

Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan (KCSAIP) Sensitization and Capacity Building Workshop

16-19 December 2024,
Meru County, Kenya





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Workshop Report

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List of Acronyms

AICCRA	Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCCCF	County Climate Change Funds
CCD	Climate Change Directorate
CCIS	County Climate Institutional Support
CCRI	County Climate Resilience Investment
CCU	Climate Change Unit
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CRAFT	Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSAIP	Climate-Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan
CSA-MSP	Climate-Smart Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Platform
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
FLLoCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action
EiA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGEs	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
KCSAIP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNV	The Netherlands Development Organisation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1 Background

Kenya continues to be highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, due to its overreliance on rainfed agriculture and poor adoption of climate-smart production practices. Moreover, most of the population derives its livelihood from climate-sensitive natural resources. Therefore, building resilience to climate change by deploying financial resources for adaptation and mitigation interventions remains a priority for national and county governments. The government of Kenya's focus has been on climate finance—which is currently localized—particularly on investments that benefit vulnerable communities. This has been effected through the establishment of the County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs), through which certain counties have enabled access to climate finance by mainstreaming climate-change adaptation into local planning and budgeting. Furthermore, the CCCFs have provided a platform for tapping into blended climate finance from multilateral development banks, the private sector, and international climate funds. The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program complements the ongoing efforts by financing climate resilience actions and increasing the climate risk management capacities of county governments.

Nonetheless, there is a need to build stakeholders—including those from the national and county governments—capacity on exploring and managing financial resources for climate-change adaptation and mitigation actions, and deliver on community-led climate adaptation and mitigation interventions.

The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) five-year Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow (CRAFT) project, which aims to foster innovative partnerships to

unlock private and public finance towards sustainable investments that can contribute to climate-change adaptation and mitigation in East Africa. In 2022, a collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD) through its climate-change unit (CCU) and the Bioversity International and CIAT Alliance led to the development of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (KCSAIP)—a strategic planning document that proposes high-potential and suitable nationally supported investments and development projects for Kenya.

MOALD-CCU is mandated to mainstream climate-change actions into the agriculture sector planning and interventions by cascading national policies for county adoption, in addition to building stakeholders' capacity to implement climate action. To this end, MOALD-CCU and the Bioversity-CIAT Alliance, in collaboration with the Climate-Smart Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Platform (CSA-MSP), developed training modules and conducted CSAIP capacity-building sessions. One session was held at the national level for the CSA-MSP Steering Committee, and three pilot trainings in the counties of Makueni, Siaya and Taita Taveta, to enhance sectoral access to climate finance through the FLLoCA funds at the county level. However, there is still a demand for training in the remaining FLLoCA-ready counties. Based on this, CSA-MSP, MOALD, CIAT, and SNV CRAFT organized a three-day workshop to build Meru County stakeholders' capacity on the prioritization process for inclusive bankable investments and for developing preliminary designs and guidance for implementing and monitoring project investments at the county level.

2 KCSAIP Workshop Objectives

The KCSAIP workshop's main objective was to enhance the capacity of county technical staff and other stakeholders, enabling them to undertake inclusive and participatory investment planning to facilitate access to climate finance for climate risk management and build the resilience of the sector in alignment with national government policy.

Specific Objectives of the Workshop:

- To guide the participants in identifying the main climate risks affecting the agriculture sector as a prerequisite for climate risk management intervention.
- To enhance participants' knowledge and skills in the inclusive and participatory approach to investment planning.
- To enhance the skills of participants in developing bankable climate investment proposals to access climate finance.
- To support county governments in aligning strategies and policies to global and national climate-change policy and legal framework.

3 Day One Proceedings

3.1 Welcome Remarks and Introduction

The workshop started with participants introducing themselves, to provide an overview of their organizations, expertise, and expectations for the workshop (see Annex I—List of participants).

3.2 Participants' Expectations

The participants' expectations (gathered through a plenary session) for the KCSAIP training workshop are summarized below:

1. Understand the scope, objectives, and progress of the FLOCCA project.
2. Expectations for FLLoCA include gaining insights into how Meru County is reporting and implementing climate actions, exploring the scaling of the FLLoCA project to other counties, discovering other climate initiatives in Meru, and understanding how FLLoCA aligns with and supports the county's Climate Implementation Plan (CIP).
3. Learn about climate action initiatives in agriculture and how they are being articulated for future planning in Meru County.
4. Explore opportunities for climate financing, including developing bankable proposals to benefit communities.
5. Identify strategies for incorporating young people in climate action solutions.
6. Understand ways to support farmers, including enhancing agricultural productivity, accessing markets, and delivering climate-finance outcomes.
7. Explore investment opportunities in climate resilience and sustainable agriculture.

8. Share experiences and learn practical approaches for effective project implementation and leveraging financial opportunities

3.3 Opening Remarks

3.3.1. CIAT-AICCRA Project (Dorcas Jalang'o)

The Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project aims to leverage digital innovations and decision-making tools like the Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP) to track impacts and prioritize climate-finance investments. It focuses on developing modules and curricula to support CSA initiatives at both national and county levels, emphasizing integrating CSAIP at the county level to effectively monitor progress. Key partners like SNV and the government of Kenya, collaborate to drive the project's objectives. These include enhancing capacity to access climate finance, identifying major climate risks, building knowledge to address them, and developing the ability to design and implement bankable climate projects. The project also highlights the roles of youth, women, and other stakeholders in building resilience, while promoting actions and strategies for climate resilience at global, national, and local levels.

3.3.2. SNV-CRAFT Project (Harold Mate)

The five-year SNV CRAFT project, which is nearing its completion (in 2025), has engaged 30,000 farmers in Meru County. Despite limited progress since 2020, there remains an opportunity to achieve meaningful outcomes before the project ends. There is commitment to support the projects

final activities and ensure its objectives are met effectively. The aim is to influence the government to focus on evidence-based approaches, ensuring non-political solutions for building a sustainable future.



