



Technical Assistance Closure Report Template

Objective of the technical assistance (TA) Closure Report:

- To communicate publicly in one document a summary of progress made, and lessons learned during the TA towards the anticipated impact (sections 1-4).
- To document qualitative and quantitative data collected during TA, for use in donor and UN reporting (Annex 1).

Steps for completing the TA Closure report:

1. The lead TA implementer submits the closure report at the end of the technical assistance as a final deliverable. The TA closure report will capture outputs, outcomes and impacts of all activities conducted under the TA. Please copy and summarise relevant material from previous TA outputs/deliverables and the Response Plan, as relevant.
2. A CTCN Manager will review and revise the closure report before final approval by the CTCN Deputy Director.

Important note on public and internal use of the closure report:

Once approved by the CTCN Deputy Director, the TA closure report will be a public document available on the CTCN website www.ctc-n.org. Selected content will be used for targeted communication activities. Annex 2 is for internal use only and will not be publicly available.

Closure Report for CTCN Technical Assistance

1. Basic information

Title of response plan	Formulation of Kenya's ten-year national agroforestry strategy (2020 – 2030)
Technical assistance reference number	2019000044
Country / countries	Kenya
NDE focal point and organisation	Dr. Kelvin Khisa Head, Environment Division, Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
Proponent focal point and organisation	Mr. Francis Nyambariga Senior Assistant Director, Land Reclamation Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Government of Kenya
Designer of the response plan	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
Implementer(s) of technical assistance	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) (with significant support from Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Vi Agroforestry and World Vision Kenya)
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries include Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) & Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and other related sectors; Departments of Agriculture and Forestry in 47 county governments; Private sector entities organized around agroforestry-based value chains, farmers' organizations, research, educational institutions and civil society organizations through anticipated investments for agroforestry development in the country. Farming and pastoral communities, including women and youth will benefit through better

	delivery of agroforestry technologies through enhanced agroforestry extension and advisory services (AFEAS).												
Sector(s) addressed	Agriculture and forestry												
Technologies supported	<p>Mitigation Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Forest Management • Soil Management • Restoration of degraded lands • Landscape multifunctionality • Conservation tillage • Organic agriculture • Fodder banks • Livestock feed optimization <p>Adaptation sectors (where not mentioned under mitigation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological corridors • Wetland restoration and rehabilitation • Biodiversity management systems • General agro-forestry - silviculture and mixed farming solutions • Integrated nutrient management • Grazing land management 												
Implementation period and total duration in months	22 November 2019 to 31 December 2020; 13.5 months												
Total budget for implementation (USD)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CTCN (Cash)</td> <td>179,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICRAF (PIM Contribution)</td> <td>9,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vi Agroforestry (SIDA Contribution)</td> <td>10,348</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pro bono:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt of Kenya (in kind -time of technical staff in attending consultations)</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (USD):</td> <td>214,548</td> </tr> </table>	CTCN (Cash)	179,700	ICRAF (PIM Contribution)	9,500	Vi Agroforestry (SIDA Contribution)	10,348	Pro bono:		Govt of Kenya (in kind -time of technical staff in attending consultations)	15,000	Total (USD):	214,548
CTCN (Cash)	179,700												
ICRAF (PIM Contribution)	9,500												
Vi Agroforestry (SIDA Contribution)	10,348												
Pro bono:													
Govt of Kenya (in kind -time of technical staff in attending consultations)	15,000												
Total (USD):	214,548												
Description of delivered outputs and products as well as the activities undertaken to achieve them. In doing so, review the log frame of the original response plan and refer to it as appropriate	<p>The idea to develop the Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy 2021 - 2030 was mooted during a workshop on land restoration in Kenya in 2018 when the PS for Agriculture (Crop Development and Agriculture Research) asked if a document could be developed to supplement the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) on inclusion of trees in farms. This request was followed shortly by a three-day capacity development event on technologies for soil carbon enhancement in African Countries organized by Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in partnership World Agroforestry (ICRAF) after which the participating staff from The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) applied for Technical Assistance (TA) from CTCN to develop the Strategy. CTCN asked ICRAF to implement the TA and ICRAF led a multi-stakeholder process involving a wide spectrum of actors across the agroforestry institutional ecosystem following the approach summarized as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of a technical committee to steer the process especially by identifying the stakeholders for consultation through snowballing and ensuring that the process fits purpose. The outputs include minutes from 6 meetings held by the core committee to guide the process. 												



