CI-GEF Project Screening Form
03/02/2016

1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an ESIA is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I are meant to serve as guidance to proposal reviewers and are not meant to be exhaustive.

2. All proposed activities will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies.

3. **The Executing Entity** is responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in this form when submitting a PIF to the Project Agency for consideration.

4. **The Project Agency is responsible for conducting** all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered.

I. PROJECT DATA SUMMARY		
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		
Name of the Executing Entity(ies): Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya & Vital Signs		
Length of Project: 12 *months*	**Start date**: July 2017	**End date**: July 2018

Introduction: (location, main issues to be addressed by project)

The project will be undertaken in Kenya in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the SLEEK program and the Vital Signs Monitoring System.

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.

Project Background: (description of physical, biological and socioeconomic context, including Indigenous Peoples and reference to how gender may play a role)

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.

The INDC Calls for gender-responsive climate change actions especially mainstreaming gender into development policies, plans and strategies. As such, the Government of Kenya has made a pledge through its INDC and other policies to ensure gender mainstreaming. Similarly, a priority adaptation action is to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and Insurance schemes. The project will respond to this through development of a crop insurance application that will help farmers and to get better access to insurance and help reduce costs. These include women who are more vulnerable to climate change and are estimated to contribute to eighty percent of Kenya's farmers. This project is expected to contribute to mitigating climate change which is seen to adversely affect agriculture among other sectors of Kenya's economy such as fuel and tourism. A gender mainstreaming plan will also be developed as part of the project document to ensure gender issues are taken into account during implementation including capacity building. The project is also expected to promote activities that generate carbon credits for farmers. However in most cases men are the custodians of the land and the women may not benefit. To guard against this the gender mainstreaming plan will include revenue sharing mechanisms to include women.

Project Objectives: To enhance the SLEEK system to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.

Project Components and Main Proposed Activities:

- **Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities.** Activities under this component will support national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners. A capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting will be carried out during the PPG to support mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, including associated institutions, tools, methodologies, MRV systems, associated data systems. This component will also support participating institutions to develop sector specific emissions factors and activity data; assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures; and how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making; and assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

- **Component 2: System Enhancements to assist with improvement of transparency over time:** This component will support the following activities:

  o Data acquisition and modelling: This is aimed at improving accuracy of current estimates and enhancing the system to expand the range of model calibrations to other locations or emission types, digitising reports and development of new data streams to cover more emissions sources and new areas of interest.

  o System enhancements aimed at increasing efficiency, improving reporting capabilities, decision support and reduce costs. Examples include new methods of analysing output data, improving QA/QC processes, developing user interfaces for the FLINT and improving the reporting tool.

  o Data access and transparency: This is aimed at increasing access to the data and systems for other

applications, for other projects through new data platforms and portals, developing new applications (such as crop insurance or a forest tracker), and improving system documentation.
- o Finalisation of the reporting tool: This will include optimizing the current tool to handle larger databases and simulations as produced by the FLINT, improving the user interface to better allow the user to query the FLINT databases for different land classes, making additions to the reports that can be produced e.g. REDD+.

- **Component 3: Regional Capacity Building:** The SLEEK programme has already engaged in outreach to other countries. Three regional workshops were convened to share experiences in developing emissions estimation systems in Uganda and Rwanda. The workshops significantly strengthened the awareness of emissions estimation processes within the East African region. Both Uganda and Rwanda showed a strong interest in developing a similar emissions estimation system. Rwanda has been able to develop an action plan to develop an emissions estimation system. Uganda has also developed an initial terms of reference for developing its system.

Compliance with Environmental Conventions:
Explain how your project's objectives, outcomes align with the main conventions that CI adheres to. **These include** UNCBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, *and* UNCCD.
The project aligns with the requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Some of the project outputs include providing a platform for Kenya to produce reliable, accurate & credible reports generated for UNFCCC & used by decision makers in Kenya & other stakeholders. The project will also contribute to Kenya INDC reporting in response to decisions adopted at the 19th and 20th sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that invite Parties to communicate to the Secretariat their INDCs, towards achieving the objective of the UNFCCC as set out in Article 2 of the Convention. The project helps in meeting the UNCBD, The CITES and UNCCD objectives through providing a fully functional MRV system for the AFOLU/Land based sector in Kenya that will allow for better tracking (MRV), reporting and transparency in the AFOLU sector. The project will help monitor exploitation and conservation of natural resources as called for in the 2010 constitution of Kenya .Tracking of the status of natural resources mostly flora will also be useful to informing CITES through informing sustainable trade of any endangered species.