3.3.3 MOALD-CCU (Patrick Kibaya)

Mr. Patrick Kibaya, Head of the CCU, highlighted the importance of the county CSA-MSP in managing sectoral affairs effectively. He thanked the County Executive Committee (CEC) for their support in driving the project forward. He acknowledged partners like SNV and the Bioversity-CIAT Alliance for their role in developing the tool and piloting the CSA-MSP in Meru County, the fourth county to engage in this initiative. Noting the evident impacts of climate change, particularly in agriculture, he emphasized the need for stronger capacity to design investment plans that build community resilience. With over 60% of FLLoCA activities focused on agriculture, he stressed the sector's crucial role in achieving resilience and sustainability. He expressed gratitude for the presence of the CEC representative and partners, reinforcing the importance of collaboration to achieve project objectives.

3.3.4. Directorate of Agriculture, Meru County (Eric Muthomi)

On behalf of the CEC, the Director Mr. Muthomi delivered opening remarks, explaining that the CEC member was unable to attend due to preparations for upcoming

county activities. He expressed appreciation for the partners' efforts in making Meru County one of the first counties to pilot the CSAIP dissemination and training on proposal development with a focus on FLLoCA. He acknowledged the team's dedication in the initial stages, despite challenges such as strained personnel resources, with technical officers deployed in conducting crop assessments in Nairobi. He assured the participants that the county remained committed to supporting FLoCCA and would provide technical guidance, as needed.



The CEC Director emphasized the need for impactful, community-centered interventions, and encouraged participants to engage deeply in the workshop to identify strategies that could better serve farmers and vulnerable groups. He noted that while proposals had been developed, most were agriculture-focused, and the workshop would explore additional opportunities for impactful interventions. The county pledged its support, even with a lean team, to ensure the success of the project. As the festive season approached, he encouraged interaction and collaboration among participants. He concluded by thanking everyone for their participation, describing them as the "cream of the county", and officially opened the workshop.

3.4 Overview of the SNV CRAFT Project (*Harold Mate*)

Harold introduced the SNV CRAFT project—a consortium-led initiative running from 2018 to 2025, with partners like Agri-terra supporting sustainable CSA in Kenya. The project aims to enhance food security by increasing small and medium enterprises' (SME) incomes, improving agribusiness performance, and fostering large-scale CSA solutions. It focuses on promoting innovative farming practices, supporting value chains (e.g., green grams, sorghum), and creating an enabling environment for CSA adoption.

Key CRAFT project achievements include €7M committed for SMEs, €6.9M disbursed, and €10.7M leveraged from the private sector. Farmers were trained on water retention methods, and introduced technologies addressing post-harvest losses and seed access. However, challenges like reduced arable land, gender and youth inclusion, and climate pressures remain. Recommendations include policy support for long-term resilience, identifying alternative crops and technologies, and reducing donor dependency over the next 15-20 years. The remaining project time should focus on scaling up impactful activities before the end of the project.

3.5 AICCRA Project Overview

Dorcas Jalang'o's presentation covered the Bioversity-CIAT Alliance research Program, launched in 2021, which aligns with government priorities, County Climate Units (CCUs), and partners like SNV. Alliance research program aims to promote nutritious food consumption, foster inclusive agri-food markets, sustainably manage farms and landscapes, and enhance biodiversity use. The AICCRA project—a two-year initiative focused on



West and East Africa—accelerates CSA adoption, develops university curricula, fosters partnerships, and supports CSA Investment Plans (CSAIP). It has created CSA profiles for 45 countries to prioritize CSA investments aligned with the countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

At the county level, AICCRA progress includes ongoing capacity-building programs and expanding engagement, with Meru among the four active counties. Siaya, Makueni, and Taita Taveta counties have aligned policies focused on gender inclusion and developing project proposals. Siaya has developed 90 CSAIP funding proposals, with some nearing completion. A Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal is also in the pipeline.

AICCRA introduced crop insurance as a climate-risk solution in Meru County and supports private-sector engagement through training. CSA Investment Plans have been implemented in 11 countries of the Region, and tools are in place to measure impacts. Moving forward, priorities include continued capacity building, developing bankable proposals, and improving monitoring systems.

One of the key questions asked at the CSAIP training regarding AICCRA's impact pathway and timeline was:

Q. What the time frame of the AICCRA impact pathway?

Dorcas Jalang'o explained that:

A. *Measuring the impact of climate resilience initiatives requires a longer time frame than normal projects, as the effects of such initiatives unfold gradually.*

3.6 Overview of the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program in Meru County

Ms. Joyce Kagwiria from the Meru County government presented on the FLLoCA program, which was initiated in 2019 and is financed through the National Treasury as a loan to the national government, but provided as a grant to the counties. FLLoCA is funded by the World Bank, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and other partners. FLLoCA has two grants: the County Climate Institutional Support (CCIS) grant, which focuses on building institutional capacity and supporting purchases, and the County Climate Resilience Investment (CCRI) grant, which funds proposals for climate-resilience projects. Each grant is expected to run for three years. Meru County qualified for funding, meeting the minimum requirements, including having a Climate-Change Policy, a County Climate-Change Act, Climate-Change Fund Regulations, and the establishment of a county-level Climate-Change Unit.

Meru County was allocated KES188 million and received 930 proposals under CCRI, which were vetted by the Climate-Change County Planning Committee. The best five proposals per ward were forwarded for further review, with two proposals being approved for funding and five dismissed for lacking technical viability. CCRI proposals are required to address climate risks such as drought, floods, landslides, and whirlwinds, and focus on thematic areas including agriculture, water, environment,

and forestry. Proposals must demonstrate high impact, sustainability, applicability in other areas, coherence, complementarity, and benefit at least 200 people. They should fully disclose information and use locally available technologies to meet expectations. The Climate-Change Action Plan guides proposal development, and the eight principles of locally-led adaptation provide the foundation for implementation.

3.6.1. Q&A Session in Plenary

The following questions were raised by participants after the presentation:

Q. *What was the criteria for fund allocation at the county level, particularly noting that proposals were disproportionately concentrated in one sector compared to others? Additional concerns included whether the funds had already been disbursed and the specific amounts allocated per sector at the ward level.*

A. *The funds have been distributed as follows: 20% for agriculture, 20% for water, 20% for environment and forestry, with the remaining percentage allocated equally to other thematic areas. The funds have not yet been disbursed as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being developed. Each ward has been allocated KES 3 million, and the sectors selected for funding will depend on the activities being proposed.*



Q. How are resources distributed within the agriculture sector and how do the funded projects align with climate action?

A. Only one project per ward is funded, with each project having undergone a thorough vetting process. The alignment of these projects to climate-action priorities remains a key focus, ensuring they address sectoral issues such as drought, floods, landslides, and other climate-related challenges.