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Preparation of background documents from literature as well as questionnaires gathering data from the farming community that guided the development of thematic sections. The outputs include: (i) Report on review of relevant policies/ strategies on agroforestry in Kenya; (ii) Report on review of state of agroforestry in Kenya including international best practices; and, (iii) brief report on review of youth engagement in agroforestry in Kenya. 3. Facilitating stakeholder engagement processes through strategy pillar groups that were endorsed by the committee and which consisted of experts drawn from a wide stakeholder base. The outputs delivered here include: (i) A Kenya Agroforestry Stakeholder Mapping Report; and, (ii) Zero draft agroforestry strategy. 4. Consultations with stakeholders across the country on issues pertinent to their context and feedback on the strategic issues collated by the pillar groups. The outputs delivered here include: (i) Report on national stakeholder consultations on draft national agroforestry strategy; and (ii) Report on community consultations on draft national agroforestry strategy <p>Review of background materials and a national stakeholder mapping process conducted in 2018 identified four critical pillars for a national agroforestry strategy namely: – (i) A strengthened policy and institutional environment; (ii) An integrated/robust knowledge and innovation support system; (iii) Developed value chains; and, (iv) Enhanced gender and social inclusion. Stakeholder engagement was based on these pillars, with pillar groups disaggregating into even more focused sub-pillars to mine information from background documents and grey literature. A questionnaire was also sent to farmer organizations in various parts of the country to collate issues pertinent to them and the solicited information included in the pillar group discussions.</p> <p>The zero draft strategy prepared from these pillar group meetings and analyses was presented to three separate consultation forums for feedback from the entire agroforestry stakeholder base. The first forum involved a virtual workshop on 11th December 2020 involving state and non-state actors who included representatives of governmental MDAs, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, religious organizations, and women and youth groups. The second virtual workshop on 14th December 2020 involved County Executive Committee members for agriculture from 22 counties and environment from 18 counties across the country. Concurrently with these two workshops, physical workshops were held with community groups across 30 counties across the country. Feedback from these workshops was incorporated into the draft strategy before submission to the Agriculture Sector Working Groups for formal public participation led by the MoALFC.</p>
<p>Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products</p>	<p>Background document review; multi-stakeholder consultations guided by various analytical tools such as SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats), PESTEL (political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal aspects) and root cause analysis on issues around identified strategy pillars and sub-pillars; and, iterative feedback processes on developing drafts.</p>
<p>Deviations</p>	<p>A physical write shop had been indicated in the response plan as the main delivery platform for the first draft of the strategy. This was however not possible due to ensuing COVID 19 restrictions and therefore the planned</p>

	<p>training on participants interaction with data and evidence before synthesizing strategic issues was not accomplished. A longer process based on virtual platforms was used and the planned training only happened during feedback consultations on the zero draft strategy. A no cost extension was also negotiated because of COVID 19 disruptions.</p>
Anticipated follow-up activities and next steps	<p>The strategy draft handed over to the ministry of agriculture will be subjected to public participation for validation through the JASCOM (Joint Agriculture Sector Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism) and then formally launched. An action plan will then be finalized and thereafter the ministry will work with partners to identify resources for implementation at both national and county government levels. One major proposed action in the strategy is the formulation of an overarching national agroforestry policy as well as developing a national monitoring platform for NDC and land restoration targets bringing in all actors in the space.</p>