Compliance with Country Legal and Institutional Frameworks:
1. Explain how your project aligns/will align with national laws and/or frameworks related to the environment (this may include national ESIA or EIA laws, etc.)
This project will support Kenya's national priorities in the land sector and beyond. The 2010 Constitution requires Kenya to "ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management, and conservation of the environment and natural resources and to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10 per cent". Both of these goals will be clearly and demonstrably monitored through the information provided by this project. It will also help Kenya meet the information needs identified by Kenya's "Vision 2030-, the national long-term development blueprint, and Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and the Forestry Development Plan.

2. When national legal and institutional frameworks are inadequate, the proposal should include a statement explaining how this problem will be addressed, either as part of the project or by a third party.
The National communication (NC) submitted in 2015 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. Enhanced SLEEK will support domestic policy development, implementation, and evaluation. Enhanced SLEEK will also support the identification, measurement and monitoring of potential emissions reductions being considered by the Forest Development Plan and the NCCRS which includes interventions in the land sector for agriculture and forestry.

3. When national legal and institutional frameworks do not apply to or impact the project and its objectives, the reason for that conclusion needs to be stated. N/A	
Project Justification *(e.g., Alignment with Country and CI Institutional Priorities, GEF Focal Area Strategies):* The project aligns with the requirements of the CBIT Trust Fund that was recently set up at the GEF.	
GEF Focal Area(s): Climate Change Mitigation	
GEF Project Amount: USD $1,144,500	
Other Financing Amounts by Source: CI: $50,000 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR): $100,000 To be determined: $900,000	
Safeguard Screening Form Prepared by: Alice Ruhweza	
Date of preparation:　　　　19 January 2017	
Comments:	

II. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY QUESTIONS
Answer the following questions to determine if the project is eligible for CI-GEF funding

Will the project:	Yes	No
1. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of *critical natural habitats*[1] of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?	☐	☒
2. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of *natural habitats* of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?	☐	☒
3. Propose to carry out *unsustainable* harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in *critical natural habitats*?	☐	☒
4. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment, for which is not possible to implement a mitigation plan?	☐	☒
5. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?	☐	☒
6. Involve *involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets* belonging to local communities or individuals?	☐	☒
7. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?	☐	☒
8. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any *physical cultural resources*?	☐	☒
9. Will the project include the construction and/or operation of dams?	☐	☒

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[1] Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional o global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.

III. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

If you answer **YES** to any of the questions above, your project **IS NOT ELIGIBLE** for funding

If you answer **NO** to all of the questions above, please proceed to answer the safeguard questions below

IV. SAFEGUARD QUESTIONS

The sections below will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine whether your project triggers any of the CI-GEF safeguard policies. As a Project Agency implementing GEF funding, CI is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CI application of safeguards please refer the Appendix section of this form.

SECTION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 2 (*do not fill out Table 1.1 below*)

☐ **YES** → No further environmental and social assessment is required **if** the existing documentation meets the CI-GEF Project Agency "*Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)*" policies and standards, and environmental and social management recommendations and/or plans are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete this screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Entity;

2. Ensure that the development of the full Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the existing ESIA; and

3. Submit this template, along with other relevant documentation to the Project Agency.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

	Yes	No
1. Is the assessment a: ☐ **A FULL ESIA** ☐ **A LIMITED ESIA**		
2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	☐	☐
3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	☐	☐
4. Does the assessment contain the information required for decision-making?	☐	☐
5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?	☐	☐
6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	☐	☐

		Yes	No
7.	Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?	☐	☐
8.	Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	☐	☐
9.	For any "no" answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed		

SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation to <u>natural habitats</u>, and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions/services?

