CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya.

Kenya

December 15, 2017

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

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INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthening National Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya.		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.		
PROJECT OUTCOMES:	1. Strengthened national institutions in Kenya for transparency-related activities in line with Kenya's national priorities. 2. The System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) strengthened and to assist with improvement of transparency over time. 3. The coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya enhanced		
COUNTRY(*IES*):	Kenya	**GEF ID:**	9674
GEF AGENCY(*IES*):	Conservation International	**CI CONTRACT ID:**	
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Climate Change Directorate, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs Programme and The Green House Gas Management Institute.	**DURATION IN MONTHS:**	18 months
GEF FOCAL AREA(*S*):	Climate Change	**START DATE** (*mm/yyyy*)**:**	01/2018
INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT:		**END DATE** (*mm/yyyy*)**:**	07/2019
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:		**PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE:**	11/07/2017
RE-SUBMISSION DATE(*S*):	N/A		

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CO-FINANCING 1: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL	50,000
CO-FINANCING 2: GOVERNMENT OF KENYA (GOK)	1,000,000
CO-FINANCING 3: THE GREENHOUSE GAS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (GHGMI)	50,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING :	1,100,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	2,154,500

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	*Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use*
BAU	*Business-As-Usual*
BUR	*Biennial Update Report*
CBIT	*Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency*
CCD	*Climate Change Directorate*
CI	*Conservation International*
EWG	*Element Working Group*
FLInT	*Full Lands Integration Tool*
GEF	*Global Environment Facility*
GHG	*Greenhouse Gas*
GHGMI	*Greenhouse Gas Management Institute*
GoK	*Government of Kenya*
INC	*Initial National Communication*
IPCC	*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
KPIs	*Key Performance Indicators*
LULUCF	*Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry*
MENR	*Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources*
MENR	*Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources*
MoU	*Memorandum of Understanding*
MTP	*Medium Term Plan*
NCCAP	*National Climate Change Action Plan*
NDC	*Nationally Determined Contribution*
R-PP	*REDD+ Readiness Plan*
REDD+	*Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.*

SLEEK	*System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya*
SNC	*Second National Communication*
StARCK+	*Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus*
TNT	*The National Treasury*
UNEP	*United Nations Environment Programme*
UNFCCC	*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
VS	*Vital Signs*

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya

PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. The project entitled, 'Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya' is a medium-size project that has been proposed by the Conservation International (CI) with the Government of Kenya (GoK). The project will be implemented over an eighteen-month period by CI as the Implementing Agency and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), the Secretariat for the System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) program, Vital Signs (VS) and the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI).

2. The project aims to build Kenya's institutional and technical capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change through:

i. Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.
ii. Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time.
iii. Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.

3. Component 1 (Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities) will focus on enhancing the institutional and technical capacities of the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) and other central government institutions, the county governments and other organisations 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 and counties in the country. Under component 1, the following results are planned:

    i. Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis and archiving will be strengthened in all the 6 IPCCC sectors and 47 counties.
    ii. Through targeted training, capacity of stakeholders (in 6 sectors and 47 counties) will be built on data collection and processing protocols and tools for GHG inventory preparation, forecasting and management.

iii. A functional GHG inventory and MRV system for NDC tracking and reporting in place, with climate data and two climate action registries, with the objective of integration into policy making as well.
iv. Public climate expenditure included in the MRV system for NDC tracking.

4. To realise the above outcomes, the project will support the CCD to standardise sectoral data collection by type and format, set up data sharing protocols and other arrangements for all the 6 sectors and counties and develop documented data quality assurance and control procedures to guide the data stakeholders. The project will support the CCD to set up the internal and sectoral institutional arrangements to implement the GHG and MRV systems. The existing sectoral climate change desk officers will be retrained and activated to act as the hubs of sectoral data collection and processing. Similar hubs will be set up at the county level where selected officers will also be trained before appropriate data collection and sharing arrangements are established. Selected government, and other stakeholders will be provided with technical training on data collection and sharing, GHG inventory preparation and emissions forecasting, and the NDC implementation, measuring, reporting and verification processes. General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors will be developed. Through training support, assistance will be provided on the quantification and reporting of impacts of policy measures and on the integration of knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making, and international reporting. Training will also be provided to targeted staff from the 6 sectors and 47 counties on public climate expenditure. A guide on reporting public climate expenditure will also be prepared and published.

5. To support the MRV system, two climate action (mitigation and adaptation projects) registries will be set up at the CCD. A system will be established for updating the registries with information from various sources, including the central and county governments, NGOs and other climate action projects developers. Initially, the update will be supported by the GEF Project Management Unit at the CCD but will gradually be taken over by the CCD.

6. Component 2 (Supporting enhancements to 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. The organisations which generate and provide data for the SLEEK programme need to be strengthened and data collection and sharing arrangements need to be formalised. This will facilitate the continuous generation of adequate, reliable, accurate and timely data for the estimation of GHG emissions from the land sector, and also for capturing adaptation data from the sector.

7. This component will support the 15-20 SLEEK data-contributing organisations to enhance data quality and quantity with appropriate quality control and assurance procedures, together with formal and strengthened data generation and sharing arrangements between the organisations and the CCD. The capacity building actions will include training targeted staff on data collection, quality control and assurance of the data, data sharing and archiving. The training aspects under this component will be closely linked to those under Component 1. Under the SLEEK

programme, significant data that was to provide input into the reporting tool, Full Lands Integration Tool (FLInT), and generate outputs has already been generated. However, there are a number of software and hardware challenges that prevent full FLInT runs and require resources beyond the scope of this project. More resources will be needed if FLInT outputs are to be used for land-based GHG emission reporting. It has also not been possible to establish precisely the interventions and associated resources required to get FLInT to be fully functional. Due to resource constraints under the GEF project, already collected data and other information for the land sector will be used to inform GHG inventory and MRV systems to be developed under component one. This will require strengthening of data capture, sharing analysis, reporting and archiving capacities of the various SLEEK contributing organisations. Component 2 will therefore focus on providing specific technical training, together with the development and strengthening of relationships and coordination of the required activities within the land sector.

8. The GEF project will therefore support the following systematic enhancement of the SLEEK data contributing organisations and their relations with the CCD, the GHG inventory system and the national MRV system, which are aimed at increasing efficiency, improving reporting capabilities, decision support and reduction of costs:

    i. Enhance the existing institutions and arrangements among SLEEK data-contributing organisations for land sector data exchange and coordination, including the REDD+ activities, with CCD.
    ii. Support the institutional and technical capacity enhancement of the various organisations involved in collection and reporting of activity data for the land sector. Some non-sector specific capacity building training for the land sector players will be carried out under Component 1 while the land-sector and SLEEK specific aspects will be carried under Component 2.
    iii. Streamline the QA/QC processes used in the data collection and data preparation.

9. With these enhancements, the SLEEK system data contributing organisations will be able to inform the GHG inventory and the national MRV systems, with improved timeliness, accuracy and certainty. This will result in capacity building within the SLEEK data-contributing organisations and central and county government agencies, improving information-based decision making in the land-based sectors, and the SDGs.

10. This component will not support the generation of new information through research for the enhancement of SLEEK, but the utilization of existing information to generate GHG emission estimations for the AFOLU sector using SLEEK.

11. Component 3 (Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.) 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 (above). 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. In addition, the component will support the Climate Change Directorate to put in place a monitoring and review process to provide the guidance necessary to shift capacity-building efforts toward sustained and long-term capacity results being built at the institutional and systemic levels. The Component 3 activities will be coordinated by Vital signs, operating from Kenya and working closely with the GoK, through the CCD, where the GEF-funded project will establish the Project Management Unit. While transparency-related initiatives will be captured at the county, national, regional and global level, the focus will be their coordination in Kenya.

12. Through its broad objective and the three components, the project is aligned with the CBIT. The proposed actions to be funded by CBIT are in line with national strategies and plans, specifically the Climate Change Act (2016), the NDC and the NCCAP (2013-17). The NCCAP represents the national mechanism through which Kenya's NDC will be implemented, in accordance with the Climate Change Act, 2016. The Act mandates the Cabinet Secretary responsible for climate change affairs to formulate a national climate change action plan that will be approved by the National Climate Change Council that is chaired by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Kenya. These five-year plans will address all sectors of the economy and provide mechanisms for mainstreaming climate change into all sectors and in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). These actions are also meant to improve reporting under the UNFCCC via the national communications and BURs, and to enable Kenya to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

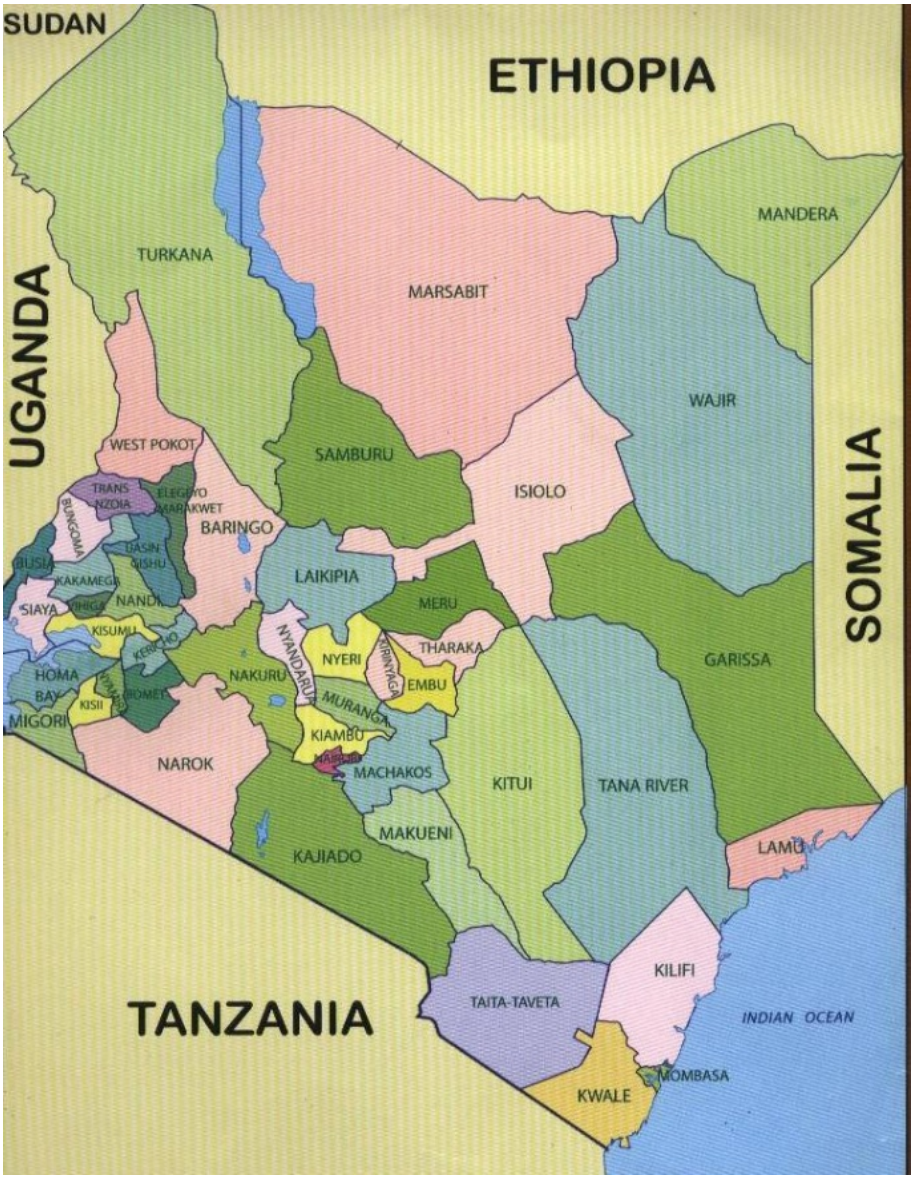
13. The project will cover Kenya and will be implemented over an eighteen-month period.

SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Geographic Scope

14. The project, which will be implemented through three components, will cover the geographic boundary of the Republic of Kenya and the forty-seven counties in Kenya as shown below:

Figure 1: Map of Kenya and the 47 Counties



Source: Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) - 2013; Government of Kenya

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

15. Kenya is located in the Greater Horn of Africa region, which is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Kenya's main land-cover types include forests, savannahs, grasslands, wetlands, fresh and saline water bodies and forests. These land covers are used for agriculture, pastoralism, water catchments, nature reserves, urban and rural settlements, industry, mining, transport and communications, tourism, recreation, fishing, forestry, cultural sites and energy. More than 80% of the country's landmass is Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) with poor infrastructure and other developmental challenges.

16. Kenya is home to several natural and mixed World Heritage Sites including seven Woodland/Savannah sites. Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest, Fort Jesus in Mombasa, Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley, Lake Turkana National Parks, Lamu Old Town, Sibiloi National Park, and the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests are World Heritage Sites in Kenya.[1] Kenya has 5 endangered Ramsar sites in the Greater Rift Valley including Lake Naivasha, Elementaita, Nakuru, Bogoria and Baringo. The Eastern Arc Mountains and coastal forests of Kenya are part of the 25 global biodiversity hotspots. Other Endemic Bird Areas not containing Natural World Heritage Sites are the East African coastal forests in Kenya and the mangroves and montane moorlands (identified as WWF-Global 200 ecoregions).[2,3]

17. Many of the forest ecosystems and landscapes in Kenya are under threat due to population pressure, encroachment of forest land for farming, use of forest resources for construction raw materials and other products to secure peoples' livelihoods.[4] In Kenya, both livelihoods and economic development are dependent on natural resources. Rural and urban communities depend on these resources directly or indirectly for their subsistence including the cash economy. The impacts of climate change are undermining the natural resource base in the country leading to declining agricultural and livestock yields. For example, droughts and floods have become frequent, generating severe food shortages and related deaths.[5]

18. Kenya like other sub-Saharan African countries faces the uncertainty and potential risks of climate change. The country's fragile ecosystem will be put under intensive pressure arising from species migration due to habitat destruction and reduction. Already, almost 50 per cent of the country's key biodiversity warehouse is at risk due to reduced habitat and other human induced pressures. Kenya's vulnerability to climate change is furthermore affected by relatively weak institutional capacity, low resource management capabilities, inadequate technology and information infrastructure as well as land degradation, which combined pose serious hurdles to effective climate change responses. Therefore, if not proactively addressed, climate change is anticipated to adversely affect the country's sustainable development efforts including its ability

[1] https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/WH-WP-005.pdf
[2] https://www.wwf.or.jp/activities/lib/pdf_climate/environment/east_africa_climate_change_impacts_final.pdf
[3] http://edepot.wur.nl/146234
[4] DANIDA, International Development Cooperation, Kenyan Environmental Programme Support (206-2010), Kenya
[5] http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/NL06291.pdf

to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the objectives set out in the Government's Vision 2030 development plan.

19. Kenya's economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture that is mainly rain-fed, energy, tourism, water and health. Climate hazards, mostly droughts and floods, have caused considerable losses across the country's different sectors over the years. A study undertaken by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) clearly showed that existing climate variability has significant economic costs in Kenya and future climate change will lead to additional and potentially very large economic costs.[6]

20. Kenya, like other countries in the East African region, is bearing the brunt of climate change impacts and the associated socio-economic losses. The situation is exacerbated by the high dependence on climate sensitive natural resources, which account for about 42 per cent of the country's GDP[7]. The ASALs are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. They are currently under threat from land degradation and desertification caused by climatic variations, and human impacts such as overgrazing of livestock and the creation of small cities or towns. Impacts include droughts and floods, loss of biodiversity including threatening of species, change in vegetation composition and structure, decrease in forest coverage, rapid deterioration in land cover, depletion of water quality and quantity through the destruction of catchments and underground aquifers and food security.

21. Increased scarcity of water resources is a core concern, making resource management more difficult and increasing the likelihood of conflict. Water scarcity affects energy production and agricultural systems. Relevant indicators include declining forest coverage, reduced water quality and quantity for domestic and industrial use, high water pricing and increases in water borne diseases. Forests are highly sensitive to climate change.

22. According to the KFS, a report on national forest resource mapping and capacity development for the republic of Kenya volume 2:2013, which was based on a wall to wall mapping exercise, revealed that the forest cover experienced a decline from 8 percent in 1990 to 6 per cent in 2000 before a gradual increase to 7 percent in 2010.[8] Kenya has a constitutional target of increasing the forest cover to 10 per cent.

23. The five major water towers, Mt. Kenya, Mau Forests Complex, Cherangani Hills, Mt. Elgon and the Aberdare Ranges, act as the main water catchment areas whose sustainability is dependent on proper land use management and forest protection. The country's energy needs are also derived mainly from hydropower which depends on water sources from these water towers. Forest degradation and deforestation, exacerbated by climate change have led to reduced canopy cover and altered biodiversity composition. This affects the ecosystem services that forests provide, such as reducing soil erosion, natural pest control, preserving water availability,

[6] http://kenya.um.dk/en/danida-en/nrm/climate-change
[7] Kenya's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
[8] These figures were computed using technologically advanced tools of GIS and Remote Sensing in integrated analysis using the temporal dimension from 1990-2010.

and maintaining water quality. Deforestation and forest degradation also increase GHG emissions.

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

24. Kenya's economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as rain-fed agriculture, energy, tourism, water, pastoralism, industry, fishing and forestry among others.[9] [10] Agriculture, which occupies up to 7 per cent of total land surface area in Kenya and which is mostly rain-fed, is the mainstay of the country's economy and contributes to 24 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually. The sector accounts for 65 per cent of Kenya's total exports, offers 18 per cent of formal employment and provides more than 60 per cent of informal employment in the rural areas.[11] Climate change is threatening the sector and related ecosystems, together with the livelihoods that depend on them, and it is estimated that the country needs about 2.6 to 5 per cent of the national GDP to address current climate change adaptation needs.[12] The rural populations, who derive their livelihoods from agricultural activities, are particularly vulnerable to impacts of Climate Change on the agricultural sector. Such impacts include crop failures and consequent reduced yields, reduced fish stocks, impacts on prices of food, farmers' incomes and livelihoods.[13]

25. Pastoralism on the other hand is practised in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) regions of the country, which are characterised by high spatial temporal variability in rainfall and which account for about 80 per cent of Kenya's land surface area. Pastoralists are usually worst hit by climatic changes (including seasonal weather changes, increasing temperatures, rainfall variability and extreme weather events) which often result in livestock losses and associated income and livelihood losses. Climate change impacts have continued to cause considerable losses across Kenya over the years resulting in severe environmental hazards. Economic activities that are natural resource intensive such as pastoralism, agriculture and fishing among others have greatly been impacted by the effects of climate change resulting in harmful consequences on pastoralists' livestock and other assets. Population pressure as a result of the need for more arable land for farming and livestock keeping has brought about the rapid deforestation of the land surrounding the Kaya forests, for instance, at the Coastal region of Kenya. The forests face encroachment by settlements and farms for food crops.[14]

26. In addition to the above, the loss of forest cover in Kenya because of human population pressure, overreliance on biomass for cooking (80 per cent of the rural populations depend on fuelwood) and increased demand for arable land has resulted in rapid loss of biodiversity and habitats. Tourism, which is Kenya's main source of foreign exchange at about 4 per cent of the country's total GDP in 2014, has also resulted in the loss of significant national heritage sites, environmental resources and culture as local businessmen and politicians scramble for land in fragile ecosystems to create prime sites for tourist development. This reliance on land-based

[9] http://www.kenyalandalliance.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/kla_land_use_in_kenya_case_for_policy.pdf
[10] GoK, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013 -17)
[11] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/drought/docs/Agricultural%20Sector%20Development%20Strategy.pdf
[12] GoK, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017)
[13] https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/64749/retrieve
[14] http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1231rev.pdf

resources creates the need for adequate and accurate data and information to advise land policy and related decisions in Kenya.

D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

27. This project aims to address 5 key global environmental problems in the quest to strengthen national capacity in Kenya to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

    i. **Climate change:** Kenya's location in the Greater Horn of Africa region makes it highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The effects of climate change are worsened by the country's economy high dependence on climate sensitive natural resources which are now under great threat. The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), water towers, agriculture, energy, tourism and health are all vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore the national institutions in charge of these areas need to be strengthened on the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement to help decision makers utilise accurate and credible information while making changes aimed at addressing these challenges. The GEF project which will not only support capacity building for enhanced measurement and reporting but also improved coordination and tracking of climate actions with regard to mitigation, adaption and resources applied towards the efforts.[15]

    ii. **Habitat loss and fragmentation:** Because of continued land and forest degradation, climate change and unsustainable human activities, Kenya continues to lose its forest cover and biodiversity. This has resulted in the loss of habitat for both flora and fauna due to change in vegetation composition and structure, degradation of land cover and depletion of water resources both in terms of quality and quantity. This continuous degradation affects the ecosystem services provided by the environment. To reverse this situation, there is need to conserve forest resources and other natural resources by putting in place a robust, transparent MRV system under SLEEK which can map land resources and measure and report on land based emissions and evaluate different land-use scenarios for sustainable development.[16]

    iii. **Overexploitation:** Kenya's overreliance on natural resources including land, water and forests among others has resulted in overexploitation of these resources. Overuse has also been due to scarcities of these resources brought about by impacts of climate change. These scarcities exacerbate the situation by resulting in more and more natural resources being exploited and affects other sectors linked with that resource. Water scarcity, for example, affects energy production and agricultural systems. Forests are sensitive to climate change and Kenya Forest Service (KFS) estimates a 6% forest cover in Kenya which consists of indigenous, open woodland and plantation forests. The SLEEK system which provides for evaluation of various land-uses is critical in guiding key policy decisions to improve management of water, agricultural land and forests to reduce overexploitation.[17]

[15] https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/climate_risks_kenya.pdf
[16] https://na.unep.net/atlas/kenya/downloads/chapters/Kenya_Screen_Chapter4b.pdf
[17] http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/kenya/natur.htm

iv. **Environmental pollution:** Environmental pollution which includes land, water and air pollution all result in many forms of environmental degradation. Pollution alters the habitats for many terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna. For instance, pollution that results in greenhouse effect leads to global warming and consequently climate change. Forest degradation and deforestation of the five major water towers in Kenya has severely been affected. This has led to increased water scarcity. Water scarcity compromises water quality and quantity and this results in water borne diseases due to consumption of contaminated water. Water scarcity due to forest overexploitation also reduces agricultural productivity which relies heavily on rainfall.[18]

28. The root causes of the above global environmental problems include:
    i. **Climate change:** Climatic variations causing recurrent droughts and floods in Kenya have resulted in accelerated soil degradation and reduced food production creating a major food crisis in the country. Desertification, for example, has led to massive internal migrations forcing communities to relocate to already overcrowded regions which often result in disputes over scarce resources. This phenomenon has caused increased demand on land resources occasioning settlement in marginal and fragile ecosystems (riparian areas, wetlands, hilly areas) which have exacerbated the degradation process.[19] Climate change is mainly due to anthropogenic GHG emissions.

    ii. **Rapid population growth resulting in overexploitation of natural resources:** Kenya is characterised by a rapidly growing population. From 1999 to 2009, Kenya's population added 1 million people every year growing to 41 million. This figure is anticipated to increase up to 77 million by 2030.[20] Rapidly growing population, urbanisation and increasing urban poverty, water scarcity, failing food production and low resilience to climate change has resulted in food insecurity, environmental degradation and increased poverty levels. A rapidly growing population requires more resources to sustain it. These resources include land, water, sanitation, health services among others. More people demand more resources and generate more waste resulting in environmental pollution and degradation. An increasing population results in higher levels of consumption and industrialisation, inequality in wealth and land distribution (bringing about informal settlements), poverty and comprises environmental integrity and health. Encroachment into marginal lands and areas for agricultural land as the population grows has resulted in soil erosion, land degradation, declining soil fertility and loss of crucial ecosystem services. Kenya, like many African countries depends on rain-fed agriculture for economic development. The country, however, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These impacts are already being experienced which include erratic rainfall, increased water scarcity, rising

[18] *Ibid*
[19] http://meteorology.uonbi.ac.ke/sites/default/files/cbps/sps/meteorology/Project%20on%20Disasters.pdf
[20] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09, Final Report* (Calverton, MD: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, Kenya, and MEASURE DHS, ICF Macro, 2010); and Population Reference Bureau, *Kenya Population Data Sheet 2011* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2011).

temperatures and extreme weather events. These impacts have adverse impacts especially on agricultural production and threaten the country's economy and its peoples' wellbeing.[21]

iii. **Human activities:** anthropogenic activities including deforestation, overgrazing, unplanned land management, firewood harvesting and urbanisation and encroachment of wetlands and rangelands for cultivation cause major environmental problems in Kenya impacting major economic sectors of the economy including agriculture, tourism, fisheries and energy.[22,23]

iv. Lack of adequate policies and implementation strategies: Lack of adequate polices including weak enforcement has resulted in Kenya losing about 6.3 per cent of its forest cover in the last 2 decades. High levels of poverty and limited sources of livelihoods worsen environmental degradation bringing about overreliance of poor people on declining natural resources. To reverse this situation, the GoK needs to establish more adequate policies and enhance enforcement efforts to ensure environmental sustainability to reverse environmental damage caused by climate change. For example, due to laxity in enforcing most environmental policies in Kenya regarding pollution, environmental pollution has become a menace especially in Nairobi. Enforcing policies is critical in maintaining essential biological processes to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.[24]

E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

32. The barriers to addressing environmental problems and their root causes have been outlined below:

i. **Inaccessibility of key data for decision-making:** In assessing national emissions in the various sectors, the GoK relies on data from various institutions including ministries, public and private sector and civil society organisations. This data, however, is either not available, not of the correct quality, incomplete or does not flow naturally because some institutional policies and practices make data sharing difficult. When such critical data and information is missing, it is difficult to make fact-based decisions regarding fundamental policies and institutional frameworks that address the root causes of environmental problems. An enhanced capacity to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, will better support the capture, analysis, sharing and general data management by setting up an MRV system that tracks and reports not only the adaptation and mitigation actions in Kenya, but also the results of the actions and the resources applied to deliver them. The proposed project will therefore enhance the GoK's capacity for fact-based decisions and policies with

[21] Population Action International and African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), Population, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Report, 2012
[22] http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43417#.WRqnBmiGPIU
[23] http://thedrystreams.blogspot.co.ke/2011/05/environmental-degradation-root-causes.html

regard to addressing climate change. Capacities for data collection, analysis, storage, sharing and archiving will be improved.

ii. **Weak institutional capacities on MRV at all levels:** Government of Kenya (GoK) staff at both national and county levels have limited capacities to develop and implement a robust MRV system. The data collection for the AFOLU sector is particularly weak in Kenya. There is need to build capacity and internalize MRV capacities into the existing institutions.

iii. **Fragmented policy framework and institutional capacity:** many sectoral policies and laws in Kenya are not harmonized regarding the environmental issues within each other and with the Constitution. These include policies and laws in agriculture, land, water, forests, trade and industry which have critical links to the environment. The GoK ecosystem-based approach to managing of natural resources is sectoral rather than integrated and this has proved inadequate in addressing environmental problems.

iv. **Lack of government investment on training and capacity building forums:** The GoK lacks funds to allocate towards the development of and capacity building on MRV systems. This leads to inadequate or poor-quality data in many sectors of the economy, including those that are climate sensitive.