2. Lessons learned

	Lessons learned	Recommendations
Lessons learned from the CTCN TA process	<p>Kenya has a huge agroforestry repository both in terms of the knowledge base (technical and indigenous) and institutional outlay and harnessing this capital contributed to success of TA delivery.</p> <p>Despite ICRAF being the global leader in agroforestry R&D, taking a more facilitatory role and letting stakeholders express themselves led to a huge wealth of issues raised which demonstrated that agroforestry coordination in the country had weakened.</p> <p>Virtual meetings can cover a lot of ground in such a consultative process, but energy is soon lost because participants do not interact in real context.</p> <p>Bureaucratic processes always come into play in such a process and could impact on intended results if not considered from the beginning. The constitutional requirement for public participation for every government document has made it difficult to complete the strategy as envisaged.</p> <p>The government TA proponent may not have an understanding of CTCN TA processes. There appeared an expectation that the budget would be managed by the government and lack of the same made some technical staff from government develop cold feet.</p>	<p>Kenya can benefit a great deal from streamlining agroforestry coordination and thereby deliver NDC and adaptation commitments. CTCN may want to linger around this conversation with the government a little longer if the impact of this TA is to be achieved as envisaged.</p> <p>For strategy documents such as these the TA should include activities such as field visits to selected sites by pillar members to enhance common understanding in context. This can especially enrich content and hasten agreements in meetings.</p> <p>Deeper engagement with governments / clients at the time of preparing response plan could help unearth unstated expectations such as the modalities to conduct public participation and therefore set realistic time frames and approaches.</p> <p>The CTCN NDE needs to explain the TA processes better to the government so that a common understanding is arrived at from the beginning.</p>
Lessons learned related to climate	<p>This TA did not incorporate technology transfer specific to climate action but intended to build capacity of stakeholders</p>	<p>Recommendations include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue on the pros and cons of the proposed approaches

<p>technology transfer</p>	<p>on use of evidence in decision making for policy action, an approach dubbed SHARED (Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making) and developed by ICRAF. The lesson learned is that government staff that have specialized in policy and strategy document preparation processes seem to have their own fixated approaches that could hinder adoption of new methods which a TA implementor wishes to deliver and transfer as per the response plan. This greatly impacted the use of SHARED methodology by ICRAF as originally planned while threatening to affect the product of the process at the end.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retooling of government bureaucrats on diversified approaches
----------------------------	--	---

3. Illustration of the TA and photos

For communication purposes, please provide 2-4 Power Point slides, including illustrations or charts, describing barriers, opportunities, methodology, activities, outputs and achieved results. The illustrations must be copied into the TA Closure report but must also be delivered as power point files. Also, please provide at least five high-resolution pictures in jpg format, capturing technical assistance. The pictures should illustrate how the TA has impacted the lives of the beneficiaries in particular and the communities in general.



Plate 1: A screenshot of the national stakeholder consultation workshop on the draft strategy on 11 December 2020

