetary recommendations – can affect certain policies that support CSA investments
- **Labour law:** issues of child labour in agriculture
- **Environmental law:** requirements for environmental assessments in CSA interventions
- **Trade restrictions.**

Some hindrances to the work of the MSP include inadequate appreciation by the political leaders of the linkages between climate change and development, low interest by political leaders on long term investments, delayed returns/benefits from investments in climate action, possibility of conflict of laws due to different legislating bodies (Parliament and County Assemblies) and weak regulatory enforcement are also critical political factors.



## 2.1.2 Economic Factors

According to the 2019 census, **Kenya's population is 47.6 million people.**

This is projected to reach **60.4 million in 2030**, implying many mouths to be fed, needing jobs and other services.

This is compounded by the fact that Kenya is a low level economy with a **National GDP of US\$ 82.0 billion (2017).**

The agriculture sector directly contributes about 33% of GDP and 27% indirectly, accounts for over 65% of exports, provides **75% of total employment and supports over 80% of the rural population.**

Economic growth therefore significantly relies on agriculture. Indeed, many of the 7.41 million micro, small and medium

enterprises (MSMEs) which engage 14.9 million people are agro-based.

The Kenyan economy is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors – i.e., rain-fed agriculture, water, energy, tourism, wildlife, and health whose vulnerability is increased by climate change. This has huge implications on economic growth, disposable income and unemployment.

Over 84% of Kenya is ASALs, and only 16% of land supports over 80% of the population. There is therefore tremendous opportunity to apply CSA in ASAL areas. More so given the fact that Kenya's mean surface temperature is projected to increase in the range of 1°C to 1.8°C by 2030.

The Covid-19 pandemic affected a number of economic aspects, chiefly access to markets, which in turn affected investment in CSA practices, and increase in urban agriculture, hence the need to integrate the urban elites in the CSA discussion.

**The Kenya 2021 budget contains six elements that relate to climate resilience and green finance. These are:**



### Financing Locally Led Climate

**Action Program:** This is a 5-year Ksh. 18B program for building capacity to manage climate risks for the national and county governments. It entails:

- Supporting County climate change units
- Establishment of County Climate Change Fund
- Development of climate change laws



### Government has developed and approved a Sovereign Green Bond Framework

- Identified portfolio of projects for consideration under the green bond framework
- Prepared to issue the first sovereign green bond



### The Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company to issue an infrastructure bond by October 2021.

Subsequently, the company plans to issue green bonds to finance climate friendly housing projects.



### Climate resilience in agriculture

- Ksh 8.9B for climate smart agricultural project
- Ksh 1.1B for Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Project to enhance drought resilience
- Ksh 178M for ending drought emergencies in Kenya
- Ksh 529.5M for livestock and crop insurance scheme



### A Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2021

- Help better prepare and coordinate for disasters response
- Build disaster risk resilience at both national and county levels
- Lastly, green energy VAT exemption. To boost Kenya's effort on green energy, the budget proposes VAT exemption on equipment used for generation of solar and wind energy.





## 2.1.3 Socio-cultural Factors

**Some of the socio-cultural practices affecting agricultural outcomes in Kenya include but are not limited to the following:**

- Gender roles in some communities, where food production is solely the responsibility of women and children.
- Traditional practices can influence the kind of crops grown or the animals kept and the scale of farming. The types of crops grown in most parts of Kenya depend on the traditional foods of the various communities. Some communities may concentrate on growing finger millet because it is their staple food while others grow maize or bananas because it is their main food crop.
- Land ownership/inheritance patterns can affect the type of farming and crops grown. Large-

scale farming may not be possible where a land-owner is required by tradition to subdivide the land among the children or where the land is subdivided into smaller plots during inheritance.

- Population growth that is increasing demand for agricultural produce, pressure on production hence chances of unsustainable technologies.
- Older people are the ones more involved in agriculture as the youth migrate into urban centers.
- Erosion of cultures hence loss of indigenous knowledge and technologies.

## 2.1.4 Technological Factors

The technological changes experienced throughout Africa and the world at large have greatly improved people's quality of life. The Government of

Kenya has embraced information and communication technology (ICT) as a key enabler to the attainment of the goals and aspirations of Vision 2030. The thrust of the vision with regard to the ICT sector is to transform Kenya into a knowledge and information-based economy by enabling access to quality affordable and reliable ICT services in the country.

The benefits associated with the use of modern technology in service delivery have given ICT prominence in the eyes of the public and decision makers.

With the use of modern technology, communication has become more reliable, faster, and more affordable. The Government has also undertaken various measures aimed at developing the ICT sector. This includes putting in place the national broadband strategy as well as the digitization of most government services.

Given these ICT developments, there is need for the MSP to provide a digital infrastructure, automate its services and avail digital literacy to its members.

There is low outreach and visibility of MSP operations to stakeholders. Meetings and opportunities for interaction of the members are resource and time demanding. This presents an opportunity for adoption of digital platforms to ensure the MSP is visible and interactive with stakeholders.

Given the inadequate ICT infrastructure and literacy levels which may affect MSP service delivery and performance, there is need for establishing the requisite infrastructure and continuous skills analysis and enhancement as well as proficiency development for stakeholders. Low outreach and adoption of CSA technologies promoted by the MSP from multiple sources could be confusing/contradictory or have personal biases. The solution is to create e-platforms for delivery of extension and advisory services of technologies and practices to clients. The MSP should also share and validate technical knowledge from the different members.

## 2.1.5 Environmental Factors

There is demonstrable evidence in the MSP operating environment that almost all sectors are aware of climate change. Membership to the MSP is equally increasing with diverse stakeholders. This has resulted in focus on CSA issues and joint activities gaining momentum, hence presenting opportunities for up-scaling CSA activities.

With growth in information-sharing platforms, capacity building activities on CSA and partnerships has been enhanced. There is now need and opportunity for CSA reporting and learning to be harmonized.