F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario)/Future Scenarios without the Project

33. Kenya signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12th June 1992, and ratified it on 30th August 1994. It also ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 25th February 2005 which entered into force on 26th May 2005. As a Party to the Convention, Kenya has implemented initiatives to meet its obligations and commitments, including the development of its Initial National Communication (INC) and Second National Communication (SNC) that were prepared in 2002 and 2015 respectively, with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Both documents were prepared by external consultants in consultation with various stakeholders, including GoK ministries in Kenya. Kenya is now preparing the GHG Inventory for the 3rd National Communication but, like the first two communications, it is being prepared by an external consultant. Therefore, Kenya has not developed the capacity to prepare the GHG Inventory with internal resources. The related data collection is scattered, with each sector data collection not aligned to the GHG Inventory requirements and carried out in uncoordinated manner. There are both completeness and quality gaps in the data collected. As per the Climate Change Act (2016), the Climate Change Directorate has the mandate of:

    i. Serving as the national knowledge and information management centre for collating, verifying, refining, and disseminating knowledge and information on climate change in collaboration with other agencies at the national and county government levels.
    ii. Identifying low carbon development strategies and coordinating related measurement, reporting and verification.
    iii. Developing strategies and coordinating actions for building resilience to climate change and enhancing adaptive capacity.

iv. Optimizing the country's opportunities to mobilize climate finance.
v. Coordinating adherence to the county's international obligations including associated reporting requirements.

34. The Government of Kenya has improved its capacity to manage climate change and has worked to improve legal and institutional framework. Numerous capacity building initiatives in climate change have been undertaken in Kenya, including through the GEF, the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) programme and USAID Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (LECRD) Project. The areas of focus include institutional strengthening, establishment of national focal points, national climate change programmes, greenhouse gas inventories, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments, amongst others. However, the CCD still lacks adequate capacity to carry out the mandate and to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, including the capacity to regularly prepare GHG inventory and emission projections. Furthermore, there has been no formal arrangement for a continuous GHG inventory process, national communication and biennial update reporting, most of which are typically carried out as projects when the reporting is due without appropriate data archiving and continuity. To date, Kenya has prepared one GHG Inventory, two national communications. The country is yet to prepare the first biennial update report.

35. According to the SNC, improved capacity to prepare and improve National Communications (NCs) on a continuous basis is a key need. This includes improved monitoring networks and data capture systems. Throughout the SNC process, and especially during the development of the GHG inventory, data availability and quality were a major concern. Adequate funding is a key need to enable staff training and improve organisational arrangements.

36. Other important gaps and constraints include the need for improved predictions of potential climate change at smaller scales, the development of appropriate impact simulation models, and improved forecasting and early warning systems. Improved communication among scientists, journalists, policy-makers and other stakeholders can help to improve awareness.

37. With support from the Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+) programme, the GoK has carried out a sectoral analysis of the NDC and identified key mitigation and adaptation opportunities. However, the analysis has been carried out by consultants and there is need for capacity building to enable the GoK carry out such analysis in future.

38. There is limited MRV capacity in Kenya and this means that the country has been unable to develop and maintain a national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and sinks and all the GHG inventory work has been done by consultants. As the country moves to NDC implementation, this capacity will be required in all central and county government sectors

39. Three years ago, the GoK, with support from the Australian Government and the Clinton Foundation, initiated a program to set up the System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to develop a robust measurement, reporting and verification system to estimate land-based emissions and removals in Kenya and provide this data to drive

development in the country. Through SLEEK, Kenya would accurately estimate and track its carbon emissions and removals in the land sector, while at the same time providing useful information for fact-based decisions for the land-based economic sectors. To do this, SLEEK brings together a wide range of data sources and scientific information, including climate data, models of Kenya's plants and crops, information about the carbon content of the soils and maps of land use, among others. It is planned to combine weather data, biological growth models (capturing carbon emissions and sequestration from trees, crops and soils), and land cover maps to estimate the changes in Kenya's land-sector emissions over time through various models. The system is expected to deliver a tier 3 carbon dioxide emission estimation for the Land Use Land Use Change sector. It is anticipated that SLEEK will use an already developed reporting tool known as the Full Lands Integration Tool (FLInT) to generate emissions reports in line with national and international reporting requirements. The SLEEK monitoring system has been identified by the Kenyan government REDD+ Readiness Plan (R-PP) as a system that will help in delivering the National Reference Emission Level (REL) and a robust MRV system.

40. SLEEK is being delivered by wide range of institutions and Ministries across the Government of Kenya. The MENR has made budget provisions to purchase an appropriate server to host all the SLEEK program data that is currently hosted by the National Data Centre. These institutions are working collaboratively through element working groups (EWGs), which are teams that have been specially convened to address each of the areas needed to build a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system.

41. Through the Australian Government funding of the SLEEK program through the Clinton Foundation, a number of results have been realised by the program and the GoK is planning to continue with the program within its MENR and is actively looking for international support. The following is a summary of the status of the various EWGs' work results and what needs to be completed to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.
    i. **Climate Parameters and Trends:** This EWG, led by Meteorological Department (KMD), is compiling comprehensive climate data covering Kenya and scenarios showing how this could change. These maps will show temperature, rainfall, solar radiation, frost and evaporation. To complete this task, the team must extrapolate from Kenya's weather stations using new software that is being implemented in Kenya for the first time. The EWG will also develop scenarios and trends based on IPCC projections. This will improve Kenya's capacity to plan for the impacts of a changing climate. A key part of the group's work is to digitize over 1.8 million paper climate records that are currently stored in paper format. Once these records are digitised, Kenya's scientists will have access to a far more complete climate record that will allow them to run more accurate analysis and models. This will help Kenya's farmers, communities and land managers by providing them with more accurate weather data to help them make essential decisions. So far, daily climate grids for up to the year 2014 have been produced and staff of the KMD have been trained on the gridding tool, ANUSPLIN. Work is underway to prepare grids for 2015 and 2016. The output from this work is used by FLInT to generate Carbon Dioxide emission reports for the land sector and to produce useful climate parameters.

ii. **Crop Growth & Plant Parameter**s: This EWG, led by Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organisation (KARLO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, is building models that will track carbon as crops and plants grow. The EWG is responsible for assessing the amount of carbon that is stored and emitted in Kenya's crops and plants as they grow. To do this, the team will undertake detailed assessment of the main crops in Kenya and will develop models that can track carbon emissions from crops during the growth process. To measure the emissions from a crop, all leaves, stems and branches need to be measured, and carbon needs to be followed into the soils, deadwood and the atmosphere. This work requires the scientists involved in SLEEK to set-up a range of experimental sites, where they can track the growth of Kenya's most important plants in fine, scientific detail. The team is also responsible for identifying the management practices that are used in Kenya. This is because the level of carbon stored by a crop can differ significantly based on the management of that crop. Models have been produced for beans and maize and plans are underway to increase the experimental plots for these crops over Kenya. It is also planned to increase crop range to include tea, coffee, sugarcane.

iii. **Soil Carbon:** This EWG, headed by Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organisation (KARLO) and the University of Nairobi (UoN), is assessing the level of carbon stored in Kenya's soils and using models to track this change over time. The EWG is responsible for assessing the level of carbon stored in Kenya's soils. To assess the carbon in Kenya's soils, the EWG will customize the RothC model for Kenya. RothC is an international model that is used around the world to track the flow of carbon dioxide and other gases within soils. To undertake this customisation, field trials across Kenya will be set up to understand the different soil types across the country. The EWG will also need to understand how soil carbon changes with different land-uses. Once the EWG has developed a robust understanding of different soil types and how they change over time, the EWG will develop maps that show the distribution of different soil types across Kenya. To improve the model, 4,000 soil samples are required. The EWG has sampled from 600 sites and plans to sample additional 1,500 soil samples over Kenya in the next 12 months. The modelling results are linked to FLInT. Additional resources beyond the proposed project will be necessary to complete the required sampling.

iv. **Forest Biomass and Growth:** This EWG, led by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and Kenya Forest Service (KFS), is developing models to track how carbon is stored and released by trees as they grow. Forests are one of the most important carbon sinks in Kenya. The Forest team will be responsible for tracking the changes in Kenya's forest cover over time, and understanding how the changes in Kenya's forests affect emissions. This is done by measuring the amount of carbon stored in trees as they grow. To do this, scientists must measure the entire tree as it grows to understand how much carbon is stored in the parts of tree such as the branches, trunk and leaves. This scientific process must be undertaken for each of the key Kenyan species and models must be developed to be able to simulate the process. The team also must assess the carbon in the dead wood and litter that is shed by the main Kenyan species. Having

understood the amount of carbon typically stored in Kenyan species, the EWG will be responsible for understanding the different ways that Kenyan forests are managed. This will allow the EWG to use the forest models to estimate carbon flows across Kenya's forests. Growth curves have been developed for various plantation and natural forests species. It is planned to carry out partitioning to determine the forest carbon in various tree parts.

v. **Land Use Change and Management:** This EWG, is responsible for understanding the drivers of change in Kenya's land sector, which will help explain change in the future. This EWG will examine the key drivers of change in Kenya's land-sector. The group will look at the factors that typically lead to changes from one use to another. For example, this team will look at the factors which lead to conversion of forests to agriculture, such as building new roads or the expansions of new forests communities. This understanding will allow the EWG to understand how policy decisions will affect Kenya's land-sector. This will provide policy-makers and communities with a far more detailed assessment of the implications of land-policy decisions.

vi. **Modelling:** The modelling EWG was working to combine the information and data collected through SLEEK to produce a unified, accurate report of Kenya's emissions from the land-sector. To do this, the EWG was working with experts to develop and apply tools that will be able to track changes in Kenya's emissions from year to year by combining the data-sets in a way that simulates natural processes using Kenyan specific data. However, this EWG dismantled before the objectives were realised. A new modelling EWG's needs to be reconstituted to progress the work. A key gap regarding the development of SLEEK has been inadequate local capacity to support the linkage of the models to FLInT and to operationalise the system. Due to inadequate data processing capacity within the allocated GoK infrastructure, trial runs of FLInT have been carried out at a research institute outside the SLEEK PMU.

vii. **Land Cover Change:** This EWG, led by KFS, the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS) and the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), is responsible for using remote sensing imagery to develop maps that will show the changes in land-cover over time. The EWG is responsible for using remote sensing and other satellite imagery to map Kenya's lands. These maps will provide as much information as possible on the land cover. For example, the maps will show whether the land is covered by forest, buildings or a particular crop. Using historical satellite imagery, this EWG will then be able to compare maps over time, showing how the land cover has changed in Kenya. This information will be provided to the modelling EWG, who will be able to use the maps to estimate how Kenya's carbon emissions have changed because of changes in land cover. To date, 16 land cover maps have been produced which are already being used by KFS for the REDD + program. Additional land cover maps are required.

viii. **Crop Selection Application:** SLEEK will provide weather data and crop data to help farmers make better decisions about how to use their land.

ix. **Forest Application:** This application will use SLEEK weather, land-use and forest data to help identify sites where reforestation is most likely to be successful.

42. Although the last two applications have a strong link to NDC implementation, they are not directly addressing the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Consultations have shown that a major technical audit would be required to understand exactly what is required to generate the required reports, including the land-based emission reports. To date, while pilot trials of the reporting tool, FLInT, have generated some output, these outputs fall short of the required reporting needs for the land sector. In addition, if SLEEK generates land-based emissions reports, the emissions estimations will cover only Carbon Dioxide and not all the GHG gases. The emissions will be for the land sector and will not include agriculture.

43. The GEF project aims at addressing a number of transparency gaps within SLEEK in line with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement to enhance comprehensive data collection and management, including providing training in using data effectively in assessing, designing and implementing interventions related to reducing deforestation and forest degradation, although the actual application of the data for such a purpose is expected to be introduced gradually in a carefully managed manner. Proper management of these natural resources will be critical in conserving biodiversity through protecting World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites and WWF-Global 200 species, promote proper land and forest management, increase carbon sinks to reduce GHG emissions, and the ecosystem services that are essential for sustainable development.

44. In conclusion, without enhancement of the existing capacities to address the gaps highlighted in this section, the GoK will not be able to meet the transparency of the Paris Agreement. The Climate Change Act (2016) has established the appropriate governance structures and defined roles for climate action. However, significant capacity has to be built at both county and national government levels to enable implementation and meet the requirements. SLEEK has also established an appropriate structure for research, data collection and modelling for the land sector. However, there are still a number of gaps to be addressed through capacity building before the system can report as per the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

45. The alternatives to the BAU scenario are centred around enhancing three broad areas as follows:
    i. Strengthening national capacities for MRV activities
    ii. Enhancing the MRV of emissions in the land sector
    iii. Coordination of transparency related activities in Kenya

46. These three are briefly discussed below with alternatives to the BAU scenario, including the proposed project.

i. **Strengthening national capacities for MRV in Kenya:** Kenya's MRV system for GHG inventory has not been formally defined as explained above. However, there is some sectoral data capture to facilitate GHG Inventories preparation at the Tier 1 level. Kenya has used this system to prepare two national communications and to develop emission projections up to 2030 and 2050, despite the approach's high level of uncertainty for some sectors, especially the AFOLU sector. This has so far been achieved using consultants. As an alternative to this BAU scenario, Kenya could choose to build capacities to improve the MRV over time focusing on the data capture and QA/QC but continue to use consultants to prepare the GHG inventory and carry out mitigation analysis without necessary meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement (Alternative 1). Another option is to implement Alternative 1 and also build the capacity within the government to prepare the GHG inventory and carry out mitigation analysis but without necessarily meeting the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement (Alternative 2). A third alternative is to build capacities within the government for data capture and QA/QC, preparation of GHG Inventories and carrying out mitigation analysis to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement (Alternative 3). Since alternatives 1 and 2 would not meet the transparency requirements and an approach based on intensive use of consultants may not be financially sustainable over time, Alternative 3 has been proposed as Component 1 of the GEF project.

ii. **Enhancing the MRV of emissions in the land sector:** In the BAU scenario, Kenya has already been working on the SLEEK program for the last 3 years. The current position is that the program is facing some significant challenges and the international funding support has also ended. One alternative to this approach is for the Kenya government to abandon the SLEEK program and continue reporting the land sector emissions using the limited data available and work gradually on its improvement (Alternative 1). Another option is to end SLEEK and start a new program using a different software to estimate emissions from the land sector (Alternative 2). The third option is to enhance SLEEK design and implementation to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement for the land sector in Kenya (Alternative 3). The fourth option is to work with the structures and organisations that have been set up under SLEEK (such as the working groups) to improve the quality of the data that has already been generated through various initiatives under SLEEK, enhance data sharing arrangements and apply the data for analysis and reporting within a centralised transparency and MRV system based at the CCD (Alternative 4).

Alternative 1 would not meet the transparency requirements and would not result in an improved transparency enhanced system for the land sector. Alternative 2 would probably meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement and could provide tier 3 emission estimation but would require that a completely new set up is designed for the new program requirement, requiring more time and other resources. Alternative 3 represents continuity and a learning process but would require significantly more resources to get the SLEEK programme to deliver the intended outputs. Alternative 4 would also represent continuity but would exclude the infrastructure and software enhancement that are included in Alternative 3. The existing

structures for data gathering and reporting that have been developed under SLEEK, with some enhancements, would be used to strengthen the national MRV system while avoiding the risks associated with infrastructure and software enhancements. Alternative 4 therefore requires least resources, including time to implement. The GEF project is therefore proposing Alternative 4 as Component 2 of the project.

iii. **Coordination of transparency related activities in Kenya:** Currently there is no coordination arrangement for transparency-related activities in Kenya at the national, regional and global levels although given the roles defined by the Climate Change Act 2016, the coordination role of such activities would fall under the Climate Change Directorate. There are only two approaches to this; either maintain the status quo or set up an arrangement for coordinating such activities. The GEF project proposes to support the establishment of a framework for the coordination of transparency-related activities at the national, regional and global level, which could be later linked to the county level initiatives.

H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

47. Since July 2008, when Kenya launched its Vision 2030, there has been increasing acknowledgement that the greatest challenge to its realisation is the impact of climate change. As a result, Kenya has made major strides in policy and planning to address climate change, including the enactment of the Climate Change Act 2016 which sets out the legal framework for addressing climate change in Kenya, including mandating the MENR, through its CCD, to coordinate the preparation and implementation of climate change action plans, strategies and policies and reporting nationally and internationally on climate change in the country. While the CCD has made major strides in building the institutional and technical capacity to deliver its mandate, the pace has been slow due to a number of constraints. Component 1 of the chosen alternative will build on existing efforts working closely with CCD to address the gaps. This way, the support will address the critical elements necessary for the country to implement its national climate change programs with least disruptions and in a cost-effective manner.

48. In the land sector, the GoK has been developing the SLEEK under a program supported by the Australian government through the Clinton Foundation for the last three years. The system would provide a comprehensive data set for the Carbon Dioxide emissions and results of both mitigation and adaptation interventions in the AFOLU sector. The SLEEK program has set up an institutional framework for the required work and has also generated useful information, including data and models. However, the international support to the project has now ended and, while further international support is being sought by the GoK, the government continues to implement the program at a much slower pace than originally envisaged due to resource constraints. Component 2 of the chosen alternative proposes to work with the SLEEK program to address the critical existing gaps in the implementation of the program with a focus to developing SLEEK to a point where it could generate the required information for the land sector as per the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Because this approach enhances what has been developed and is in place and what has been planned by

the government, building on exiting institutional set up, policies, infrastructure and data, it is the most cost-effective alternative.

49. Since the Paris Agreement, a number of initiatives including, the ICAT and CBIT, have been set up to support developing countries build adequate capacities to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Various development partners have also been initiating similar interventions. Because the international initiatives have different strategies and approaches, including sectoral preferences, there has been no coordinated approach at the national level to receive such support. This has the risk of duplication of effort and inefficient resource use. Component 3 of the chosen alternative aims to support the GoK, through the CCD to set up an effective framework for coordinating transparency related initiatives at the national, regional and global levels. This way, both national and international resources will be used effectively and efficiently to deliver the results in a cost-effective manner without duplication of effort.

SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

50. The main objective of this project is to enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements. Under the project, the objective will be achieved through the implementation of the following project components:

    i. Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.
    ii. Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time.
    iii. Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.

51. The following is a description of the project components in detail, highlighting the expected outcomes and activities, together with the expected outputs from these activities.

Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities

52. Kenya's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC notes that the country needs to strengthen the coordination, networks and information flows between ministries, different levels of government, civil society, academia and the private sector to have a more efficient integration of climate change variables into poverty reduction and development strategies. Component 1 addresses this gap and takes the bulk of the project resources.

53. The Climate Change Act 2016, mandates the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) to coordinate adherence to the country's international obligations including associated reporting requirements. This component will focus on building the capacity of the CCD to carry out the

mandate. To accomplish this, the CCD will also need the support and collaboration of other central and county government institutions, universities and various research institutions, civil society and the private sector. The institutional and technical capacities of the institutions have to be enhanced to enable them to carry out appropriate data acquisition and sharing, analysis and interpretation, and at the same time, be involved in building the national GHG inventory and the national MRV system for the NDC implementation. Strengthening the national institutions will involve identification of crucial data gaps and mapping, carrying out the necessary calibrations and ultimately, improving on the various models that are used to build the national GHG inventory system and forecasting, supported by a robust data quality assurance and control mechanism. Through these enhancements in institutional and technical capacities, the CCD and other supporting institutions will be able to improve the accuracy and timeliness of reporting to meet the desired national and international standards.

54. This component will focus on enhancing the institutional and technical capacities of the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), the National Adaptation Coordination Committee, other central government institutions, the county governments, universities and other research institutions, together with civil society and private sector organisations that are involved in climate action and related data capture, national and international reporting, including for transparency and accountability for the Paris Agreement and for the NDC, which covers adaptation, mitigation and support.

55. Current institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting have been designed with respect to the Climate Change Act 2016 that mandates the Climate Change Directorate as the lead agency of the government on national climate change plans and actions to deliver operational coordination The activities identified under this component, following the capacity assessment conducted as part of stakeholder consultations during the PPG phase will strengthen Kenya's institutions for transparency and accountability under the Paris Agreement's transparency framework. Additionally, it will initiate a process for the national institutions to use monitoring and reporting of results for decision making to implement the de-carbonization of the economy.

56. During the PPG phase, a capacity needs assessment for transparency and accountability was completed for key central GoK stakeholders. The results of the assessment have advised the design of the project with a strong focus on delivery frameworks and sustainability as the basis for designing a comprehensive transparency-related capacity development programme for the project. Capacity creation is seen to be a continuous process that will involve institutional arrangements and partnerships guided by an integrated framework of delivery as defined in the Climate Change Act (2016).

57. Staff in the various concerned institutions (central and county governments, research institutions and universities, civil society and private sector) will be taken through appropriate training to enable them to play their assigned roles in an effective and efficient manner.

58. The following are the outcomes and outputs of Component 1.

59. **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. This will involve setting up data sharing arrangements and memoranda of understanding across government institutions providing the data. It will also involve setting up protocols and linkages between the hubs for continuous sharing of data after the end of project.

    Target: Established and institutionalised formal arrangements for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting with a functional national GHG inventory and MRV systems in place. The arrangements are to be coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate.

60. Outcome 1.1 will be delivered by the following outputs:

    i. **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.
    ii. **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 47 counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts.
    iii. **Output 1.1.3:** A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalised.

61. **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. Capacity building will cover data collection, establishing and implementing data quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures across all relevant government institutions and levels in the country. A key element, will be institutional and technical capacity building for coordinated data collection, data QA/QC and storage, analysis to generate information and reports and subsequent archiving in different sectors and levels of government, including the 47 county governments.

    Target: 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 are able to apply the knowledge at central and county governments, and their own individual institutional levels.

62. Outcome 1.2 will be delivered by the following outputs:
    i. **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.

ii. **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.
iii. **Output 1.2.3:** Selected 50 staff from counties and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.

63. **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.

    This outcome will build the capacity of key staff in the hubs on GHG emission estimation and forecasting, adaptation communication, and the preparation of the NCs and BURs. The training will also include the development of GHG inventory and improvement of emissions data, and monitoring GHG emissions and sinks and mainstreaming of low-carbon development options into the planning processes. Through training support, assistance will be provided on the quantification and reporting of impacts of policy measures and on the integration of knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making. The result will be the development of a GHG inventory and MRV system at the CCD, including the structures, methods, reporting and verification arrangements both for domestic and international reporting.

    Target: Functional GHG and MRV systems established in the CCD with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting.

64. Outcome 1.3 will be delivered by the following outputs:
    i. **Output: 1.3.1:** 100 Public servants trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.
    ii. **Output 1.3.2:** General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed.
    iii. **Output 1.3.3:** National GHG inventory emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place and made publicly available.
    iv. **Output 1.3.4:** Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation adapted from the National Adaptation Plan into the National MRV system.
    v. **Output 1.3.5:** 100 public institution employees trained on reporting climate finance. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.
    vi. **Output 1.3.6:** Public climate expenditures institutionalised at the National Treasury and integrated into the NDC tracking (MRV) system at CCD.
    vii. **Output 1.3.8:** Guide for reporting public expenditures published
    viii. **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.

Activities delivering Component 1:

65. **Capacity Building:** Capacity building will be carried out at the institutional level (CCD), personnel and multi-sectoral (i.e., Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and Product Use,

Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste) level. Although some initial and basic training on GHG inventory work has been provided under the MENR through the UNDP sponsored Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, additional training workshops and other advanced capacity building interventions will be conducted to advance future GHG inventory work. Training will be provided by the *GHG Management Institute (GHGMI*) to both government staff and other stakeholders. Where appropriate, broader stakeholder with relevant technical backgrounds, such as academics, will be included to ensure Kenya has a broad network of experts available in the future.