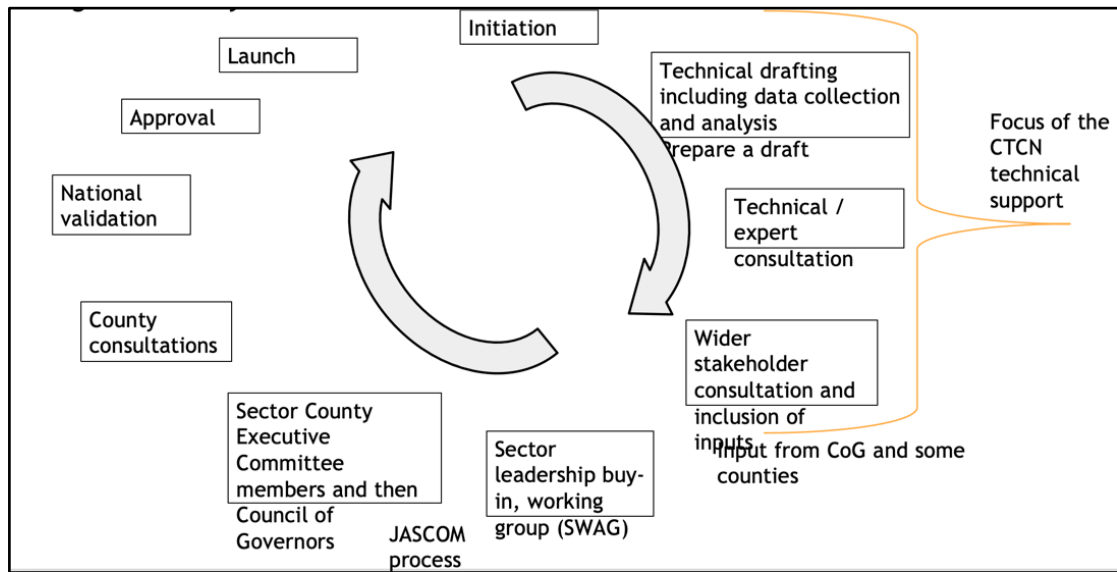


Plate 2: Illustration of Kenya government process to develop national policies and strategies – the TA contributed to the initial drafting process shown on the right



Plate 3: A community consultation meeting on the draft strategy in central Kenya



Plate 4: A farmer in Garissa demonstrates agroforestry practices during community consultations on the draft strategy in the County

4. Impact Statement

The information in the table below will be used to communicate results and anticipated impacts of this technical assistance publicly. Please copy information from impact statement developed in the M&E Plan and update as relevant.

<p>Challenge</p>	<p>Agroforestry- a climate smart technology that offers several adaptation and mitigation benefits. Its potential has been recognized in Kenya’s key climate related policies and plans, specifically through Kenya’s vision to enhance the tree cover up to 10% of the landmass of the country, including into agricultural areas. There is however no strategic guidance available for facilitating expansion of Agroforestry in Kenya, despite several project level initiatives and pilot successes. Agroforestry also cuts across the mandates of several governmental ministries and therefore lacks a proper institutional home, with little domicile in agriculture sector. Besides, Kenya has adopted a devolved governance model, and local implementation of agroforestry-related initiatives now falls under sub-national jurisdiction. Thus, widespread promotion and expansion of Agroforestry remains sub-optimal and requires proper mainstreaming.</p>
<p>CTCN Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of sectoral policies of key sectors related to Agroforestry. • Multi-stakeholder consultative process of providing inputs and ownership. • Drafting an Agroforestry strategy, considering international best practices and local reality and incorporating feedback.

Anticipated impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A potential contribution to abatement of 4.2MtCO₂e by 2030. • Additional climate resilience benefits of improved soil quality, improved water retention, reduced soil erosion, and inclusion of perennials that are better able to withstand climatic challenges. • Diversified trees on farms provide income, food, energy, medicine and resilience to climate related risks.
Co-benefits: Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA	<p>This TA will contribute to build the country's resilience to natural disaster and climate change. Just as importantly, these initiatives can help provide cleaner air and water, richer soil, biodiversity and more stable food supplies. The AF strategy implementation period coincides with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and will support delivery of the country's target to restore 5.1 million ha of degraded land under AFR100 commitment.</p>
Gender aspects of the TA	<p>Being more involved in agricultural activities and more dependent on the sector for their livelihood than men, women are more vulnerable to climate change than men, therefore any initiative designed to build resilience and mitigate climate change safeguards women. To ensure agroforestry results to improved productivity and more sustainable agricultural systems in general, while ensuring advancement of gender equality in Kenya, a gender and social inclusion pillar was embedded in the strategy and a whole pillar group constituted to advance the discussion on the strategic issues covering access to tenure security, extension/advisory, inclusive value chains and financing opportunities by women, youth and other disadvantaged groups. Gender experts from various institutions participated in this group</p>
Anticipated contribution to NDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through its NDC, Kenya seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU. Among the key strategies is to make progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya NDC Pg.2. The intended actions in the Agriculture sector to achieve the NDC are mainly reliant on agroforestry to contribute to 80% of potential net emission reduction in the sector. - Agroforestry was identified as a prioritized technology option for the agriculture sector in the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 Technical Analysis Report Volume II pg.97.
The narrative story	<p>Kenya lacks a national strategic framework to facilitate building of partnerships and linkages amongst diverse initiatives and stakeholders involved in the promotion of agroforestry practices. By reviewing existing strategies and policies of Agriculture, Forestry, Climate, Devolution, and by actively seeking and incorporating inputs from critical relevant stakeholders, a widely acceptable Agroforestry Strategy has been developed, that would enable the country in achieving its goals related to tree cover expansion, while offering climate resilience to its rural population. The assistance involved: Development of the background documents through review and analysis of current policies and strategies related to Agroforestry in Kenya, establishment of a coordination mechanism comprising most relevant stakeholders, identification and mapping of key stakeholders and coordination of consultations for seeking inputs to the draft strategy. Feedback to the initial draft strategy was received through various consultative mechanisms, including workshops with national stakeholders and meetings with community groups. The final draft has been handed over to the ministry of agriculture for</p>