Q. What is the level of youth inclusion in the project?

A. Youth are actively involved at the grassroots as members of the Ward County Climate-Change Planning Committees.

Q. How will other sectors know about the projects supported in the approved proposals and how will these projects be monitored?

A. The Climate-Change Planning Committee is tasked with overseeing and monitoring all funded projects.

Q. Who determines the best projects for funding?

A. At the County level, the decision-making process on the project proposals to be funded is made by the Climate-Change Planning Committee, which is made up of technical experts and sectoral representatives. At the ward level, decisions are taken by the Ward Climate-Change Planning Committee, which includes women, men, youth, persons (women and men) with disabilities (PWDs), and other vulnerable groups. The committee is tasked with vetting and selecting the most viable projects based on set criteria, including sustainability, impact, and replicability, to ensure the best projects are approved for funding.

Q. What is the procurement procedure for implementing the projects? Are communities funded directly or is the county using contractors?

A. Program rollout has just started and procurement processes for supporting the projects' implementation were being set up.

Q. What measures have been taken to establish a transparent accountability and monitoring framework at the ward level?

A. A transparency template has been developed by the FLLoCA Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the National Treasury to guide and ensure accountability in project procurement processes and resource utilization at the ward level.

Q. How did the proposals skip the involvement of the sub-county agricultural officers?

A. It was agreed that there is a need for more inclusion across sectors and stakeholders in the implementation of the FLLoCA program.

Q. Where does the money go when it is disbursed?

A. Participants were informed that this would be made clear once the procurement processes were finalized.

Q. What is the capacity of communities to safeguard and manage the funded projects

A. The communities have the mandate to be involved in implementation of the projects, but the county provides the funds and oversight

3.7 From basic science to climate change (Jane Reuben)

Ms. Jane Reuben began by explaining the difference between weather and climate. She highlighted that, although Imenti South and Igembe North are in the same county, their weather can vary. Weather is defined as the short-term conditions of temperature, humidity, and wind specific to a given time and place. Climate, on the

other hand, refers to the long-term average weather conditions, including sun intensity, over a period of at least 30 years. Climate influences weather patterns and is shaped by both internal and external factors like hydrological cycles, land surface changes, human activities, and oceanic shifts that contribute to emissions.

Ms. Reuben explained how greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), particularly methane, act like a blanket around the Earth, trapping heat and causing global warming. Methane's (CH₄) carbon equivalent is much higher than carbon dioxide (CO₂), and any gas that absorbs heat contributes to this warming effect. This causes shifts in agroecological zones, where crops no longer perform as they once did.

The impacts of climate change are significant. These include erratic weather patterns, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged droughts, heat stress, and floods.

Agriculture is especially affected by reduced water availability, increased pest and disease outbreaks in crops and livestock, declining yields, and rising production costs. These changes result in a shift in agroecological zones, with ongoing pest problems exacerbating the situation. Farmers without response measures are particularly vulnerable to losing agricultural investments, leading to wider socio-economic impacts.

Adaptation and mitigation strategies are essential to reduce vulnerability and limit emissions. Without these actions, communities remain exposed to climate risks, reinforcing the need for governance to implement appropriate climate actions.

Vulnerability refers to a community's exposure to negative impacts, while exposure is the degree of sensitivity to these changes and the community's ability to respond. Jane highlighted that rainfall trends in Meru County have been declining, emphasizing the need for water

conservation techniques to preserve soil moisture and improve resilience to climate change.

3.8 Response measures to climate-change risks and impacts (Veronica Ndetu)

Ms. Veronica Ndetu began by highlighting the connection between agriculture and climate change. Agriculture, which is essential for food production, is increasingly impacted by urbanization, economic growth, population growth, and changing consumption habits. As agriculture provides livelihoods, the demand for agricultural services is growing, but agriculture itself relies on soil, water, and biodiversity. Climate change affects agriculture by causing the loss of beneficial insects, land degradation, and water scarcity. Rain-fed agriculture is becoming unsustainable due to diminishing water availability.

The impacts of climate change confirm the need for more informed agricultural planning, driven by better climate data. Changing farmers' attitudes is essential for sustainable agriculture. Over time, the impacts of climate change have become more frequent and severe. In the 1970s, these effects were not as pronounced, but by the 1990s, over 2.5 million people were affected by climate events. Even floods have become a frequent issue in areas that were previously unaffected. Agriculture, though part of the climate-change problem, remains vital for food production and this has been safeguarded in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes including the Paris Agreement. There is a need to inform farmers about farming practices that can minimize climate-change impacts.

Agriculture in Kenya is responsible for producing 69.6 metric tons of carbon equivalent emissions, making it a major contributor to climate change. Key sources of emissions

include soil cultivation, burning residues, burning grasslands, the use of synthetic fertilizers, manure management, and enteric fermentation in livestock. To address these challenges, it is important to implement interventions focused on CSA practices.

Veronica then discussed CSA intervention approaches. These include improving resource use efficiency throughout the agricultural value chain. CSA aims to achieve three pillars: (i) increasing the resilience of farmers and agricultural systems to climate change, (ii) boosting productivity, and (iii) reducing emissions. This addresses adaptation and mitigation.

Business as usual assumes that climate change is not an influencing factor, but it is crucial to operate with the understanding that climate change is real. By adopting CSA practices, agriculture can become more resilient and sustainable. For example, CSA practices include planting crops that resist climate impacts, using well-adapted materials, practicing conservation agriculture, and preserving ecosystems. This approach ensures synergy between agricultural production and reduced carbon emissions.

In CSA, it is important to assess how much carbon has been sequestered and how much has been avoided through the use of CSA practices and technologies. Building the capacity of farmers and stakeholders for adaptability is also essential, as is adopting new technologies to prevent business as usual practices. One example is drip irrigation, which is more water-efficient than traditional furrow irrigation.

Veronica emphasized the need to move away from mono-cropping, especially in large-scale farming, and shift toward more sustainable practices like intercropping. Additionally, she pointed out that climate financing should focus on grants for farmers and loans for governments, not loans for farmers. Addressing losses and waste

is also critical for improving agricultural productivity.