### Some of the expected changes include:

- Formation of County MSPs
- Increase in membership for the MSPs (National and County)
- Expansion of influence of CSA practices
- Growth in funding to MSPs
- Expansion in partnerships at all levels for information sharing and capacity building

## 2.1.6 Legal Factors

Adequate legal instruments are available at the local, county, national and international levels to address climate change challenges.

### These include:

- Paris Agreement, 2020
- Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which supports inclusivity, equity as well as sustainable natural resource management
- Intergovernmental Relations Act, that provides a framework for consultation and co-operation between the national and county governments
- Climate Change Act 2016, which establishes institutions for addressing climate change impacts
- National Policy on Climate Finance
- Guiding policies for the sector articulating climate action, e.g., ASTGS, KCSAS, KCSAIF.

However, there is inadequate enforcement of laws and policies relating to CSA. There is also a lack of a legal framework for coordination, data and information management, sharing, as well as legal framework for stakeholder engagement. In addition, there is no clear mechanism for counties to domesticate national government policies.



## 2.2 SWOT Analysis

The objective of doing a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis is to identify the gaps that exist between the current state and our desired future state and to inform the strategy development process. Of the many that were identified, the following were selected as being key.



### 2.2.1 Strengths

01. Policy and legal frameworks that are supportive – CSA Strategy and Implementation Framework
02. Inclusivity and no exclusion of any stakeholder as long as they focus on climate actions in agriculture
03. Diverse and flexible: Stakeholders are quite specialized in terms of knowledge with a wide-ranging skill set; no direct control, representative
04. Credible platform that connects policy, science and practice (and dialogue thereof)
05. Strong stakeholder commitment in participation and financial support



### 2.2.2 Weaknesses

01. Not all CSA stakeholders have presented the information to be profiled
02. Lack of operational framework/ guidelines, leading to financial uncertainty
03. Membership is on a volunteer basis, hence nothing binding or holding members accountable
04. Dependence on individual representation and leadership, lack of organizational representation



### 2.2.3 Opportunities

01. Sharing/promoting CSA practices and technologies including using different avenues, e.g., use of ICT, social media, website, Facebook, Twitter
02. Build capacity of various actors
03. Collecting and collating of CSA data, information and lessons learned and dissemination for County & actors and reporting to CCD & UNFCCC
04. Existence of different approaches and methodologies that are linked to the CSA approach, hence the need for a coordination mechanism
05. Existence of international and national legislative regime to support MSP
06. Increased interest in support by member organizations
07. Enabling environment for influence on policies/leadership



### 2.2.4 Threats

01. Changing development partner priorities and project based funding timelines
02. Poor data sharing policies
03. Lack of harmonized M&E frameworks
04. Limited resources/funding, plus budget cuts and reallocation
05. Inadequate guidelines for governing multi-stakeholder collaboration
06. Political interference: shifting political priorities, e.g., change of cabinet secretaries/PS who might not fully embrace CSA as a priority

Analysis of the above using the cayenneapps platform involved evaluating whether each of the selected and rated strengths allows for use of the identified opportunities and whether it reduces the impact of the threats. In addition, it also sought to establish whether each of the weaknesses limits the use of the identified opportunities and if it intensifies the threats.

The outcome of the analysis revealed that the MSP has a lot of strengths, and more importantly, that these strengths connect strongly with the opportunities existing in the external environment. This is often described as the best possible scenario in which to execute one's plans.

### STRENGTHS IMPACT



### WEAKNESSES IMPACT



**The recommended strategy is therefore an aggressive one.**

Figure 2. Impacts of strengths and weaknesses on both opportunities and threats

## 2.3 Stakeholder Analysis

The aim of conducting stakeholder analysis is to capture the degree of influence and level of interest of each stakeholder over the relevant issues and objectives of the MSP. It is a useful process in issue exploration and shared language stage and can be used when initiating an MSP, as well as in reviewing a situation with an established MSP. It specifically helps to identify (potential) stakeholders who might not yet be on board.

### The development of a stakeholder map:

- Creates a shared understanding of the key people/actors who can influence the MSP's success.
- Provides a foundation for development of communications and engagement strategy.
- Prioritizes stakeholders enabling appropriate amounts of resources to be assigned and the right engagement strategy to be applied.

**Importance:** The priority is given to satisfying the needs and interests of each stakeholder.

**Influence:** The power a stakeholder has to facilitate or impede the achievement of an activity's objective, or the extent to which the stakeholder is able to persuade or coerce others into making decisions, and following a certain course on action. The high interest, high influence stakeholders are key. It is critical to manage these stakeholders well to build strong relationships and ensure their support is retained. They shall be involved in key decisions and engaged regularly.

For the highly-influential but low-interest stakeholders, significant awareness-raising is required to turn them into potential interest stakeholders. It is crucial to consider their objectives and keep them satisfied to ensure they remain strong advocates. Getting them offside poses a risk.

Significant capacity development is required to turn those with high interest but low influence into stronger potential stakeholders. It is important to anticipate their needs, consult on their area of interest and use their input to improve enhance chances of success.

Analysis of the current MSP membership resulted in the matrix on following page.





The low interest and low influence members need to be kept informed of the affairs and events of the MSP. Monitoring their activities from time to time to stay on top of their involvement is necessary, given that their relevance may change over time.

**Continual evaluation will be necessary to ascertain the level of engagement required for each of the stakeholders by answering questions such as:**

- Which problems, affecting which stakeholders, does the MSP seek to address or alleviate?
- Whose needs, interests and expectations will be met most by the MSP?
- Which stakeholder interests converge most closely with the MSP objectives?
- Which stakeholders can have a negative influence on the MSP? How can this be countered or mitigated?

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION

This Five-Year Strategic Plan (FYSP) is developed to provide strategic direction and guide the programmes of the CSA MSP for the period 2022-2026.