	public participation and final launching to initiate discussions on implementation and investment.
Contribution to SDGs A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/	SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG13. 1 and 2: Agriculture sector is among the major sectors contributing to significant GHGs emissions. Thus, promotion of agroforestry will ensure efforts are being made to reduce impact of climate change. SDG 15: Protection of forests through increased production of forest products and services outside forest area

Annex 1 Technical assistance data collection

Please add quantitative and qualitative values for the indicators selected in the M&E plan and monitored throughout the technical assistance in the tables below. Indicators which have been monitored in addition to the proposed indicators below may be added at the end of table A. Non-relevant indicators should be left blank.

A. Output and outcome indicators

Indicator	Quantitative value Value and unit	Qualitative description List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions
Please note indicators below highlighted as anticipated		
Number of communication and outreach activities conducted by proponents and implementing partners to showcase CTCN support	<i>Total number of communication and outreach activities</i> 2	<i>Events (titles): National stakeholder consultation workshops on 11th and 14</i> <i>News release:</i> <i>Newsletter:</i> <i>Articles:</i> <i>Presentations on the results of the TA:</i> <i>Social media postings:</i> <i>Etc.</i>
Number of participants in the events above	255	
a) Number of men	167	
b) Number of women	98	
Number of training sessions and capacity strengthening activities	1	<i>Developing strategic options for scaling agroforestry in Kenya (using evidence for decision making)</i>
Number of people who received the training	81	
a) Number of men	31	
b) Number of women	50	
Total number of institutions trained	0	
a) Number of research organisations, laboratories and universities	0	NA
b) Number of private companies	0	NA
c) Number of cities and local government	0	NA
d) Number of communities	0	NA
e) Number of ministries	0	NA
f) Number of specialised governmental institutions	0	NA
g) Number of non-profit organisations	0	NA



Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	<i>Of the 63 people who filled the survey 94% felt it was very productive and 100% said they would recommend it to other people.</i>	<i>Satisfied= 3+ on 5-pt scale Indicate breakdown of categories here based on the results of the CTCN training feedback forms</i>
Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding as a result of CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)	<i>Of the 63 people who filled the survey 11% reported increased awareness, 26% learnt the importance of agroforestry, 10% learnt the importance of teamwork and 37% learnt more on the importance of sustainable woodfuel.</i>	<i>Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 3+ on 5-pt scale Indicate breakdown of categories here based on the results of the CTCN training feedback forms</i>
a) Number of men	31	
b) Number of women	32	
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	4	
a) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed	0	<i>List the name of the documents</i>
b) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy Review and Analysis for the Formulation of the Kenya Agroforestry Strategy (2020-2030) - Jane Mumina and Mieke Bourne 2. Review of the Status of Agroforestry Practices in Kenya: Background study for preparation of Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy (2020 – 2030) – Erick Otieno and Jonathan Muriuki 3. Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy Development Stakeholder Mapping Report – Mieke Bourne and Jane Mumina 4. A brief review of the status of youth engagement in agroforestry in Kenya – Zanelle Nguru and Mieke Bourne
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	1	
a) Adaptation related		