66. **Training:** Trainings will develop GHG expertise on a sectoral basis, as well as techniques for quality, iterative GHG inventories and MRV. GHGMI will work with the Government of Kenya and academics to develop a Kenyan National GHG Certificate Program through partnership with the GHGMI's Carbon Institute. Participants will complete two courses offered by the GHG Management Institute on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, totalling 80 hours of instruction. One course will teach GHG crosscutting inventory processes and techniques (e.g., QA/QC, key category analysis, improvement plans, etc.) and the other will be a sector-specific course (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, or Waste). Following completion of these trainings, participants will take part in a 3-day intensive practicum skills workshop led by either GHGMI or some other appropriate organisation which shall be competitively sourced. Those completing the final assessment process will also earn a recognized Certificate, demonstrating expert qualifications. The assessment process will also provide objective monitoring and evaluation metrics for Outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.1, and 1.2.2. The key target group for trainings will be the identified inventory team members at the CCD and experts from ministries for each sector. In addition to government participants, other key stakeholders that currently contribute to the inventory process - or are anticipated to do so in the future - will be included in trainings (e.g., academics from selected universities). To improve inventory skills and immediately apply skills to real problems, workshops will focus on practical skills, applying real data and information from Kenya, with the goal of directly supporting upcoming reports and submissions. A rapid gap assessment will be completed with the CCD to prioritize capacity building interventions that align with Kenya's NDC and opportunities to achieve maximum impact. The objective will be to enable the appointed government staff to complete all aspects of inventory work with limited outside consultancy. The following are the training activities:
    i. Facilitated instruction of courses on IPCC Guidelines ,cross-cutting and institutional arrangements combined with sectoral (energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste)courses either online or through interactive workshops. Targeted outreach and inclusion of experts to improve gender balance, including outreach to experts outside of government (e.g., universities). [Addresses Outputs: 1.1.1, 1.1.2,1.1.3]
    ii. Training on other issues related to facility and subnational MRV, country-specific protocols and policies, NDC MRV methods, and development of projections and emission scenarios. [Addresses Output: 1.2.2]
    iii. Facilitation for peer exchange through CBIT coordination platform, GHGMI global alumni and member network of MRV experts, and other capacity building projects (e.g., LECB, ICAT, etc.). [Addresses Output: 1.2.3]

iv. Training on climate finance MRV approaches for National Treasury and other relevant government stakeholders, followed by mentoring on forms and tools for climate finance expense reporting. [Addresses Outputs:1.3.5, 1.3.6,1.3.8]
v. Training and mentoring to develop NAP indicators and M&E approach for Agriculture sector. [Addresses Outputs: 1.3.4,1.3.9]

67. Different national and county government departments and organizations integral to information gathering for the different sectors (e.g., Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya Forest Service, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Kenya Revenue Authority) need to develop capacity to continue supporting GHG inventories. In addition to CCD core inventory team members, experts from these other supporting entities will be engaged, where appropriate, in category-specific GHGMI coursework from their 2006 IPCC Guidelines curriculum covering all sectors and categories (Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use Change & Forestry, and Waste).

68. Staff from the CCD, who are ultimately responsible for the preparation of the inventory, will be exposed to all sector training so as to provide local assistance to national experts. Following training on inventory cross-cutting issues and inventory management, focused mentoring will be provided to the CCD lead inventory team members on the development of institutional arrangements, including an inventory management and process manual, QA/QC plan, inventory improvement plan, and related templates and tools to support a country-specific operational MRV system for Kenya (in preparation for Activity ii, below).

69. Regarding projections for different sectors, the training will address priorities for the development of GHG projections for each IPCC sector (Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste). Training will focus on the preparation of sectoral emission projections while ensuring consistency with the corresponding estimates in the national GHG inventory as concerns methodological approaches, activity data with relevant indicators and emission factors. Real-life examples and case studies as well as hands-on training on specific software tools will supplement the theoretical training, when possible, to enhance the learning experience.

70. Other training interventions will target NAP and climate finance MRV approaches, as well as policy maker indicators and user-friendly data communications.

71. **Establishing Functional GHG inventory and MRV systems:** Establishing functional GHG Inventory and MRV systems is a key objective for Kenya to address the challenge of meeting the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement and more frequent and demanding reporting of inventories to the UNFCCC. Frequent, accurate, consistent, complete and transparent reporting for Kenya is crucial for not only meeting international obligations but for the assessment of the impacts of both mitigation and adaptation initiatives and for projecting global progress towards targets to stop dangerous climate change warming. This system will act as a platform for NDC transparency and accountability, including the provision of timely information on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and co-benefits (top-down data generated through GHG inventories and bottom up sectoral MRV data) to address progress

reporting on all UNFCCC obligations and national report on the impact of public policies [Addresses Outputs: 1.3.1, 1.3.2,1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7,1.3.8, 1.3.9]. It is envisaged that the MRV system for the NDC and transparency will include:

i. Sectoral data for GHG inventory and emissions forecasting. The sectoral data will be captured in pre-determined formats, quality assured as per agreed QA procedures, shared as per the agreed memoranda of understanding, reported and archived as per procedures that are to be established through the GEF project. In this system, the land sector data will be accessed through the sector data contributing organisations, which have already been developed under SLEEK.
ii. Catalogue of adaptation co-benefits of mitigation actions taken and low-carbon development approaches
iii. Financial support as established by TNT and shared with CCD for purposes of NDC and Paris Agreement reporting. Once this system is established, capacity building and technology transfer support will be provided.

72. In the context of more frequent reporting of national GHG inventories and climate action updates by Kenya, it is imperative that the preparation process shift from a project-based approach to a more internalized and institutionalized approach. This shift would support the timely delivery of the required information and more efficient use of available resources by Kenya. Experience in Kenya has demonstrated that because the development of GHG inventories has been conducted on an ad-hoc basis with the use of consultants, there has been a "memory loss" between the preparation of the INC and the SNC and insufficient internal capacity building. Clear records of activity data used in the INC and methodologies followed were not always retained which makes it difficult to validate previous assumptions and update the inventory. Therefore, an institutionalised approach with continuous data capture, with data sharing agreements and systematic processing and archiving has to be established.

73. Insufficient evidence and documentation of quality control/quality assurance also brought into question the reliability of the 1994 Inventory. In addition, lessons learned from the preparation of the INC were not passed on in an effective manner since methodological choices were not always explained.

74. The project will therefore support the establishment of a GHG inventory system, with appropriate data capture, QA/QC systems and archiving arrangements for continuity. It is planned that at the beginning of the development of future inventories, responsibilities, roles, resources and training for sectoral teams will be clearly identified. Experience shows that these systems are most effective when established by in-country inventory compilers themselves, with facilitation and mentoring by experienced GHG inventory experts. GHGMI will provide mentoring support to institutionalize and improve GHG inventory processes, including the development of country-specific manuals, tools, templates, archiving protocols, and staffing agreements. This support for the sustainable MRV system will be demand-driven, to address critical challenges that can best be addressed during the duration of the project.

75. The manuals, tools, templates and agreements will be a basis for "institutional knowledge" and ensure higher quality data, which is consistent over time and increases the long-term sustainability of the GHG inventory system. GHGMI will facilitate the customization for these templates with the Kenyan inventory team. These inventory arrangements will be supplemented by additional tools and data templates that can be used to integrate subnational and other data providers (e.g., private sector).

76. To achieve an effective and efficient GHG MRV system, the existing MRV processes will be mapped, gaps identified and responsibilities for filling the gaps defined. This will inform the development of templates to support a sustainable and efficient GHG inventory. A high-level gap analysis for the MRV attached to this document as Annex IX provides a basis for mapping the existing MRV system.

77. Establishing the GHG Inventory and MRV Systems will include the following activities:
    i. Mentoring support for the development of institutional arrangements, including inventory management processes and manual, data supplier and staffing roles and responsibilities, archiving system, QA/QC plan, inventory improvement plan, and other supporting tools and templates. [Addresses Outputs: 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.3.2]
    ii. Mentoring support for the preparation, submission, and publication of MRV outputs, including national inventory report, user friendly policy maker summaries and data viewer that are tailored for Kenyan NDC tracking, and the development of indictors with associated methods. [Addresses Outputs: 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.9]
    iii. Mentoring to develop projections process management and improvement plan that are integrated with GHG inventory process (i.e., harmonized data collection and analysis). [Addresses Output: 1.3.1]

78. **Supporting the establishment of one or more secure information systems for capturing and storage of all information pertaining to transparency**: Information system requirements of a national transparency ,monitoring and reporting system, are extremely high. Not only will there be data from a variety of sources and on a variety of topics , but the information in the system is critical to the functioning of the NDC implementation reporting. Security is therefore a principal concern, not only in data storage and access, but also in transmission. A professionally designed integrated cloud based system is therefore necessary and will be supported by the GEF-project. However, additional resources will be required for the enhancement of such a system.

79. The information should be accessible to all relevant stakeholders, such as central and county governments, research institutions and other sectoral players (public, private and civil society). This accessibility can best be achieved through a web-based interface. Also, it should be integrated with other information systems in use in the key relevant sectors. Care must be taken to provide the right kind of access to every type of stakeholder. This requires careful design of the information system and security profiles. Given the sensitive nature of the information system, full security must be ensured at all levels, from data ingest to storage and back-up, fail-over redundant hardware, back-up power supply and physical system security. Given these rather strict requirements it may be advisable to physically establish the

information system in an existing secure location, such as the Government Data Centre, with off-site storage of back-up data or in the Cloud. Access to the system will be through applications based on standard interfaces over the internet. The design details of such a system will require professional input and resources that may be beyond the GEF project. However, the GEF project will support the initial work to design and develop an appropriate system.

80. Establishing a fully functional information system will take quite some time and given the limited budget available, this project will not be able to undertake such an activity. However, this project will develop IT system requirement specifications for a future web-based secure information system for transparency. GHGMI will deliver a specific training course on the development of GHG information management system IT requirements for organizations that will be used as a basis for facilitating this work within the CCD. This training will be followed by mentoring to guide the national inventory team in the preparation of a requirements document.

A key activity will be the training and mentoring for the development of an IT requirements document for a secure MRV information management tool for Kenya. [Addresses Outputs: 1.1.3, 1.1.4]

Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time

81. The SLEEK system which is driven by five data pillars (climate, soils, forest, crops and land use change) is a strong model in Kenya on addressing land-based issues, including emissions. The SLEEK system, together with its generic FLInT design, aims to enable Kenya to generate land-based carbon dioxide emission estimations at tier 3 and come up with tailored MRV system for the land sector that is country-specific.

82. While the focus will be on the Programme Management Unit (PMU) of the SLEEK program, which is based at Kenya's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, this component will support all the activities required for SLEEK to meet the requirements. SLEEK program focuses on estimation of land-based Carbon Dioxide emissions including those from agriculture, forestry and other land uses in Kenya. The activities cover the geographic boundary of Kenya, and involve a range of local national institutions including research institutions and universities, who will be involved in different research and modelling activities.

83. The SLEEK programme has already established the institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of enhanced transparency framework reports for the land sector. The organisations which generate and provide data for the SLEEK programme need to be strengthened and data collection and sharing arrangements need to be formalised. This will facilitate the continuous generation of adequate, reliable, accurate and timely data for the estimation of GHG emissions from the land sector, and also for capturing adaptation data from the sector.

84. With these enhancements, the SLEEK data will inform the GHG inventory and the national MRV systems, with improved timeliness, accuracy and certainty. This will result in capacity building within the SLEEK data-contributing organisations and central and county government agencies, improving information-based decision making in the land-based sectors, and the SDGs.

85. This component will not support the generation of new information through research for the enhancement of SLEEK, but the utilization of existing information to generate GHG emission estimations for the AFOLU sector using SLEEK.

86. **Outcome 2.1:** Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened for the land-based sector.
The outcome will involve supporting the 6 element Working Groups constituting of 15 SLEEK data contributing organisations to enhance data quality and quantity with appropriate quality control and assurance procedures, together with formal and strengthened data generation and sharing arrangements between the organisations and the CCD. The capacity building actions will include training targeted staff on data collection, quality control and assurance of the data, data sharing and archiving. The training aspects under this component will be closely linked to those under Component 1. Under the SLEEK programme, significant data that was to provide input into the reporting tool, FLInT, and generate outputs has already been generated. However, there have been a number of software challenges linked to the data inputting and FLInT runs that need resources beyond the scope of this project Due to resource constraints under the GEF project, already collected data and other information for the land sector will be applied directly in the GHG inventory and MRV systems to be developed under component one. This will require strengthening of data capture, sharing analysis, reporting and archiving capacities of the various SLEEK contributing organisations. The outcome will therefore be development and strengthening of relationships and coordination of the required activities within the land sector.

Target: All the 6 EWGs established established under SLEEK strengthened with formal established 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.

87. Outcome 2.1 will be delivered by the following outputs:
    i. **Output 2.1.1:** Institutional and technical capacities of the 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving
    ii. **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.
    iii. **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 formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs

Activities Delivering Component 2

88. The GEF project will support systematic enhancement of the SLEEK data contributing organisations and their relations with the CCD, the GHG inventory system and the national MRV system, which are aimed at increasing efficiency, improving reporting capabilities, decision support and reduction of costs. Specific activities will include:

i. Enhancing the existing institutions and arrangements of the EWGs for land sector data exchange and coordination, including the REDD+ activities, with CCD.This will involve identifying specific technical and institutional gaps within each of the EWGs constituting of 15 SLEEK data contributing organisations including infrastructural gaps that will be needed to deliver on the GHG land emissions and removals.

ii. Supporting the institutional and technical capacity enhancement of the various organisations involved in collection and reporting of activity data for the land sector. Some non-sector specific capacity building training for the land sector players will be carried out under Component 1 while the land-sector and SLEEK specific aspects will be carried under Component 2. This will involve specific capacity building through the GHGMI course for forest and other land use projects that focuses on GHG accounting for forest and other land activities including reforestation, forest management and avoided deforestation. At the end of the course the participants will be able to quantify emissions and removals as well as monitoring, documenting and reporting for the land sector.

iii. Streamline the QA/QC processes used in the data collection and data preparation. This will involve development of data sharing protocols for improved coordination in quality control and assurance of all relevant data including mechanisms for data collection, processing and sharing.

Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.

89. This component will strengthen 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. 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, reduce costs and highlight which areas need support. It will also ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant departments, ministries, initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. In addition, the component will support the Climate Change Directorate to put in place a monitoring and review process to provide the guidance necessary to shift capacity-building efforts toward sustained and long-term capacity results being built at the institutional and systemic levels. The following two key areas of focus will be at the heart of this component:

    a. In Kenya as in many other countries, the Paris Agreement and other national and continental development goals (SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, MEAs) are in the process of being aligned. This alignment entails efforts to harmonize, coordinate or integrate reporting requirements for the Paris Agreement with the Sustainable Development Goals, the CBD, UNCCD, and national development priorities to mention a few. Kenya,

like many countries is now in the process of setting up reporting frameworks for the SDGs yet it is unclear how the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement relates to the follow-up and review process of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Elements that may be reported under the Paris Agreement may also be reported in other areas of international cooperation, such as the SDGs (e.g. through voluntary national reporting). Conversely, some sustainable development benefits of non-climate actions may be relevant for reporting under the Paris Agreement. An initial set of indicators to monitor progress towards the SDGs was agreed by the UN Statistical Division in March 2016, and aligning those indicators with reporting under the Paris Agreement may prevent the creation of two different sets of reporting guidelines that fail to inform each other. A 2016 global review already revealed a high level of alignment between SDG targets and the climate actions countries communicated in their INDCs (Northrop et al, 2016). Coordination is therefore imperative to ensure no additional burden is added to these countries.

b. Coordination of the Transparency Activities: There are multiple ongoing global and regional transparency related initiatives, of which some are active in Kenya or would benefit Kenya. The following are some examples:

    i. The UNDP/UNEP National Communications Support Programme with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
    ii. The German government-led International Partnership for Mitigation and MRV, which focuses on the exchange of ideas and best practices for national climate planning, especially increasing ambition on mitigation
    iii. The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, founded in 2015 and supported by the German and Italian governments
    iv. The Children's Investment Fund Foundation
    v. The Climate Works Foundation) aimed at helping developing countries to build capacity to measure and assess the impacts of their climate actions
    vi. The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews in seven developing countries supported by international organizations and research institutes – to elaborate tracking systems for international and national climate finance; and last but not least,
    vii. The NDC Partnership, which helps countries achieve their national climate commitments and ensure financial and technical assistance is delivered as efficiently as possible.

90. The following initiatives have been operational at the regional level:
    i. The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), which has been working with US-EPA to build the capacity of countries in GHG compilation
    ii. The African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is addressing the need for improved climate information for Africa.
    iii. AfriGEOSS initiative
    iv. The "Open data for Africa" platform, financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB)
    v. The UNEP Environmental Data Explorer

vi. The Carbon Institute which is strengthening capacity of national universities to build GHG inventories and many more.

91. Many of these initiatives work alone, maintain their own systems and have not been able to effectively, discover or integrate the others' products. Therefore, there are high levels of duplication. Secondly, the sheer amount of data produced by these many initiatives requires growing storage and management capacities but also strong analytical capabilities to make sense of the data and harness it for effective reporting and decision making.

92. The following are the outcomes and outputs of Component 3 which will be coordinated by the Vital Signs programme:

93. **Outcome 3.1**: A Fully functional Coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting.
The platform will provide a centralized entity connecting the many initiatives working in this space, allowing for more dialogue between and among governments and non-government entities. As such, the platform does not aim to replicate existing work; it aims to link that work together, bring it to the users in a way that meets their specific needs, and add value to ongoing work by providing training/workshop/convening opportunities.

The platform will provide a menu of ongoing capacity building activities both national and regional that are relevant to Kenya. The platform will be open access and will provide in-person assistance to users through a mixture of training and analysis opportunities.

The platform will go beyond a simple web-based coordination system, and will bring together the broad range of activities related to Kenya through a bi-monthly newsletter, events such as networking and sharing opportunities, and through a series of meetings that are hosted with specific goals of coordinating, improving efficiencies and outcomes, and ensuring that capacity building is being made sustainable, rather than based on donor-based funds.

Target: A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level established and working.

94. Outcome 3.1 will be delivered by the following outputs:
    i. **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.
    ii. **Output 3.1.2:** Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning conducted
    iii. **Output 3.1.3:** 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored. This will involve capacity building with decision-makers to build their understanding of the technical outputs of monitoring efforts by in-country staff on the Paris Agreement.
    iv. **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.: This will involve regional workshops to allow for lessons sharing across countries on how they have integrated monitoring and reporting on these efforts;

v. **Output 3.1.5:**A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align: These outputs will enable more streamlined reporting of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, increase data sharing and communication across agencies, and increase the ability of decision-makers to interpret the outputs of monitoring efforts.

Activities Delivering Component 3

The activities under this outcome will include

i. Quarterly monthly in-person meetings and Publication of quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning. The project will design and prepare newsletters on its activities. These newsletters will highlight how the activities help improve the country's climate change data collection and analysis and how the data is used to enhance Kenya's transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement. Through this process, the project will achieve one of its objectives of ensuring data and information are available to the public

ii. Quarterly Networking events: These are expected to build relationships within the the various actors in transparency related work in the country. They will also serve as opportunities for one on one updates of various projects creating opportunities for collaboration and reduced duplication.

iii. Training workshops for government officials on how to use the platform and analyse existing data: This will be conducted to raise awareness on the coordination platform as well as solicit input of the most useful way of presenting the information.

iv. Regional workshop to share lessons learnt and good practice: This will involve a regional Workshop to share lessons learned among East Africa countries. Having that Kenya was one of the first countries to obtain funding for the Capacity Building Initiative Fund.

v. A rapid assessment of the interlinkages between the SDGS and the Paris agreement: This will involve conducting a rapid assessment study to identify interlinkages and corresponding interdependencies between the SDGs and the Paris agreement for ease of reporting and monitoring progress made.

B. Associated Baseline Projects

95. In Kenya, there are several baseline projects which are being implemented by the government in conjunction with development agencies. These projects vary from capacity development to policy enhancement. Some of these projects are described below:

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

96. The ICAT project (2017-2019) aims to help government of Kenya build capacity to measure the effects of its policies and report progress publicly in order to foster greater transparency, effectiveness, trust and ambition in climate policies. The Initiative will improve the availability and quality of data, and enable Kenya to promote efficient, cost-

effective policies.

97. The project will facilitate effective decision making and policy design, rooted in credible data and provide tools for policymakers and stakeholders to collect more robust and consistent data on emissions, mitigation and adaptation efforts, capacity building and support. Better availability and quality of data will allow for assessment of the impact and effectiveness of domestic climate policies and set in motion an upward spiral of ambition and implementation.

98. The project aims to have the following outcomes:
    i. *Improved national MRV systems supported by sustainable institutional and legislative arrangements*: this will be achieved through partnering with existing institutions to improve their current capabilities and ensure that the capacity they build remains within the country after ICAT's engagement ends.
    ii. *Reliable and accurate data collection*: ICAT aims to leverage new approaches to data collection that become more readily available as technology advances. Efforts to incorporate the latest research, analysis and innovation will improve the reliability and accurateness of data.
    iii. *Learning feedback loop for policy design*: creating a space for Kenya to share experiences and best practices with other countries to foster an environment where other countries can use lessons learned from their peers to improve their own policy design and increase the ambition of their actions over time.

99. On this background the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) seeks to support Kenya's efforts to establish a domestic Measurement, reporting and verifiable (MRV) system for tracking of NDC implementation in the energy and transport sectors.. ICAT will pilot ICAT Guidance on transformational change, greenhouse gas emission reductions in the transport sector stakeholder involvement and technical review. First, the Ministry of Energy will lead piloting of the ICAT Transformational Change Guidance as well as the application of the ICAT Transport Guidance

100. The specific objectives of the support include

- Objective 1: Needs and gap assessment for MRV of the energy and transport sectors
- Objective 2: Strengthen institutional arrangements for MRV in the transport and energy sectors
- Objective 3: Develop capacity for data management to track NDC implementation in the transport and energy sectors based on ICAT Guidance
- Objective 4: Develop a road map to ensure the sustainability of ICAT outcomes

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

101. The ICAT project aims to strengthen Kenya's transparency capacity; provide tools, training and assistance to meet Agreement requirements; and assist in implementation of transparency over time. Between 2017-2019, ICAT will aim to build a robust MRV

system, build domestic institutions and retain human resource capacity for the transport and energy sector. In Kenya, ICAT is focusing on applying the 'ICAT Series of Guidance'[25] in the energy and transport sectors. The Guidance provides a framework for assessing the transformational impacts of policies and actions. ICAT is planning to work with CCD to implement the Guidance in the energy and transport sectors. Through the ICAT support, the two sectors will be able to develop and apply a framework (that will link with the CBIT comprehensive MRV system) for assessing the transformational impacts of their policies and actions.

102. Informed by the needs and gap assessment conducted by ICAT and the fact that the ICAT project budget is smaller, the CBIT-Kenya project will complement the capacity for data management to track NDC implementation in the transport and energy sectors based on ICAT as well as strengthening of institutional arrangements for MRV in the transport and energy sectors. Since both the ICAT and CBIT work are led by the CCD, there will be coordination to include information for the energy and transport sectors in the CBIT MRV system. Opportunities for co-hosting knowledge sharing activities under Component 3 of the CBIT-Kenya project will be pursued. The ICAT project therefore compliments the CI project by enhancing Kenya's ability to increase its transparency in meeting The Paris Agreement and reporting on its NDC implementation.

Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya (June 2016-June 2021) Project by JICA

103. The project has the following activities

i. Strengthening national capacity and county level for sustainable forest management
ii. Strengthening technical capacities for REDD+ readiness activities in KFS
iii. Capacity of regional cooperation is intensified by promoting knowledge sharing and transfer of technologies for strengthening the resilience to climate change and drought in Sub-Sahara Africa.
iv. Development of the National Forest Monitoring System that meets international requirement

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

104. The project compliments the CBIT through capacity needs assessment at national and regional levels in forest management, it strengthens knowledge and institutional arrangements for data collection, monitoring and reporting that meet international standards. By strengthening both knowledge and institutional arrangements and capacity need assessment, it helps in REDD+ projects implementation to be more compliant with transparency standards.

Improving Capacity in Forest Resources Assessments in Kenya by Finnish Government

[25] http://www.climateactiontransparency.org/icat-guidance/

105. The project is implemented through the Miti Mingi Maisha Bora Project which involves carrying out a pilot inventory on trees and forest resources in five pilot areas covering different vegetation types gathering information such as land use types, forest types, trees species dominance and other parameters, carbon stocks, forest health and socio-economic functions.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

106. The project will complement the CBIT through development of capacity for data collection for MRV. It will also help in establishing the extent to which forest cover is being enhanced in the country.

UVIO Forest Management Information System (FMIS)

107. UVIO is a tool designed to organise a company's knowledge about their land and forest assets and to improve the efficiency of how they manage these assets. UVIO provides a comprehensive, consistent company-wide view of forests, the management inputs they require, and the wood flows and cash flows arising. The UVIO system is web based and it can manage inventory activities, track silvicultural operations, store and manipulate forest geo database and many more.

108. The benefits of implementing UVIO FMIS include:

i. Improved planning and plantation management
ii. Improved productivity and lower costs
iii. Consistent implementation and efficiency in resource allocation
iv. Improved budgeting and control
v. Superior capture of key data during operations.
vi. Improved data security, quality and corporate governance by compiling, cross-referencing and managing key data sets from across the company.

109. The UVIO System is housed at the FIS and it can be accessed within the KFS Virtual private network.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

110. The project will complement the SLEEK programme in terms of data collection, forest management, MRV enhancement and capacity building in data collection and management.