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 3

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 2.1. below

TABLE 2.1: CHECKLIST FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS	Yes	No
1. Is the project located or expected to be located near or in existing protected areas?	☐	☐
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information: a. Name, area, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project: b. Description of project activities that will affect existing protected areas:		
2. Is the project located within any other type of <u>critical natural habitat</u>?	☐	☐
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information: a. Description of the critical natural habitat to be affected by the project: b. Description of project activities that will affect critical natural habitats:		
3. Will the project affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels?	☐	☐
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information: a. Name and conservation status of the species that will be affected by the project: b. Description of project activities that will affect threatened/endangered species:		
4. Will the project implement habitat restoration activities:	☐	☐

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:
a. Type and extent of habitats to be restored:

b. Description of project activities for habitat restoration:

c. Description of the contribution of the project in restoring or improving ecosystem composition, structure, and functions/services:

SECTION 3: VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND/OR RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS/USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Will the project involve the <u>voluntary</u> resettlement of people and/or direct or indirect restrictions of access to and use of natural resources?

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 4

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 3.1. below

TABLE 3.1: CHECKLIST FOR VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	Yes	No
1. Will the project involve the <u>voluntary</u> resettlement of people?	☐	☐

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:
a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, and estimated number of people to be resettled:

b. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the resettlement, ensuring that vulnerable/marginal groups such as women are thoroughly consulted:

c. Description of the activities that will be carried out for the resettlement:

	Yes	No
2. Will the project introduce measures to restrict people from accessing or using resources that they have been using prior to the implementation of the project?	☐	☐

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name of resource, tenure status, type of use and extent (quantity) of the resources being used, and, if applicable, who tends to use the resources (men, women, youth, etc.):

b. Description of project activities that will affect access to natural resources and their potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and people, and how they will be gender-sensitive if necessary:

c. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the restriction to access and use resources:

d. Means by which the community (ies) or affected people will be compensated:

SECTION 4: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES [2]		
Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples? ☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 5 ☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 4.1. below		
TABLE 4.1: CHECKLIST FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	Yes	No
1. Will the project activities directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples?	☐	☐

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[2] According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, "*CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group*".

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information when applicable:

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, estimated number of people to be affected by the project:

b. Description of the project activities and their impacts on indigenous peoples, including if the project is likely to impact particular subgroups of indigenous people such as women or youth:

c. Means by which the project will respect free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the affected communities, while ensuring that marginalized subgroups are included:

d. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with them:

e. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure the fair participation of indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project:

SECTION 5: PEST MANAGEMENT		
Does the project plan to implement activities related to agricultural extension services including the use of approved pesticides (including insecticides and herbicides) or alien invasive species[3] management? ☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 6 ☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 5.1. below		
TABLE 5.1: CHECKLIST FOR PEST MANAGEMENT	Yes	No
1. Will the project include the use of approved pesticides and other chemicals?	☐	☐

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[3] *Invasive alien species* (IASs) are plants, animals, pathogens and other organisms that are non-native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm or adversely affect human health. In particular, they impact adversely upon biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions (*CBD, 2006*).

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:
a. Name, description and proposed use of approved pesticides/chemicals:

b. Description of how the Executing Entity will conduct the assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users:

c. Description of positive and negative impact on the environment, non-targets, and people:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly manage products, equipment, and containers to avoid harm to human health or broader environmental contamination:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides near water sources and their contamination with pesticide residues when cleaning the equipment used:

f. Description of how the Executing Entity will ensure that pesticides used would be properly applied, stored, and disposed of, in accordance with practices acceptable to the CI-GEF Project Agency:

2. Will the project include the use of ecologically-based biological/environmental integrated pest management practices (IPM) and/or Integrated Vector Management (IVM)?	☐	☐

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:
a. Description of approach to be used:

b. Description of potential positive and negative impacts of the approach to be used in the project:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will assess the risk of the danger to non-target species:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly implement these approaches:

SECTION 6: PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Does the project plan to remove, alter or disturb any physical cultural resources (PCRs) [4]?