b) Mitigation related		
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	1	(Draft) Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy 2021 - 2030
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of the TA	1	
a) Adaptation related		
b) Mitigation related		
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related	1	Kenya National Agroforestry Policy
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed as a result of CTCN support	Many anticipated as a result of strategy implementation but difficult to distill at this stage of reporting	<i>Instruction: Please indicate the type of technologies supported by this assistance. Technologies may be identified from the CTCN taxonomy of climate sectors and technologies (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctcn.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy</i>
Number of South-South collaborations enabled during or through CTCN TA support	0	
Number of climate technology RD&D related outreach activities	32	
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D related workshops and events	626	<i>Disaggregate by country</i>
a) Number of men	407	<i>All Kenya</i>
b) Number of women	229	<i>All Kenya</i>
Anticipated number of cooperative research, development, and demonstration programmes facilitated as a result of CTCN TA	0	
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation as a result of CTCN support	0	
Number of organizations engaged through CTCN support	54	<i>Disaggregate by type of organisations</i>
Insert any additional indicators here		

B. Core impact indicators

Please fill in the tables for anticipated impacts of the CTCN assistance. Every technical assistance should contribute to at least one of the indicators below. For guidance on how to report on core indicators see the '[M&E Guidance Document for TA Implementers](#)'.

Core indicator 1	Anticipated metric tons of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN TA
-------------------------	---



	Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ , equivalent emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the TA on annual basis	Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ , equivalent emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the TA in total
Quantitative value	2,130,375 mg (tons) sequestered	21,303,750 mg (tons) sequestered
Unit	Smallholder farms and unit trees	Same case as in the annual column
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered	The draft strategy is pegged on the government's Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth strategy (ASTGS) that estimates there are 4.5 million smallholders in the country of which 3.5 million are crop farmers and 600,000 are pastoralists who will practice agroforestry as a result of implementing actions recommended in this strategy.	Same case as in the annual column
GHG assessment boundary Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions	Calculations are based on farmers and pastoralists who take up tree establishment (either through planting or natural regeneration) due to actions resulting from implementation of the strategy. These are taken as of 2.6 million crop farmers (three quarters of total) and 300,000 pastoralists (half of total) – this is net of other farmers that either do not adopt (are laggards) or have saturated tree planting capacity on the average 0.47 ha land estimated by FAO 2016. Pastoralists may establish trees either on private or community land as long as the land is classified as agricultural/pastureland while gazetted forest or woodland is not included.	Same case as in the annual column
Baseline candidates Define alternative technologies or practises used in baseline calculation to represent possible alternatives to the project activities	Other boundary technologies to agroforestry mentioned in the NDC include conservation agriculture and livestock management which do not have as much capacity to sequester carbon as agroforestry for equal unit of investment in promotion for uptake at scale.	Same case as in the annual column
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario and emissions calculated	Baseline scenario not easily accessible so the 2.6 million crop farmers are each expected to establish 35 additional trees and the 300,000 pastoralists establish 25 additional trees. Additional hereby implies tree establishment attributed to the actions resulting from implementing the strategy net of actions motivated by investments prior to implementation of the strategy (at baseline).	Same case as in the annual column
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and	Various algorithms have estimated CO ₂ sequestration capacity by agroforestry trees in the tropics to range from about 17kg CO ₂ per year for shrubs such as <i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i> to about 29kg CO ₂	Up to 10 years of the strategy implementation period 2021 -2030 is used although the trees will grow longer and go on to sequester more carbon. However, with 2030 being the

<p>quantification of GHG reductions</p>	<p>per year for big trees such as <i>Grevillea robusta</i>, with nitrogen fixing trees (which are emphasized in the strategy for soil improvement) sequestering more carbon in the soil than other species. An average annual sequestration rate of 23kg (0.023 tons) per established tree is therefore used for calculation.</p>	<p>year of the NDC framing to Kenya's Vision 2030 and SDG Framework, the year is used for accounting.</p>
---	---	---