To increase productivity and build resilience, it is important to identify where emissions can be reduced and where improvements in practices like agroecology can make a difference. When implementing agricultural projects, it is crucial to assess the climate risks specific to each ward, such as the weather and climate hazards that could affect infrastructure and farming activities.

CSA practices should also include linking farmers to markets, providing access to market information, promoting carbon sequestration through agroforestry, and ensuring correct soil and water management. Precision farming and energy management should be considered to optimize production while simultaneously reducing emissions. Furthermore, climate-sensitive value chains should be integrated into agricultural planning to ensure that initiatives are adapted to local climate conditions.

3.9. Aligning legal policy frameworks on climate change (Patrick Kibaya)

Patrick outlined the CSAIP learning objectives of ???, focusing on understanding climate-change legal and policy frameworks at global, national, and county levels, as well as the roles of climate-related agricultural policies. He emphasized the need for coordinated climate action across all levels, noting that interventions should avoid maladaptive practices and should build resilience without exposing communities to risks.

He discussed global frameworks, including the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement, which focus on reducing GHG-Es. The UNFCCC, established in 1992, aimed to address global warming through international cooperation, with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Conven-

tion to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) working towards similar goals.

Nationally, Kenya's Climate Change Act (2016), amended in 2023, integrates climate change into development planning, emphasizing sustainable development, public participation, and transparency. The Act created the National Climate Change Council, chaired by the President, and mandates all government ministries to establish climate-change units. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry coordinates climate-change issues, including adaptation and mitigation.

The National Adaptation Plan focuses on adapting to climate change, while the NDCs align with the Paris Agreement, with Kenya committing to reduce its emissions by 32% by 2030. The NDC is updated every five years, with the third submission due in February 2025. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) outlines five-year cycles for low-carbon, resilient development, prioritizing disaster risk management, water, food security, and more.

The Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSA) and the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Implementation Plan (KCSAIP) focus on building resilience, promoting sustainable farming practices, and attracting financing for climate-smart agriculture (CSA). These frameworks aim to strengthen farmers' capacities and address cross-cutting issues to enhance resilience and productivity.

At the county level, the County Climate Change Act (CCCA) serves as a legal framework for addressing climate change, with all counties having developed their own CCC Acts. The County Integrated Development Program (CIDP), now in its third cycle, integrates climate change into all sectors for sustainable development, focusing on adaptation, emissions reduction, and risk mitigation.

Alignment of the legal and policy framework can be achieved by identifying collaborative areas in policy and strategy documents at both the county and national levels, with a focus on strengthening alignment opportunities. Sharing climate-risk information will enable more informed decision-making in the agriculture sector. Aligning financing agreements will improve access to climate-change funds, enhancing resilience, and reducing emissions within the sector. This will help prioritize key areas while avoiding duplication of efforts.

Q. What are other countries doing to trap CO² for energy?

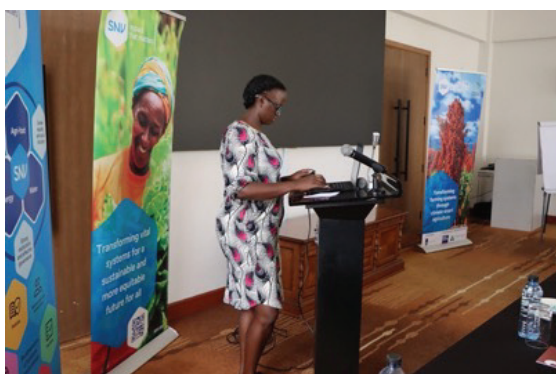
A. *The response included that Kenya's priority is mainly adaptation. Where they have been developed, there are technologies employed that we can scale up to capture this carbon.*

3.10 Climate-Smart Agriculture Multi Stakeholder Platforms (CSA-MSPs) (Lydia Kimani)

At the national level, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is responsible for coordinating climate action, while sectoral coordination is crucial for effective implementation. A CSA strategy provides a roadmap aligned with the three key CSA pillars, but challenges include a lack of coordination among stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and civil society. To address this, a Ministry-led MSP is essential for effective climate action coordination in the agriculture sector. Development partners and researchers are key to ensuring adequate financing, and MSPs—anchored in policies like the CSAIP—enable counties to access funding through platforms like FLLoCA.

The CSA-MSP's strategic plan includes five key objectives:

1. Disseminating knowledge at the grass-roots level for better planning and decision-making.
2. Reporting on mitigation and adaptation measures and tracking received funds.
3. Facilitating networking and collaborations to access climate financing and support implementation.
4. Promoting social inclusivity, as vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by climate impacts.
5. Enhancing policy implementation through participation in the NCCAP.



County MSPs are critical for supporting partnerships, data collection, technology adoption, and securing funding. Piloted in four counties, CSAIP has helped stakeholders access FLLoCA funding. While resource scarcity and conflicts are challenges, MSPs promote CSA adoption. However, some MSPs are struggling due to their voluntary nature. The goal is to establish an active platform in Meru County, emphasizing the importance of including climate rationale in proposals to distinguish climate finance projects from regular development projects. SNV and the Bioversity-CIAT Alliance have an opportunity to collaborate and support MSP activities.

3.11 Group Activity 1: Value chain prioritization and enabling policies

Participants from Meru County were divided into three groups:

- I. Livestock Group (5 members)
- II. Environment Group (5 members)
- III. Crops Group (8 members)

Each group appointed a chairperson who shared an email address to receive a template for use during the group discussions on Day 2 of the training.

The key activities for the groups included:

- 1. Value Chain Identification:** Selecting a major value chain related to livestock, crops, or the environment.
- 2. Hazard Mapping:** Identifying two key hazards affecting the selected value chain.
- 3. Assessment of Current Interventions:** Examining ongoing efforts in adaptation, productivity, and mitigation within the value chain.
- 4. Challenges and Opportunities:** Highlighting the challenges faced and opportunities available for improvement.
- 5. Policy Alignment:** Evaluating how county-level priorities align with national policies and determine whether these policies adequately support the interventions being implemented.

This activity aimed to:

- Foster alignment between national strategies and county-level actions.
- Link the day's presentations with practical applications.
- Assess participants' understanding of the training content.

4 Day Two Proceedings

4.1. Group Presentations

The workshop commenced with a 45-minute group discussion session. Each of the three groups worked collaboratively to complete the template provided, addressing key topics relevant to their respective sectors (crops, livestock, and environment). Following the group discussions, participants reconvened for presentations, where each group shared their findings and insights with the larger assembly.