### 3.1 Vision

An inclusive and well-coordinated agriculture sector implementing climate actions



### 3.2 Mission

To provide an inclusive platform for agriculture stakeholders to share knowledge and collaborate for increased promotion and adoption of climate action in Kenya.



### 3.3 Value Proposition

An inclusive platform through which stakeholders share knowledge, report achievements, identify investment opportunities, inform policy and establish effective partnerships for improved climate action in Kenyan agriculture.



### 3.4 Key Outcomes

**The key strategic outcomes of the MSP are to:**

01. Facilitate adoption of best climate action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in the agriculture sector

02. Enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector
03. Provide an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action in the agriculture sector
04. Influence policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector
05. Safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth and persons with disabilities in climate action in the agriculture sector.

The above outcomes will be realized through a series of strategic objectives that will guide the actions undertaken. The implementation framework is outlined herein.



### 3.5 Emerging Themes

Keeping in line with the MSP vision, mission and value proposition, having considered the prevailing and anticipated operating environment, the following emerged as the key themes that shall broadly guide the work of the MSP over the next five years.

01. Knowledge Sharing
02. Credibility in Coordination and Reporting Processes
03. Networking & Collaboration
04. Policy Development and Implementation
05. Social Inclusivity



## 3.5.1 Knowledge Sharing – TWG 1

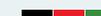
Strategic Goal		To facilitate adoption of best climate action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in agriculture sector	
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success
01.	Enhanced knowledge sharing of climate action to stakeholders through data and information management frameworks.	Inventory of climate change approaches and intervention in the sector	Types of climate change related interventions
			Types of climate change related approaches
02.	Operationalization of County CSA MSP	Establishment and support of county CSA MSPs	No. of County CSA MSP established
			No. stakeholders per county CSA MSP
		Supporting County CSA MSPs	No. of counties with functional Steering Committees and TWGs
			No. of counties with CSA- MSP action plans
Support county stakeholders on CSA policy frameworks (KSCAS, KCSAIF) implementation	No. of stakeholders sensitised on CSA policy frameworks priority areas for synergy		
	No. of stakeholder sensitisation meetings on CSA policy frameworks priority areas for synergy		
	No. of CSA policy frameworks priority areas for synergy identified and profiled for sensitisation to stakeholders		
03.	Enhanced dissemination and up-scaling of climate action	Organizing climate action knowledge sharing events and activities	No. of workshops
			No. of Conferences
			No. Symposium
			No. of CSA MSP meetings
			No. of CSA MSP Steering Committee meetings/workshops
			No. of online interactions sessions
04.	Increased membership of CSA MSP	Updating of CSA MSP members	Number of new CSA stakeholders recruited
			Total number of CSA MSP stakeholders Profiled
		Mapping out of existing collaborations networks/platforms that implement or with potential to undertake climate change in agriculture actions and link them to the CSA- platform	No. of times membership updated on CSA MSP Website
			No. of existing platforms connected with National level MSP. Guideline document on MSP establishment developed.
05.	To mainstream youth in climate action in the agriculture sector	Collaboration with 4K clubs to mentor young climate action champions in the agriculture sector	No. of 4K club youth mentored to climate action champions
			No. of mentorship sessions
			No of 4K clubs mainstreaming climate action in agriculture sector



Photo: ©Olivier Girard (CIFOR)

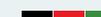
## 3.5.2 Credibility in Coordination and Reporting Processes – TWG 2

Strategic Goal		To enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector	
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success
<b>01.</b> Support coordination of data collection, sharing, processing and validation on climate action in the agriculture sector at all levels		Capacity needs assessment for ICT infrastructure for reporting	No. of stakeholders with operational ICT infrastructure for reporting
		Develop a plan for addressing ICT infrastructure gaps, if any	A plan of action
		Validation of the M&E reporting tool	Validated M&E reporting tool
		Designing online M&E reporting tool for uploading on the MSP website	Uploaded online M&E reporting tool
		Pretesting the M&E reporting tool	Operational online M&E reporting tool
		Training of stakeholders on the application of the online M&E reporting tool	No. of trained stakeholders applying the online M&E reporting tool
<b>02.</b> Supporting collaboration and integration of sector stakeholders for adherence to established reporting systems in climate action		Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for reporting	No. of stakeholders adhering to standard operating procedures
			No of meetings held
<b>03.</b> Support the attribution and recognition of stakeholder contribution to the sector and national climate action goals.		Develop system for attribution and recognition of stakeholders	A system for attribution and recognition of stakeholders



### 3.5.3 Networking & Collaboration – TWG 3

Strategic Goal		To provide an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action in agriculture sector	
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	
01. Support collaborations across National, County and local level stakeholders to ensure synergy in the implementation of climate action in agriculture.	Develop guidelines for MSP set up/partnerships to facilitate collaboration and linkages of the MSP with other existing networks/platforms to steer climate action in agriculture.	No. of MSP guideline development meetings/sittings/workshops	
		MSP Collaboration guideline developed	
		No. of New actors linked to the established Platforms to steer climate action in agriculture.	
	Facilitate climate change dialogues including UNFCC and other frameworks.	No. of dialogues initiated to steer climate action in agriculture through collaborations/linkages	
		No. of platforms facilitated to in the dialogues	
		No. of activities/events recognising CSA actors initiated	
Initiate events/activities that recognize CSA actors e.g., CSA day for partnerships and networking.	No. of types of events/activities initiated		
	No of event calendars		
02. Support collaborations and linkages (and sharing of expertise) across platform members.	Facilitate integration of CSA in curriculum of learning institutions and other platforms	No. of institutions connected on curriculum integration	
	Facilitate integration meetings held	No. of integration meetings held	
	Facilitate inventory of climate change expertise in the country to establish linkages with CSA Actors	No. of institutions connected to CSA expertise	
	Facilitate assessment to ascertain capacity gaps in collaboration across actors in the agriculture sector working on climate change	No. of collaboration activities conducted	
	Link members to opportunities- investments, capacity building or technology access	No. of actors connected	
03. Support MSP members to access private and public finance.	Capacity building for negotiations, networking and collaborations of the SC	No. of actors with negotiation, networking and collaborations skills	
	Build capacity of actors and investees on modalities of accessing climate finance e.g., GCF finance.	No. of (new) stakeholders/investors accessing climate finance	
	Link members to opportunities for climate investment in agriculture	No. of stakeholders connected	
	Facilitate match-making activities between investors (financiers) and investees (MSP actors in need of finance)	No. of Investors matched and accessing climate finance	
		No. of institutions providing climate finance matched	
		No. of investors marched with climate financiers	



