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INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY -CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY PROJECT

HELD AT SILVER SPRINGS HOTEL, NAIROBI

ON Thursday 29th March 2018.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
Project Components.	3
Component One.....	3
Component Two:	4
Component Three	4
Next Steps	8
Annex I: Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.	10
Annex II: List of Participants	16



INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period. The CBIT enables countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance the level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

The Government of Kenya -Ministry of Environment and Forestry received funding from the GEF Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) through Conservation International to strengthen national institutions to comply with the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement across the six emission sectors. The executing partners include the Climate Change Directorate(CCD), System for Land Emissions in Kenya(SLEEK) and Green House Gas Management Institute and Conservation International/Vital Signs.

Following project approval in December 2018, an inception workshop was held on 29th March 2018 at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi. The workshop brought together 37 participants from the government, private and non-government stakeholders working in Kenya.

The workshop was opened by Dr. Pacifica Ogola, Director at the Climate Change Directorate and Ms. Alice Ruhweza, Vice President Conservation International, Africa Field Division.

Dr. Ogola expressed support for the project objectives through commitment of the CCD. This reiterated that the act calls for a comprehensive GHG inventory and registry to track mitigation and adaptation actions of the country. She emphasized the need for a fully operationalized SLEEK that can give country emissions for the AFOLU sector.

Project Components.

The Africa Field Director, Dr. Peter Alele guided the participants through the project components including the project background, outcomes and outputs. Participants were taken through the GEF funding rules and regulations as well as the project organizational structure.

Component One

The component will focus on enhancing the institutional and technical capacities of the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) and central government institutions, the county governments and other private sector organizations involved in activities related to transparency and



accountability reporting for the Paris Agreement, including the required measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This component will focus on strengthening and/or building data collection and management, including quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures across all relevant government sectors in the country. The component will also involve targeted training of relevant stakeholders.

Conservation international was encouraged to work with various partners including GNI plus, SIDA, FAO who are starting similar capacity building initiatives in Kenya. Conservation International and GNI plus have as part of the NDC partnership plan currently under development been suggested as leads on the MRV process in Kenya.

On capacity building, the participants reiterated the need to ensure that the identified people for training would be motivated individuals with a pre-signed plan and agreement to ensure transfer of knowledge should they leave their respective institutions. The CCD will work with SLEEK and Conservation international to identify the people that need to be trained. The capacity development should also be based on a rapid needs assessment that highlights the training needs and gaps that the CBIT project should focus on.

It was suggested that the trainings should include the private sector represented by the Kenya Private Sector Alliance and the Kenya Association of Manufacturers.

Component Two

The component seeks to support the enhancements of the System for Land based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time. The SLEEK programme has already established the institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of enhanced transparency framework reports for the land sector among its member organizations. The organisations which generate and provide data for the SLEEK programme will be strengthened and data collection and sharing arrangements formalized. This will facilitate the continuous generation of adequate, reliable, accurate and timely data for the estimation of GHG emissions from the land sector, and for capturing adaptation data from the sector.

During the workshop, it was noted that SLEEK has initiated some of the identified actions such as data sharing mechanisms which the CBIT project could work to strengthen.

There are plans to enhance SLEEK to be fully spatial hence the project could enhance the capacity of SLEEK to have a fully spatial system.

Component Three

The component will support the strengthening of coordination of national, regional and global transparency-related initiatives in Kenya by setting up a coordination platform. The platform will be a combination of web-based information, newsletters, in person meetings and coordinated events to share ideas across the GoK ministries, departments, and professionals.



Notwithstanding the detailed design of the platform, it is envisaged that the platform will be linked to climate action registries to be developed by the CCD under Component 1 and the GHG MRV system. The platform will coordinate the multiple on-going initiatives that continue to be initiated from various development partners. This will support the government to ensure that this work is coordinated, costs are reduced and areas needing support are highlighted. It will also ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant departments, ministries, initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. The project will explore opportunities to enhance the already developed Kenya Climate Change Knowledge Portal developed through the LECRD project.

During the workshop, participants agreed that the platform should include development of an online registry and MRV system prototype to enhance the coordination mechanisms. The coordination aspect should also look beyond the project by incorporating other actors in the climate change MRV system work in Kenya.