4.1.1. Crops Group

The crops group chose bananas, and their value chain, as their focus crop. This decision was informed by the fact that bananas are a widely cultivated and significant crop across all sub-counties in Meru, playing a key role in various projects within the region. The outcome of the group's discussion is attached in Annex Three.

The group referenced NCCAP II (National Climate Change Action Plan) as the basis for their work, but they were advised to align with the latest NCCAP III to ensure relevance and accuracy in their references

4.1.2 Livestock Group

The livestock group selected dairy farming as the focus for its analysis, recognizing it as a major and highly profitable value chain for the majority of farmers in Meru. Major hazards identified include erratic weather patterns and pests and diseases. The output from the group is attached in Annex Three.

Q. What is the origin and context of livestock-related conflicts in Meru?

A. *Livestock conflicts primarily occur in areas bordering Isiolo County. These conflicts are influenced by a combination of cultural*

and climatic factors, including competition over grazing resources and water, exacerbated by climate variability.

4.1.3 Environment Group

The environment group selected water as their focus, recognizing it as a critical challenge for Meru county. The county faces prolonged droughts—which significantly reduce farm yields—and heavy rains that result in flooding, causing farmers to lose substantial portions of their produce. The presentation is attached in Annex Three.

4.2 Investment Planning for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Understanding how counties support national investments in CSA is essential for aligning local and national efforts. The CSAIP tool developed at the national level can be customized to address specific county needs. During the session, participants engaged in an exercise where they were asked how they would allocate KES 10 million for projects. Their responses included environmental conservation initiatives, wetlands restoration, and digging boreholes. This exercise prompted discussions on the rationale behind prioritizing certain projects over others, emphasizing the importance of strategic decision-making in investment planning.

Effective resource allocation in CSA requires a clear understanding of sector needs and ground realities, identification of key stakeholders and beneficiaries, and the development of frameworks and procedures for informed decision-making. Investment planning must focus on opportunities, prioritize actions based on vulnerabilities, and evalu-

ate potential returns. Agriculture's vulnerability to climate change underscores the need for targeted investments in adaptation and mitigation. Supplemental funding sources, such as the FLLoCA program, should be leveraged and aligned with CSA opportunities.

CSA has been integrated into policies like the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and NDCs, with 24 out of 54 African countries using CSA to meet mitigation and adaptation goals. CSA profiles consolidate measures into actionable investment opportunities, highlighting areas for strategic intervention. The development process follows a phased approach, starting with understanding the context and conducting climate modeling to anticipate future scenarios. This process identifies opportunities, highlights areas for investment, and incorporates monitoring and evaluation to track adaptation efforts at both national and local levels.

Evaluation and prioritization of CSA investments must align with donor expectations and national priorities, while using evidence-based approaches to assess feasibility and impact. Projects should adhere to CSA principles, which include increasing productivity and resilience, reducing emissions, and enhancing social and policy alignment. Key investment opportunities should reflect the three pillars of CSA: productivity, resilience, and mitigation, and proposals must address inclusivity, social benefits, and equity.

Implementation of CSA initiatives requires clearly defined targets, outcomes, and impacts, as well as identification of key stakeholders and collaborators. Projects should be packaged to include detailed CSA practices to guide execution effectively. This approach ensures that investments in CSA are strategic, impactful, and aligned with national and donor expectations, fostering long-term sustainability and resilience in the agriculture sector.

Q. Given the list of projects and concepts provided in the presentation, how do we choose among them?

A. *The presented cases are developed as guides and the process is ongoing. While adaptation remains the core priority area, the concepts should be area-specific and tailored to county-level needs. Participants were encouraged to focus on projects that align with the local context and value chains, tailoring strategies to match the specific concept and project at the county level.*

The session also highlighted the importance of using project investments to establish sustainability beyond the project's lifespan.

Q. How do you create opportunities and catalyze a self-sustaining program?

A. *Initiative design not only needs to address immediate climate challenges, but also create pathways for long-term resilience and independence, ensuring that CSA investments continue to deliver value to communities over time.*

4.3. Activity 2: Prioritization of CSA Investments

Participants reconvened in their previous groups to focus on prioritizing the opportunities identified during the morning's discussions. The task involved scoring these opportunities based on a set of selected criteria/indicators, which included climate impact, economic viability, social benefits, and the enabling environment. This structured approach allowed for a systematic evaluation to identify the most impactful and feasible opportunities. To facilitate this process, a guided template was shared with the teams' leaders, ensuring a structured and consistent approach to the prioritization exercise. A period of 50 minutes was provided for the discussions. The groups' presentations are presented in Annex Four.

The groups then proceeded with their presentations as follows:

4.3.1 Environment Group

The discussion highlighted various opportunities for private-sector engagement in addressing water-related challenges. Key points included:

- **Innovative Solutions:** Businesses like Davis & Shirtliff provide advanced technologies to support water management and access.
- **Technical Expertise:** The private sector offers specialized expertise to implement water-related solutions effectively.
- **Monitoring and Early Warning Systems:** Opportunities exist to develop and deploy systems for tracking water resources, predicting weather patterns, and providing early warnings to mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods.

However, a significant challenge identified was the affordability of these services for Meru County residents, making it difficult to adopt and sustain these private-sector solutions. Addressing this financial barrier will be crucial for successful implementation.

4.3.2 Crops Group

In the area of soil and water conservation investment, the time frame for people to see tangible benefits is relatively long. As a result, there is reluctance from the investment-ready individuals, leading to a low score for investment readiness.

While there may be limited job opportunities due to the nature of the work being made up of one-time tasks, it was noted that maintenance activities will be required over time. This could potentially provide ongoing employment, though it may not be consistent or long term for all individuals involved.

Regarding inclusion and gender, women

have taken on a leadership role in managing the terraces, while men tend to avoid this responsibility. This highlights a gender dynamic where women are leading the efforts, despite the men's reluctance for them to do so.

Additionally, the adoption of CSA practices faces challenges when farmers fail to see immediate returns on investment. Without visible and quick benefits, it becomes increasingly difficult to encourage widespread adoption of CSA practices.

4.3.3 Livestock Group

Value addition emerged as the best investment area based on the evaluation scores. The integration of digital technologies is particularly critical, especially in the dairy value chain.