National Forest Programme (NFP) 2016–2030

111. The National Forest Programme (2016–2030) is the first cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder national framework for developing and coordinating forest development aimed at meeting the needs of Kenyans in the next 15 years. The Programme has set up the forest framework which aims at sustainable forest management and has the overall goal of developing and sustainably managing, conserving, restoring and utilising forests

and allied resources for socio-economic growth and climate resilience. Its strategic objectives include; i) Increasing tree cover and reversing forest degradation through sustainable forest management, ii) Enhancing forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, iii) Enhancing capacity development, research and adoption of technologies to increase value adding to forest products, iv) Creating an enabling environment for mobilizing resources and investment to spur forest development, and v) Inculcating good forest governance through integrating national values and principles of governance in forest development.

i. Technical capacity and frameworks are required on the national level to improve monitoring and reporting capabilities, for all aspects related to NDC implementation.
ii. Transparency should be improved through monitoring and regular reporting of NDC implementation, and through a global stocktake of progress towards the long-term goals.
iii. Parties should increase their readiness to receive support, as the Paris Agreement reiterated goals for global mobilisation and upscaling of climate finance for NDC implementation.
iv. Development of systems for monitoring and review
v. For countries to be able to ensure transparency of progress, significant institutional and technical capacity will be required to allow for the regular review and monitoring of actions. Such processes naturally link into ongoing Biennial Update
vi. Reporting (BURs), preparation of National Communications and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA). Additional capacities may be needed though to respond to specific requirements under the (I)NDC framework.
vii. Parties should begin immediately to focus on the following action points:
viii. Gap analysis of existing MRV processes and systems, including GHG inventories, registries, data systems, BUR processes and institutional set-ups, considering specific additional INDC requirements to highlight capacity gaps and areas where urgent action is required. The results of the analysis can be used to formulate MRV related capacity and resource plans also considering potential international support needs.
ix. Establishment of continuous monitoring systems for biannual reporting on NDC progress integrated with other national and international reporting processes. The system will need to reflect the accounting rules to be agreed internationally.
x. Potentially set up a technical review process to allow for continuous improvement of the monitoring processes. A peer to peer review involving various countries may be considered Institution building
xi. The INDC process has mobilised technical and political stakeholders within and outside government at different levels. To ensure continued coordination and mainstreaming of climate mitigation activities existing institutional processes and

capacities need to be maintained, reinforced and in some cases enhanced. The following activities could be considered:

xii. Organise briefings for ministries, government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders on the Paris Agreement to discuss next steps to increase awareness and maintain momentum.

xiii. Establish firm processes, responsibilities and lines of reporting as a way to institutionalise NDC coordination across government. This should involve key line ministries, UNFCCC focal points and potentially other relevant entities. The coordination may involve setting up a permanent coordination committee or body, building on existing or emerging structures for the initial INDC preparation. Roles and responsibilities as well as lines of communication and decision making should be clearly defined.

xiv. Map capacity building needs at the institutional level linking into the resource plans for NDC implementation and articulation of international support needs.

xv. For future NDC cycles work plans and roadmaps to synchronise the technical and political processes should be developed. Such plans may include specific milestones of the process, timelines, mandates and allocation of adequate resources.

112. The earlier mentioned survey on the INDC process already highlighted many capacity and knowledge gaps. These relate in particular to the identification of technical options for increased mitigation effort, the understanding of finance and investment needs as well as more generally to the need to build institutional capacities.

113. International bilateral and multilateral cooperation can play a key role in supporting the different activities related to (I)NDC review and implementation and the associated processes. Beyond direct country support, knowledge sharing activities, peer to peer learning as well as the facilitation of dialogues and constructive expert reviews are also helpful. In particular, the latter can build on existing South South cooperation to mobilize all relevant resources and ensure effective transfer of knowledge and experience

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

114. The NFP will strengthen national capacities for forest management including data collection, monitoring, decision making and knowledge management. These are critical pillars in transparency reporting. In addition, there will be enhanced policy on data sharing and coordination and use in national planning which enhances forest sector development.

115. With enhanced forest sector development, the country will make the sector sustainable and this will help in complimenting the NDC pledges of reducing land based emission in forestry and agriculture sectors.

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA):

116. Launched in May 2010 in South Africa during the Petersberg Climate Dialogue,the partnership aims to promote the policy dialogue around climate action.The partnership also aims to promote exchanges between developed and developing countries providing room for negotiation among these countries.The partnership also aims to support the Modalities,procedures and guidelines reflecting on the interlinkages between transparency as well as strengtheninf national capacities for implementing Monitoring and Reporting and Verfication and Monitoring and Evaliatuion systems.

117. By bringing together climate experts from the partnership seeks to
   i. Foster transparency, communication, networking and trust between countries
   ii. Build capacity and foster a mutual learning process within regions and among practitioners around the globe
   iii. Identify and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

118. The partnership aims to strengthen the capacities and enhance knowledge sharing among and across is five regional groups.Specifically,the project will make linkages with the Africa Regional group.The project will as part of its component three activities create linkages and share its work and best practices with the PATPA through its good practice database.The project will also share the activities of the partnership which include the capacity building webinars through the Kenya coordination platform.

C. Incremental Cost Reasoning

119. Kenya has not yet established a national MRV and GHG inventory systems, although an MRV+ system was designed as part of the NCCAP (2013). Although the MRV+ system has not been implemented due to the high cost of implementing an entire MRV system at a go, certain aspects of the system have been implemented on a need basis and in a piecemeal manner. The GHG inventory development has been ad hoc. The INC had no GHG inventory and the SNC had a GHG inventory prepared by external consultants and on an ad hoc basis, where the existing data was collected specifically for the preparation of the SNC. This data was neither archived by the government nor has its collection been systematized for future GHG inventory work. A national GHG Inventory Coordination Team has however been constituted and GHG inventory focal units have been established in the various government ministries. The units have had some GHG training. Component 1 of the GEF project will build on the existing structures and data collection arrangements that have previously supported ad hoc GHG inventory preparation.

120. The SLEEK monitoring system has been identified by the GoK in the R-PP as the system to provide the framework for delivering the REL, MRV, and monitoring activities for land-based emissions. The SLEEK project was designed for Kenya, but funded through

international development agencies. The system design and development relied heavily on international external expertise and there are still technical and infrastructural capacity gaps to be addressed before the system can be functional to deliver the required reports. Addressing these gaps requires resources beyond the scope of the GEF project. In addition, when SLEEK becomes fully functional, it will generate emission estimations only for the land sector. Of all the GHGs, only Carbon Dioxide will be covered in the estimation. Because of the existing gaps and limited scope of SLEEK, the GEF project has opted not to focus on SLEEK development.

121. The SLEEK programme has established an effective institutional arrangement for data gathering and coordination, included associated research, for the land sector. These arrangements also include generation of some AFOLU sector data that is land-related. The capacities of some of the various SLEEK data contributing organisations are not well adequate and their inter-relationships are not defined in a formal manner. The GEF project aims to bridge the key capacity gaps with the organisations and to institutionalise the data sharing arrangements among the institutions, including CCD, which are involved in transparency and accountability reporting. Key barriers that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

122. The government of Kenya has invested significant efforts to address climate change. Key elements of these efforts include the NDC, which addresses both climate change mitigation and adaptation and the Climate Change Act (2013), which provides the legal framework for climate action. Capacity enhancement towards meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework, as proposed in the GEF project, will support the GHG inventory and national MRV system necessary to track, report and verify the country's climate action, both for mitigation and adaptation purposes.

123. The SLEEK programme has invested heavily in building the foundation of a functional MRV system, which is based on five pillars. The GEF funding will ensure that the pillars are enhanced for appropriate data collection, means for collecting is identified, sharing of the data is arranged and analysis of it is centralised. This will ensure Kenya is able to report to UNFCCC and make informed pledges in the future. In addition, the strengthened SLEEK data supplying organisations will be well placed not only to provide data to the GHG inventory and national MRV systems but also to the SLEEK program once the reporting tool and the infrastructural challenges within SLEEK are addressed.

D. Global Environmental Benefits

124. The project aims to streamline the data monitoring, collection, sharing, analysis and use in realisation of the country's ambition in implementing the NDC.

125. The project will support the Government of Kenya to adopt a transformational shift towards a low-emission and climate resilient development path through tracking on its progress in implementing its NDC by tracking climate action implementation and progress.

126. The project will also facilitate the generation of, and access to, useful information that will advise climate and development policies in the country. This will support low carbon and climate resilient development strategy formulation and its implementation.

127. The project will also enhance the capacity of Kenya to gather, coordinate and disseminate information on other transparency-related initiatives at the national, regional and global levels. Kenya will then be able not only to learn from such initiatives but also to benefit from them, putting into consideration the country's circumstances. The GEF project will also provide a facility through which the Climate Change Act (2013) can be implemented not only at the national but also at the county level.

128. The GEF supported alternatives will generate the following GEBs:

Baseline	**Project Alternative – with GEF funds**	**Global Environment Benefits**
No integrated GHG inventory and national MRV systems in place In the NCCAP (2013), a national MRV+ system, *National Performance and Benefit Measurement*, was designed and proposed. The system covered data provision, analysis and quality control, indicators and baselines for mitigation, adaptation, GHG inventory and development projects with data sharing agreements at national and subnational levels. Due to the high cost associated with its implementation, it has not been fully implemented. However, various components have been implemented on a need-basis and in a piecemeal manner. These include developing GHG inventory focal units in ministries, designing climate action registries, staff training on GHG inventory and the setting up of a National GHG	**Integrated GHG inventory and national MRV systems in place** Component 1 of the GEF project will support training of the GHG inventory focal units, the CCD, the National GHG Inventory Coordinating Team and the National Adaptation Coordination Committee. The training will cover adaptation and mitigation, including M&E for adaptation and disaster risk management. The project will also support the establishment of formal data provision contracts/arrangements for all the emission sectors, together with the QA/QC systems for the data and procedures for analysis and reporting.	A GHG and national MRV system will be established either in the Cloud or web.This will enable the country to be able to coordinate the NDC reporting to the UNFCCC

Inventory Coordinating Team and the National Adaptation Coordination Committee. SLEEK was also designed as a contribution to the domestic MRV/GHG inventory system, targeting specifically land-based emissions. To date however, there are no established GHG inventory and MRV systems. Reporting is ad hoc, including GHG inventory preparation and there are no data provision and sharing arrangements in place. There are data gaps in in all emission sectors. There are no formal data quality assurance and control arrangements and there is inadequate capacity for M&E of adaptation activities.		
No Accurate reporting for the AFOLU Sector : The current implementation of FLINT for SLEEK does not have specific user interfaces and the system is largely driven from configuration files. Lack of user interfaces restricts the use of the system to run various data queries as users see fit. To be able to be used easily and routinely by the Kenyan government the SLEEK tools and systems need clear user interfaces and instructions. Limited training has been done on use of the system. The generic integrating tool – FLINT has the potential for producing multiple scenarios for the purposes of checking and analysing policy. This capability can also be used to help determine emissions targets and for setting reference levels for activities under REDD+. The projections capability of the FLINT has not been fully implemented during	**Strengthened SLEEK contributing organisations and enhanced data provision arrangements with CCD** Component 2 of the GEF project will support the SLEEK data contributing organisations to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities and establish formal data collection and sharing arrangements with CCD. While initially the data will not be used in the SLEEK programme to generate reports, it will be used directly to improve the quality of data used to estimate land-based emissions. This will significantly strengthen the country's capacity to meet the requirements for the enhanced transparency framework in the land-sector.	GHG emissions estimations for the AFOLU Sector available using SLEEK.The AFOLU data collection and reporting is particularly weak and will be strengthened through this project

the development phase. The SLEEK system involves large amounts of data and data processing. The UNFCCC has specific requirements that a system must meet to be considered operational, including the ability to archive and, if necessary, reproduce past results. To run the system effectively and meet the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC requires a dedicated ICT infrastructure. There is need for a server at the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources (MENR) to support the SLEEK system and has been installed at the Government Data centre. SLEEK requires data from a number of agencies. Currently data flows are managed using a semi- automated system. Data can be uploaded to the SLEEK NAS through links but all checks of the data are conducted manually. This introduces risks of data loss and errors and making it difficult to maintain version control. Although some data management plans have been developed, they are yet to be implemented and tested.		
Uncoordinated national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya. There are multiple on going global and regional transparency related initiatives, of which some are active in Kenya or would benefit Kenya. Many of these initiatives work alone, maintain their own systems and have not been able to effectively, discover or integrate	Component 3 will strengthen 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. The platform will coordinate the multiple on-going initiatives that continue to be initiated from various development partners. This will	More systematic and documented reporting of all transparency related activities in Kenya further enhancing the tracking and reporting of climate expenditures at the National Treasury

the others' products. Therefore, there are high levels of duplication. Secondly, the sheer amount of data produced by these many initiatives requires growing storage and management capacities but also strong analytical capabilities to make sense of the data and harness it for effective reporting and decision making. In Kenya, as in many other countries, the Paris Agreement and other national and continental development goals (SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, MEAs) are in the process of being aligned. This alignment entails efforts to harmonize, coordinate or integrate reporting requirements for the Paris Agreement with the Sustainable Development Goals, the CBD, UNCCD, and national development priorities to mention a few. Kenya, like many countries is now in the process of setting up reporting frameworks for the SDGs yet it is unclear how the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement relates to the follow-up and review process of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Elements that may be reported under the Paris Agreement may also be reported in other areas of international cooperation, such as the SDGs (e.g. through voluntary national reporting). Conversely, some sustainable development benefits of non-climate actions may be relevant for reporting under the Paris Agreement. An initial set of indicators to monitor progress towards the SDGs was agreed by the UN Statistical Division in March 2016, and aligning those indicators with reporting under the Paris Agreement may prevent the	support the Government to ensure that this work is coordinated, reduce costs and highlight which areas need support. It will also ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant departments, ministries, initiatives, and funding entities working toward this goal. In addition, the component will support the Climate Change Directorate to put in place a monitoring and review process to provide the guidance necessary to shift capacity-building efforts toward sustained and long-term capacity results being built at the institutional and systemic levels. The platform will compile all the existing programs onto an annotated web-based platform with descriptions, links, major work activities in Kenya and contact information. The platform will go beyond a simple web-based coordination system, and will bring together the broad range of activities related to Kenya through a bi-monthly newsletter, events such as networking and sharing opportunities, and through a series of meetings that are hosted with specific goals of coordinating, improving efficiencies and outcomes, and ensuring that capacity building is being made sustainable, rather than based on donor-based funds.	

creation of two different sets of reporting guidelines that fail to inform each other. A 2016 global review already revealed a high level of alignment between SDG targets and the climate actions countries communicated in their INDCs (Northrop et al, 2016). Coordination is therefore imperative to ensure no additional burden is added to these countries.		

E. Socio-Economic Benefits

129. The project will have multiple benefits to the country and its people. Proper data monitoring and analysis will help the country in decision making, prediction of weather related events and other environmental factors. By collecting and analysing the data, the information gathered will be shared to different government entities for use in their daily operations and decision making.

130. Data and information generated will help government agencies to design appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This early intervention will help make communities improve on their resilience and adapt to climate related shocks.

131. SLEEK data supplying organisations will provide data which will aid forest conservation. Conservation of forest areas will enhance the surrounding environment, improve water catchment areas and riparian areas. Forest conservation also has multiple benefits which range from sustainable water sources, increased soil cover and reduced runoffs and soil erosion, water security, reduced flooding, among others. All the above factors combine to enable communities to be more resilient to climate related impacts, predict rain, manage pasture and other activities. In addition, increased reporting and data based decision-making will enhance climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens.

132. The project will train 200 public servants to use climate data and information for policy and decision making, with no less than 33% been women either through targeted training or trainings on the coordination platform. A further 100 selected staff are expected to be trained on landcover,soil ,crop,forest and climate modelling specific to climate action to be able to provide emission and sinks reports for the landsector.

F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

133. The project risks are assessed in the table below.

Table 1: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risk	Risk Rating (High, Substantial, Modest and Low)	Risk Mitigation Measure
Political Risks	Modest	The project will ensure participation and involvement of the senior government officials from planning to execution in order to ensure ownership and political support. The project will also put in place timely implementation plan which can receive approval by relevant government entities to enable the project run smoothly even in case where the political positions changes. With clear plans which have been approved, the project will continue to be implemented regardless of change in political system. Responsibilities and roles will be aligned with the law.
Institutional risks	Low	The project will be managed by Climate Change Directorate to shield it from any changes in institutional arrangements which might be brought about by changes institutional rearrangements. The arrangements will be aligned with the Climate Act (2016) and other government policies and plans.
Budgetary risks	Low	It is important that the government meets its financial commitment to the project. The government may not provide adequate budgetary support to sustain infrastructure and updates. However, the activities have been planned on the assumption that all government commitment will be met in kind. CI will control the budget to avoid overruns. It is important that the project activities are sustained after the project ends. This will require adequate budget provisions. The CCD will be sensitised on the need for adequate budget provision for sustained project activities. There are also many initiatives competing for staff time and availability. One way of managing this is to combine project activities with other ongoing activities
Expert retention risks	Modest	The project will train a pool of staff in the CCD on all aspects of the capacity and institutional building for transparency to ensure adequate staff with skills to sustain the project in case of staff exits.

Management risks	Substantial	Data is key to the project performance. Data collection, analysis and archiving is central to the project. Losing data can make the project to fail. However, the project will put in place systems and measures to ensure that the data collected in sent to the project following a systematic channel and at each level, a copy of the data is retained. This will ensure that in case of loss of data, there is a fall-back position to recollect the data. Adequate provisions have been put in place to train the stakeholders on data collection and management, and for preparation of formal data exchange processes

G. Sustainability

134. NDC implementation and action are embedded in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the Climate Change Act. MRV activities are part of the Act requirements with the CCD having the technical responsibility for delivery. The Act also requires that NCCAPs are prepared every 5 years and that the plans provide the mechanism for climate action implementation. Some data sharing agreements have been developed which will be signed by Chief Executive Officers of the participating institutions and the Principal Secretary of the Ministry. The Act also provides for such agreements.

135. The project will be able to analyse the data and use if for decision making in NDC implementation and in the medium term, the project will help close the information gaps that have hindered timely and accurate national and international reporting.

136. In order to ensure sustainability, the project performance will be tracked under the mandate of Climate Change Directorate, an entity tasked with dealing with climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation activities in the country by the Climate Change Act (2016).

137. The capacity element of the project will be sustained by training a pool of experts from various ministries who will be given various related roles and responsibilities related to meeting the enhanced transparency framework. This will ensure that there is continuity in case some experts leave their respective units. There will be continued training of personnel and training manuals will be developed which can be used to continue training new staff going forward. The Kenyan GHG Certificates that are taught by the Kenya School of Government, will ensure that there is strong Kenyan ability to maintain capacity building for MRV at world class levels with support from the Carbon Institute Network and international network of universities that are building GHG certificate programs worldwide.

138. The project will ensure that sufficient backup is established for the IT system to operate in case of data loss, system non-availability or slowdowns and future updates will be scheduled and performed at timelines provided. Additional budget provisions will be developed to ensure continuity.

H. Innovativeness

139. Innovative approaches will be developed during the project for data sharing, participation and involvement and for training.

140. The idea of capturing the climate actions in registries and coordination transparency-related initiatives are innovative ways of addressing the enhanced transparency framework requirements. The same is true of creating a legal basis in the form of an Act as a way of enforcing climate action.

141. The project design addresses the 6 IPCC sectors and builds upon existing government and non-governmental structures including existing regulations including the Climate Change Act. In addition, the project is implemented within the legally mandated institution Climate Change directorate in charge of planning and coordination of all climate change activities in the country. This approach enhances sustainability of project activities and reduces duplication of efforts by establishing a platform of coordination of national and international resources. Similarly, the project establishes a national MRV and GHG inventory system which will be useful in helping Kenya produce future National communications in a coordinated manner that enhances local capacity reducing reliance on external consultancies.

I. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

142. The success of the project will lead to improved data gathering, analysis and use in decision making and reporting as per the transparency principle of the Paris Agreement. There is a potential for replicability of the approach in other sub-Saharan African countries, whose circumstances are similar to Kenya. The technical methods used by Kenya for gathering some of the data, especially those used to estimate land-based emissions, may prove particularly useful across the region. The coordination platform proposed in Component 3 of the proposal could be linked to other regional platforms for knowledge and skill sharing purposes, with a focus on transparency-related issues.

J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

143. The Business-as-Usual (BAU) emission projections in Kenya's Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC shows that agricultural emissions constitute the largest source of GHG emissions in Kenya, and are likely to increase from 30 MtCO2e in 2010 to 39 MtCO2e (28 per cent of the total national GHG emissions) by 2030 (Figures 2 and 3 below). Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)-related emissions accounted for 21.1 MtCO2e in 2010 and are projected to increase to 26 MtCO2e in 2015 and then decline to 20

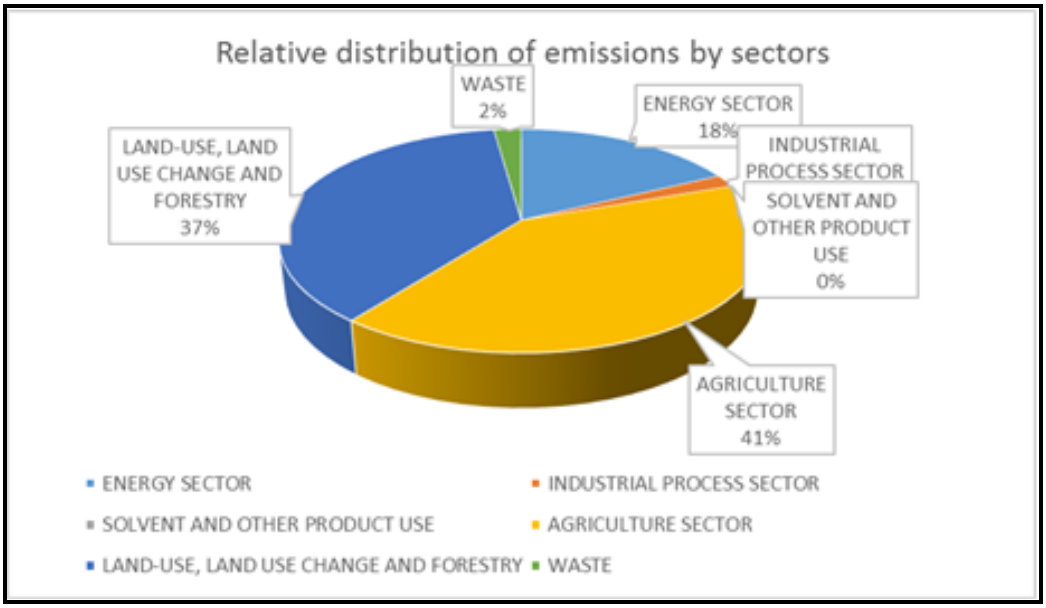
MtCO2e (14 per cent of the total national GHG emissions) by 2030. Put together, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector-related emissions constitute the largest GHG emissions source in Kenya and is projected to contribute 42 per cent of the total national GHG emissions by 2030.

144. With regard to the NDC, initial sectoral analysis carried out by the StARCK+ program [26] shows that the Agriculture sector has a 4 per cent GGH reduction potential. However, it is the GoK's priority to focus on food security for the sector. The same analysis estimates the potential emission reduction from the LULUCF sector at between 51 and 91 per cent relative to the 2030 baseline GHG emissions. The land sector in Kenya is therefore not only important from an adaptation point of view but also from a climate change mitigation point of view. Despite the sector's significant contribution to GHG emissions and food security in Kenya, both SNC and the sectoral analysis by the StARCK+ programme have noted that, of all the sectors, the AFOLU sector has the least amount of data with regard to GHG inventory preparation. Because of the importance of the sector, and to develop a robust measurement, reporting and verification system for land-based emissions in Kenya and provide this data to drive development in the country, Kenya set up a programme to develop a System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK). Enhancing SLEEK system to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement is the focus of component 2 of this project. Through this approach, Kenya will also provide regional leadership in the estimation of land-based emissions and will provide a basis for other countries in the region and across the world to learn from.

145. The other significant emissions are from the energy and transport sectors, with the waste and industrial processes contributing negligible amounts. Kenya strives to be a newly industrialised middle-income country by 2030, a development that is expected to increase emissions from the energy sector. The current energy mix is mostly from clean resources with deliberate efforts by the GoK to enhance geothermal, wind, solar and other clean energy development. This trend may however change soon as Kenya begins to exploit its recently discovered coal and petroleum oil resources. Figure 3 below shows the Business-As-Usual emission projections to 2030 by sector.