Counties will be included as much as is possible through focal persons from each county. This is in response to the devolved system of government where the counties will be required to report on climate change actions on an annual basis. The county reporting tools have been drafted and will be shared once finalized.

It was emphasized that the coordination mechanisms should be in line with the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) currently under development which outlines some mitigation and adaptation coordination mechanisms including development of an MRV system and registry.

In designing the MRV system, it was agreed that the system would focus on fundamentals that are most relevant and that would likely remain regardless of the Paris Agreement negotiations underway.

The project will coordinate with the following partners to implement project activities

Project/Implementing Partner	Areas of Complementarity
Stockholm Environment Institute	The SEI institute has conducted trainings on the Long-Range Energy Alternatives Planning system (LEAP) for the energy sector for the energy sector in Kenya. The tool is useful for energy policy analysis and climate mitigation assessment. The CCD is keen to use the tool to account for its energy sector and non-energy sector greenhouse emissions sources and sinks. The project/CCD will explore the possibility of adapting the tool to other sectors.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	ICAT has developed a series of guidance focused on GHG reduction sustainable development and transformational changes in policies and adapt the actions, specifically for the following sectors renewable energy, agriculture, forest and transport. The CBIT project will explore areas of complementarity

	and adapt the guidance to national context as necessary. A follow up meeting with the ICAT project leads identified areas of collaboration as join capacity building programs and pilot of ICAT guidance.
Advancing transport climate strategies in rapidly motorizing countries (TRAC)	The project is establishing a climate change unit in the Ministry of Transport, developing a sectoral climate change strategy and conducting capacity development activities for the sector members. CBIT will coordinate on training and support related to the energy sector to ultimately feed into the overall Kenyan inventory.
Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development(LECRD)	The project has supported the Climate Change Directorate to develop a Kenya Climate Knowledge Portal and resource center that is a one stop repository of climate change information in Kenya. The CBIT project will work through Component Three to build on the online resource center and enhance coordination activities.
GNI Plus (Funded through EKI)	The project is its in initial stages and yet to finalize on its actual program activities. The project will focus on mitigation action and NDC tracking including capacity building, setting up of institutional structures and data sharing agreements to enable KEN to track implementation of its NDCs. They initially intend to focus on two sectors yet to be determined.
NDC Partnership	The NDC partnership is developing a KEN partnership plan to help the CCD to track the various actors in Kenya to help achieve its NDC commitments. The CBIT will engage the project on Component 3.
FAO	The GCF funded project will work on capacity building activities around climate change and NDC. The project is yet to be launched.
Swedish Environment Protection Agency	The Swedish EPA aims to provide technical capacity on transparency specifically good governance, data flows, processes of data collection, climate mitigation and adaptation, policies. CBIT project will work with them through will in establish institutional arrangements through component 1.



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Next Steps

Component	Action Item	Leads	Timeline
Component 1: Strengthened national institutions in Kenya for transparency-related activities in line with Kenya's national priorities.	Conduct a needs assessment of the capacity building needs and gaps: This will include a list of suggested trainees and their contact information.	CI, CCD and SLEEK focal points	May 30 th 2018
Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time	SLEEK to share the specific training needs, providers and budget based on consultations with the Element Working Groups.	SLEEK	May 15 th 2018
All components	Revise the terms of reference for the steering committee and write official requests of nomination letters to the institutions heads. The steering committee TOR should include the preferred technical skills of the members to ensure the relevant members are nominated.	CI, MEF	May 31 st 2018
All components	Share an updated workplan with participants and steering committee members.	CI	Completed.



All components	Revise the monitoring and evaluation framework to include monitoring and reporting on adaptation as well as the private sector.	CI	Completed (Annex I)
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Annex I: Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Additions/Revisions are marked in red

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening national and private institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency (adaptation and mitigation) in line with Kenya's national priorities.			
<p>Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened in all the 6 IPCC emission sectors.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.:</p> <p><i>Number of emission sectors for which formal institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving are established and operational.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal institutional arrangements for any of the emission sectors data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving. Climate Change Directorate has the legal mandate to develop and implement the arrangements in a formal manner, but nothing is in place yet. Different data used for GHG inventory estimation is currently collected by different institutions in ad-hoc manner for other use.</p>	<p>Established and institutionalized formal arrangements for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting with a functional national GHG inventory and MRV systems in place. This includes the mitigation and adaptation sectors</p> <p>The arrangements are to be coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Focal points in institutions in the various 6 IPCC sectors formally established with job descriptions and KPIs, and functioning as hubs of data collection and processing, with not less than 33% of the focal points to be women.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: <i>Number of institutions with formally established focal points.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Data collection and sharing regulations, including linkages between the hubs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions from the 6 sectors and the counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalized and operationalized through data sharing MoUs/Contracts.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: <i>The number of institutions and counties where MoUs/Contracts have been established with CCD for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3: A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD</p>