Farmers are increasingly adopting practices such as waste management through biogas production, breeding management, and the application of digital technologies. These innovations not only address present challenges, but also position the sector for future advancements. Additionally, reducing GHGEs should be prioritized in evaluations. For instance, using solar energy in value addition and storing high-quality fodder contribute significantly to GHGE reduction, which warrants a higher score in assessments.

Q. Does the *kibbutz* system contribute to conservation?

A. *The kibbutz approach—where livestock are housed in a centralized boarding system—aids conservation by minimizing land degradation. This system makes waste collection easier, allowing for better management and recycling. Additionally, digital technologies are easier to implement and manage in such a system.*

Q. How are digital technologies marketed to farmers to encourage adoption, and what

strategies have been put in place and can be used to address the challenges other sectors face in engaging farmers in digitalization?

A. *Dairy farmers, particularly in Meru, have been among the most successful at adopting digital technologies, and are generally receptive to new ideas and technologies. This openness has facilitated the integration of digital solutions in the sector.*

4.4. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Transparency in Reporting Climate Action (Peter Kuria)

Mr. Peter Kuria noted that, after completing all activities, it is essential to monitor, evaluate, and report on progress. There are specific guidelines to follow when assessing climate action. Monitoring is a continuous process that occurs throughout the project, while evaluation is time-bound. Reporting involves providing feedback on the findings of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, and like monitoring, it is also an ongoing process. Ultimately, the result is the outcome of the project and its impact. The purpose of M&E is to ensure the expected results are being achieved and to correct any deviations from the planned course.

The facilitator emphasized key principles of M&E, which include being participatory, relevant to beneficiary needs, efficient, sustainable, and ethical, among others. Certain variables are essential to assess progress and quantify results, with the project's impact being a critical focus. Impact refers to the long-term changes resulting from a project, observed after a period of time, and reflects the lasting effects of the interventions.

To illustrate this, the facilitator introduced an exercise where participants considered the outcomes of a non-profit organization implementing a project to improve agricul-

tural productivity in a rural area. Responses highlighted that training on climate-smart farming practices leads to changes in farming methods, and promoting dairy goats as livestock increases milk production and household income. In this example, the outcome indicator is the increased amount of milk produced, while the output is the training itself (as a product) and the farmers' enhanced knowledge. Household income is an outcome indicator, and the number of trained farmers is an output indicator.

The facilitator clarified that outcomes represent the immediate or intermediate effects of a project, while outputs are the direct deliverables (products) of the activities, and indicators are metrics used to measure progress and impact, both quantitatively (in terms of quantity/numbers) and qualitatively (in terms of quality). Understanding these terms enables the effective collection and reporting of field data.

A logical framework (or logframe) is essential for identifying the variables to include in project planning and analysis. Key components of the logframe include the goal/objective, long-term impacts, outcomes, outputs, activities, baseline survey, target beneficiaries, progress indicators as a/and means of verification, risks, and assumptions. This structured approach helps to effectively analyze the project at the design stage and during implementation, to monitor its progress and verifying outcomes.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)—a reporting mechanism tool under the Paris Agreement—emphasizes the importance of transparent reporting, particularly regarding GHGEs and actions taken to mitigate them. At the national level, each country is required to establish mechanisms for reporting climate action effectively and the ETF has been put in place to support countries in doing just that. In Kenya, the CSA-MSP, coordinated by the CCU, plays a

critical role in tracking emissions. The platform's inclusive membership ensures that all activities by all players in the agricultural sector are captured comprehensively. According to the Climate Change Act, reports must originate from the grassroots level, which is the ward level to ensure accuracy. The NCCAP III outlines seven priority areas for each sector, and the CSA Implementation Framework, developed and managed by the CSA-MSP, guides the execution of CSA initiatives. Thus, data flows from the point of collection (theoretically, the wards) to the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), which reports to the national government. However, the Meru County Government noted that the current flow of information does not align with legal requirements, as it bypasses the ward and sub-county levels.

The CCU mandates all state agencies to report, with the CCD serving as the focal point at the national level. To address the challenge of underreporting, particularly in the agriculture sector with its numerous stakeholders, the CCU and its partners established the MSP. Without the MSP, reporting would largely rely on actions by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, leading to significant data gaps. While the CCU is a legal requirement under Kenya's Climate Change Act, the MSP is not mandated by law, but serves as a vital forum for gathering comprehensive and accurate information.

A reporting tool will soon be introduced to streamline the collection and review of information. This online tool enables reporters at the ward level to gather data, reviewers at the county level to assess submissions, and administrators at the national level to assign roles to reporters and reviewers. The tool is aligned with the outcomes under the CSA Implementation Framework, ensuring consistency and accuracy. Importantly, the report can only be edited by the original reporter, while reviewers and administrators can provide comments and feedback for necessary adjustments. This process enhances transparency and accountability in climate emissions reporting.

Q. What is the number of MSP platforms required per county?

A. *A single MSP per county is sufficient for effective resource mobilization, collaboration, and partnerships. It was noted that the county MSP needs to be revitalized to ensure progress, and once the reporting tool is rolled out, the MSP team will be readily updated and equipped to implement it effectively.*

Before the closure of Day Two, the participants expressed their appreciation for the training and the valuable insights it was providing.

5 Day Three Proceedings

5.1 Recap

The final day of the workshop began with participants sharing key insights gained from the previous sessions. Some reflected on their enhanced understanding of M&E principles, emphasizing the importance of setting clear objectives and using data to guide decision-making. Others highlighted how the previously complex concept of GHGE management had been demystified, deepening their comprehension and confidence in applying it effectively. Additionally, several participants shared their learning on sustainable CSA practices, including innovative techniques like estrous synchronization, which optimizes livestock breeding for improved productivity and efficiency.

5.2. Overview of Climate Finance in Kenya (*Jane Reuben*)

The facilitator emphasized that climate finance is distinct from development financing, as it specifically addresses the impacts of climate change. The opportunities for Meru County were identified in the group discussions, and the most pressing needs were prioritized. For example, in the crops sector, water harvesting was highlighted, value addition was prioritized by the livestock group, and the restoration of degraded water catchment areas was seen as a key focus by the environment group. Climate finance aims to tackle these critical challenges by supporting initiatives that build resilience and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

The issue at hand is to distinguish and adapt development efforts from climate action, with resilience being a key focus through both adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Policies, strategies, and legal frameworks have been established to support these initiatives, providing a foundation for drawing up concept notes that align with national priorities. These frameworks enable effective planning, budgeting, and progress tracking, influencing future actions and decisions. For example, policies like the National Policy on Climate Finance provide the necessary guidance to ensure that climate action is integrated into broader development plans.