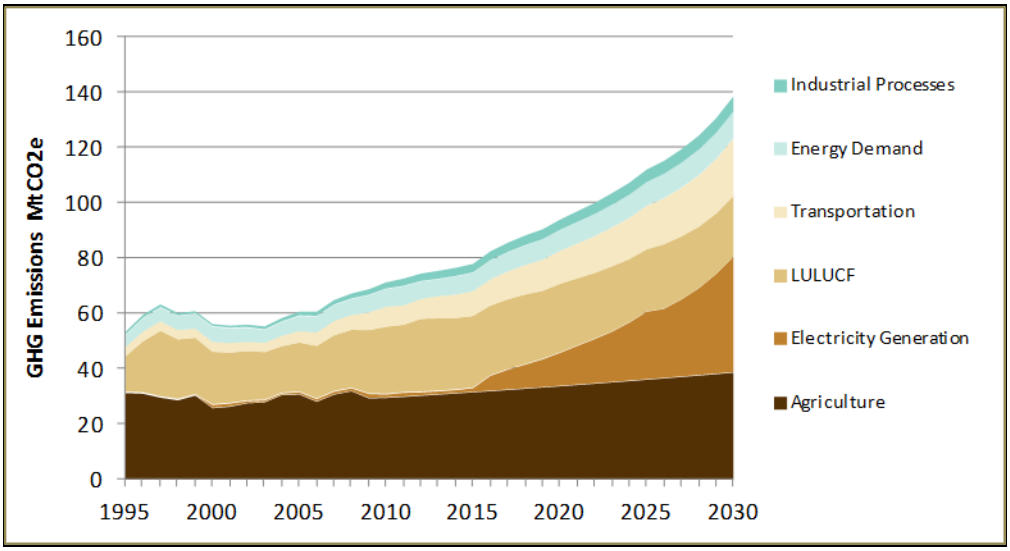
Figure 2: Relative distribution of emissions by sectors in 2000

[26] http://starckplus.com/



Source: GoK, Second National Communication

Figure 3: Business-As-Usual emission projections to 2030 by sector



Source: GoK; Second National Communication

146. Since July 2008, when Kenya launched its Vision 2030[27,] there has been increasing acknowledgement that the greatest challenge to its realisation is the impact of climate change. Meanwhile, climate change impacts continue to slow down the attainment of Kenya's national development goals. Therefore, Kenya needs to increasingly make investments with

both domestic and international resources to adapt to climate change and realise its abatement potentials. In preparation for the changing circumstances, Kenya has made major strides in policy and planning to address climate change.

147. The agreement of an enhanced transparency framework was a key outcome of the COP 21 climate change conference in Paris. This enhanced transparency framework will play an important role in tracking progress towards individual and collective goals, and in understanding achievement of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. There will be flexibility in the scope, frequency, and level of detail of reporting and the scope of review that considers the widely varying capacities of different Parties to the UNFCCC. As part of the enhanced transparency framework, developing country Parties are to submit:

i. National inventory reports,
ii. Information on implementation and achievement of NDCs.
iii. Information on support needed and received, including its use, impact and results.
iv. The following features of the existing transparency system under the UNFCCC will remain in place for developing countries such as Kenya:
v. Reporting of GHG) inventories
vi. Biennial tracking of progress towards mitigation and support-related objectives.

148. Kenya submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 28th December 2016, when it deposited its instrument of ratification for the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC.[28] In its NDC, which is also the country's first official communication to the UNFCCC on the country's contribution to the global mitigation goal in response to decisions adopted at the 19th and 20th sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, Kenya intends to abate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 138 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) as shown in Figure 3 above[29].

149. Kenya's NDC also places significant importance on adaptation to cushion the country's people and systems from the adverse impacts of climate change. It sets out an adaptation contribution of mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and implementing adaptation actions, and in line with its sustainable development agenda. The NDC also highlights the importance of public consultations and gender mainstreaming in its implementation and its full implementation is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.[30]

150. The implementation of the mitigation and adaptation plans will require a robust system of capturing data and information to drive fact-based decisions and to ensure that there is accuracy and credibility in reporting on inventory of GHGs by sources and sinks and that

progress in achieving the NDC, among other requirements, can be tracked. Without an accurate assessment of Kenya's emissions, it will be difficult to plan effective policies to build resilience and reduce emissions as well as benefit from international programs to reduce emissions. Therefore, enhancement of the national MRV system is a priority action and is the focus of component 1 of this proposed project.

151. Kenya plans to build on the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010), the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013 – 2017)[31] which is due for an update in 2017, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015-2030) and the Climate Change Act (2016). The preparation and implementation of climate change action plans, strategies and policies is one of the requirements of the Climate Change Act, (2016). These laws, policies and plans set out a low carbon climate resilient development pathway for Kenya in line with Vision 2030 and the plans will not only constitute a legal framework but also an operational mechanism for the NDC implementation. While this is a good start, the national government now must incentivise the county governments to integrate climate change into their development planning and component 1 of this project aims to not only create awareness but also support capacity building within the county governments to enable them to play their role in the MRV system implementation, while Component 3 aims to ensure that the role is played in a coordinated manner.

152. To effectively mainstream climate change in the development process, as required under the Climate Change Act 2016, deliberate efforts are being taken to ensure that climate change considerations inform the budgeting, planning and finance processes. A key element to achieve the country's long-term development goal is the mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation in the MTPs for the implementation of Vision 2030. Through the NDC, Kenya aspires to introduce comprehensive programmes of mitigation and adaptation actions, which will shift the country to a low carbon climate resilient development trajectory in all sectors of the economy. Through support from the program StARCK+[32], Kenya has already initiated a process of sectoral analysis of the NDC.

153. For the country to effectively track climate finance flows, The National Treasury (TNT), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) undertook Kenya's first Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review (CPEBR) in October 2016. The objective of the CPEBR was to conduct an analysis of Kenya's Climate Public Expenditure and Budgeting processes and provide guidance to strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of climate finance in public financial management systems. The goal was to strengthen climate finance in Kenya's public financial management systems and in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) processes to:

i. Maximise budgetary allocation of public sector resources to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

ii. Enable the tracking of public sector expenditure and its effectiveness against policies and plans.
iii. Contribute to strengthened monitoring and reporting of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

154. To facilitate climate finance tracking, TNT has developed a climate coding and tracking methodology designed for use by financial officers in TNT, and eventually by other government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). This would allow the GoK to record and analyse climate spending in the national budget per three climate finance categories of:

i. Climate change adaptation (CCA)
ii. Climate change mitigation (CCM)
iii. Climate change enabling environment (CCEE)

155. Kenya is already implementing various adaptation and mitigation actions recommended in the NCCAP 2013-2017. The priority mitigation activities being promoted and implemented cover all the six IPCC sectors.

156. Kenya has also completed its REDD+ Readiness Plan (R-PP), which provides the overarching objectives and framework for REDD+ in Kenya. Key components of the R-PP are the development of a national reference emissions level (REL) and an MRV system. The GoK also plans to develop a national forest inventory, forest reference scenario, and a monitoring and reporting system that allows for transparent accounting of emissions and removals in the forestry and land-use sectors. This initiative will be supported and improved further by enhancements of SLEEK.

157. The planning process on adaptation and mitigation is built on the NCCAP and the NAP and will be implemented across various sectors by the national and county governments, and other players through the coordination by the NCCD in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Of special importance for the NDC implementation is the institutional reforms proposed in the Climate Change Act (2016) to enhance the coordination of climate change action. These include a National Climate Change Council chaired by the President, and the establishment of a Kenya Climate Fund. In addition, each state department and national government public entity has been assigned specific climate change related responsibilities, including reporting on sectoral greenhouse gas emissions for the national inventory. In addition, the Climate Change Act (2016) mandates the CCD to establish a national registry for appropriate climate actions by public and private entities. Through the support of the StARCK+ program, the CCD has already started the process of designing two such registries for capturing climate action (adaptation and mitigation activities), together with their results, and of identifying projects that should be included in the registries. Component 1 of this project aims to support the establishment of the registries, among other actions and to link them with the coordination framework to be established under Component 3.

158. The new Paris Climate Agreement includes a number of requirements that countries have to meet to ensure “transparency of action and support” essentially to allow for ease in

tracking how countries are progressing towards their commitments under the Paris Agreement. The "transparency framework" requires developing countries, such as Kenya, to regularly provide:

i. A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks)
ii. Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation
iv. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received

159. Kenya, like many other developing countries, does not have the requisite capacity to meet these requirements. The existing MRV systems, together with capacities of the involved institutions, need to be enhanced to meet these requirements.

160. The project, *Strengthening National Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya'*, will further support the GoK's efforts to address climate change both from a mitigation and adaption action perspectives and to track support used to implement the initiatives.

161. The table below outlines how the project is consistent with national priorities, plans, policies and other relevant legal frameworks.

Table 2: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Kenya's INDC includes both mitigation and adaptation components based on her national Circumstances. Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the Paris Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq; and in line with its sustainable development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. In the INDC, significant reductions in the emissions will come from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector and in modelling the reductions, the country used relevant national policy documents and the FAO's Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010 for Kenya and global land-use data approach was used, although there was significant uncertainty in the BAU emission and mitigation potential estimates for the sector. While implementing the NDC, Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of Vision 2030 by mainstreaming

	climate change adaptation into the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and implementing adaptation actions. Therefore, the project will be very useful in collecting data and reporting on the country's progress in attaining its NDC commitments.
Vision 2030:	Kenya's Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. Its aim is to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, "middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030." The vision is based on three pillars: • Economic • Social • Political. Under the social pillar, the vision identifies reforestation as critical to long-term development and contains a plan to map land-use patterns and development using continuously updated and accurate spatial maps of the country. This project will strengthen organisations that generate the relevant data to advise policy development and plan implementation.
The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.	In 2010, following a national referendum, Kenya promulgated a new constitution. It replaces Kenya's original 1963 constitution and is intended to ensure democratic freedom, land reform, gender equality, and transparency in government. It also directly affects the land sector by requiring the state to: a) Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management, and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; b) Work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10 per cent of the land area of Kenya. c) Protect and enhance intellectual property in, and Indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities; d) Encourage public participation in the management, protection, and conservation of the environment; e) Protect genetic resources and biological diversity. f) Establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit, and monitoring of the environment; g) Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and h) Utilise the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya. The constitution also entitles every Kenyan to a clean, heathy and secure environment. This project contributes to the realisation of this

	right.
Second Kenya National Communication (NC)	Kenya's second national communication submission to the UNFCCC indicates that LULUCF and the agriculture sector contributes over 70% of GHGs in the atmosphere (Kenya National Communication 2015 page 7). This makes it an important sector to consider capturing data accurately for transparent reporting and tracking progress of NDC implementation and review of ambitions. The NC process was constrained in terms of GHG data collection and information gathering because of lack of structures and institutional arrangements and inventory planning capability. The NC (page 185) suggests standard inventory improvement planning in order to achieve consistent results, accuracy and transparency reporting.
Paris Agreement	The Kenyan cabinet approved the ratification of the Paris Agreement in October 2016. As required by Kenyan law, parliament must approve the ratification. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources prepared a memorandum to the speaker of National Assembly for the ratification. Currently, the agreement is tabled and is pending approval from parliament.
National Climate Change Response Strategy.	The NCCRS is a key policy document that puts in place robust adaptation and mitigation measures to address most, if not all, of the challenges posed by climate variability and change. This strategy is the key government climate change agenda guide and is designed to inform nationwide climate change programs and development activities. The NCCRS highlights the importance of robust GHG monitoring and accounting to support decision-making and access to climate finance and carbon markets. It also underscores the need to generate clear and accepted data for use in land-use planning and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
Forestry Development Plan	The Forestry Development Plan (FDP) is led by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and aims to establish 7.6 billion trees during the next 20 years. It is included in the NCCRS as a climate change mitigation intervention and has the potential to contribute GHG sequestration in the range of about 16 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year. The FDP contains specific recommendations that will enable Kenya to benefit from REDD+ opportunities including establishing robust MRV (clear, credible national forest monitoring baselines and guidelines); setting up necessary institutional arrangements; filling historical data gaps on forest cover throughout the country; and addressing risk of non-permanence and leakage. SLEEK will enable Kenya to achieve these recommendations.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	Kenya's NAP is aimed at helping the government move toward Vision 2030 goals by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning and action. The NAP will assist national and county governments to implement the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) by providing guidance on priority actions. Kenya's adaptation needs are informed by its national

	circumstances, including current and project climate scenarios that impact decision making. A climate hazard and vulnerability assessment provides information on droughts, flooding and sea level rise. The NAP sets out priority adaptation actions in the planning sectors and describes a monitoring and reporting framework. The GEF project will therefore enhances the NAP by providing vital data and information aimed at assisting the country make decisions and monitor implementation of the NAP.
Climate Change Act 2016	The main objective of the Act is to guide development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya. The Act applies in all sectors of the economy at both national and county government levels to: a) mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation; b) build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change; c) formulate programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change; d) mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities; e) mainstream intergenerational and gender equity in all aspects of climate change responses; f) provide incentives and obligations for private sector contribution in achieving low carbon climate resilient development; g) promote low carbon technologies, improve efficiency and reduce emissions intensity by facilitating approaches and uptake of technologies that support low carbon, and climate resilient development; h) facilitate capacity development for public participation in climate change responses through awareness creation, consultation, representation and access to information; i) mobilize and transparently manage public and other financial resources for climate change response; j) provide mechanisms for, and facilitate climate change research and development, training and capacity building; k) mainstream the principle of sustainable development into the planning for and decision making on climate change response; and l) integrate climate change into the exercise of power and functions of all levels of governance, and to enhance cooperative climate change governance between the national government and county governments

	The GEF project will help government institutions and entities to comply with the Act.

K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

162. The project falls within the GEF's Climate Change focal area as per the GEF-6 Focal Areas Results Framework. The project will help in reducing the severity of climate change impacts, which if left to continue growing, will impact on other GEF focal area innovations thereby underscoring the strong linkage between climate change and other global environmental issues.

163. The GEF project will help in tracking climate actions in all sectors of the economy and will cover both national and county governments. It includes tracking of emissions, which is in line with GEF's focal area objective of tracking emissions and taking deliberate efforts to reduce these emissions to combat climate change.

164. The funding for the project supports the AFOLU sector, besides other sectors, which is an innovative solution to addressing mitigation and adaptation actions aimed at addressing climate change. The AFOLU sector has been identified as the sector with the least amount of data yet contributes the largest Green House Gas Emissions amounting to 42 per cent of the total national GHG emissions by 2030. The project enhances the existing SLEEK to meet transparency requirements of the Paris agreement. Through the enhancement of the system, Kenya will provide regional leadership in estimation of land based emissions providing a basis for other countries.

165. The outcome of this project will support the government in reporting and assessment mitigation goals and policies in relation to the attainment of their pledges in domestic preparations for their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

166. Since GEF is currently the only institution with the mandate to finance national communications and BURs, the project will provide the framework for providing information needed for countries to define emissions sources and articulate mitigation potential.

167. With improved and enhanced transparency framework, the mandate of GEF in supporting monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) efforts of national climate actions will have been achieved, an outcome which is in line with GEF objectives.

L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

168. The project will identify and create linkages with other GEF funded project and other relevant projects being implemented in the country by either the public or private sector players. The table below shows some of the GEF funded projects which have been approved and will be implemented in the future, which the project will link with.

Table 3: Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
The USAID/UNDP Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (LECRD) Project.	The areas of focus include institutional strengthening, establishment of national focal points, national climate change programmes, greenhouse gas inventories, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments, amongst others.
The DFIF-funded Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya (StARCK+) programme, Technical Support.	Development of the NAP and sectoral analysis of the NDC and identified key mitigation and adaptation opportunities. However, the analysis has been carried out by consultants and there is need for capacity building to enable the GoK carry out such analysis in future.
Australian Government and the Clinton Foundation initiative, System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK).	Development of a robust measurement, reporting and verification system to estimate land-based emissions and removals in Kenya and provide this data to drive development in the country. Through SLEEK, Kenya would accurately estimate and track its carbon dioxide emissions and removals in the land sector, while at the same time providing useful information for fact-based decisions for the land-based economic sectors. SLEEK brings together a wide range of data sources and scientific information, including climate data, models of Kenya's plants and crops, information about the carbon content of the soils and maps of land use, among others
RLACC - Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	The project will provide linkages in relation to tracking adaptation indicators on livelihoods with regard to land use changes. Some of the project data collected will be used in project implementation.
Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	The GEF project will link with this project through helping in catchment rehabilitation, riverbank and wetland rehabilitation and reporting collected data to model the project has on land use and forest conservation.
Food-IAP: Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF)	Ensures sustainable water management and use and encompasses protection of water catchment areas. Linkage is through reporting on forest and riparian area protection, land use changes in upper Tana Rivers. Data from the MRV system can be used in this project.
Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	The GEF project will provide good linkages in the MRV system to report on area under SFM, carbon stock and biodiversity etc.
Capacity, Policy and Financial Incentives for PFM in Kirisia Forest and integrated Rangelands Management	The project will compliment this project by assisting with data collection, monitoring and analysis to report on land use changes and forest and non-forest lands under good management. The project will also compliment the sub-national participatory forest monitoring system which will be developed by this project (to be integrated with the National Forest Inventory).

M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

169. The project design and mandate is aligned to CI's institutional priorities in the following way:

i. *CI's mission*: Building on a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI
empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for
the well-being of humanity.
The project is designed to empower and help the government collect and identify key data sources which will guide its decision making at the same time empower it to conserve the environment. This is in line with CI' priorities.

ii. *CI's strategy:* CI works with partners to address the vulnerability of species, key ecosystems and local communities in key conservation areas to maintain their resiliencies to threats associated with climate change. By working with partners, CI delivers on its mandate and for this project, CI is working with partners to enhance the GHG inventory and national MRV systems by enhancing its ability to track and monitor climate change related data which are key in Kenya's NDC reporting.

iii. *Institutional priorities:* the SLEEK project is being implemented in Kenya and falls within CI's priority global transformations themes, i.e. Climate, Food, Forests, Fresh Water, Global Stability, Livelihoods and Oceans. The GEF project will enhance the country's ability to monitor and evaluate its impacts on the above themes directly or indirectly. The design project therefore enhances the CI's priority and increase its impacts to the country's conservation efforts through working with government entities and engaging with all sectors in society to achieve its ultimate goal of improved human well-being, particularly focusing on the essential services that nature provides: fresh water; food; health; livelihoods; and climate resilience.

N. Communications and Knowledge Management

170. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources already has a website for users to obtain information about the project. Other than the website, increasing awareness about the project amongst relevant government institutions and departments and private sector will be continuously done during the implementation phase of this GEF project.

171. The project will design and prepare newsletters on its activities. These newsletters will highlight how the activities help improve the country's climate change data collection and analysis and how the data is used to enhance Kenya's transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement. Through this process, the project will achieve one of its objectives of ensuring data and information are available to the public.

172. In addition to raising awareness about the project through the website and newsletter, the GEF project will take an active role in participating in national and international workshops, conferences and symposia to inform the country and the whole world about the project's activities, its impacts and lessons learnt on data collection and

reporting, and how the data is analysed and consumed for the benefit of the people of Kenya and the region.

173. The project will also arrange training sessions with relevant government entities and departments who are involved in data collection, use or those who are involved in planning and decision making in sectors of the economy such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, water resource planning, etc. With this training, the project will get feedback from participants on how the project is performing, their expectations and suggestions on how to make the project achieve greater success.

174. By closely interacting with key stakeholders, the project will contribute to the development of the country, where data from the project will be used for various purposes, such as national-level planning, climatic variability forecasting, NDC reporting, land use planning and many more.

175. Other than the national consumption of the information from the sectors, sharing of the information with other countries (through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform) will provide them with experience that will be very valuable when considering setting up a national GHG accounting system. The information sharing will provide learning experiences and guidance on how to set up an MRV system.

176. By creating linkages and communicating with all relevant government entities, the process will create trust and is more likely to result in sustained support, interest, and use by decision makers, policymakers, and elected representatives at different levels of government. The efforts to make results public will be further supported by strategic communication. Communication can be an effective way to mitigate risks and to lobby support. An enhanced national MRV system will ensure that the necessary communication is made available at crucial points in the project. Regular reporting and independent evaluations will be communicated to Government of Kenya and all other stakeholders. Once these reports have been approved, they will be made publicly available.

177. In addition to communication and linkages, internally, the enhanced national MRV system will:

i. Design an M&E system – to include the definition of indicators and measurement methods, standard processes through which feedback will flow back into management decisions;
ii. Support the development of the management information system, electronic logbook, and archive;
iii. Supporting quarterly planning sessions and ensuring that program logic is strong and that motivation, capacity building, communication, and risks are integrated into the plan;
iv. Ensuring that the target delivery dates are realistic and the indicators are SMART;
v. Reporting performance to management as part of regular processes and for further

reporting; and taking approved reports public.

178. The enhanced national MRV system will use also the following ways to capture, share and manage knowledge:

i. Participatory monitoring and evaluation - focusing on outcomes and learning parameters to allow stakeholders share lessons learnt. This will help measure the effectiveness of the project, build ownership, and promote accountability at various levels.
ii. Dissemination of information through diverse media (Print and social media) - Project magazines outlining from inception to commissioning and detailing possible future outcomes will be used to disseminate information. Pamphlets explaining in very simple terms understandable by communities will be developed. Photos, art, PowerPoint presentations, will be employed to enhance access to information and increase the possibilities for users to find it through search engines
iii. Face -to-Face interaction - Highly interactive meetings are important for establishing the trust that is needed for collaboration and communication. Meetings and workshops will be designed in a way to facilitate group discussions
iv. Conferences - A conference to profile and disseminate best practices from the project will be held. Scientific paper presentations at international, regional and national level will be done during climate change conferences and in other relevant forums
v. Web based database and web portal for enhanced interactions and documentation

O. Lessons Learned During the PPG Phase and from other Relevant GEF Projects

179. A key lesson learned is that there are already a number of global initiatives contributing to the enhancing capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency framework. Some of these initiatives are already operating in Kenya. However, they are not necessary coordinated as some focus on sectoral approaches. Component 3 will help with the coordination of such initiatives in order to optimise outcomes and avoid overlaps.

180. From the stakeholder consultations, another lessond learned is that the SLEEK programme, which was the original focus of the proposal at the PIF stage, requires significantly more resources than what is available under the GEF project. It has also been established that enhancement of the CCD, and the capacities of other data contributing organisations, together with supporting institutional capacities and data sharing agreements are likely to deliver the required results in a more effective and efficient manner.

SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization

181. The safeguard screening process was conducted during the project approval stage by CI's Director of Project Development and Implementation, Safeguards Manager and Project Manager in January 2017.

182. The screening process was conducted based on CI's guidelines and nature of the project. The screen established that only three safeguards were identified which the project will impact on and which the project must put measures in place to address them.

Table 4: Safeguard Screening Results

Policy/Best Practice	Triggered (Yes/No)	Justification
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy	No	Not applicable
Protection of Natural Habitats Policy	No	Not applicable
Involuntary Resettlement Policy	No	Not applicable
Indigenous Peoples Policy	No	Not applicable
Pest Management Policy	No	Not applicable
Physical Cultural Resources Policy	No	Not applicable
Stakeholder Engagement	Yes	To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's Stakeholders' Engagement Policy, the project will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan which will guide how the project will engage with other stakeholders both directly and indirectly throughout the project period. The plan will identify stakeholders who will interact with CCD directly and set out measures on how those interactions will occur and how data will be shared or processed. For those whose interaction will be indirect, the plan will also set out procedures for collecting or sharing the data. Other stakeholders who might come into contact with CCD will also be identified and procedures for establishing relationship be established to guide CCD.
Gender mainstreaming	Yes	To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, the project will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan that will ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. The mainstreaming of gender is necessary because the Government of Kenya has made a pledge through its INDC and other policies to ensure gender mainstreaming, with a priority adaptation action which aims to "Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and insurance schemes". The project will mainstream gender and empower women more because women are more negatively impacted by forest protection projects; e.g., having to go further for firewood due to shortage

		and by increasing farm forestry, they will have access to firewood easily which in turn frees up their time for other activities. They will also be included in decision making in the relation to management of land uses and planning.
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Yes	To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy, the project will develop Accountability and Grievance Mechanism plan that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances for consideration and redress. The mechanism will be in place before the start of project activities, and will be disclosed to all stakeholders in English and Kiswahili and all grievances received will be disclosed by the project to CI and GEF. The grievances will be received through, telephone, email or written submissions and procedures will be in place to receive and record them after which they will be addressed by relevant persons.

Table 5: Safeguard Categorization

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts			

B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

183. During the PPG phase, two group consultations were conducted, one at the initial concept phase and a final one at validation. In addition, various stakeholders were individually consulted. During the consultations, gender considerations were made to ensure that there was proportionate representation. The detailed safeguard plans have been provided to this Prodoc as appendices.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

184. The project will be co-executed over an eighteen-month period by the Government of Kenya (GoK), through its Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) with Vital Signs Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) and the SLEEK Secretariat. A Project Steering Committee will be established, composed of MENR, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs and GHGMI.

185. **The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)** will have overall management responsibility for implementing all technical aspects of the project. The project will be located within the MENR, under the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), whose Director will be responsible for the overall management of the project and its activities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be located at the MENR and will be headed by a Project Manager, who will manage the project and its activities. Other ministries, government agencies, research institutions and universities will also play a prominent role. Other stakeholders include county governments, NGOs, community representatives, and the private sector involved in climate action. The need to engage effectively with all stakeholders has been recognised and initiated.

186. The stakeholder consultations will also be appropriately broadened and the means and modality of engagement refined to suit requirements and ensure effective communication and participation. The Project Steering Committee will be the key link to the GoK and will be responsible for inter-ministerial coordination support, and advising and supporting the work of the PMU.

187. The MENR will have overall responsibility for implementing the project and developing the enhanced transparency framework system. The GoK will be engaged in the process as much as possible, providing input, posing questions and seeking clarification so that decisions are taken jointly and owned by both parties and capacity for these elements and processes is created. Effective management of project by the GoK is not only vital to successfully building the system, but it is critical for the system's future operations and sustainability. Initial discussions about the implementation arrangements of the national MRV system have been held, but the development of the national MRV system, the system components, and their interaction will require ongoing in-depth consultation.

188. The project will require a delivery mechanism that can ensure effective expenditures for concrete deliverables as well as value for money. Possible frameworks were discussed at the Stakeholder Workshop and in subsequent individual one-on-one stakeholder consultations. This framework will continue to evolve as the project planning progresses during the first quarter of implementation.

189. **The Vital Signs Programme**[33] will oversee delivering Component 3. Vital Signs has developed and implemented an integrated set of protocols for field-based monitoring at national and sub-national scales, based on a statistical sampling frame[34] that incorporates both biophysical and socioeconomic measurements to understand the relationships between land cover/land use, environmental degradation and human well-being.