			and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalized. <i>Indicator 1.1.3: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of data collection established and working.</i>
<p>Outcome 1.2: Capacities of government institutions and staff to collect, document, and archive key data in all sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process built.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2: Number of government institutions and staff able to collect, document, and archive key data in their respective sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process.</i></p>	<p>In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCC sectors. The training covered calculation of emissions and or removals, uncertainty estimation, data QA/QC and archiving procedures. However, the knowledge was not applied and some of the trainees have moved jobs. Previously, a series of workshops and working sessions have been carried out to develop robust institutional capacity and establishing proper institutional arrangements, identification of gap from the previous communication and potential improvements, procedures for planning GHG inventory preparation, documentation, data collection and archiving. Now there is need to train also staff from the 47</p>	<p>100 field data staff from public and private sectors, and civil society trained on GHG inventory estimation, data collection, forecasting and data management, and the trained staff can apply the knowledge at central and county governments and their own individual institutional levels</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1: 100 field data staff, data suppliers and platform users from the 6 emission sectors and counties (data hubs) trained on GHG inventory data collection, data collection tools, processing and transmission of GHG data and applying the knowledge. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of field data staff (number of men and number of women) trained and applying the knowledge</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.2: 50 Selected staff from the data hubs and CCD trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.3: 50 staff selected staff from public and private institutions and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.</i></p>

	counties, which were never trained.		
<p>Outcome 1.3: Functional GHG inventory and MRV systems established at CCD, with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: <i>Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.</i></p>	<p>Creating a sustainable GHG inventory systems in Kenya has been hampered in the past by the fact that focal points for this work have been individuals, rather than institutions. There had also been a heavy reliance on external consultants. There are no established institutions with a functional GHG Inventory and MRV system. Climate data and analysis is not formally integrated into policy making and international reporting. NDC tracking has not yet started.</p> <p>Related to indicator 1.3.4, data collection for measuring adaption is very weak. This has also been Identified as a gap in the ongoing NCCAP process.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Action Plan targets achievements</p>	<p>Functional GHG and MRV systems established in the CCD with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting.</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1: 100 Public and private servants trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: <i>Number of public and private staff (number of men and number of women) trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making.</i></p> <p>Output: 1.3.2: General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: <i>Guidelines and tools developed.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.3: National GHG inventory emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place and made publicly available</p> <p>Indictor 1.3.3: <i>National GHG inventory in place and publicly available.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.4: Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation adapted from the National Adaptation Plan into the National MRV system</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4: <i>Adaptation metrics and indicators in place</i></p>

	<p>of an MRV plus to cater for adaption.</p> <p>A Review of progress on the first action plan noted progress made on capturing GHG emission but little on adaptation actions</p>		<p>Output 1.3.5: 100 public and private institution employees trained on reporting climate finance delivered. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.5: Number of public staff (number of men and number of women) trained on climate finance reporting.</p> <p>Output 1.3.6: Public climate expenditures institutionalized at the National Treasury and integrated into the NDC tracking (MRV) system at CCD.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.6: Number of public institutions tracking and reporting public climate expenditure.</p> <p>Output 1.3.7 Expense reporting system improved to include climate finance/expenditure</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.7: Expense reporting with climate finance in place</p> <p>Output 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published</p> <p>Output 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated for UNFCCC reporting for the Paris Agreement and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports available and used for reporting, NDC tracking and decision making.</p>
Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time			
Outcome 2.1: Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened for the land-based sector.	Current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to track land-based emissions known as the System for Land-based	All the 6 EWGs teams established under SLEEK strengthened with formal established	Output 2.1.1: Institutional and technical capacities 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving.