☒ **NO** → Continue to Section 7

☐ **YES** → Continue to Table 6.1. below

TABLE 6.1: CHECKLIST FOR PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (PCR)	Yes	No
1. Will the project plan to work in areas that fall into categories under PCR, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?	☐	☐

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, description of the known physical cultural resources to be affected by the project, and cultural importance to local community(ies):

b. Description of project activities to be implemented and their positive and negative impacts on PCRs:

c. Description of the mitigating measures to be implemented by the Executing Entity:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will handle issues related to consultations, siting, change-finds procedures, construction contracts and buffer zones:

SECTION 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. **Stakeholders Participation**: Describe any stakeholders important to the project and how you have involved or plan to involve them in the planning and implementation of the project.

The project stakeholders include government institutions and universities as follows Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya Forest Research Institute, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenyatta University, Ministry of Agriculture, National Museums of Kenya, University of Nairobi, Regional Centre of Mapping of Resources for Development, Embu University College, Karatina University, Survey of Kenya and Kenya Agricultural and Livestock research Institute. SLEEK has been working with these institutions through Element Working Groups comprised of technical and policy experts within each of the institutions. It has also been engaging directly with the institutions to retrieve required information for the FLINT (Full land integrated tool) and also creating demand for the products for example landcover maps.
Vital Signs has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment and

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[4] PCRs are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, sacred sites or other cultural significance.

Natural Resources and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to collaborate on the Vital Signs Kenya activities to contribute to the country's' sustainable agricultural development through provision of information to guide related policies and activities. Together, a scoping study to assess data and capacity needs n environment, agriculture and hum well-being was commissioned and will help inform the Vital Signs design in Kenya ensuring a system that meets the data and user needs of the Government of Kenya.

SECTION 8: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project according to the CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (see Appendix VIII of the ESMF for more information):

The project is focused on national capacity building through training scientists and key ministry personnel in MRV technology data and and models.The project will ensure to have equitable participation of men and women.A gender mainstreaming plan will also be developed as part of the project document to ensure gender issues are taken into account during implementation and capacity building activities. The project is also expected to promote activities that generate carbon credits for farmers. However in most cases men are the custodians of the land and the women may not benefit. To guard against this, the gender mainstreaming plan will ensure to include revenue sharing mechanisms to include women. The FLINT will also be developed in a way where women and men will be able to access and process the data. Generated data will also be disaggregated as much as possible by benefits to men and women

2. Is there a risk that the project may infringe on men's or women's human rights[5]? Explain how these risks will be managed.

The project will ensure equal participation of men and women in its implementation including capacity building process as well as in developing a user friendly FLINT.

3. Is the project likely to create, aggravate or perpetuate inequalities/conflicts between men and women within households and communities? Explain how this situation will be managed.

The System is expected to elevate issues of carbon conservation, enhance farm forestry, reduce work, and improve benefits for families and women. The system is also expected to promote activities that generate carbon credits. However men are the custodians of land so women may not benefit. The project will develop revenue sharing mechanism for sharing of these resources.

5. Is the project likely to impact men or women (positively or negatively) in different ways? Explain how these differences will be managed:

Forest protection projects may negatively impact women through forest protection projects as they are forced to go longer distances to access firewood. However this project is expected to be beneficial to women through advocating for the 10% forest cover called for in the Kenyan constitution. The project will help improve farm forestry which enables firewood availability. Through the enhancement of the FLINT system farmers (men and women) are expected to benefit from better access to information .The farmer is also expected to be able to query the system so as to be able to determine the most appropriate crop to grow which ensures maximum benefits. Through the project Kenya will be able to plan for climate smart agriculture and mitigate climate change impacts,

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[5] See Universal Declaration of Human Rights http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/

plan for reduction in GHGS all to the benefits of its citizens. Kenya has not been able to develop and maintain national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and sinks. In addition, Kenya has not been able to accurately report its emissions to the UNFCCC on an ongoing basis. In the last 2 national communications Kenya has used default factors to compile its report. This lack of capacity makes it difficult to develop and enforce emissions agreements because cannot monitor reductions or capture crucial information to track progress towards achieving Nationally Determined Contributions.Through the project information on climate change causes and impacts will be freely available which enable the policy makers and farmers in particular to be able to better respond to climate change .The proposed project will allow Kenya to plan climate smart development to ensure the future of Kenya's key income earners (agriculture, tourism, forestry) to the benefit of men and women in Kenya.