<p>Core indicator 2</p>	<p>Anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts as a result of technical assistance</p> <p><i>Please provide a qualitative description of the anticipated impacts on the categories below</i></p>
<p>Infrastructure and built environment Anticipated increased infrastructure resilience (avoided/mitigated climate induced damages and strengthened physical assets)</p>	<p>Not direct impacts to estimate.</p>
<p>Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)</p>	<p>Agroforestry practices will contribute to forest land sparing by increasing supply of tree products within agricultural community land. This will contribute to achievement of 10% forest cover over Kenyan land leading to improved forest buffering capacity for flood and related disaster management. Improved hydrological purposes will support irrigation and water supply processes including in national parks and reserves which will reduce human wildlife conflicts amongst other ecosystem service benefits.</p>
<p>Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g. less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)</p>	<p>Smallholder households will diversify their farm enterprises through agroforestry when value chain development actions recommended by the strategy are undertaken. This will create opportunities for investment progression along the value chains with increased opportunities for women and youth and offering robust rural financing as well as enhanced rural-urban linkages.</p>
<p>Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g. improved basic health, water and food security)</p>	<p>Agroforestry practices will increase food security through improved production and safety while offering income for diversified food options. Investments in non-wood product value chains will lead to improved health outcomes through enhanced medicinal tree production and improved environment while ecosystem buffering outcomes of tree diversity will improve water flow and quality, pollinator niches and natural enemies for pests such as fall armyworm, among others.</p>



Core indicator 3	Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of the TA		
	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	Means of verification
Adaptation related			<i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i>
Mitigation related			<i>Describe calculation methods and assumptions made</i>
Both adaptation-and mitigation related	4.5 million	10 million	The figure of direct beneficiaries is drawn from the 4.5 million smallholder farm households estimated in the ASTGS where 7% directly benefit from practicing agroforestry. Other direct beneficiaries include about 1 million other value actors such as tree nursery operators and business enterprises and including transporters who increase resilience and diversify enterprises due to enhanced agroforestry practices in the country. Indirect beneficiaries include businesses and urban populations that benefit from improved environmental outcomes such as clean air, ecotourism and improved hydrologic processes including flood control .

Core indicator 4	Amount of funding/investment leveraged (USD) as a result of TA (disaggregated by public, private, national, and international sources, as well as between anticipated/confirmed funding)		
	Quantitative value Value and currency	Qualitative description List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as expected timelines and responsible institutions	Methods Describe method use for quantification of funds leveraged including assumptions made and attention paid to causality, attribution and avoidance of double-counting
Total anticipated amount of funding/investment mobilised or leveraged (USD) as a result of the TA	Not concretized		
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national sources (USD)	Not concretized	National government and County governments will be mobilized to set aside resources for implementing actions listed in the strategy.	Only resources mobilized as a result of discussions arising from strategy recommendations will be attributed.
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from	Not concretized	Discussions are already in place to leverage on GCF funding streams to fund	Only resources mobilized as a result of discussions arising from strategy recommendations will be attributed.

international and regional sources as a result of the TA		relevant actions in the strategy but figures not arrived at as by TA closure date. Opportunities will also be explored through the European Union Green Deal.	
Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from national sources as a result of the TA	No processes commenced yet as public participation on the strategy needs to happen first		
Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from international and regional sources as a result of the TA	No processes commenced yet as public participation on the strategy needs to happen first		

Annex 2 (for internal use – to be filled in by the CTCN)

CTCN evaluation

This section will be completed by the relevant CTCN Technology Manager.

- Evaluation of the timeliness of the TA implementation as measured against the timeline included in the response plan;
- Evaluation of TA quality as defined in the response plan;
- Overall performance of the Implementers;
- Overall engagement of the NDE and Proponent;
- Lessons learned on the CTCN process and steps taken by the CTCN to improve.