

Using scenario-guided stakeholder-generated policy recommendations to guide the implementation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy



Policy formulation workshop report

18 & 19 October 2017

Qaribu Inn Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya



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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

This report presents the proceedings from the Kenya national policy formulation workshop for the project “*Engaging stakeholders in using future scenarios to analyse the potential impacts of agricultural development in the Lake Victoria Basin*”. This two-year project (2015-2017) aims to support land-use related decision-making in the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB) in relation to the current and potential future implications for biodiversity and ecosystem services of agriculture development.

This is a joint project between the United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) and the CGIAR programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS), funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The project builds on previous region-wide work (2013-2015), which used innovative methods to develop knowledge and tools to support decision making in relation to the current and potential future impacts of agricultural development on the African Great Lakes ecosystems, under an uncertain future climate and changing socio-economic conditions^{1,2}. This work mapped the potential impacts of future commodity developments on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider region’s watersheds based on future socio-economic scenarios developed by CCAFS. The project builds on these results and, with stakeholder input, it seeks to further develop the analysis, and assess how this can benefit existing policy and planning processes in the region in practice.

To this effect, the project applied these previously developed methods specifically to the Lake Victoria Basin, refined the analyses with stakeholder inputs and used them in policy review workshops for Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. These workshops brought together stakeholders from multiple sectors to review national agricultural development policies or plans in light of the future scenarios. Participants formulated recommendations to make the plans more robust and flexible in the face of future uncertainty, and take into account potential biodiversity and ecosystem service implications as well as their transboundary character. These recommendations were then integrated into the targeted policies in national policy formulation workshops

¹ van Soesbergen, A. and Arnell, A. (2015) Commodities and Biodiversity: spatial analysis framework. Scientific Report. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge. 116pp. Available at: http://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/640/original/Spatial_Analysis_Framework_Report-red.pdf

² Mapendembe, A. & Sassen, M. (2014) Commodities and Biodiversity in the Great Lakes Region of East and Central Africa: Impacts of commodity development on biodiversity and ecosystem services. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge. Available at: www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/642/original/GLR_S_T_Report_WEB_PAGES.pdf

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

This workshop follows a regional policy harmonization workshop which took place in Kigali, Rwanda in August 2016 and where participants from all five LVB countries (Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi) reviewed national policies and plans on different land use related policy themes (agriculture, livestock, food and nutrition security, and water) using a set of four scenarios representing different plausible futures for the region. These future scenarios were developed by CCAFS and regional stakeholders from East-Africa. Each scenario has its own specific implications for the East-African economy, agriculture, livelihoods, socio-economic developments, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and as such, poses specific challenges and possibilities. Using a scenario-guided approach, one is able to consider multiple plausible futures and thereby take into account future uncertainty into policy and planning. In addition, specific attention was paid to regional harmonization of policies. For each policy or plan that was reviewed, policies and plans from the other LVB countries on the same theme were provided. Workshop participants examined what could be learned from the other countries' policies and plans.

One group of participants reviewed the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) Strategic Plan and formulated recommendations for additions or improvements to a revised version of the plan, which has been in place since 2006 and it was agreed would benefit from being reviewed. The recommendations from the scenario-guided review can therefore help to make agricultural policies and plans in Kenya more robust in the face of future uncertainty, in terms of climate change, global dynamics, socio-economic developments, changing norms and values, etc.

The workshop aimed to support the development of a proposal on how to include a number of these recommendations into the revised policy for MoALF's consideration. However, because the review process of the MoALF Strategic Plan has not started yet, the focus was shifted to implementation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategy. The process also provided an opportunity for participants to experience how scenario-guided review can contribute to policy and planning in practice.

Workshop objectives

1. Give an overview of the project so far, focusing on the scenario-guided review process
2. Explain the scenario-guided review methodology
3. Scenario-guided review of the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026) yielding recommendations to strengthen it in the face of future uncertainty
4. Formulating guidelines for sound implementation in the face of future uncertainty (including county-level) informed by the scenario-guided recommendations
5. Creating synergies between agriculture and environment oriented decision making

Expected outputs

1. Recommendations to strengthen the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy in the face of future uncertainty

2. Guidelines for sound implementation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (including county-level)
3. Synergies between agriculture and environment oriented policies and plans

Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, county level governments, NGOs, academia and the private sector (see Appendix 2 for a list of participants).