## 3.5.4 Policy Development and Implementation – TWG 4

Strategic Goal		To influence policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector	
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	
<b>01.</b> Support an enabling environment for climate action in policies, strategies, plans, guidelines and regulations at national and sub-national levels and recommend areas of policy interventions.	Support policy analysis covering existing and new policy instruments to generate the evidence-base for identifying policy, legislative and regulatory reform opportunities	No. of policy analyses supported	
	Review of KCSAS to identify areas of improvement and emerging issues for consideration in next phase	Report on improving KCSAS for the next phase	
	Document and disseminate policy-related good practices emerging from implementation of climate action in agriculture covering policy status on inputs, technologies, practices, products, services, markets, incentives, etc.	No. of knowledge products on good practices documented and disseminated	
	Support the cascading of climate action in agriculture policies, plans, strategies, guidelines and regulations into county and community level policy dialogues	No. of policies, plans, strategies, etc. cascaded to sub-national levels	
<b>02.</b> Increase actor engagement for evidence-based policy conversation on climate action in agriculture through multi-stakeholder dialogues across the country.	Facilitate the sensitization and training of stakeholders on climate policy and scaling up to build capacity for advocacy to influence necessary policy interventions	No. of capacity building events held	
	Facilitate the development, packaging and dissemination of policy briefs and policy updates to different audiences, based on gaps and barriers identified, and help feed the agenda into subnational and national policy dialogues	No. of policy briefs developed and disseminated	
	Convene dialogue forums with policy makers, implementers, local partners and beneficiaries of policy actions through meetings, conferences, workshops, etc. to discuss policy gaps and barriers and suggest policy interventions	No. of different stakeholders/ organizations represented in policy dialogues	
	Provide inputs during public participation in policy development processes with relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties (MDACs)	No. of policy engagements undertaken	





Photo: ©Neil Palmer (CIAT)

### 3.5.5 Social Inclusivity – TWG 5

Strategic Goal		To safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth and differently abled persons in climate action in agriculture sector	
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success
01.	Promote and support indigenous community-led climate action programmes incorporating indigenous traditional knowledge and adaptive learning approach.	Profile and create a database of ITK (practices & technologies) and actors that are climate oriented for adaptation	Database in place
		Lobby for a policy framework that protects and promotes climate change oriented ITK	No. of policy engagements held No. of Policy Briefs No. of policies/ Strategy
		Creating awareness /Sensitizing MSP members on climate oriented ITK	No. of awareness/ sensitisation forums across the different actors and levels network of ITK actors
02.	Promote and support community led climate action that that will enhance adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability.	Lobby for development/ design of climate action specifically for indigenous peoples, youth, women etc.	Toolkits for mainstreaming socially inclusive climate action developed No. of capacity building workshops for actors on how on designing socially inclusive climate action programmes
03.	Liaise with other TWGs of the MSP to ensure inclusivity of IPs, women, youth etc. in their activities	Organize Learning events/ partners day for sharing activities that mainstream IPs, Women, Youths etc.	No. of learning events for sharing activities that mainstream IPs, women, youths etc.
		Enhance quality of participation of IPs, women, youths, etc. across all TWGs of the MSP	No. of IPs, women, youths supported to participate across MSP meetings
		Develop social inclusivity indicators	Checklist of social indicators developed No. of capacity building workshops on social inclusivity indicators Community feedback mechanism developed" Establish community feedback mechanism



# STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

## 4.1 MSP Membership

Membership to the platform is open to public, private, research, academia, farmer organisations, CSOs and development partners working on CSA with the MOALFC-CCU as the coordinating agent. Member organizations will appoint two representatives to be attending MSP meetings, one of who will be an alternate member to ensure consistency and continuity in discussions and activities. Organizations may however change/replace representatives by notification through the Steering Committee.

As part of owning and overseeing the implementation of this strategic plan, the MSP will determine the methods of mobilizing resources to fund identified activities and approve work plan budgets prepared by the Steering Committee.

MOALFC-CCU will be the convener of meetings of both the general MSP and the Steering Committee meetings and in consultation with the rest of the Steering Committee members set the agenda for the MSP.

## 4.2 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will be the guiding team of the MSP. The Steering Committee will be made up of members representing different stakeholder groups.

**The Steering Committee should contain between 15 and 20 individuals representing both state and non-state actors. The composition should be as follows:**

Category	# of SC members
The chair of the Steering Committee should come from the MOALFC-CCU	1
The five people serving as chairs of the Thematic Working Groups	5
A representative from either the Ministry of Environment or the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	1
One representative from each of the other MOALFC Departments (crops, livestock, fisheries, cooperatives) not represented by the Steering Committee chair	3
One representative of a farmer organization	1
One representative of a UN agency or a development partner	1
One representative of the national agricultural research institutions	1
One representative from academia	1
One representative of an international agricultural research institute	1
One representative from the private sector	1
One representative from a non-governmental or civil society organization	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>



An organization will remain part of the Steering Committee as long as they are committed and interested in being a member. If the individual nominated as the representative cannot attend a meeting, s/he should designate an alternate who can represent their organization. Membership on the Steering Committee is on a voluntary basis; there should be no expectation of facilitation. Any individual nominated by their organization to serve as a Steering Committee member will be vetted by the existing members of the Steering Committee. If a member misses three consecutive meetings

of the Steering Committee without sending apologies in advance, their organization will be asked to replace him/her with the alternate.