190. The Vital Signs system has three main layers: the measurement layer, the analytical output layer, and the decision layer. The measurements layer consists of primary observations, obtained by a smart combination of a country field team, automated sensors, Android tablets, and satellite remote sensing. The analytical output layer integrates these measurements with those from other existing systems such as the *Living Standards Measurement Survey* (LSMS) from the World Bank, *Demographic and Health Survey* (DHS) datasets from USAID, the *Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission* (TRMM), the *Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station* (CHIRPS) dataset, the *Climate Prediction Center Morphing* (CMORPH) remotely sensed climate products and other Earth Observation data (e.g. MODIS and Landsat). The decision layer then generates insights to inform better agricultural policy and practice.

191. Vital Signs will also support the MENR and the PMU in executing the project. Specifically, Vital Signs will be responsible for supervising sub grantees, working with the Project Manager to ensure technical and financial delivery of the project and act as liason between CI-GEF and the MENR including SLEEK and CCD. Vital Signs under the leadership of will oversee the recruitment of personnel, procurement of all services, goods and equipment,financial record keeping, reporting and disbursements and project monitoring and reporting in coordination with the project management unit.

192. **The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI**) will lead the delivery of the capacity building under Component 1, given their extensive experience and expertise in pedagogically rigorous, cost-effective MRV capacity-building, and their menu of existing GHG capacity-building tools. The GHGMI was founded in 2007 and today includes staff and faculty around the world. GHGMI has over 3,500 alumni across more than 160 countries, including over 30% of the UNFCCC's official Roster of Experts. The Institute's staff and faculty are unique in their expertise and field experience on climate change and pedagogy and have built an unparalleled capacity building infrastructure on GHG measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) issues.

193. Due to GHGMI's extensive experience and expertise in pedagogically rigorous, cost-effective MRV capacity-building, and their menu of existing GHG capacity-building tools, they will lead the design and implementation of the capacity building interventions discussed in Component 1. Activities will be conducted together through an integrated capacity-building framework, including the deployment of 2006 IPCC Guidelines curriculum, the co-development (with the GoK and academics) of a Kenyan National GHG Certificate through partnership with

[33] www.vitalsigns.org
[34] http://vitalsigns.org/files/Vital-Signs-Sampling-Frame-2013.pdf

GHGMI's carbon institute, practical workshops with real data, training-of-trainers for data providers, sustainable MRV system mentoring, designing GHG inventory templates, mapping MRV strengths and weaknesses, and the -phased design of a web-based secure information system for transparency. Throughout the design and implementation of Component 1, GHGMI will work closely with stakeholders in Kenya (including but not limited to the Government of Kenya) and CCD and and SLEEK Secretariat to harmonize Component 1 with the other Components, other projects, and existing capacities.

194. SLEEK Secretariat: The SLEEK Secretariat will coordinate the training activities for the land sector.Working with the respective SLEEK Element Working Group members and organisations the SLEEK secretariat will coordinate the production of component two outputs which include the GHG Emission estimates from the land sector.

The Program Management Unit (PMU)

195. The PMU will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting on the project. Vital Signs will play a role in the PMU for the duration of the project, with the national system functional units continuing their roles and responsibilities in sustaining and improving the system as part of the machinery of government.

196. The PMU will be responsible for implementation and management, administration, and performance against implementation plan, budgeting, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required by the project. The PMU, with support from Vital Signs will be responsible for:

i. Procurement of all services, goods, and equipment
ii. Financial record keeping
iii. Reporting and disbursements (financial)
iv. Project monitoring and reporting (technical)
v. Submission of all technical and financial reports to the CI-GEF Agency
vi. Contractual obligations
vii. Act as the secretariat for the PSC and TAG
viii. Represent the project to the GoK, CI, and other partners as required
ix. Ensure the smooth running of the project through monitoring and communication with the PSC, TAG, working and consultative groups, contractors, consultants, stakeholders and other engaged agencies, institutions, and individuals
x. Actively coordinate the flow of inputs, procurement, outputs, and work streams to ensure the program runs smoothly and delivers the specified outputs and overall objectives
xi. Implement the communications strategy for project, including identifying appropriate opportunities to communicate and demonstrate the progress and achievements of the program and responding to concerns, criticism, and questions that may arise regarding the program and its implementation

197. In addition to the members who will be drawn from different GoK ministries and agencies, it is expected that the project will hire a Project Manager. Depending on

requirements, office and program support staff will be recruited as necessary and may include secretarial staff, general office staff and computing support.

198. It is expected that the roles and responsibilities of the Project Manager will be as follows:

- Overall management of project activities including acting as secretary of the Project Steering Committee.H/She will coordinate delivery of the project components and all project activities and act as liason between the project stakeholders including the CCD, SLEEK Secretariat, GHGMI and Vital Signs. H/She will be responsible for monitoring progress against the implementation plan, budgeting and reporting.

Conservation International-GEF (CI-GEF) Agency

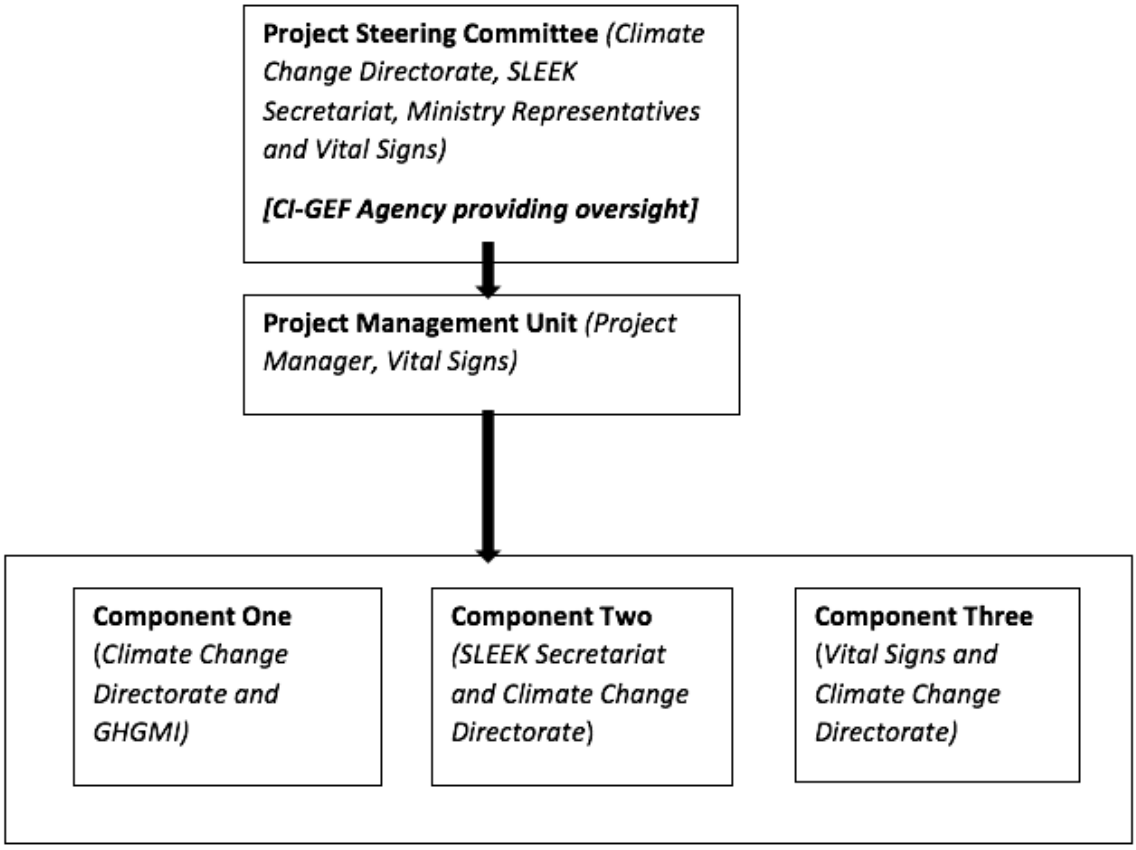
32. The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or work plans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

33. The PSC will be comprised of MENR, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs and GHG MI. The CI-GEF Agency will also be part of the Steering Committee to provide project oversight in line with the roles and responsibilities of GEF Agencies. The PSC will be responsible for guiding project activities ensuring they are continuously in line with national policies, coordinating inter-ministerial support, and advising and supporting the work of the PMU. The PSC will meet quarterly to review program implementation and report back to its respective ministries.

34. The PSC will meet every quarter with the Project Manager (head of PMU) as secretary. Members of the steering committee will be drawn from line ministries, CI and may include other representation as required, including potentially the private sector.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart



SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

35. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

36. The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and

evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises

37. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

38. The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual work plans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

39. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

40. The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

41. The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E table 8 for details):

a. Inception workshop

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. Inception workshop Report

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan was developed and includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component. In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project,

thus they will be consistently and timely monitored. The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**

The CBIT Tracking Tool was completed for CEO approval and will be updated at the time of the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

l. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 6: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop and Report	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*4800*
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs and Costs of workshops in (a) above*
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs*
d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs*

e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*4392*
f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	• CI-GEF PA	*TBA*
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	• Project Team • Executing Agency	*Included in Project management costs*
h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs*
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	• Project Team • Executing Agency	*Included in Project management costs*
j. Final Evaluation Report	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	• Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	*15000*
k. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	• At least annually	*10,080*
l. Financial Statements Audit	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	• Annually	*2000*

SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

1. The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of USD 1,000,000 with co-financing from the Government of Kenya. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII.

Table 7: Planned Project Budget by Component

	Project budget by component (in USD)				
	Component 1	**Component 2**	**Component 3**	**PMC**	**Total budget**

Personnel Salaries and benefits	$31,377	$31,377	$77,218	$82,900	$222,872
Professional Services	$64,430	$29,584	$91,000	$2,000	$187,014
Travels and accommodations	$144,408	$81,776	$10,770	-	$236,954
Meetings and workshops	$41,512	$94,576	$9,240		$145,328
Grants & Agreements	$160,000				$160,000
Equipment	$15,000				$15,000
Other Direct Costs	$6,814	$6,814	$13,195	$6,009	$32,832
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	$463,541	$244,127.00	$201,423	$90,909	$1,000,000

Table 8: Planned Project Budget by Year

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total budget
Personnel Salaries and benefits	$145,044	$77,664			$222,708
Professional services	$172,314	$14,900			$187,214
Travels and accommodations	$202,220	$34,734			$236,954
Meetings and workshops	$110,720	$34,608			$145,328
Grants & Agreements	$160,000				$160,000
Equipment	$15,000				$15,000
Other Direct Costs	$21,458	$11,338			$32,796
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	$826,756	$173,244			$1,000,000

B. Overall Project Co-financing

The government of Kenya through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will provide a co-financing of USD 1,000,000 for the project. The Co-financing will be in-kind where the ministry will allocate staff, provide offices, transport, office equipment and administration support for the project.

Table 9: Committed Cash and In-Kind Co-financing (USD)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Government	Government of Kenya	In-kind	USD 1,000,000
Other	Conservation International	In-kind	USD 50,000
Other	GHG MI	In-kind	USD 50,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING			USD 1,100,000

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

Objective:	To enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.
Indicator(s):	a. Number of emission sectors for which institutional arrangements and capacities for a transparent MRV system are established and operational b. Number of staff trained on transparency-related issues c. National GHG inventory and MRV systems, covering all the 6 emission sectors, established and functional d. Number of public institutions that have institutionalized and integrated public climate expenditures into Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and budgeting processes. e. A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.			
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. ***Indicator 1.1.:*** *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.*	The 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	Established and institutionalised formal arrangements for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting with a functional national GHG inventory and MRV systems in place. The arrangements are to be coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate.	**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. ***Indicator 1.1.1:*** *Number of institutions with formally established focal points.* **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 formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts.

.	institutions in ad-hoc manner for other use.		***Indicator 1.1.2:*** *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* **Output 1.1.3:** A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalised. ***Indicator 1.1.3:*** *Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of data collection established and working.*
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. ***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.*	In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC 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	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 are able to apply the knowledge at central and county governments, and their own individual institutional levels	**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. ***Indicator 1.2.1:*** *Number of field data staff (number of men and number of women) trained and applying the knowledge* **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. ***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.* **Output 1.2.3:** 50 staff selected from counties and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.

	inventory preparation, documentation, data collection and archiving. Now there is need to train also staff from the 47 counties, which were never trained.		***Indicator 1.2.3:*** *Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.*
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. ***Indicator 1.3:*** *Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.*	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.	Functional GHG and MRV systems established in the CCD with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting.	**Output 1.3.1:** 100 Public servants trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. ***Indicator 1.3.1:*** *Number of public staff (number of men and number of women) trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making.* **Output: 1.3.2:** General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed. ***Indicator 1.3.2:*** *Guidelines and tools developed.* **Output 1.3.3:** National GHG inventory emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place and made publicly available ***Indictor 1.3.3:*** *National GHG inventory in place and the publicly available.* **Output 1.3.4:** Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation adapted from the National Adaptation Plan into the National MRV system ***Indicator 1.3.4:*** *Adaptation metrics and indicators in place* **Output 1.3.5:** 100 public institution employees trained on reporting climate finance delivered. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. ***Indicator 1.3.5:*** *Number of **p**ublic staff (number of men and number of women)* trained *on climate finance reporting.*

			Output 1.3.6: Public climate expenditures institutionalised at the National Treasury and integrated into the NDC tracking (MRV) system at CCD. ***Indictor 1.3.6:*** *Number of public institutions tracking and reporting public climate expenditure.* **Output 1.3.7** Expense reporting system improved to include climate finance/expenditure ***Indicator 1.3.7:*** *Expense reporting with climate finance in place* **Output 1.3.8:** Guide for reporting public expenditures published ***Indicator 1.3.8:*** *Guide for reporting public expenditures published* **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. ***Indicator 1.3.9:*** *Reliable, accurate and credible reports available and used for reporting, NDC tracking and decision making.*
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. ***Indicator 2.1:*** *Strengthened Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving for the land-based*	Current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to track land-based emissions known as the System for Land-based 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	All the 6 EWGs teams established under SLEEK strengthened with formal established 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	**Output 2.1.1:** Institutional and technical capacities 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK data- strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving. ***Indicator 2.1.1:*** *Number of organisations whose institutional and technical capacities are built among the SLEEK data contributing organisations.* **Output 2.1.2:** 100 Selected staff (not less than 33% women) of the EWGs members trained onlandcover,soil,crop,forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action to

sector meeting GHG Inventory and MRV systems' requirements as specified by the CCD.	a coordinated manner for the GHG Inventory.	with requirements specified by the CCD.	provide reliable, accurate and credible reports for the land sector in Kenya. ***Indicator 2.1.2:*** *Number of Staff of SLEEK data contributing organisations trained.* **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 formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs ***Indicator 2.1.3:*** *Land-based emission data sharing protocols/MoUs in place.*
Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.			
Outcome 3.1: A Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting. ***Indicator 3.1:*** A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working.	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level established and working.	**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. ***Indicator 3.1.1:*** *A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working*. **Output 3.1.2:** Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning conducted ***Indicator 3.1.2:*** *Number of operational arrangements for knowledge sharing and learning events conducted.* **Output 3.1.3:** 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored.

			Indicator 3.1.3: *Number of government staff trained on the platform.* **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. ***Indicator 3.1.4:*** *Number of sessions held on sharing of sectoral and regional lessons* **Output 3.1.5:** A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align ***Indicator 3.1.5:*** *Rapid Assessment report outlining interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement*

APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

	Timeline																			
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1.1.:																				
Outcome 1.2.:																				
Outcome 1.3.:																				
Outcome 2.1.:																				
Outcome 3.1.:																				

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties
Objective: To strengthen the national capacity in Kenya to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement and to enhance the coordination of national, regional and global transparency-related activities in Kenya.						
Indicator a: Number of emission sectors for which institutional arrangements and capacities for a transparent MRV system are established and operational	IPCC Sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste)	Establishment of MOUs and TORs for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting between ministries in the IPCC sectors. Identification of institutional focal points	The 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.	Kenya	Annual	CCD

Indicator b: Number of staff trained on transparency-related issues	100 Field data staff	100 field data staff from public and private sectors, and civil society will be trained by the GHGMI on GHG inventory estimation, data collection, forecasting and data management	In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC 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	Kenya	Quarterly	GHGMI

			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 counties, which were never trained.			

Indicator c: National GHG inventory and MRV systems, covering all the 6 emission sectors, established and functional	One GHG/MRV System 100 Field staff	Training on use and reporting climate data and information policy. General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors will be developed.	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	Kenya	Annual	CCD GHGMI IT Consultant SLEEK

Indicator d: Number of public institutions that have institutionalized and integrated public climate expenditures into Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and budgeting processes.	Number of public institutions	Preparation of the guide to for reporting public expenditures will be developed and an expense reporting system will be put in place using the climate coding and tracking methodology already designed by The National Treasury	The National Treasury has developed a climate coding and tracking methodology designed for use by financial officers in treasury, and eventually by other government ministries, departments and agencies	Kenya	Annual	CCD
Indicator e: A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.	Web based platform	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.	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	Kenya	Quarterly	Vital Signs, CCD

Indicator 1.1: Number of emission sectors for which institutional arrangements and capacities for a transparent MRV system are established and operational	IPCC Sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste)	Establishment of MOUs and TORs for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting between ministries in the IPCC sectors. Identification of institutional focal points	The 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.	Kenya	Annual	CCD

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of institutions with formally established focal points.	Number of public institutions	Focal points from the 6 IPCC Sectors will be established with job descriptions and Key performance indicators	A national MRV+ system, National Performance and Benefit Measurement, was designed and proposed. The system covered data provision, analysis and quality control, indicators and baselines for mitigation, adaptation. It has however not been implemented.	Kenya	Semi Annual	CCD
Indicator 1.1.2: 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	6 Ministries,47 Counties	Data sharing protocols, including linkages between the hubs and the CCD will be developed and adopted by participating institutions from the 6 sectors and the 47 counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts.	The are no formal institutional arrangements for any of the emission sectors data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving.	Kenya	Annual	CCD

Indicator 1.1.3: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of data collection established and working.	6 Ministries	A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination will be established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities.	The are no formal institutional arrangements for any of the emission sectors data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving.	Kenya	Annual	CCD

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.	100 field data staff	100 field data staff from public and private sectors, and civil society will be trained by the GHGMI on GHG inventory estimation, data collection, forecasting and data management	In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC 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	Kenya	Quarterly	GHGMI

			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 counties, which were never trained.			

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of field data staff (number of men and number of women) trained and applying the knowledge	50 field staff	50 field data staff, data suppliers and platform users from the 6 emission sectors and 47 counties (data hubs) trained on GHG inventory data collection, data collection tools, processing and transmission of GHG data and applying the knowledge.	In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC 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	Kenya	Annual	GHGMI

			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 counties, which were never trained.			
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.	50 field staff	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	25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC sectors previously trained on calculation of emissions and or removals, uncertainty estimation, data QA/QC and archiving procedures.	Kenya	Annual	GHGMI

Indicator 1.2.3: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.	50 field staff	Selected 50 staff from 47 counties and the 6 sectors will be trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.	25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC sectors previously trained on calculation of emissions and or removals, uncertainty estimation, data QA/QC and archiving procedures.	Kenya	Annual	GHGMI
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.	6 EWGs constituting of 15 SLEEK Institutions	Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving will be 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 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.	Kenya	Quarterly	SLEEK

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of organisations whose institutional and technical capacities are built among the SLEEK data contributing organisations.	15 local institutions	Institutional and technical capacities of 15 SLEEK data-contributing organisations will be strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving.	All the 6 EWGs established under SLEEK strengthened with formal established 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.	Kenya	Annual	GHGMI SLEEK
Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Staff of SLEEK data contributing organisations trained.	100 field staff	100 Selected staff in and members of the SLEEK EWGs 15 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	6 Element Working Groups (EWGs) working within the SLEEK system which are teams that have been specially convened to address each of the areas needed to build a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system.	Kenya	Annual	GHGMI

Land-based emission data sharing protocols/MoUs in place.	Data sharing MoUs	Data sharing protocols, with streamlined QA/QC processes, coordination mechanism including linkages between the 15 SLEEK data contributing organisations and the CCD will be developed and adopted by participating institutions, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs	The SLEEK reporting tool, FLInT, have generated some output, which will be enhanced to report and align with directly with the transparency agreement needs for the land sector.	Kenya	Annual	SLEEK
Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.						
Indicator 3.1: A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working.	Functional Coordination Platform	A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level will be established at the CCD	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	Kenya	Annual	Vital Signs CCD

Indicator 3.1.1: A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.	Functional Coordination Platform	A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level will be established at the CCD	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	Kenya	Annual	Vital Signs Programme
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of operational arrangements for knowledge sharing and learning events conducted.	Number of networking events hosted	Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning will be conducted and newsletter shared through the coordination platform among including the global coordination platform	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	Kenya	Quarterly	Vital Signs Programme
Indicator 3.1.3: Number of government staff trained on the platform.	200 field staff	200 relevant government institutions will be trained on the platform to be able to continuously update.	No staff trained as the platform has not been developed yet.	Kenya	Semi-annual	Vital Signs Programme

Indicator 3.1.4: Number of sessions held on sharing of sectoral and regional lessons	3 Workshops	Half yearly sectoral and regional lessons learnt will be monitored and captured and shared (i.e. with Global Coordination Platform) to enhance national, regional and global enhanced transparency framework.	No similar activities happening	Kenya	Semi-Annual	Vital Signs Programme
Indicator 3.1.5: Rapid Assessment report outlining interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement	Rapid Assessment Study report	A rapid assessment study will be conducted to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris agreement	A 2016 global review already revealed a high level of alignment between SDG targets and the climate actions countries communicated in their INDCs (Northrop et al, 2016). Coordination is therefore imperative to ensure no additional burden is added to these countries	Kenya	Annual	Vital Signs Programme

Number of stakeholders engaged throughout lifecycle of the project	Number of Stakeholder involved by gender and institution	The stakeholder Engagement Plan will be used to guide stakeholder consultations	CCD and SLEEK in the Ministry of Environment have been consulted in the development of the project document in addition to various NGO and private institutions	Kenya	Continuous	CCD, VS and SLEEK, CI-GEF
Gender mainstreaming issues streamlined in all project activities	Number of gender mainstreamed project activities	The gender mainstreaming plan will be guide implementation of gender mainstreaming in project activities	All project activities from design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have considered the respective roles of women and men given the wide variation and wide geographical scope of the project	Kenya	Continuous	CCD, VS and SLEEK, CI-GEF
Accountability and grievance issues arising during the project addressed	Number of grievance and accountability issues resolved through the grievance and accountability mechanism	The grievance and accountability issues will be addressed through the stipulated grievance and accountability mechanism	A grievance and accountability mechanism has been developed to guide project implementation	Kenya	Continuous	CCD, VS, SLEEK, CI-GEF

APPENDIX IV: GEF Tracking Tool by Focal Area

The tracking tool is annexed separately to this Prodoc

APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country: Kenya	**GEF Project ID**:
Project Title: Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region	
Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya & Vital Signs	
GEF Focal Area: Climate Change Mitigation	
GEF Project Amount: US$1,144,500	
Reviewer(s): Ian Kissoon	
Date of Review: January 31, 2017	
Comments: Analysis completed and approved	

B. Project Objective:

To enhance the System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) system to ensure compliance with the Paris Climate Agreement's transparency requirements.

C. Project Description:

The new Paris Climate Agreement includes a number of requirements that countries have to meet to ensure "transparency of action and support" essentially to allow for ease in tracking how countries are progressing towards their commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The "transparency framework" requires countries to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries.

Kenya, like many other countries in East Africa, does not have the requisite capacity to meet these requirements. The project seeks to enhance existing MRV systems needed to meet these requirements and will be delivered under the following components:

- Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities
- Component 2: System enhancements to assist with improvement of transparency over time
- Component 3: Regional capacity building

D. Project location and biophysical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

Kenya is located in the Greater Horn of Africa region, which is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. More than 80% of the country's landmass is Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) with poor infrastructure, and other developmental challenges. Kenya, like other countries in the region, is bearing the brunt of climate change impacts and the associated socio-economic losses. The situation is exacerbated by the high dependence on climate sensitive natural resources. Impacts include loss of biodiversity including

threatening of species, change in vegetation composition and structure, decrease in forest coverage, rapid deterioration in land cover, and depletion of water quality and quantity through the destruction of catchments and underground aquifers.

The country's economy is also highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture that is mainly rain-fed, energy, tourism, water and health. Climate hazards such as droughts and floods have caused considerable losses across the country's different sectors over the years with economic losses estimated at 3% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Kenya's economy is also highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture which contributes about 30% of the country's gross domestic product and contributes to 80% of the national employment. Seventy- five percent of Kenya's greenhouse gases are from the land use, land use change and forestry and agriculture sectors. This is due to the fact that a large proportion of the population is wood fuel dependent coupled with an increase on the demand for agricultural land and urban development.

E. Executing Agency's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies:

The Executing Agency did not identify any staff as being knowledgeable/trained in managing safeguard matters nor demonstrated any experience in managing safeguard matters. The Executing Agency should consider hiring such personnel to prepare the required safeguard plans, and to ensure proper implementation of the plans and compliance with the CI-GEF safeguard policies throughout the project.