3. THE WORKSHOP

Scenario-guided review of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy

The workshop was introduced by the Ministry of Environment (King'uru Wahome) who gave an overview of the previous regional workshops and the rationale for the current national workshop, alongside UNEP-WCMC (Sarah Darrah) who introduced the project and its objectives. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries opened the workshop (Dr Samuel Guto) and gave an introduction to the background and formulation of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategy (Veronica Ndetu). An introduction to scenarios and the use of the CCAFS East Africa scenarios was given by CCAFS (Lucas Rutting) and to set the context for the scenario-guided review within existing scenario work in Kenya, the Millennium Institute (Nancy Rapando) gave an overview of the Threshold 21 quantitative scenario planning tool and its applications in Kenya. The scenario-guided review was structured into two sessions, as below.

Session 1: Scenario-guided review of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy

During this session, the Implementation Framework of the Kenya CSA Strategy was reviewed using the CCAFS East Africa scenarios (see Appendix 3 for more information on the four CCAFS East Africa scenarios). Participants prioritised four of the 13 Strategic Issues of the CSA Plan to focus the scenario-guided review on, these were:

Strategic Issue 1: Vulnerabilities due to changes in temperature regimes and precipitation patterns

Strategic goal: Enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience of farmers, pastoralists and fisher-folk to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Strategic objective: Institute measures to reduce the vulnerabilities of farmers, pastoralists and fisher-folk to changing temperature regimes and precipitation patterns

Strategic Issue 3: Vulnerabilities due to unsustainable natural resource management

Strategic goal: Enhanced resilience of agriculture systems to climate change impacts through sustainable natural resource management

Strategic objective: Mainstream sustainable natural resource management into production systems to enhance resilience of the farmers, pastoralists and fisher-folk

Strategic Issue 8: Inadequate capacities and weak coordination among institutions and stakeholders in climate smart agriculture

Strategic goal: Improved Coordination of implementation of CSA activities

Strategic objective: To improve capacities and coordination among institutions and stakeholders in climate smart agriculture

Strategic issue 13: Inadequate data and information on Climate Smart Agriculture

Strategic goal: Functional and accessible data and information management system on Climate Smart Agriculture

Strategic objective: Avail adequate and updated data and information on Climate Smart Agriculture

The participants were then split in four groups and each group focused on a prioritized Strategic Issue. Each group reviewed their focal Strategic Issues, using all four CCAFS East Africa scenarios and the following guiding questions:

1. How will the implementation actions under the strategic issue work within the context of each scenario and are they realistic or feasible to achieve within the context of the scenario?
2. If not, why not?
3. What needs to be added/changed to make it work?

The group discussions yielded recommendations for each strategic issue to make the implementation of the CSA Strategy more robust in the face of future uncertainty. A summary of these recommendations is presented in a separate Appendix to this document (available on request). The recommendations were then shared and discussed in plenary.



Figure 1. Participants review the CSA Strategy using the CCAFS East Africa scenarios

Session 2: Discussion on guiding (county-level) implementation

During this session, the participants discussed how the scenario-guided recommendations from session one can inform the implementation of the CSA Strategy and any future revisions to the policy document. The group discussed barriers to implementation, including clarity around institutional ownership of different actions and highlighted the need for clear leadership and timelines for implementation at county level. It was also noted that whilst many counties are already implementing climate smart agriculture, there is a need for better coordination at the national level around monitoring and report to gain a clear understanding of the extent of implementation nationally, including reporting against the Sustainable Development Goals.

Next steps

After an in-depth discussion, participants agreed a number of options to take forward the results of this workshop as a guideline for the implementation of the Kenya CSA Strategy, both on the national and county level. This included drafting a policy memo with a summary of the scenario-guided recommendations to be used by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries as a communication tool to guide implementation at national and county level. The memo will also be used to inform upcoming meetings in November 2017 on the implementation of the CSA Strategy.

4. CONTRIBUTING ORGANISATIONS

The United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of UN Environment, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. UNEP-WCMC has been in operation for over 30 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) seeks solutions to help the world's poorest farmers become climate resilient. CCAFS is a strategic collaboration between CGIAR and Future Earth, led by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *“Engaging stakeholders in using future scenarios to analyse the potential impacts of agricultural development in the Lake Victoria Basin”* project would like to thank our donor, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the workshop participants for making the workshop a great success. In particular, we would also like to thank King'uru Wahome for his support in organising the workshop and Dr. Samuel Guto for his enthusiasm and interest in the scenario-guided approach.