SECTION 9: ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure timely response/resolution of complaints from parties affected by the project

The project will develop an accountability and grievance mechanism during the PPG phase that takes into consideration the concerns of the many stakeholders involved in the project. The project stakeholders will be trained on utilization of the mechanism.

SECTION 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. External Assumptions: Describe any important external factors (risks) that may affect your project during implementation and how you will mitigate these potential risks.

Risk	Mitigation
Political change or social and institutional disruption as a consequence of the executive decision (Planned reduction in number of Ministries, with adverse impact on program implementation	• No direct mitigation actions are possible. The reduction in Ministries is set out in the new Constitution. Likelihood is that the combination of Ministries will not impact, and may assist, program implementation [if Ministries for Environment, Mining, Forests, Wildlife are combined for example] • Ensure that the dialogue with senior Gok officials is maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support and endorsement of program activities will continue. • To ensure the project implementation will proceed, emphasis will be placed in detailed work planning on non-controversial elements such as data acquisition and data collection. This work heavily engages middle level technical staff in agencies and research institutions and does not require policy or decision maker engagement
The Gok remains committed and motivated to implementing and maintaining the national system. Annual implementation plans are prepared jointly, agreed and formalised and the modalities, mechanisms and processes to	• In collaboration with all participating institutions design, decide, agree, document and operate joint project management, governance arrangements and structure for system design and build • Hold regular management and other team meetings • Define, specify, allocate and agree Institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities • Create an open and welcoming project environment through

implement the project are put in place	including opportunities for informal and social exchanges
A viable institutional structure is available or can be established within GoK for the planning and delivery of the project. Mandates and management arrangements can be agreed among the stakeholders	• Review with GoK partners the relevant Ministry and Agency organisational charts and mandates to formulate the relevant and the required institutional structure for the delivery system. • Develop a plan through ongoing discussion to allocate and create the institutional structures necessary for project implementation.
Sufficient resources are made available by GoK to enable the effective establishment of structures and capacities for the delivery of the project to the future.	• The GoK has demonstrated, and continues to demonstrate, considerable commitment to the program • Prepare a jointly agreed plan with GoK to put in place the current and future financial and other resource requirements for the project • Create a favourable environment within GoK for implementation of program and the ongoing support for the project created
The capacity supplied is sufficient, allocated and can be retained for the duration of program implementation	Make available significant capacity building opportunities of various relevant types and modalities with sufficient allocation to GoK ministries and agencies
The stakeholders remain engaged, supportive and contributing to national program implementation	The communication requirement for the project should be sophisticated, sustained, on multiple levels; operating vertically and horizontally. The focus will be on: development of a communication plan to ensure exposure about the project as well as to periodically solicit stakeholder requirements.

2. Long-term Sustainability/Replicability: Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project. Note that this may include elements of project design, tools utilized during the project, or project results.

SLEEK has been embedded in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and activities mainstreamed in the 2016/2017 budget for funding. Space for data storage has also been given at the government data center. Applications will be developed, training offered for GoK staff to run and maintain the applications and system. 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.

Social Context: Describe the broad socio-economic context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project, with emphasis on men's and women's different roles, responsibilities and needs of natural resources that the project seeks to focus on.

Improved access to information on natural resources is expected to lead to informed and sustained exploitation by both government and the local community. Access by policy makers will also impact positively on the citizens for example through policies such as clean drinking water policies, cropping, use of forest resources for energy among others

4. Describe how the project will work in this context and with the local communities, if relevant.

The project will develop a Crop Insurance Application aimed at supporting insurance companies and farmers to get better access to insurance and help reduce costs. The application will provide access to key datasets required, and will be built into simple applications that can be offered through county or national government. Local farmers

will be adequately trained to use the application. A tool that helps farmers to determine which crop to plan will also be developed and adequate capacity will be built within the local communities.

6. **Institutional Capacity**. Describe the institution's capacity to implement the safeguard policies.

SLEEK and Vital Signs are well placed to implement the safeguard policy. The two institutions will ensure project leads are actively aware of any emerging safeguards and that existing ones are adhered to. Training by the CI project agency where necessary will also be undertaken.CI will also take the project partners through the ESMF to ensure they are aware of any emerging risks.