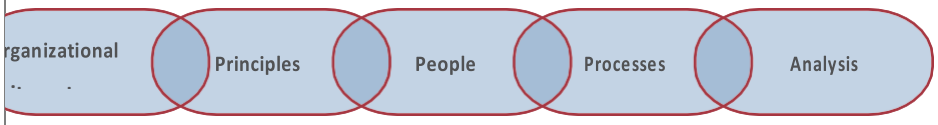
APPENDIX VI: **Safeguard Compliance Plans**

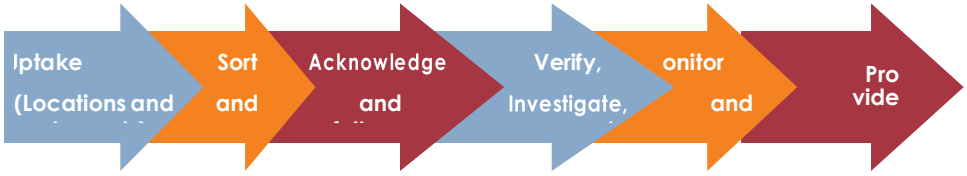
The project made the following safeguarding plans:

1. *Grievance Plan*
2. *Gender Mainstreaming plan*
3. *Stakeholders Engagement Plan*

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM) **(Approved by CI-GEF Project Agency 2017-11-02)**	
DEFINITIONS	
Grievance	An issue, concern, problem or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants addressed by the company in a formal manner.
Grievance Mechanism	A formalised way to accept, assess, and resolve complaints concerning the performance or behaviour of a project or programme, its contractors, or employees. This includes adverse economic, environmental and social impacts
Internal stakeholders	Groups or individuals within a project who work directly within the project, such as employees and contractors
External stakeholders	Groups or individuals outside the project who are not directly employed or contracted by the project but are affected in some way from the decisions of the project, such as community groups, NGOs and the government
DESCRIPTION	Grievance Redress Mechanism is recognised as a critical tool for promoting transparency and accountability in projects or programs. The grievance mechanism policy is a system by which inquiries, complaints or clarifications regarding the project are received, responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. This policy therefore will guide the project and will be adhered to during the project life.

	The following questions will help teams assess whether the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) associated with a project is functioning up to its full potential. if the answer to any of these questions is no, teams should consider improving the project's GRM. • does the project have clear, formal, and transparent internal mechanisms (e.g., a grievance redress unit, grievance redress committees, designated grievance redress officers) and rules for addressing grievances? • do project officials responsible for grievance redress have the authority to take or demand remedial action? • are officials responsible for grievance redress obliged to take action on all grievances? • do project-affected people feel that they can lodge grievances without fear of retaliation? • are project beneficiaries aware of their right to file a grievance and of the grievance redress process in general? • are there internal processes in place to record, track, and monitor the grievances and the action taken on them? • does the GRM provide timely feedback (written or otherwise) to the petitioner on actions taken? • is there an appeals process in place that GRM users can access if they are not satisfied with how their grievance has been resolved? **Source: World Bank** An effective GRMs has the following characteristics: • Being available to all stakeholders for them to use; • multiple grievance uptake locations and multiple channels for receiving grievances; • fixed service standards for grievance resolution; • clear processing guidelines; and • an effective and timely grievance response system to inform complainants of the action taken Stakeholders must be made aware of existence of GRM though publicity actions such as project brochures, emails, website publications and through verbal interactions during project deliberations and stakeholder workshops.
PURPOSE	The purpose is meant to have several purposes during the project implementation as outlined below: • Responsive to the needs of beneficiaries and to address and resolve their grievances; • Serving as a conduit for soliciting inquiries, inviting suggestions, and increasing community participation; • Collecting information that can be used to improve operational performance; • Enhancing the project's legitimacy among stakeholders; • Promoting transparency and accountability; • Deterring fraud and corruption and mitigate project risks.
	By having the policy in place, the following advantages will accrue for the project: • Project staff will have a chance to gather practical suggestions/feedback that allows them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive to beneficiaries during project implementation. • Trust is built with government and other stakeholders of the project when all

ADVANTAGES	grievances are resolved and the process on how the grievances were addressed are made public and available to all. • Data collected based on grievances received helps the project implementation management to with insights how effectiveness their project is. • Proper and effective GMP will help in identifying problems before they become serious or widespread within the project and affect its implementation.
RISKS	The following are possible risks associated with the GMP: • If complaints and queries are not responded to in a timely manner and fails to produce results, beneficiaries or stakeholders may not take the GMP seriously and might not be willing to provide their feedback in future. • Without proper access to and means of providing their grievances, some people might face numerous barriers in accessing mechanisms for providing their grievances. Stakeholders may not voice grievances because of lack knowledge about their rights, mistrust government and fear retribution, transaction costs and cultural constraints. • Without providing enough feedback on how their grievances have been dealt with and the measures the project have put in place, stakeholders can sabotage the project.
GRM Framework	e structure that GRMs will take has been adapted from World Bank guideline and its recommended that the grievance redress system be centralized for easy of addressing grievances. The GRM will follow the below model with five core building blocks.  **Source: World Bank** **Organizational Commitment** The Transparency project's management and staff recognize and value the grievance process as a means of strengthening public administration, improving public relations, and enhancing accountability and transparency. Grievance redress will be integrated into the project's core activities. Grievance redress functions will be integrated into project staffs' job descriptions and regularly reviewing grievances data and trends at project management meetings. **Principles** The following six core principles of grievance mechanism. • ***Fairness.*** Grievances are treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently. • ***Objectiveness and independence***. The GRM will operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case. GRM officials have adequate means and powers to investigate grievances and their decisions will be receive the support of senior officials. • ***Simplicity and accessibility.*** Procedures to file grievances and seek action will simple enough that project stakeholders and beneficiaries will easily understand them. The following means for filing a grievances will be allowed; i.) Dedicated telephone number (preferably toll-free)- stakeholders can

	call PMU office on +254 20 2730808/9 and speak to customer care to report their issues ii.) Dedicated e-mail address- grievances can be sent to ndctransparency@environment.go.ke iii.) Postal address (with contact person outlined) – grievances can be sent to: Stakeholder Liaison Officer, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources P.O Box 30126-00100, Nairobi iv.) Face to face - stakeholders can voice their grievance to any PMU employee who will then escalate to the correct office for recording v.) Grievance to be done either in English or Swahili or local language and GRM staff to translate vi.) No standard form for reporting or filing grievance • ***Responsiveness and efficiency***. The project will develop a specified timelines for responding to grievances received. These timelines will form part of the monitoring and evaluation performance of the project. • ***Speed and proportionality***. All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive. • ***Participatory and social inclusion***. The project will encourage people and all stakeholders to provide their feedback on the project. Special attention is given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM. • ***People*** *The project will train some staff who will be tasked with addressing so that they can effectively carry out their roles. The training will cover, gathering feedback, analysing them, discussing them with management and providing feedback.* ***Processes*** *Grievance redress processes play an important role in project activities and by following it, it will help in smoothening out the grievances being addressed.* ***Analysis*** *Project management will regularly analyses reports and other monitoring and evaluation data on grievances generated by the GRM teams. The management will then make decision and the project based on data received.*
GMP STEPS	The grievance redress process to be followed by the project will comprise six steps as outlined below:  Source: World Bank **Uptake**

The project stage will involve the project receiving the grievances through email, SMS, telephone, postal or office report and documenting them. The uptake stage will be centralized for ease of operations and it's recommended that the SLEEK office be responsible for hosting this process.

***Action**: Receive grievance and complete a Grievance Log Form (see Appendix 1) and pass it to stakeholder liaison officer for processing.*

Sorting and Processing
At this stage, all grievances received are processed, categorised, assigned priority and routed to the appropriate entity. There will be a standardized system for grievances logging. All grievances will be filed systematically in hard copy with a soft copy file accompanying it.

Some of them will require simple explanations which can be done instantly and if the person raising the grievance is satisfied, the grievance is documented and closed. For those that require more extensive investigations, they will be reassigned to actors at higher levels of management. Top management of the project will be responsible for monitoring the complaints- handling performance of grievances.

***Action**: The stakeholder liaison officer is responsible for assigning a project staff officer a grievance to liaise with the external stakeholder/s and work on a resolution. Grievances will be screened depending the level of severity in order to determine which staff will address it and how the grievance is approached as shown below:*

Category	***Description***	***Project staff officer***
Level 1	*When an answer can be provided immediately*	*Stakeholder liaison Officer*
Level 2	*One off grievances that will not affect the reputation of project.*	*Supervisor level or above*
Level 3	*Repeated, extensive and high profile grievances that may jeopardise the reputation of the project*	*PMU level*

Acknowledgment and Follow-up
Upon receiving the complaint, the GRM should acknowledge its receipt in a communication that outlines the grievance process; provides contact details and, if possible, the name of the contact person who is responsible for handling the grievance; and notes how long it is likely to take to resolve the grievance. Complainants should then receive periodic updates on the status of their grievances. It's recommended that the all complaints be acted upon in less than 1 month.

***Action**: A grievance will be acknowledged, by the project staff officer within five working days of a grievance being submitted. Communication will be made either verbally or in written form. The acknowledgement of a grievance should include a summary of the grievance, method that will be taken to resolve the grievance and an estimated timeframe in which the grievance will be resolved. If required, the*

	acknowledgment provides an opportunity to ask for any additional information or to clarify any issues. The maximum timeframe for resolving any grievance which has been reported is one month. In cases where the time frame is not met, reasons for not resolving the grievance should be provided to the complainant and the matter reported to grievance committee. **Verification, investigation, and action** Upon receiving the grievance, the issue will be investigated by gathering more information about the issue to determine its validity and resolving the grievance. The merit of grievances should be judged objectively based on the design of the project and its expected output. For those grievances that are straightforward (such as queries and suggestions) they will be resolved quickly by contacting the complainant and informing them about the outcome of the grievance. Project staff should ensure that investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. ***Action**: The grievance owner is responsible for investigating the grievance. The investigation may require site visits, consulting employees, contacting external stakeholders etc. Records of meetings, discussions and activities all need to be recorded during the investigation. Information gathered during the investigation will be analysed and will assist in determining how the grievance is handled and what steps need to be taken in order to resolve the grievance.* **Monitoring and evaluation** In this stage, grievance reported are tracked and assessed on the extent to which progress in resolving them is made. The tracking of the grievances is meant to ensure that the reported cases are dealt it in timely manner and resolved in order to that the project operations is not affected. Evaluation of grievances involves analysing grievance data and using it to make policy and/or process changes to minimise similar grievances in the future. Therefore, reports on grievances data and trends (e.g., average time to resolve grievances, percentage of complainants satisfied with action taken, number of grievances resolved at first point of contact) should be submitted regularly. Senior project management should monitor grievance resolution data and grievance trends in their progress review meetings and should randomly call complainants from different areas and groups to get feed- back on whether the GRM is functioning effectively. ***Action**: The project staff will make contact with the external stakeholder after the grievance is resolved to determine if the resolution of the grievance was success or not. This should be done within a reasonable period of time.* *In yearly basis, grievance committee will receive quarterly updates on stakeholder grievances from Stakeholder Liaison Officer. Information outlining the number of grievances, time to resolution and outcomes of grievances will be communicated. The*

	quarterly updates should include the following: *i.) Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism* *ii.) Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved* *iii.) Number of grievances which were reported and resolved* *iv.) Any grievances which was not been resolved within the mandatory timeframe of 30 days and reasons as to why they grievance was not resolved in time* **Provide Feedback** The final step involves informing those who raised the complaint and the public at large about the issues which were brought up, results of their investigations and the actions taken. This process will ensure that trust is increased or maintained. The feedback can be provided by contacting the complainant directly (if his or her identity is known) and/or posting the results of cases in internal memos or leaflets which are sent to stakeholders. The project should also inform GRM users about their right to an appeal if they are dissatisfied with the decision. ***Action****: Stakeholder Liaison Officer will contact stakeholders who have raised grievances and inform them about the outcome of their grievances within a month* **Storing Of Grievances** All records, including grievance forms, investigation notes, interviews and minutes of meetings will be securely filed in PMU office to ensure privacy and confidentiality is maintained for all parties involved.
Roles and Responsibilities	
Position Title	**Responsibility**
Stakeholder Liaison Officer	Receive grievances and assign a grievance owner. Makes sure the grievance mechanism procedure is being adhered to and followed correctly. Maintains grievance register and monitor any correspondence. Monitor grievances/trends over time and report findings to the Sustainability Committee. Raise internal awareness of the grievance mechanism among employees and contractors.
Project Staff Officer (grievance owner)	Employee who has been assigned the responsibility to investigate the grievance and liaising with the external stakeholder/s. Developing resolutions and actions to rectify any issues. Follow up and track progress of grievance. Document any interactions with external stakeholders.
Employees	Receive grievances in person. Report grievance to the Stakeholder Contact Officer by lodging the Grievance Log Form. May provide information and assistance in developing a response and close out of a grievance.

Gender Mainstreaming Plan

(Approved by CI-GEF Project Agency 2017-11-02)

In order to ensure that the CBIT project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", a "Gender Mainstreaming Plan" has been developed to ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the project. Mainstreaming gender through GEF programs and projects presents opportunities to increase the effectiveness of its investment in enhancing global environmental benefits. The GEF recognizes gender equality as an important social goal in and of itself, with associated implications for the projects that receive GEF support. This gender mainstreaming Policy has been developed following guidance provided by GEF Gender Equality Plan.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to a strategy for promoting gender equality, involving integration of the gender perspective and the promotion of gender equality in all activities throughout the project lifecycles. Gender mainstreaming aims at the introduction of gender-conscious thinking and procedures in project activities. This means taking conscious note of the significance of gender and the impact of gender differences on the activity, while ensuring that the activity promotes gender equality in addition to other objectives. The aim is for programming and project activity to take conscious account of the significance of gender, rather than being gender neutral.35

Gender Mainstreaming Plan

This plan is aimed at ensuring that both men and women have equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from the GEF project. The plan is achieved through progressive and efficient mainstreaming of gender dimensions throughout the project phase.

By developing a Gender Mainstreaming Plan, the project will ensure that any gender-related adverse impact in the project is avoided, minimised and/or mitigated. The objective of this Plan is to outline actions that will be specifically taken within the duration of the project.

To ensure that all project activities (e.g., definition of investment strategies, training of Regional Implementation Teams, project design, implementation and reporting, monitoring and evaluation, learning and communication) are consistent with CEPF's Gender Policy, the Plan is divided into three parts:

1) Preparation of the organizational structure and necessary tools.
2) Implementation throughout the GEF-project.
3) Monitoring & Evaluation and dissemination of lessons learned.

The Gender Mainstreaming Plan being proposed will seek to be practical in terms of feasibility given the broad geographical targets of the SLEEK and the wide variation in capacities of the people from various

[35] Marja-Leena Haataja Eija Leinonen Sinikka Mustakallio, 2013, Gender mainstreaming in development programmes and projects

government entities that are expected to be engaged and supported by the project, and the gender disparities among the project coverage.

GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming

CI-GEF Project Agency considers the respective roles of men and women in all aspects of the project activities, from hiring and retention to project design and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation, in order to promote and achieve gender equality and equity. This policy and its implementation mitigates potentially adverse effects of gender constraints on participation and decision-making in consultative processes, access to natural resources, and project benefits. CI-GEF Project Agency requires Executing Entities to design and implement projects in such a way that both women and men:

a) Receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits;
b) Do not suffer adverse effects during the development process and
c) Receive full respect for their dignity and human rights.

Project Overview of Gender Assessment

The disproportionate impacts of climate change on women as opposed to men have similarly gained great attention in recent years, with the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change citing robust evidence for "increased or heightened [gender inequality] as a result of weather events and climate-related disasters intertwined with socioeconomic, institutional, cultural and political drivers that perpetuate differential vulnerabilities"

The integration of gender considerations throughout climate change related actions is crucial for the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of such actions for both developing and developed countries. Ensuring the full and effective participation of women in decision-making processes enables women to act as agents of change in all circumstances, with climate change related actions subsequently benefiting from the insights, knowledge and other resources that women bring to bear in crafting effective and sustainable solutions for adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts.

Strong political commitment, matched by adequate institutional support, resource allocation and gender expertise, is required in order to ensure the integration of gender-equality components within policies, projects and programmes at the national and local/community levels. Gender mainstreaming actions could therefore advance gender awareness by enabling policymakers, decision makers and other stakeholders to identify and overcome the gaps and challenges inhibiting the inclusion of gender considerations into the project.

In addition to removing barriers of gender mainstreaming, local legislations also requires all genders to fully participate or be included in all project cycle of any project. Article 59 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, has established the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission. One of the mandates of the commission is to "promote gender equality and equity generally and to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development". It is therefore apparent that for any development project in Kenya, gender has to be mainstreamed in the project cycle.

For the CI-GEF project, five steps and/or actions where gender considerations need to be included to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in the project have been identified as follows:

a) Gender analysis
b) Project/programme/policy preparation and design
c) Gender-responsive budgeting
d) Implementation
e) Monitoring and reporting.

Gender analysis

The first step of is to conduct a gender analysis at the early stage of project preparation in order to determine the different roles, needs and knowledge of women and men, thereby setting a baseline. This will then enable the development of gender-responsive project design, including the allocation of an appropriate budget and roles and responsibilities.

Gender analysis should extend to institutional structures, scanning the policy environment, political climate and organisational structure in which the policy/programme/project is situated in order to identify the entry points and constraints for introducing gender considerations, the presence and position of key actors, and the technical capacity and political commitment of institutions to effectively plan, budget for and implement gender considerations.

For this project, it has been established that the entry point for gender issues in during project staff hiring where deliberate efforts will be made to ensure that there is no skewed of project staffing of one gender and their roles and responsibilities should be equal.

Project/programme/policy preparation and design

Using the gender analysis undertaken in the first step, a gender-responsive intervention is designed by identifying key gender goals and specific entry points for gender considerations in the purpose and goal of the intervention, activities, target groups and outputs.

The gender goal of the project is to have appropriate skilled gender mix in the project whose roles and responsibilities is well balanced in reporting for transparency for Kenya NDC. Mostly, the project should have women involved who will receive sufficient training to develop their skill which will enable them participate fully in the project.

The project will therefore offer training sessions/opportunities for all women involved in the project in relation to MRV and Paris Agreement requirements.

Gender-responsive budgeting

Adequate financial resource allocation is key to the achievement of all steps in the gender mainstreaming process in any project and is one of the biggest challenges in efforts to implement gender mainstreaming.

The project will identify resources required to mainstream gender during implementation and will allocate enough money to ensure that gender considerations are met during the life of the project.

Implementation

Implementation of gender mainstreaming involves strengthening the gender expertise involved in the project. This will ensure the longevity of gender responsiveness following completion of the project. Therefore, it's key during implementation that the project builds gender capacities in both the project staff, partners and stakeholders.

The capacities to be build will focus on identifying gender needs, how to monitor gender parameters, how to report them, listing gender-responsive activities (e.g. gender analysis, monitoring and reporting of disaggregated data) etc. the project will therefore ensure that senior staff have information on how gender is mainstreamed in the project and how to ensure that all genders play their part during implementation.

Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting of gender-sensitive targets and indicators, both qualitative and quantitative are identified as key to the efficacy of these processes. Using baseline data, gender-responsive indicators are established project design stage. The indicators should be formulated to monitor impacts and progress in relation to the gender goals and targets and be integrated throughout the overall monitoring plan in order to identify good practices and lessons learned that promote gender equality and/or the empowerment of women, and incorporate remedial action that will redress any gender inequalities that arise during project implementation.

Gender Indicators

Indicator	**Data type**	**Frequency of reporting**	**Responsibility**
Participation	Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, etc.)	Bi-annually	Project Manager
Project benefits	Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project	Annual basis	Project Manager
Project planning considerations	Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations	Annual basis	Project Manager
Impacts on livelihoods	Share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project	Annual basis	Project Manager
Activities	Measures which has been incorporated to ensure women's inclusion and participation in project planning and implementation (e.g.		Project Manager

	interviewing women separately from men to get their views; contracting NGOs to reach out to women; skill building training for women)		
Existing gender capacity	Existence of organisational gender focal point on staff. Availability of resource material on gender for staff	Annual basis	Project Manager
Gender conscious workplace	Promotion of gender balance at workplace with antidiscrimination and sexual harassment policies	Annual basis	Project Manager
Gender balance of staff	Balanced gender at both management and staff levels and all levels of project	Annual basis	Project Manager

GENDER ACTION PLAN

Component	Activity/Strategy	Performance/Target Indicators	Responsibility
A. Project Implementation Stage B. Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities			
Increase awareness of women on project design and implementation and empower them to Participate during project Implementation	Development of a stakeholders consultation and participation plan at the beginning of the project Ensure appropriate social inclusion in decision-making at all levels Staff involved in the project should be provided with awareness on gender equality to improve their understanding of gender concerns and increase their capacity to implement the Project's gender action plan Ensure that payment terms for all staff involved in the project are not discriminated based on their gender The PMU is given responsibility of monitoring and reviewing the gender action plan targets regularly and produce progress reports	Developed community & participation plan at the beginning of the project Number of women's groups and representatives consulted during project implementation and data collection Target to have at least 1/3 of either gender representation in all decision making forums Conduct training on gender mainstreaming to all staff involved in the project Number of women and men involved in project activities The PMU will be staffed by qualified staff and who have knowledge in Transparency and Paris Agreement and whose composition should not have not more than 2/3 of single gender.	PMU is responsible for producing report on implementation of activities and outcomes of M&E.
Component 2: System enhancements to assist with improvement of transparency over time			
Training	Make deliberate efforts to train women on data capture and reporting Assign more women in climate change desk and reporting	Establish a network and gender focal points in all relevant organisations. Produce training packages for all trainers Train equal number of men and women (50:50) Number of training courses granted	PMU – national M&E, gender and communications specialist
Awareness	Both women and men benefit	At least 30% women	PMU

	equally and have equal participation and involvement in engagement and monitoring process	represented in general meetings and decision making	
Livelihoods	Data collected should be segregated and analysed based on how climate related projects impacts different genders and their livelihoods	Impacts of climate related projects on livelihoods of various genders identified	CCD and PMU
Component 3: Coordination of transparency related activities in Kenya			
Reporting	Ensuring women are given more roles in coordination Establishing capacity through training on data sharing, project management, monitoring and evaluation Ensuring there is constant liaison between various government entities.	Number of women in leadership roles and decision making Tanning needs identified and number of people trained on coordination desegregated by sex.	CCD and PMU
Decision making using data collected	Ensuring that selection of reporting gives preference to projects that specifically bring improvement of women's livelihoods	Reporting tool segregate on adaptation and mitigation and development/increased livelihoods Summary on how data collected is used to influence development decisions	PMU and CCD

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN
(Approved by CI-GEF Project Agency 2017-11-02)

Introduction

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to ensure effective engagement between various stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of CBIT project. This plan will build on any other work which is being undertaken with regard to planning and impact assessment processes. The CBIT project will aim to maintain dialogue with the relevant government ministries and parastatals, country governments and selected local community groups and NGOs and international community.

Definitions

Consultation: Consultation involves information exchanges among the government, the Implementing Agency, the project executing agencies, and other stakeholders. Although decision making authority rests with the government, the Implementing Agencies, and the project executing agencies, periodic consultations throughout the project cycle help managers make informed choices about project activities. More important, it provides opportunities for communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

Public Involvement: Public involvement consists of three related, and often overlapping, processes: information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions which have an interest or "stake" in the outcome of a GEF-financed project or are potentially affected by it. Stakeholders include the recipient country government; project executing agencies; groups contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project; project beneficiaries; groups of people who may be affected by project activities; and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

Stakeholder participation: Where stakeholders collaboratively engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of sites, design and implementation of activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes. Developing strategies for incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites (e.g., indigenous peoples, women, poor households).

Legal requirements for public consultation in Kenya

According to Kenyan regulations, public consultation is included in the project development process where a given project may significantly affect the quality of the environment, and are part of the environmental impact assessment. However, for other projects which might involve policy and system set up, public participation and consultation is still necessary.

The most important Kenyan legislation concerning public participation in the decision- making process are as follows:

- The Constitution of the Kenya 2010, Article 69, 1(d) empowers the state to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment.
- Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 2009 set out general principles, and the principle of public participation in the development of policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment is made mandatory in the Act.
- Climate Change Act 2016 which guides the development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya. The Act is applicable to all sectors of the economy by the national and county

governments to facilitate capacity development for public participation in climate change responses through awareness creation, consultation, representation and access to information.

- Environment Impact Assessment Guidelines and Administrative Procedures required public participation and disclosure of project information during EIA procedure in the development of projects, policies, plans and programmes.

GEF guidelines

All GEF funded projects are required to meet best international practice and specifically the requirements for stakeholder engagement and public consultations, as specified in the GEF Policy on Public Involvement in GEF Projects.

The project stakeholder engagement activities should be robust and enough disclosure on information should be made in order to promote better awareness and understanding of its strategies, policies and operations. During this disclosures, the project requires to:

- Identify people or communities that are or could be affected by the project as well as other interested parties;
- Ensure that such stakeholders are appropriately engaged on environmental and social issues that could potentially affect them, through a process of information disclosure and meaningful consultation; and
- Maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders on an on-going basis through meaningful engagement during project implementation.

The stakeholder consultations are an on-going process taking place during the project life and during this process it is necessary to ensure that stakeholders are informed about environmental and social consequences of the project implementation and ensure the opportunity for feedback.

Identification of stakeholders for engagement and methods of communication

In order to ensure inclusive participation and consultation, the following stakeholders have been identified for consultation on on-going basis. The list includes the identified social groups and persons that are associated with the project in different ways at all stages:

- persons and social groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation,
- persons and social groups that participate in the project directly or indirectly,
- persons and social groups who are able to influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project

Stakeholders have been identified in accordance with the above classification as shown below.