The chair of the Steering Committee should appoint an alternate from one of the non-state actor members to take his/her place in case s/he is unable to chair a meeting. Quorum for Steering Committee meetings will be eight (8) members. For making decisions, any decision will be binding when a simple majority of those in attendance are in agreement.

**The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee shall entail the following:**



Facilitate recruitment of various stakeholder categories in the MSP



Oversight implementation of the MSP strategic plan



Liaise with internal and external stakeholders, including in climate change negotiations



Resource mobilization for the platform



Plan, budget and set the agenda for the MSP activities



Coordinate information and knowledge management, including the MSP website and social media platforms

**There shall be a monthly SC meeting on the last Tuesday of every month.**

**The agenda shall be:**

- Review the previous month SC activities
- Review of TWGs activity dashboard
- Discuss upcoming issues
- Plan for the next meeting

## 4.3 Thematic Working Groups

Thematic working groups are based on the key strategic outcomes. Each TWG will take charge of the activities of the strategic outcome under which it is formed. The TWG will develop and present their annual plans based on the strategic plan. The TWGs will report directly to the MSP after including their agenda

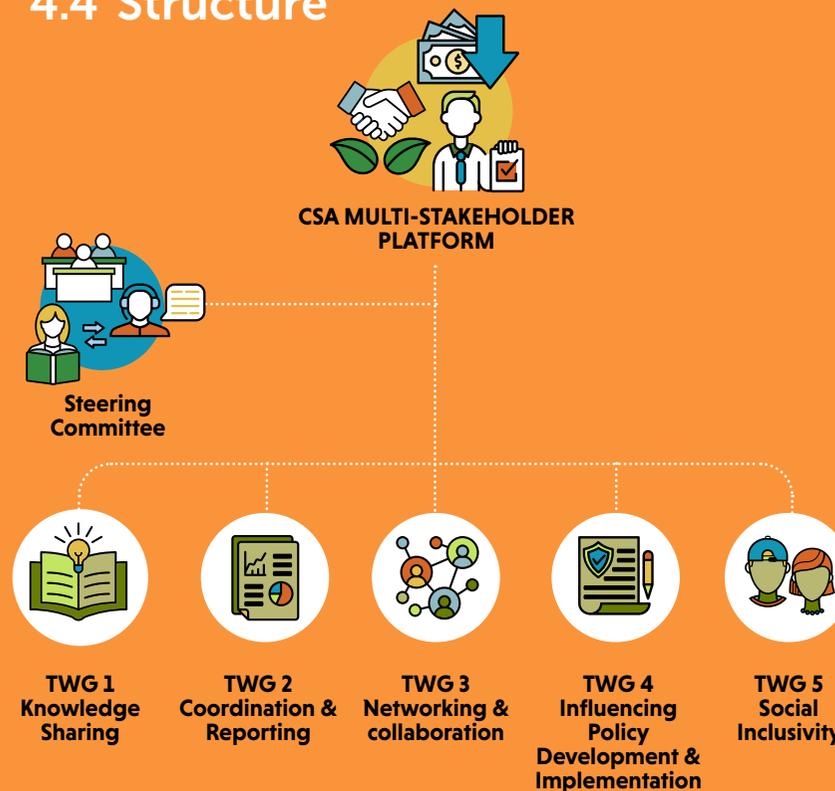
through the Steering Committee which is charged with preparing the MSP agenda.

**TWGs shall meet monthly.**

**Agenda shall be:**

- Review of the previous month
- Progress on their activities
- Discuss upcoming activities

## 4.4 Structure



# 05

## ANNEXURE

### 5.1 2022 Annual Plan



#### THEME 1: KNOWLEDGE SHARING



Strategic Goal / Outcome		To facilitate adoption of best Climate Change Action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)
1.1	Enhanced knowledge sharing of climate action to stakeholders through data and information management frameworks.	Inventory of climate change approaches and intervention in the sector	Types of climate change related interventions	50	Administer questionnaires/ interviews/one-on-one interviews with key informants	500,000
			Types of climate change related approaches	10	Carry out desk review and interviews	400,000
1.2	Operationalization of County CSA MSP	Establishment of county CSA MSP	No. of County CSA MSP established	36	Meetings	23,500,000
			No. stakeholders per County CSA MSP recruited	30	Meetings/workshops	
		Supporting County CSA MSP	No. of counties with functional Steering Committees and TWGs	47	County CSA MSP meeting	
			No. of counties with CSA MSP action plans	47	Meetings/workshops	