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Appendix 1: AGENDA

Wednesday 18 October

Time	Activity
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening speech & introduction participants - Introduction to the policy formulation workshop, objectives and agenda (Sarah Darrah) - Summary and explanation of the scenario-guided policy review and harmonisation process (Lucas Rutting)
10:30-10:45 Coffee break	
10:45-13:00	Session 1: Scenario-guided review of the Kenya CSA Strategy
13:00-14:00 Lunch break	
14:00-16:00	Continue Session 1: Scenario-guided review of the Kenya CSA Strategy
16:00-16:30 Coffee break	
16:30-17:30	Continue Session 1: Scenario-guided review of the Kenya CSA Strategy

Thursday 19 October

Time	Activity
08:30 - 10:30	Continue Session 1: Scenario-guided review of the Kenya CSA Strategy
10:30-10:45 Coffee break	
10:45-14:00	Session 2: Discussion on guiding (county-level) implementation
14:00-15:00 Lunch	

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation	Position
Agnes Kyalo	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	National Coordinator KCA Programme
Benjamin Musungu	Council of Governors	
David Nyantika	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	
David Rono	Ministry of Environment	Deputy Director of Policy
Dr Wellington Mulinge	KALRO (Kenya agriculture, livestock research organisation)	KALRO
Faith Kiprono	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Planning Unit
Francis Muthami	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	
Francis Wekesa	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Head of budgets and responsible for MTP III
Fredrick Aloo	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	State Department of Livestock, Director of Livestock Production
Geoffrey Kituyi	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Policy Directorate
Guto Samuel	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Agriculture Engineering Services
Herbert Musoga	National Land Commission	Director. Natural Resources
Joseph Kiema	National Environmental Management Authority	Officer in Research and Planning
Joseph Mahongah	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	State Department of Fisheries, Director of Fisheries
Justus Monda	Kenya National Agriculture Council	Deputy CEO
Kennedy Ondimu	Ministry of Environment	Deputy Director
King'uru Wahome	Ministry of Environment	SAD-Policy
Lucas Rutting	CGIAR CCAFS	
Nancy Rapando	Millennium Institute	Programme Coordinator
Philis Njane	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Head of Intergovernmental Secretariat
Samuel Mutisya	Council of governors	Researcher
Sarah Darrah	UNEP-WCMC	Programme Officer, Ecosystem Assessment
Sereh Munguti	Nature Kenya	Advocacy and Communications Manager
Veronica Ndetu	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Climate Change Unit
Winnie Musila	Kenya Water Towers Agency	Director

APPENDIX 3: CCAFS EAST AFRICA SCENARIOS

The CCAFS scenarios for East Africa were developed in 2012 by regional stakeholders from the public and private sector, civil society and academia (Vervoort et al. 2013). The regional stakeholders identified two key drivers for future change that were considered both highly impactful and uncertain: the level of regional integration and the mode of governance. These two drivers were used to frame a set of four plausible scenarios up till 2050 named after animals inhabiting the East African savannahs by the stakeholders that developed them (see figure 2). Here, we summarize the four East Africa scenarios.