Stakeholders to be affected, directly or indirectly, by the outcomes of the Project implementation	Stakeholders that participate in the Project implementation	Stakeholders being able to influence and decide on the Project implementation or use project outcome for decision making
The project affects the entire county and therefore, all citizens are stakeholders. However, local CBO representatives Inhabitants along water catchment areas and forest reserves Inhabitants surrounding the National protected areas and game parks	Project Staff GEF secretariat CI SLEEK PMU County Government Staff	State Government State Departments County governments CCD NEMA Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,

vulnerable social groups (the elderly, the disabled, women and children) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating at the local, regional, national and international level (including environmental organizations) Local inhabitant-supporting organizations Local mass media		Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry Service, KWS, Kenya Met Department National Treasury

Stakeholder Concerns Analysis

The project will aim to collect and analyse stakeholder expectations and concerns as well as to taking appropriate responsive measures throughout the Project life in order to ensure that there is enough support for the project.

The project has identified the following interests and concerns of the key stakeholder groups as presented in table below.

Key stakeholders Expectations and Concern Analysis

Stakeholder group	Key expectations	Key concerns	Recommendation
National and county governments	Project will improve on data collection and reporting quality Data used for national reporting and decision making. Data used for weather and climate related predictions	Environmental deterioration; Data quality and control Budgetary constraints Channels of data sharing	Put in place measures for sharing data PMU to budget for data collection Data reporting to be transparent
Vulnerable groups	To be identified/analysed and given more opportunity to interact with project and air their concerns	Impacts on their lifestyles brought about by project Not being given chance to participate in the project	Ensure that there is clear communication with these groups and project impacts on marginalised groups if any are identified and addressed
NGOs and other CBOs	Improvements in the quality of the environment in the region. Using data collected for development project planning and analysing impacts of their initiatives	Transparency of the decision-making and communication processes. Transparency in data reporting	Ensure there is free access for information about the project to various groups whenever they request for it.
Autonomous government bodies (KBS, government data centre)	Key source of data for reporting country milestones Data storage	Data quality Data volume and analysis procedures	Ensure data reported is QA/QC checked and involve KBS in designing data reporting tools Secure enough space for data storage
PMU staff	Project implementation as planned Retention of employment	Project failure / closure Job security and	Continue with consultations and dialogue. Communicate the labour

		transparency of recruitment policy	policy early in the process; Establish incentives.

Engagement methods

The project will engage or communicate to various identified stakeholders as outlined below.

Methods of communicating to stakeholders

Stakeholders group	Means of engagement	Rules for communication
Stakeholders to be affected, directly or indirectly, by the outcomes of the Project implementation	Project website Brochures and national reports on NDC	Communication to be done by persons authorised to communicate. Public communication can be done through national reporting rules
Internal stakeholders who are involved in project implementation	Meetings, exchange of minutes, memos and official letters	In accordance with the rules for internal communication, meetings and the grievance mechanism for workers (employees and contract labour suppliers)
Particularly vulnerable social groups (women, children, marginalised societies)	Consultation meetings – providing information, exchange of documentation and correspondence associated with projects	In accordance with the rules for internal communication, and the accepted custom. Direct communication, indirect through announcements issued to the public
External stakeholders who participate in the Project implementation	Exchange of correspondence, meetings, training courses, design supervision Data collection templates and procedures	In accordance with laid down government procedures for information exchange
County governments and state corporations	Progress reporting, project decisions and data usage decisions Official letters	In accordance with administrative procedure requirements
Government ministries	Official letters	In accordance with administrative procedure requirements
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interested in the Project	Direct meetings, Official letters	During public meetings and on demand

Making Available Information

The project will endeavour to make information available to the public to allow stakeholders to get to know and understand both the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project, as well as opportunities provided by the project. This will enable them u utilise the project data to make informed decision in areas associated with weather and climate change.

On an ongoing basis, the project will have a routine disclosure and consultation on the project's environmental and socio-economic performance including grievances and other new emerging issues on the project. The

disclosures will be done to all stakeholders thorough project briefs or annual reporting through brochures. While providing this disclosure, the project will also provide:

- An update on the Project achievements and how its contributing to enhancing transparency in reporting for NDC implementation in the country
- An overview of the stakeholder engagement process and how affected parties can participate and provide feedback through meeting or other avenues;
- Project impacts on development and how the government is using the project data to enhance the livelihoods of the people at the same time conserve the environment and report and forecast on weather and climate change related events.

Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is an integral component of project management as it tracks and assesses progress towards achieving tangible development results associated with the project being implemented. It is an essential management tool which provides an opportunity to know whether results are being achieved as planned, what corrective action are needed to ensure delivery of the intended results and how they are making positive development contributions. This helps to detect problems earlier and coming up with appropriate measures to address them. Therefore, monitoring usually provides data used for analysis and synthesis prior to reporting for decision making.

Reporting format

	Parameter	Monitoring and reporting responsibility	Reporting period
1.	Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase	PMU	Annual basis
2.	Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase	PMU	Annual basis
3.	Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase	PMU	Annual basis
4.	Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are taken into account by the project	*CI-GEF Agency (external hire consultant)*	Annual basis
5.	Grievances handling mechanism – how grievances are received and results communicated to all stakeholders	PMU	Annual basis

Stakeholder Engagement Programme

Stakeholder group	Engagement method	Materials to be used	Location	Responsible organisation, person	Date
External stakeholders					
External stakeholders: County governments Vulnerable groups, NGOs, CBOs, etc.	Inform on the project implementation status, collect opinions and concerns during public meetings or other contacts; Register, analyse and address grievances or comments submitted	Presentations; Booklets and progress leaflets; Website posting, UNFCCC reports	PMU offices	Company Project head of PMU, Stakeholder liaison office or communications Department	Annually
State Ministries and parastatals	Organize training meetings on data collection and sharing; Prepare and sign data sharing and reporting protocol and data handling responsibility	Specific data parameters Baseline survey findings Data sharing and reporting protocols	Project site, Company offices, authorities' office	Project team and Communications Department	Annually during operation
County governments	Schedule meeting of reporting obligations	Presentations / reports	PMU/CCD offices	Head of PMU, CCD director of inventory	Quarterly

Local communities and vulnerable groups	Consultation meeting and holding climate and weather related seminars; Grievance redress avenues and feedback Holding targeted group meetings, as necessary.	Surveys and Public grievance forms	Local administrative centres	Representative of the project Stakeholder liaison officer	Bi-annually
PMU employees	Inform of the Company Project plans in relation to labour issues; actual impacts on the local communities; Inform on the internal Project development issues, success and difficulties	Leaflets, Presentations, Newsletters	Project site, Company office	Project team and communication	Quarterly during construction and operation
Contractors/ programmers	Inform via direct meetings and reporting	Monitoring and Evaluation System configuration reports	Head office	Head of IT	Monthly

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APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

Detailed GEF Project budget				Version (date	xx/xx/xx									
GEF Project ID:	9674													
Project Title:	Strengthening National Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya.													
Executing Agencies :	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, SLEEK													
Project Amount GEF-funded (USD) :	1,000,000			Indicative Project starting date	Jan 2018									
Project Amount co-financing (USD) :	1,100,000			Indicative Project end date :	Jul-19									
Total Project Amount (USD) :	2,100,000			Duration (in years):	1.5years									
Component 1 description : strengethening National institutions and capacites in kenya to enhance MRV transparencies inline with kenya National Priorities														
Component 2 description: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time														
Component 3 description: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya														
GEF FUNDED BUDGET				**Project budget by component (in USD)**					**Project budget per year (in USD)**					
EXPENSES TYPE	***DESCRIPTION***	***DETAILED DESCRIPTION***	***OUTPUTS***	**Component 1**	**Component 2**	**Component 3**	**Project Management Costs**	**Total**	**YR1**	**YR2**	**YR3**	**YR4**	**TOTAL**	
Salaries and benefits	*Technical Operations Manager*	*Project management*	*Output 1.1;1.1.2;1.1.3;1.2 ;1.2.2;1.2.3;1.3.1 ;1.3.2;1.3.3;1.3.4;1 .3.5;1.3.6;1.3.7;1*			11,872	2,481	**14,353**	10,050	4,304			**14,354**	
Salaries and benefits	*Program Manager*	*Day to day management of project activities including*	*Output 1.1;1.1.2;1.1.3;1.2*	16,008	16,008	16,008	12,100	**60,125**	38,981	21,143			**60,125**	
Salaries and benefits	*Grants Manager*	*Grants management*	*Project Grants*			6,630	6,001	**12,631**	7,749	4,881			**12,631**	
Salaries and benefits	*Finance & Ops Manager*	*Financial accounting and reporting*	*Output 1.1;1.1.2;1.1.3;1.2 ;1.2.2;1.2.3;1.3.1 ;1.3.2;1.3.3;1.3.4;1 .3.5;1.3.6;1.3.7;1 .3.8;1.3.9;2.1;2.1 .2;2.1.3;3.1;3.1 .2;3.1.3;3.1.4;3.1 .5*				14,170	**14,170**	9,979	4,191			**14,170**	
Salaries and benefits	*Head of Sustainable Production*	*Project oversight*	*Output 1.1;1.1.2;1.1.3;1.2 ;1.2.2;1.2.3;1.3.1 ;1.3.2;1.3.3;1.3.4;1 .3.5;1.3.6;1.3.7;1 .3.8;1.3.9;2.1;2.1 .2;2.1.3;3.1;3.1 .2;3.1.3;3.1.4;3.1 .5*			27,340	32,778	**60,118**	30,210	29,908			**60,118**	
Salaries and benefits	*Africa Field Director*	*Project implementation*	*Output 1.1;1.1.2;1.1.3;1.2 ;1.2.2;1.2.3;1.3.1 ;1.3.2;1.3.3;1.3.4;1 .3.5;1.3.6;1.3.7;1*	15,369	15,369	15,369	15,369	**61,476**	47,729	13,746			**61,475**	
								-					-	

									-					-
Total Personnel Salaries and benefits				**31,377**	**31,377**	**77,219**	**82,899**	**222,872**		**144,699**	**78,174**	**-**	**-**	**222,872**
Consultants fees - International	*Travel expenses*	*Training on IPCC Guidelines,GHG Inventory*	*Output 1.2.1,1.2.2,1.2.3;*	40,000	25,700			**65,700**		60,000	5,700			**65,700**
Reimbursable expenses - Inter consultant	*Travel expenses*	*Training on IPCC Guidelines,GHG Inventory ,NAP indicators and Climate finance guidleines*	*Output 1.2.1,1.2.2,1.2.3;*	4,430	3,884			**8,314**		8,314				**8,314**
Consultants fees - National	*Development of web based platform and registry for 12 months*	*MRV and coordination System development and online registries*	*Output 1.3.3,1.3.3; 3.1.1,3.1.3,3.1.4.*			75,000		**75,000**		75,000				**75,000**
Reimbusable expenses - Nat. consultant	*Local travel and lodging*	*MRV and coordination System development and online registries*	*Output 1.3.3,1.3.3; 3.1.1,3.1.3,3.1.4.*			1,000		**1,000**		1,000				**1,000**
Auditing fees	*Financial audit*	*Financial audit once at the end of the project*	*Finance audit Report*				2,000	**2,000**		2,000				**2,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Recruitment Costs*	*Recruitment fees for the project manager*	*Project Manager on*	2,000				**2,000**		2,000				**2,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Cloud storage costs*	*Costs of data storage for the MRV and coordination platform*	*Output 1.3.3,1.3.3; 3.1.1,3.1.3,3.1.4.*	18,000				**18,000**		18,000				**18,000**
Other fees / professional services	*Final Evaluation costs*	*End of project evaluation costs*	*Final Evaluation*			15,000		**15,000**			15,000			**15,000**
				-	-	-	-	-						-
Total Professional Services				**64,430**	**29,584**	**91,000**	**2,000**	**187,014**		**166,314**	**20,700**	**-**	**-**	**187,014**
International Transportation	*Airfare and Visa costs to Quito for 2 people to attend learning exchange*	*CI-GEF learning exchange week*	*Learning exchange report*	4,360				**4,360**		4,360				**4,360**
Local transportation	*Inception Workshop Transport Reimbursments for the 60 stakeholders*	*Project inception workshop to be held within the first three months of project start with key stakeholders.*	*Inception report*	2,400				**2,400**		2,400				**2,400**
Local transportation	*Project steering Commitees Transport Reimbursments(only 4 pax to be refunded) 3 meetings 3 days*	*Project steering committee meetings*	*Approved annual budgets and workplans.Re port of*	1,464				**1,464**		960	504			**1,464**
Local transportation	*End of project Transport Reimbursments for the 60*	*End of project workshop sith stakeholders*	*Final Project report*	2,520				**2,520**			2,520			**2,520**
Local transportation	*Institutional Focal Point meeetings SLEEK' 38 pax 3 days each(Transport*		*Output 2.1.3*		27,816			**27,816**		18,240	9,576			**27,816**
Local transportation	*Working groups Guidelines and Tools (transport refund)*		*Output 1.3.8*	4,880				**4,880**		3,200	1,680			**4,880**

Local transportation	*Working Group- Develop National Green House (GHG emissions) 12 pax 3 days 6 meetings- Transport refund*	*Working group meetings*	*Output 1.3.3,1.3.2*	8,784				**8,784**		5,760	3,024		**8,784**
Local transportation	*Training travel costs - 20 Sleek Insitutions (Soil Modelling, Climate, forest, Land cover change, crop*	Selected staff trained on land cover,soil crop,forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action	*Output 2.1.1,2.1.2*		20,000			**20,000**		20,000			**20,000**
Local transportation	*Element working group -EWG meetings 30 pax ,per quarter 3 days per meeting- Transport refund*	*Element Working group meeting to review MOUs, data sharing arrangements*	*Output 2.1.3*		21,960			**21,960**		14,400	7,560		**21,960**
Local transportation	*Lesson learnt sharing workshop- transport refund*	*Implementing agency lesson sharing workshop for two people in quito.*	*Lessons learnt report*			5,040		**5,040**			5,040		**5,040**
Local transportation	*Training on Platform/registry 100pax for a day(Transport refund)*	*One day full training on the MRV, coordination ,registries platform*	*Output 3.1.2*			4,200		**4,200**			4,200		**4,200**
Local transportation	*Taxi costs in Nairobi for CI staff*	*Local travel costs for Nairobi based staff for 18months*	*All outputs*			1,530		**1,530**		900	630		**1,530**
Local transportation	*EWG-Members 5pax per EWG training for 10days- Transport Refunds 32 people*	*Selected staff trained on land cover,soil crop,forest and climate modeeleing and mapping specific to climate*	*Output 2.1.2,Output 2.1.1*		12,000			**12,000**		12,000			**12,000**
Local transportation	*Transport refund during the IPCCC guidelines training for 100pax for 5 days once (40Hours)*	*Training on IPCC Guidelines including QA/QC procedures*	*Output 1.2.1*	20,000				**20,000**		20,000			**20,000**
Local transportation	*Transport refund during the GHG Inventory trainings for 50pax for 5 days once (40Hours)*	*Training on MRV systems and GHG inventories*	*Output 1.2.2*	10,000				**10,000**		10,000			**10,000**
Local transportation	*Transport Refund for Nap Indicators Training 100 people 5 days once*	*Training on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation action and measures*	*Output 1.2.3*	20,000				**20,000**		20,000			**20,000**

Local transportation	*Transport Refund Climate finance Training 100 people 5 days once*	*Training on climate finance*	*Output 1.3.1,1.3.5*	20,000				**20,000**	20,000				**20,000**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*Meals/Lodging during the GHG Inventory trainings for 50pax for 5 days once (40Hours)*	*Meals during the GHG Inventory trainings for 50pax for 5 days once (40Hours)*	*Output 1.2.2*	10,000				**10,000**	10,000				**10,000**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*Meals /Lodging for Nap Indicators Training 100 people 5 days once*	*Training on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation action and measures*	*Output 1.2.2*	20,000				**20,000**	20,000				**20,000**
Lodging / meals / perdiem	*Meals/Lodging Climate finance Training 100 people 5 days once*	*Training on climate finance*	*Output 1.3.1,1.3.5*	20,000				**20,000**	20,000				**20,000**
								-					-
Total Travel and Accommodations				**144,408**	**81,776**	**10,770**	**-**	**236,954**	**202,220**	**34,734**	**-**	**-**	**236,954**
Catering	*Inception Workshop catering costs for the 60 pax*	*Project inception workshop to be held within the first three months of project start with key stakeholders.*	*Inception report*	2,400				**2,400**	2,400				**2,400**
Catering	*Project steering Commitees catering costs - 3 meetings 3 days*	*Project steering committee meetings*	*Approved annual budgets and workplans.Report of*	2,928				**2,928**	1,920	1,008			**2,928**
Catering	*End of project catering costs for 60 pax*	*End of project workshop with stakeholders*	*Final Project report*	2,520				**2,520**		2,520			**2,520**
Catering	*Institutional Focal Point SLEEK 38 pax 3 days each catering costs*	Selected staff trained on land cover,coil crop,forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action	*Output 2.1.3*		27,816			**27,816**	18,240	9,576			**27,816**
Catering	*Climate expenditures working groups venue and*	*Working group to develop Public climate expenditures*	*Output 1.3.6,Output*	4,880				**4,880**	3,200	1,680			**4,880**
Catering	*Working Group- Develop National Green House (GHG emissions) 12 pax 3 days 6 meetings-workshop and*	*Working group meetings to develop Nationa GHG Emissions*	*Output 1.3.3,2.1.3*	8,784				**8,784**	5,760	3,024			**8,784**
Catering	*20 Sleek Institutions Land and Soil Modelling-catering costs*	*Training on Land and soil specific to climate action*	*Output 2.1.2*		20,000			**20,000**	20,000				**20,000**
Catering	*Element working group -EWG meetings 30 pax ,per quarter 3 days per meeting-*	*SLEEK Element working group meetings*	*Output 2.1.3*		21,960			**21,960**	14,400	7,560			**21,960**

Catering	*Lesson learnt sharing workshop-*	*Coordination of transparency activities for project stakeholders*	*Output 3.1.4 and 3.1.2*			5,040		**5,040**			5,040			**5,040**
Catering	*Training on Platform/registry 100pax for a day(Transport refund)*	*One day full training on the MRV, coordination ,registries platform*	*Output 3.1.3*			4,200		**4,200**			4,200			**4,200**
Catering	*6 EWGs trainings-Members 5pax per EWG training for 10days ($400per person)*	*Selected staff trained on land cover,soil crop,forest and climate modeeleing and mapping specific to climate*	*Output 2.1.2*		12,000			**12,000**		12,000				**12,000**
Catering	*EWG-Members 5pax per EWG training for 10days-Catering costs for 32 people*	*Catering costs for 30 trainees and 2 trainers for 10days*	*Output 2.1.2*		12,800			**12,800**		12,800				**12,800**
Catering	*Catering costs for IPCCC guidelines for 100pax for 5 days once (40Hours)*	*Training on IPCC Guidelines including QA/QC procedures*	*Output 1.2.1*	20,000				**20,000**		20,000				**20,000**
								-						-
								-						-
Total Meetings and workshops				**41,512**	**94,576**	**9,240**	**-**	**145,328**		**110,720**	**34,608**	**-**	**-**	**145,328**
Grants & Agreements	*Grant to GHGNMI for support to Kenya School of Govt KSG to develop National GHG Gas Certificate*	*Grant to GHGNMI for support to Kenya School of Govt KSG to develop National GHG Gas Certificate*	*Output 1.1.3*	100,000				**100,000**		100,000				**100,000**
Grants & Agreements	*Grant to GHGNMI will include Data clerks/data cleaning on GHG gas data contributinng organisations*	*Activation of existing sectoral climate change desk officers to act as hubs of sectoral data collection and processing*	*Output 1.3.3*	60,000				**60,000**		60,000				**60,000**
								-						-
								-						-
								-						-
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								-						-
								-						-
Total Grants & Agreements				**160,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**160,000**		**160,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**160,000**

Furniture and equipment > 5000 USD	Laptops -1 new hires and 4 laptc	Activation of Climate change desks at the .	*Functional climate change desks*	7,500				**7,500**	7,500				**7,500**
Furniture and equipment > 5000 USD	Desk and Chairs	Activation of Climate change de	*Functional climate change desks*	7,500				**7,500**	7,500				**7,500**
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
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								-					-
Total Equipment				**15,000**	-	-	-	**15,000**	**15,000**	-	-	-	**15,000**
Office / storage rent	*CI Kenya shared office costs*			6,814	6,814	5,410	5,469	**24,507**	16,075	8,432			**24,507**
Communication printing	*Printing of Quarterly News letters*					6,100		**6,100**	4,000	2,100			**6,100**
Telecommunications (data, voice)	*Telephone Costs*					1,684		**1,684**	1,104	580			**1,684**
Telecommunications (data, voice)	*Telephone Costs*						541	**541**	303	238			**541**
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
Total Other Direct Costs				**6,814**	**6,814**	**13,194**	**6,010**	**32,832**	**21,482**	**11,350**	-	-	**32,832**
Total GEF funded project costs				**463,541**	**244,127**	**201,423**	**90,909**	**1,000,000**	**820,435**	**179,566**	-	-	**1,000,000**
CO-FINANCING				**Co-financing by component (in USD)**					**Co-financing per year (in USD)**				
SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING	***NAME OF CO-FINANCIE***	***CO-FINANCING DESCRIP***	***TYPE OF COFINANCING***	**Component 1**	**Component 2**	**Component 3**	**Project Management Costs**	**Total**	**YR1**	**YR2**	**YR3**	**YR4**	**TOTAL**
Government	Ministry of Environment	in-kind	*In-kind*	400,000	300,000	300,000		**1,000,000**	700,000	300,000			**1,000,000**
Private sector	GHGMI	in-kind	*In-kind*	50,000				**50,000**	35,000	15,000			**50,000**
Other	Conservation International	in-kind	*In-kind*			50,000		**50,000**	50,000				**50,000**
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
								-					-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total Co-financing IN-KIND				**450,000**	**300,000**	**350,000**	-	**1,100,000**	**785,000**	**315,000**	-	-	**1,100,000**
Sub Total Co-financingIN CASH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Co-financing				**450,000**	**300,000**	**350,000**	-	**1,100,000**	**785,000**	**315,000**	-	-	**1,100,000**
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET				**913,541**	**544,127**	**551,423**	**90,909**	**2,100,000**	**1,605,435**	**494,566**	-	-	**2,100,000**
COMMENTS - NARRATIVE													

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

Included as an attachment

APPENDIX IX: Gap Analysis for MRV and MRV Implementation Plan

	Broad Activity	**Specific Activities**
1	. Review the NDC to identify any additional MRV requirements	. Formally agree on what is to be included in the MRV system based on the identified requirements.
2	Review and map existing national MRV processes/systems	Map the existing MRV processes/systems at the national level and for all the sectors (energy, industry, transport, waste and AFOLU) formalise existing data capture, sharing and reporting arrangements through data sharing memorandum of understanding be
3	Review the NDC to identify any additional MRV requirements	Assess capacity-building needs for the design and implementation of each element. Capacities of county governments should be enhanced to coordinate cohesive tracking of development plans linked to the SDGs and NDC.
4	Map existing national MRV processes	. Prepare MRV maps for existing national MRV and planned MRV processes
5	Set up an MRV steering group	Include oversight of the stepwise design and implementation of the national MRV system for mitigation, adaptation and climate finance in the NCCAP team's ToR.
6	Agree an overall lead institution for the MRV system	Appoint specific staff within the CCD with responsibilities for the ccordination and oversight of the national MRV work.
7	Develop appropriate rules and guidance	Develop and publish appropriate rules and guidance on data sharing and information management, clearly defining which data is to be shared, by whom, and how often between various government units, the required QA/QC, with clear instructions to guide v
8	Develop plans for reporting	Develop plans for reporting, considering the intended audience, needed data and their formats, frequency and responsibilities.

9	Assess and prioritise data gaps	Assess and prioritise data gaps, identifying data which are not yet collected, not available, not in the right format or frequency or not of the required quality. Priority to be on the basis of the relative importance for domestic and international re
10	Identify how existing MRV systems can be extended to address data gaps	Identify how existing MRV systems can be extended to address data gaps
11	Develop systems to improve data quality	Develop and apply guidelines for data verification, audits, quality checks and stakeholder consultations.
12	Develop data management systems	Develop and apply guidelines for data mangement, including archiving.
13	Address data gaps	Develop and implement a plan for addressing sectoral data gaps
14	Develop data improvement plans	Develop and apply guidelines for data verification, audits, quality checks and stakeholder consultations.
15	Design and develop a greenhouse gas inventory	Review, design and develop a greenhouse gas inventory system covering data capture and sharing, QA/QC, archaiving and the cordination of the activities.
16	Design a system for the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions	Design a system for the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation actions.
17	Develop projections for greenhouse gas emissions	Develop a system/tool for forecasting and building projections for greenhouse gas emissions.
18	Develop interim milestones	The milestones are to be developed during the NCCAP (2018-2022) preparation process.
19	Review the NDC to identify any additional MRV requirements	No action at this stage.
20	Apply Element D of the National Adaptation Plan process technical guidelines	Implement the National Adapatation Plan M & E

21	Identify climate-related spending across all relevant finance flows	Implement the puplic climate finance MRV system
22	Track and report climate-related spending across all relevant finance flows	Implement the puplic climate finance MRV system
23	Expand and improve the MRV of climate finance	Implement puplic climate finance MRV and stabilise implementation before expansion phase begins.
24	Ensure MRV reports are relevant	Review all reports against identified requirements
25	Consider options for continuous improvement	Design and implement a system for continuos improvement.