**THEME 1: KNOWLEDGE SHARING**

<b>Strategic Goal / Outcome</b>							<b>To facilitate adoption of best Climate Change Action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in agriculture sector</b>				
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>		<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Indicators of Success</b>	<b>Y1 Targets</b>	<b>Year 1 Activities (2022)</b>	<b>Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)</b>					
<b>1.2 CONT</b>	Operationalization of County CSA MSP	Sensitization of county stakeholders on CSA policy frameworks (KSCAS, KCSAIF)	No. of stakeholders sensitised on CSA policy frameworks and priority areas for synergy	1400	Sensitization meetings and workshops	2,000,000					
			No. of stakeholder sensitisation meetings on CSA policy frameworks for synergy	4							
			No. of CSA policy frameworks priority areas for synergy identified and profiled for sensitisation to stakeholders	4							
<b>1.3</b>	Enhanced dissemination and up scaling of climate action	Organizing climate action knowledge sharing events and activities	No. of workshops	2	Meetings/workshops	2,000,000					
			No. of Conferences	1	Conference/Symposium	20,000,000					
			No. Symposium	1		10,000,000					
			No. of CSA MSP meetings	4	Meetings	1,000,000					
			No. of CSA MSP Steering Committee meetings/ workshops	16	Meetings/workshops	1,600,000					
			No. of online interactions sessions	4	Online moderation	100,000					
<b>1.4</b>	Increased membership of CSA MSP	Updating of CSA MSP members	Number of new CSA stakeholders recruited	50	Profiling and uploading in the CSA MSP website	10,000.00					
			Total number of CSA MSP stakeholders Profiled	100							
			Maintaining updating CSA MSP Website	1	Uploading of new content	120,000.00					
		Mapping out of existing collaborations networks/ platforms that implement or with potential to undertake climate change in agriculture actions and link them to the CSA-platform	No. Existing platforms connected with National level MSP.	10							
			Guideline document on MSP establishment developed.	1	Inventorying/visits/interviews/questionnaires	120,000.00					



## THEME 1: KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To facilitate adoption of best Climate Change Action practices, technologies, inputs and services by practitioners in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)
1.5	To mainstream youth in climate action in the agriculture sector	Collaboration with 4K clubs to mentor young climate action champions in the agriculture sector	No. of 4K club youth mentored to climate action champions	10	Mentorship sessions, site visits, demonstrations and benchmarking	1,500,000.00
			No. of mentorship sessions	10		
			No of 4K clubs mainstreaming climate action in agriculture sector	10		
<b>Total TWG 1 Budget</b>						<b>KES 62.85M</b>



## THEME 2: CREDIBILITY IN COORDINATION AND REPORTING PROCESSES

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)
2.1	Support coordination of data collection, sharing, processing and validation on climate action in the agriculture sector at all levels	Capacity needs assessment for ICT infrastructure for reporting	No of stakeholders with operational ICT infrastructure for reporting	1 Plan	Develop a capacity needs assessment plan	2,000,000.00
				1 ToR	Develop ToR for consultant on ICT infrastructure capacity needs assessment	300,000.00
				1 consultant	Engage a consultant to develop data collection tool and conduct the ICT infrastructure needs assessment	2,000,000.00
				1 meeting	Hold a workshop for data presentation	400,000.00
		Develop a plan for addressing ICT infrastructure gaps, if any	A plan of action	1 workshop	Hold a workshop for developing a plan to address the identified gaps	400,000.00
		Validation of the M&E reporting tool	Validated M&E reporting tool	1 meeting	Organize for a validation meeting	300,000.00
			1 workshop	Hold a workshop for incorporating the comments on M&E reporting tool	500,000.00	



**THEME 2: CREDIBILITY IN COORDINATION AND REPORTING PROCESSES**

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector					
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)		
<b>2.1 CONT</b>	<b>Support coordination of data collection, sharing, processing and validation on climate action in the agriculture sector at all levels</b>	Designing online M&E reporting tool for uploading on the MSP website	Designed online M&E reporting tool	1 ToR	Develop ToR for consultant on designing the online tool	300,000.00	
				1 consultant	Engagement of the consultant to design, upload and update online tool	2,000,000.00	
		Pretesting the M&E reporting tool	Operational online M&E reporting tool	2 Meetings	Organize for a stakeholder sensitization meeting on the online tool	1,000,000.00	
				10 stakeholders	Pre-test the online tool with the selected stakeholders	500,000.00	
				1 meeting	Presentation of the revised tool to Steering Committee	500,000.00	
					Hire M&E expert	2,000,000.00	
					Develop and disseminate periodic M&E reports	50,000.00	
					Installation and maintenance of Software	2,000,000.00	
				Lump sum	Procurement of computers and accessories and stationery	1,000,000.00	
				Semi-Annual Workshops	Evaluation of the periodic M&E report	1,000,000.00	
				Training of stakeholders on the application of the M&E reporting tool	No of trained stakeholders applying the M&E reporting tool	48 Meetings	Organize workshops for training the stakeholders on the application online tool
					Communication and Website hosting	3,000,000.00	
		<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>					<b>29,250,000.00</b>

## THEME 2: CREDIBILITY IN COORDINATION AND REPORTING PROCESSES

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To enhance credibility of climate action coordination and reporting processes in the agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Supporting collaboration and integration of sector stakeholders for adherence to established reporting systems in climate action</b>	Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for reporting	No of stakeholders adhering to standard operating procedures	3 Workshops	Organize workshops for developing the SOPs for reporting	1,500,000.00
			No of meetings held	10 Workshops	Organize sensitization workshops on the established SOPs	5,000,000.00
				10 Workshops	Monitoring the adherence to SOPs by stakeholders	4,000,000.00
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Support the attribution and recognition of stakeholder contribution to the sector and national climate action goals</b>	Develop system for attribution and recognition of stakeholders	A system for attribution and recognition of stakeholders	1 workshop for 5 days	Organize a workshop to plan for the approach for the system and develop ToRs	2,000,000.00
				Consultancy fees	Engagement of the consultant to design, upload and update the attribution and recognition system	2,000,000.00
					Installation and maintenance of Software	2,000,000.00
				1 day workshop	Presentation of the system to the Steering Committee	300,000.00
				MSP meeting	Validation of the system by the stakeholders	1,000,000.00
				Online	Pretesting of the system to selected stakeholders	100,000.00
				1 workshop for 3 days	Proficiency Training of the technicians	1,000,000.00
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>					<b>8,400,000.00</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>KES 48.15M</b>	