The facilitator emphasized the importance of activating and encouraging participation in the county MSP, which involves fostering partnerships to identify and pursue climate-smart project opportunities. Starting out with small initiatives can lead to greater opportunities, helping to align stakeholders and drive collective action in the same direction. While mitigation activities come with costs, it is crucial to assess Meru County's share in these efforts, including climate-related development expenditures and investments. Understanding this allocation will help ensure that the county effectively contributes to and benefits from climate-action initiatives.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1994, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), created in 2011, are key operating entities of the financing mechanisms under the UNFCCC. These financial entities have been established to make climate finance available for both mitigation and adaptation efforts, as outlined in countries' NDCs. While accessing these funds can be time-consuming due to extensive procedures and evaluations, the eventual outcomes are highly valuable. Climate financing often triggers development financing, as accredited entities of the GCF can support a wide range of projects, including agricul-

tural ones, regardless of the institution's primary mandate. For example, the Red Cross can fund agricultural projects in climate action. Other important sources of climate finance include the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and FLLoCA. At the national level, FLLoCA has allocated a budget to finance capacity building on climate action. It is hoped that in the first quarter of 2025, Meru, as one of the 45 eligible counties, will benefit from FLLoCA funding and will begin planning for its implementation.

Carbon trading regulations aim to benefit farmers through carbon sequestration, mainly via plantations, where farmers can earn incomes. Practices such as mulching, minimal tillage, and other CSA techniques help reduce costs, while contributing to carbon sequestration, allowing farmers to take part in climate action and benefit financially. Sustainable development involves adopting actions that contribute to achieving long-term resilience, poverty eradication, reduced emissions, and increased food production.

Financing opportunities in the agriculture sector can help capitalize on initiatives like M&E, including reporting on crop residues on farms. CSA practices include activities that promote both adaptation and mitigation strategies, such as crop diversification, agroforestry, silviculture, and water-efficient irrigation. These practices increase farm productivity, reduce climate-related risks, and contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation. Financing CSA helps enhance these outcomes by supporting sustainable agricultural practices that build resilience and reduce emissions.

Farmers in Meru County were encouraged to develop joint proposals for Meru's dairy sector, in collaboration with other partners, incorporating a climate lens to ensure the proposal is feasible and aligned with climate-action goals.

Q: There are projects where a farmer is compensated for planting trees?

A. *The concept is that farmers' practices—especially those addressing climate change through climate action—are valuable and should be economically recognized. Farmers can be compensated for their climate action, such as tree planting, through projects that offer financial incentives for sustainable practices. This helps incentivize climate-smart farming, while rewarding farmers for their contributions to environmental conservation.*

5.3. Inclusive Participatory Involvement

Ms. Lydia Kimani led a thought-provoking session on inclusivity in climate action. She began by asking participants to share their understanding of the concept, emphasizing its importance at every stage—from project conception through to completion. She highlighted how climate action impacts people disproportionately, with women often bearing the greatest burdens. To ground the discussion in local realities, she asked participants about the strongest value chains in Meru County. The group identified pulses, beans, green grams, and sorghum, all crops largely farmed by women. However, a recurring challenge emerged: when these crops become profitable, men often take over the management, leaving women to cover increased household responsibilities.

The conversation delved into the challenges women face during natural droughts when men frequently migrate to cities, leaving women to manage both household and farming tasks. This overwhelming burden often leads to reduced agricultural productivity and declining household incomes. Lydia emphasized the need for CSA strategies that address these gendered challenges and ensure that vulnerable groups are support-

ed effectively. Participants discussed the significance of training programs tailored to meet the specific needs of these groups. Practices like water harvesting and storage were highlighted as transformative solutions, provided women have access to the necessary resources. The discussion also explored ways to involve women in decision making and mainstream gender and social inclusion in climate initiatives.

Lydia introduced the participants to the guidelines developed by MSPs, which are designed to advance inclusivity in the agriculture sector. These frameworks are aligned with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA), and the Paris Agreement. They aim to empower vulnerable groups, incorporating intersectionality, gender-transformative approaches, and inclusive participation. Participants reflected on the critical role women play as custodians of indigenous knowledge and discussed how this knowledge can be recognized and leveraged to strengthen climate resilience. Interventions such as enhancing market linkages, improving women's access to agricultural inputs, and utilizing digital platforms to disseminate weather information and advisory services were identified as key areas for action.

The session also touched on the specific challenges faced by Meru County, particularly its vulnerability to landslides and their impact on marginalized populations. Participants reflected on how county programs could be designed to enhance inclusion and prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Lydia underscored the importance of community-centered approaches, ensuring that no one is left behind in the fight against climate change.

5.4. A Guide to the Design and Development of the Project Concept Note

Veronica Ndetu emphasized the importance of a well-crafted concept note as a foundational tool for evaluating and presenting project ideas. It serves to attract investment, clarify partnerships, and ensure alignment with the project's goals and objectives. Key components of a concept note include: a concise title, a project summary, a clear statement of the problem, a justification of the project's necessity, relevant climate scenarios, an enabling environment, and a stakeholder mapping based on roles. It should specify inclusive target beneficiaries, address environmental issues, and include a monitoring framework to track progress and impact. The concept note should also demonstrate how the project contributes to reducing emissions and outline potential consequences if the project is not implemented.

Project activities should prioritize community preferences and address risks. The problem statement must clearly define the climate-change issues being tackled and outline mitigation and adaptation practices. The proposal should include data supporting the project's needs, such as water availability challenges, climate trends, and historical data like rainfall patterns, which help assess risks like flooding and soil management.

Aligning the project with government policies is essential to ensure support and approval. Mapping stakeholders is necessary to avoid duplication of efforts and effectively promote value chains. Identifying opportunities for partnerships, particularly with organizations focused on sustainability, helps streamline concept note development and gain strong support.