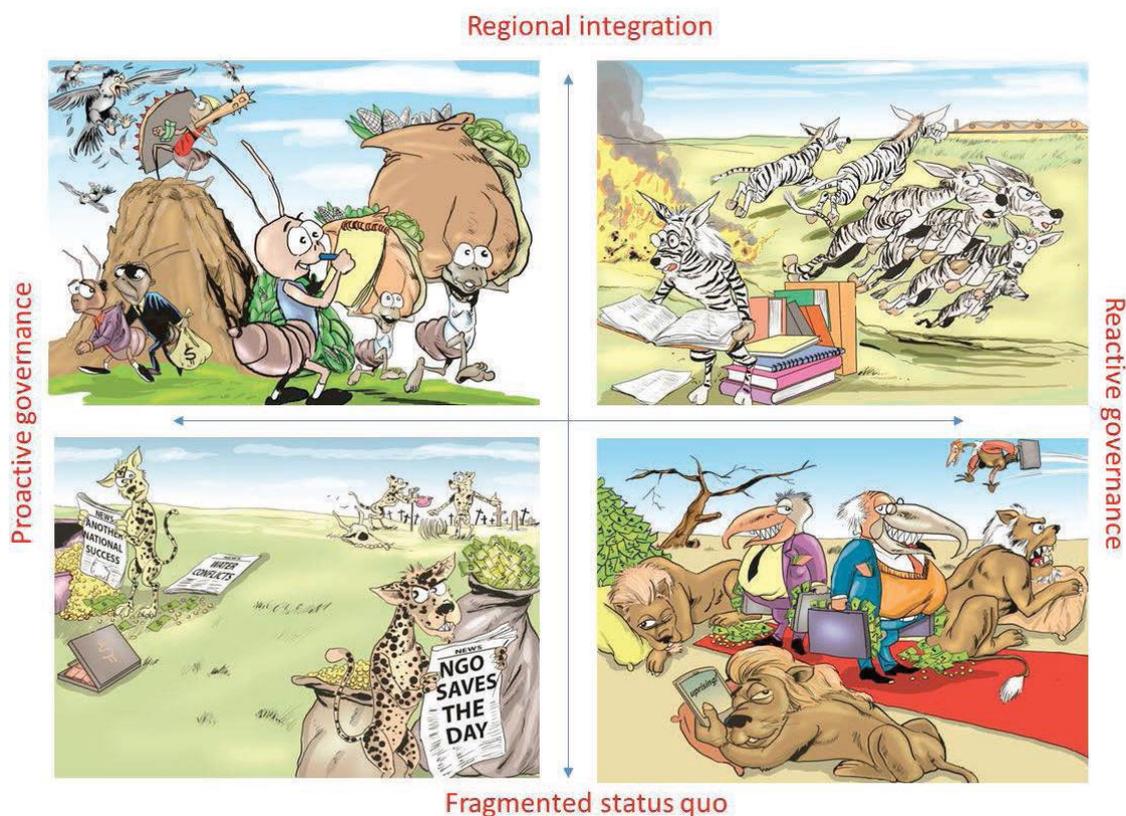


Figure 2. East Africa scenarios cartoon representation by M. Were

Industrious Ants

This scenario features slow but strong economic and political development in East Africa, accompanied by proactive government action to improve regional food security. However, on the down side, costly battles with corruption continue and peace is fragile, since the region has to deal with new international tensions as a result of its growing prominence on the global stage. The region's focus on the production of staple foods, rather than high-value crops for export, undermines its participation in the global market for a time, while an over-reliance on trade within the region causes problems when severe drought hits in 2020. By that time, though, many government and non-government support structures are in place to mitigate the worst impacts. Governments and their partners work well together and achieve some success in mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of increased food and energy

production, although the need to put food security and livelihoods first overshadows these efforts from time to time.

Herd of Zebra

In this scenario, governments and the private sector push strongly for regional development, but mainly through industry, services, tourism and export agriculture, with limited action on food security, environments and livelihoods. East African economies boom, but the region suffers the consequences of its vulnerability to global market forces and unsustainable environmental exploitation. Only when food insecurity becomes extreme, following rocketing food prices during the Great Drought of the early 2020s, is action taken to improve the management of water resources and invest in climate-smart food production for regional consumption.

Lone Leopards

In this scenario, regional integration exists only on paper by 2030. In reality, government and non-government institutions and individuals are busy securing their own interests. In terms of food security, environments and livelihoods, the region initially seems to be heading for catastrophe in the 2010s. However, after some years, national and international as well as government and non-government partnerships become more active and, unburdened by strict regional regulations and supported by international relations, are able to achieve some good successes by the 2020s. Unfortunately, because of the lack of coordination, this is a hit and miss affair, with some key issues ignored while on others there are overlapping or competing initiatives. The inability of governments to overcome regional disputes and work with one another becomes untenable when a severe drought hits in 2020. This pushes civil society, bolstered by international support, into a demand for radical change in governance. In many cases, the resulting change is long lasting and for the better.

Sleeping Lions

This scenario is all about wasted potential and win–lose games. Governments in 2030 act only in response to serious situations and in ways to further their own self-interests, thereby allowing foreign interests free rein in the region. Their actions – or lack of them – have devastating consequences for East Africans' food security, livelihoods and environments. Conflicts, protests and uprisings are common, but each time reform is promised, it fails to materialize. The lack of coordinated effort on climate change and its impacts means that a severe drought occurring in 2020–2022 results in widespread hunger and many deaths among the region's poor and vulnerable. It is only the adaptive capacity and resilience of communities, born out of decades of enforced self-reliance based on informal economies, collaboration and knowledge sharing that mitigates the worst effects of this disaster. The first signs of better governance emerge only in the late 2020s, but the region's population still faces a very uncertain future.