## THEME 3: NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To provide an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Support collaborations across National, County and local level stakeholders to ensure synergy in the implementation of climate action in agriculture</b>	3.1.1 Develop guidelines for MSP set up/ partnerships to facilitate collaboration and linkages of the MSP with other existing networks/ platforms to steer actions in agriculture.	No. of meetings/sittings/ workshops held	1	Meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences	1,500,000
			No. of MSP collaboration guidelines developed			
			No. of new actors linked to the established Platforms to steer climate action in agriculture.			
		3.1.2. Facilitate climate change dialogues including UNFCC and other frameworks.	No. of dialogues initiated to steer climate action in agriculture through collaborations/linkages	6	Meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences	500,000
			No. of platforms facilitated to participate in the dialogues			
		3.1.2. Initiate events/ activities that recognize CSA actors e.g., CSA day for partnerships and networking.	No. of activities/events recognising CSA actors initiated	2	Workshops, meetings and seminars	500,000
No. of events/activities initiated						
No. of event calendars						
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Support collaborations and linkages (and sharing of expertise) across platform members</b>	3.2.1 Facilitate integration of CSA in curriculum of learning institutions with other platforms	No. of institutions connected on curriculum integration	3	Lobbying Workshops, meetings, conference (Universities, institutes, KICD)	600,000
			No. of integration meetings held			

### THEME 3: NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To provide an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>3.2 CONT</b>	<b>Support collaborations and linkages (and sharing of expertise) across platform members</b>	3.3.2 Facilitate inventory of climate change expertise in the country to establish linkages with CSA Actors	No. of institutions connected to CSA expertise	6	meetings, workshops,	500,000
		3.3.3 Facilitate assessment to ascertain capacity gaps in collaboration across actors in the agriculture sector working on climate change	No. of collaboration activities conducted	6	meetings, workshops,	600,000
		3.3.4 Link members to opportunities- investments, capacity building or technology access	No. of actors connected	6	meetings, workshops,	500,000
		3.2.5 Capacity building for negotiations, networking and collaborations of the SC	No. of actors with negotiation, networking and collaborations skills	17	Trainings, seminars, workshops	800,000
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Support MSP members to access private and public finance.</b>	3.3.1. Build capacity of actors and investees on modalities of accessing climate finance e.g., GCF finance	No. of (new) stakeholders/ investors accessing climate finance	20	Workshops, meetings, retreats, flagging CSA opportunities, development of business cases/proposals for financing	1,500,000



### THEME 3: NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To provide an inclusive platform for stakeholders to collaborate and scale up approaches on climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives		Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)
3.3 CONT	Support MSP members to access private and public finance.	3.3.2 Link members to opportunities for climate investment agriculture	No. of stakeholders connected	20	Workshops, meetings and seminars	700,000
		3.3.3. Facilitate match-making activities between investors (financiers) and investees (MSP actors in need of finance)	No. of investors matched and accessing climate finance	6	Workshops, meetings	800,000
			No. of institutions providing climate finance matched			
		No. of investors marched with climate financiers				
					<b>Total TWG 3 Budget</b>	<b>KES 8.5M</b>





## THEME 4: INFLUENCING POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To influence policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
4.1 Support an enabling environment for climate action in policies, strategies, plans, guidelines and regulations at national and sub-national levels and recommend areas of policy interventions	Support policy analysis covering existing and new policy instruments related to climate action in agriculture, the pilots implemented and the institutions emerging, to generate the evidence-base for identifying policy, legislative and regulatory reform opportunities	No. of policy analyses supported	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the policy instrument to be analysed or the analysis to be done (possible areas: sub-sector harmonization analysis with UNEP; regulatory impact assessment for existing climate change policies and their support towards a just transition in the agricultural sector as part of the harmonization process)</li> <li>Identify a consultant to carry out the work in conjunction with the TWG4 team</li> <li>Finalize the analysis and publish the results</li> </ul>	700,000.00	
	Review of KCSAS to identify areas of improvement and emerging issues for consideration in next phase	Report on improving KCSAS for the next phase	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a consultant who can lead the review</li> <li>Hold consultative meetings with key stakeholders to review the first phase of KCSAS and reflect on what is needed in the second phase</li> <li>Consultant leads the report writing with inputs from TWG/Steering Committee members</li> </ul>	1,200,000.00	
	Document and disseminate policy-related good practices emerging from implementation of climate action in agriculture covering policy status on inputs, technologies, practices, products, services, markets, incentives, institutional arrangements, etc.	No. of knowledge products on good practices documented and disseminated	N/A for Year 1	N/A	N/A	



## THEME 4: INFLUENCING POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To influence policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>4.1 CONT</b>	<b>Support an enabling environment for climate action in policies, strategies, plans, guidelines and regulations at national and sub-national levels and recommend areas of policy interventions</b>	Support the cascading of climate action in agriculture policies, plans, strategies, guidelines and regulations into county and community level policy dialogues	No. of policies, plans, strategies, etc. cascaded to sub-national levels	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify 3 counties interested in domesticating the KCSAIF</li> <li>Provide support for meetings and workshops to create county-level climate action in agriculture plans</li> <li>Provide support for meetings to launch the domesticated plans</li> </ul>	KES 1,800,000.00
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Increase actor engagement for evidence-based policy conversation on climate action in agriculture through multi-stakeholder dialogues across the country</b>	Facilitate the sensitization and training of stakeholders on climate policy and scaling up to build capacity for advocacy to influence necessary policy interventions	No. of capacity building events held	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and carry out two stakeholder trainings</li> </ul>	KES 400,000.00
		Facilitate the development, packaging and dissemination of policy briefs and policy updates to different audiences, based on gaps and barriers identified, and help feed the agenda into subnational and national policy dialogues	No. of policy briefs developed and disseminated	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify topics for 2 policy briefs</li> <li>Identify leaders for each brief</li> <li>Write, publish and disseminate the briefs</li> </ul>	KES 50,000.00