Finance opportunities can be unlocked by aligning project activities with the interests of potential financiers. Capacity building, especially for farmers, is crucial for improving their use of weather information and technology. Applying M&E is essential for measuring progress, with clear indicators and a focus on productivity, household income, adaptation, and mitigation.

Finally, conducting a cost-benefit analysis early in the process ensures the proposal is viable and convincing to partners. Resource allocation, break-even analysis, and prioritization of project feasibility, including technological awareness and efficiency, are critical for ensuring long-term sustainability.

5.4.1 Working Group Discussions

After completing the intensive training, the team was assigned to develop a concept note for proposal creation. This exercise aimed to assess their understanding and guide them in crafting climate-action proposals that focus on climate change, rather than traditional development proposals. The group's concept notes can be found in Annex Five.

5.4.2 Participants' Feedback on the KCSAIP Training Workshop

After completing the workshop activities, participants shared their feedback on the training sessions. They found the sessions to be eye-opening and valuable, with many expressing that they now have a broader understanding of the role of the environment in the county, particularly that of FLLoCA. There was a clear need for support to help them develop bankable proposals. Participants appreciated the knowledge

gained and felt more equipped to practice and potentially benefit farmers. The training was described as "excellent", familiarizing participants with key terms and enabling them to explore additional income-generating opportunities. They expressed hope for further training in the future. Overall, they reported that the discussions had expanded their thinking, and they now felt capable of identifying issues, crafting proposals, and seeking the right partnerships to submit them. Participants also expressed gratitude for the platform, learning more about how the county operates and the initiatives they are undertaking.

5.5 Post-Evaluation Survey

This session was conducted by Dorcas Jalang'o using Mentimeter evaluation, where the participants were given a link through which to respond. The evaluation highlighted improved understanding of FLLoCA's scope and objectives, with participants identifying opportunities like sustainable land management, CSA, and water conservation to support Meru County's climate action. Key recommendations included aligning county policies with national climate goals, enhancing public participation, and exploring climate finance options through GEF, GCF, and FLLoCA. Proposed initiatives emphasized ecosystem restoration, value addition in agriculture, and engaging youth in climate-resilience efforts. Participants gained valuable skills in developing bankable proposals and plan to apply this knowledge to mobilize resources, foster community-driven projects, and address local climate challenges effectively. The evaluation results are presented in Annex Six.

6. Closing Remarks

(SNV CRAFT: Harold Mate)

The objective of looking into Meru County's future is to enhance the county's capacity for addressing climate challenges through active participation and collaboration. The process is not only for the trainees, but for the entire county, and the future outcomes depend on their involvement. The next steps for the county involve identifying opportunities and addressing gaps in areas like data collection and information flow, which is a systemic issue that needs to be resolved. Communication with the CEC is crucial to addressing these gaps and improving access to finances.

Participants were challenged with thinking critically about the information they currently possess and to take immediate action, even if their proposals are initially rejected. They were encouraged to keep improving their submissions until approval is granted. SNV, alongside other development partners, is committed to supporting this process and providing funding opportunities. The facilitation of the CSA-MSP in Meru is feasible, and the next steps include gathering stakeholders in the county to explore the way forward.

MOALD-CCU: Patrick Kibaya

Meru is a prosperous county, proud of its climate-action achievements. Patrick expressed appreciation for those who made the workshop possible, including participants, partners, SNV, the Bioversity-CIAT Alliance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), and the CSA-MSP. He highlighted that FLLoCA funds have been released, creating numerous opportunities for driving climate action in Meru. A dedicated

thematic group is ready to assist, but more capacity is needed, with a significant opportunity to engage stakeholders. The responsibility for stakeholder engagement lies with the county MSP or department, as climate action in agriculture has become increasingly crucial.


Strategic innovations are essential to benefit local communities. The CSA-MSP, in partnership with SNV, provides a platform to support counties and scale up CSA capacity building. Funding is available, with a focus on training 20 counties to disseminate the knowledge.

Mr. Kibaya extended his appreciation to the CEC and called for continued engagement and collaboration. Action points will be shared with the CEC to explore areas where mutual support can be provided, ensuring that the momentum for climate action continues.

CEC Representative: Mr. Rutere

On behalf of the CEC, Mr. Rutere expressed appreciation for the timely training on climate action. While climate change is not a new issue, the training has helped to deepen understanding and sparked new ideas on how to address it. Participants were encouraged to identify opportunities in CSA and actively seek areas to target. There was a recognition that much has been happening, particularly with FLLoCA, although it was unclear whether the wider community had been adequately involved.

The CEC advised engaging with their environmental department for more information on areas that need support, ensuring those areas receive the necessary attention. The county's Agricultural Department emphasized the need for



follow-up on projects to ensure they adhere to the right channels. The County's Agriculture Department will organize another meeting to discuss effective ways to combat climate change through relevant projects. They committed to seeking stakeholders for the county MSP and

expressed gratitude to the partners. Going forward, they plan to communicate with development partners about climate actions implemented by the county, with updates expected in January 2025.

Annexes

Annex One: List of Participants

[Attendance list at Meru CSAIP TRAINING.pdf](#)

Annex Two: Workshop Agenda and Concept Note

Workshop Agenda: [Workshop Agenda - V2.pdf](#)

Concept Note: [CSAIP Training _ Concept Note.pdf](#)

Annex Three: Working Groups' Value Chain Considerations

Livestock Group: [Livestock Sector-Dairy VC-climate Change issues \(1\).docx.pdf](#)

Crops Group: [Crops Sector: Banana Value Chain.docx](#)

Environment Group: [CC impacts and policies_Environment.docx](#)

Annex Four: Prioritizing Opportunities within the Working Groups

Livestock Group: [2024 12 19_CSA Investments Prioritization_Livestock Sector_Dairy Cattle.xlsx](#)

Crops Group: [CSA Investments Prioritization Template Crops.xlsx](#)

Environment Group: [CSA Investments Prioritization_Environment.xlsx](#)

Annex Five: Bankable Proposals (Concept Note)

Livestock Sector: [Enhancing Dairy Cattle Management and Waste Utilization in Meru County_Concept Note.Docx](#)

Crops Sector: [Final concept note template \(002\).docx](#)

Environment Sector:

Annex Six: Workshop Evaluation Results

[Workshop Evaluation Results.pdf](#)

Annex Seven: Photo Gallery





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