<p>Indicator 2.1: Strengthened Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving for the land-based sector meeting GHG Inventory and MRV systems' requirements as specified by the CCD.</p>	<p>Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) has been developed and piloted but not yet fully functional. Land based GHG emissions data generated by various institutions not used in a coordinated manner for the GHG Inventory.</p>	<p>arrangements to provide data and information for the land-based GHG emission estimation to CCD for the national GHG inventory and MRV systems in accordance with requirements specified by the CCD.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of organizations whose institutional and technical capacities are built among the SLEEK data contributing organizations.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: 100 Selected staff (not less than 33% women) of the EWGs members trained on landcover, soil, crop, forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action to provide reliable, accurate and credible reports for the land sector in Kenya.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Staff of SLEEK data contributing organizations trained.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Data sharing protocols, with streamlined QA/QC processes, coordination mechanism including linkages between the 6 EWGs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalized and operationalized through data sharing MoUs</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Land-based emission data sharing protocols/MoUs in place.</p>
<p>Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, county, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.</p>			
<p>Outcome 3.1:</p> <p>A Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working.</p>	<p>There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.</p>	<p>A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level established and working.</p> <p>The platform will include</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: An annotated web-based platform with descriptions, links, major work activities in Kenya and those in the region that impact or are of interest to Kenya and contact information.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.</p>



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		<p>a registry and prototype MRV system</p>	<p>Output 3.1.2: Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning conducted</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of operational arrangements for knowledge sharing and learning events conducted.</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.3: 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of government staff trained on the platform.</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Half yearly sectoral and regional lessons learnt monitored, captured and shared (i.e. with Global Coordination Platform) to enhance national, regional and global enhanced transparency framework.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4: Number of sessions held on sharing of sectoral and regional lessons</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.5: A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.5: Rapid Assessment report outlining interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement</i></p>
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Annex II: List of Participants

Name	Institution	Title
Alfred Gichu	Kenya Forest Service	Assistant Chief Conservator of Forests
Alice Ruhweza	Conservation International	Senior Vice President
Andy Wilkes	Unique	Consultant
Ann Ngugi	SLEEK	Program Assistant
Christopher Oludhe	University of Nairobi	Professor
Daniel Wanjohi	UNF-GACC	Regional Representative East Africa
David Adegu	Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Climate Change Directorate	Assistant Director
David Kiboi	National Treasury and Ministry of Planning	Chief Economist
David Kigo	Nairobi County Government	Environment Officer
Dr. Joseph Muguthu	Kenya University	Lecturer
Dr. Margaret Gichuhi	Jomo Kenya University of Agriculture and Technology	Research Fellow, Environment and Climate Change
Dr. Pacifica Ogola	Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Climate Change Directorate	Director
Elizabeth Okwuosa	Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organization	Research Scientist
Esther Gacanja	State Department of Transport	Senior Economist
Francis Mwangi	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority	Senior Planning Officer
Francis Nderitu	Ministry of Environment	Principal Renewable Energy Officer
Herman Kwoba	GIZ	Project officer
James Kimondo	Kenya Forest Research Institute	National Programme Director
Kennedy Thiong'o	Kenya Meteorological Department	Assistant Director
Kenneth Kasera	Regional Centre for Mapping and Resource Development	User Engagement Lead
Livingstone Mayaka	Department for Resource Survey and Remote Sensing	CP
Mary Mutembei	Ministry of Agriculture	Crop Production and Training Officer
Merceline Ojwala	Department for Resource Survey and Remote Sensing	Technical Officer
Michael Gillenwater	Green House Gas Management Institute	Executive Director



Mwihaki Ampatliz	Council of Governors	Program Assistant, Environment Committee
Peris Kimani	SLEEK	Project Coordinator
Peter Omeny	Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Climate Change Directorate	Senior Assistant Director
Phillip Dinga	Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Project	Programme Officers
Dr. Peter Alele	Conservation International, Vital Signs Monitoring Program	Africa Field Director
Professor Chris Shishanya	Kenyatta University	SLEEK EWG/Professor
Professor Richard Onwonga	University of Nairobi	Associate Professor
Robin Mbae	State Department of Livestock	Deputy Director of Livestock Production
Rose Akombo	Kenya Forest Service	Conservator of Forests
Ruth Gichuhi	Energy and Environment Advisory	Analyst
Samuel Muchiri	Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Climate Change Directorate	Senior Assistant Director
Silvester Maingi	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Statistician
Steve Muhanji	Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Climate Change Directorate	Adaptation Officer
Tabby Kabui	Conservation International, Vital Signs	Technical Operations Manager