**THEME 4: INFLUENCING POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**

<b>Strategic Goal / Outcome</b>		<b>To influence policy reform for implementation of climate action in the agriculture sector</b>				
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Indicators of Success</b>	<b>Y1 Targets</b>	<b>Year 1 Activities (2022)</b>	<b>Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)</b>	
<b>4.2 CONT</b>	<b>Increase actor engagement for evidence-based policy conversation on climate action in agriculture through multi-stakeholder dialogues across the country</b>	Convene policy dialogue forums with policy makers, policy implementers, local partners and beneficiaries of policy actions through meetings, conferences, workshops, etc. to discuss policy gaps and barriers and to suggest policy interventions to policy makers	No. of different stakeholders/ organizations represented in policy dialogues	N/A for Year 1	N/A	N/A
		Provide inputs during public participation in policy development processes with relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties (MDACs)	No. of policy engagements undertaken	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use personal connections and networks within the MDACs to identify policy processes about to launch or underway</li> <li>• Collect inputs from MSP members and compile into a common position for inputs</li> <li>• Participate in and provide climate-related inputs to the policy processes</li> </ul>	N/A (in-kind time required)
<b>Total TWG 4 Budget</b>					<b>KES 4.15M</b>	





## THEME 5: SOCIAL INCLUSIVITY

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth and differently abled persons in climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>5.1 Profile and create a database of ITK (practices &amp; technologies) and actors that are climate oriented for adaptation and resilience</b> <b>Lobby for a policy framework that protects and promotes ITK oriented climate action</b> <b>Creating awareness/ Sensitising MSP members on ITK oriented climate action</b>	Profile and create a database of ITK (practices & technologies) and actors that are climate oriented for adaptation and resilience	Data base in place	1 data base	01. Develop ToRs for the ITK Data base Development (3 days) 02. Engage the Consultant/s 03. Validation workshop/ Regional Economic Blocks (1 day 50 pax) 04. Launch/ Workshop (Hybrid) 05. Upload on the MSP Website 06. Printing popular versions/ brochures 07. One high level policy dialogue	01. 100,000.00 (10*6pax(TWG)+ 2000*20(MSP)) 02. 1,200,000.00 (40 days) 03. 700,000 (2 nights @4,000, Conference @2000 + transport @4000) x 6 = 4.2 million 04. 4000 x 50pax = 200,000 05. Nil Cost 06. 200 x 1000 copies = 200,000 07. 7000 x 50pax = 350,000	
	Lobby for a policy framework that protects and promotes ITK oriented climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of policy engagements held</li> <li>No of Policy Briefs</li> <li>No of policies/ Strategy</li> </ul>	2 1 1	1. Organise 2 Policy engagements 2. Engage a consultant/s		
	Creating awareness/ Sensitising MSP members on ITK oriented climate action	No awareness/ sensitisation forums across the different actors and levels Network of ITK actors	1 MSP workshop	Organise 1 hybrid MSP workshop	Airtime for online Pax @2000 x 70 pax = 140,000	
<b>Sub Total: 6.25M</b>						

## THEME 5: SOCIAL INCLUSIVITY

Strategic Goal / Outcome		To safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth and differently abled persons in climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Promote and support community led climate action that that will enhance adaptive capacity and aresilience</b>	Lobby for development/ design of climate action specifically for indigenous peoples, youth, women etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop toolkits for mainstreaming socially inclusive climate action</li> <li>Capacity build actors on how to design socially inclusive climate actions</li> </ul>	1 Toolkit	01. Develop ToRs for the Tool Kit (3 days) 02. Engage the Consultant/s 03. National Validation workshop/ Regional Economic Blocks (1 day 50 pax) 04. Launch/ Workshop (Hybrid) 05. Upload on the MSP Website 06. Printing popular versions/ brochures	01. 1. 100,000.00 (10*6pax(TWG)+ 2000*20(MSP)) 02. 1,200,000.00 (40 days) 03. 5000 x 50pax = 250,000 04. 4000 x 50pax = 200,000 05. Nil Cost 06. 200 x 1000 copies = 200,000
						<b>Sub Total = 1.95M</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Liaise with other TWGs of the MSP to ensure inclusivity of IPs, women, youth etc. in their activities</b>	Organise Learning events/ partners day for sharing activities that mainstream IPs, Women, Youths etc.	No of learning events for sharing activities that mainstream IPs, Women, Youths etc.	1 Learning Event	Organise 1 hybrid learning event	Airtime for online Pax @2000 x 70 pax = 140,000
		Enhance quality of participation of IPs, women, youths, etc. across all TWGs of the MSP	No of IPs, women, youths supported to participate across MSP meetings	30 Persons supported	Identify and support participants to MSP meetings	5000*30pax+(10,000*30)x2=750,000



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Strategic Goal / Outcome		To safeguard inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth and differently abled persons in climate action in agriculture sector				
Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions	Indicators of Success	Y1 Targets	Year 1 Activities (2022)	Y1 Budget Estimate (KES)	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Liaise with other TWGs of the MSP to ensure inclusivity of IPs, women, youth etc. in their activities</b>	Develop social inclusivity indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checklist of social indicators developed</li> <li>• No of capacity building workshops on social inclusivity indicators</li> <li>• Community feedback mechanism developed</li> </ul>	1 checklist of social indicators on inclusivity developed and integrated the MSP M&E tool	01. Develop ToRs for Checklist development (3 days) 02. Engage the Consultant/s 03. National Validation workshop (1 day 50 pax) 04. Updating on the MSP Website	01. 100,000.00 (10*6pax(TWG)+ 2000*20(MSP)) 02. 1,200,000.00 (40 days) 03. 5000 x 50pax = 250,000 04. Nil Cost <hr/> <b>Total = 1.45M</b>
<b>Total TWG 5 Budget</b>					<b>KSH. 9.65M</b>	

**TOTAL BUDGET FOR YEAR ONE OF IMPLEMENTATION = KES 133.3M**





**Ministry of Agriculture,  
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives**



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
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# CSAMSP

Climate Action in Agriculture Sector



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