



**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**

(CBIT KENYA)

(01/15/2018 - 12/31/2019)

CBIT KENYA PROJECT RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Executing Partners



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTRY

VITAL SIGNS

SLEEK
SYSTEM FOR LAND-BASED
EMISSIONS ESTIMATION IN KENYA

ghg management
institute

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1 ABOUT THE CBIT KENYA PROJECT

1.1 Project Implementation Arrangements

CBIT Kenya was implemented over 24-month period by CI as the Implementing Agency and The Executing Agency: The Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD). Key Partners were: The Secretariat for the System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) program, Vital Signs (VS) and the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI).

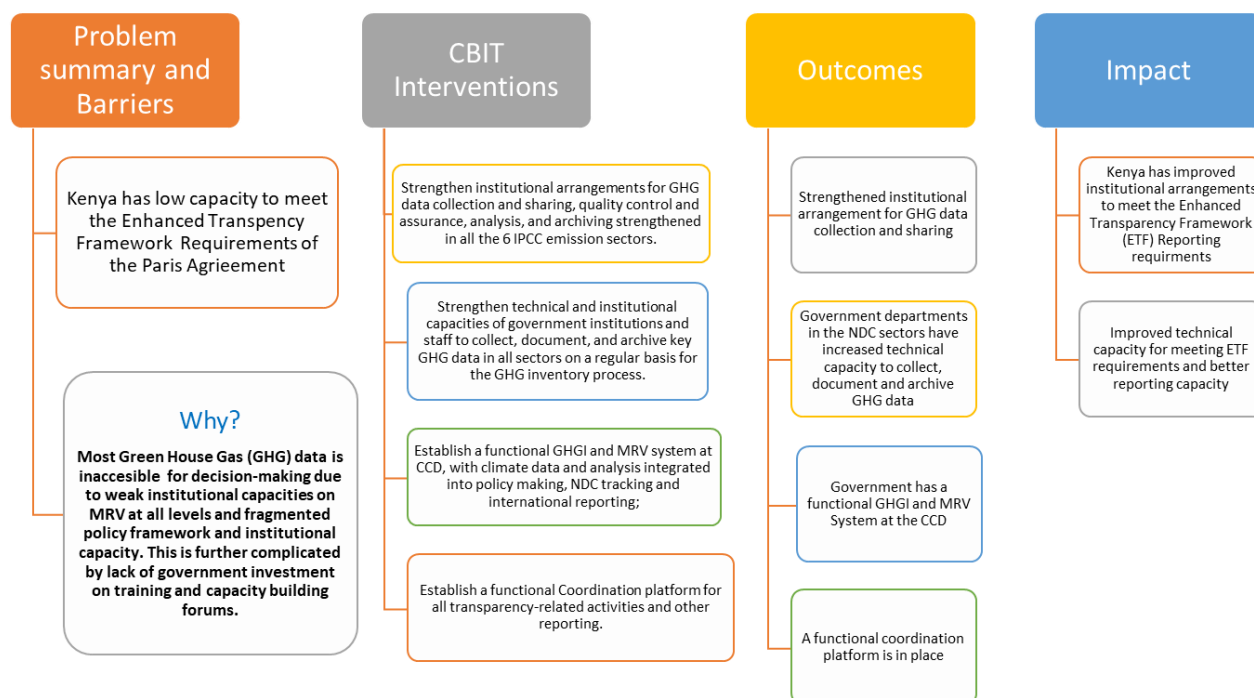
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation International (CIGEF)
Executing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD)
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vital Signs Programme The Secretariat for the System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK Secretariat) The Green House Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)

1.2 What was the objective of the CBIT Kenya Project?

Project objective: To enhance the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.

Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.	Strengthen national institutions and capacities in tandem with national priorities	Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI)
Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time	Support enhancements of existing data sharing platforms	SLEEK
Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya	Support coordination & information sharing	Online MRV co-ordination platform

1.3 The Theory of Change (CBIT Kenya)



It was anticipated that the project will contribute towards addressing the following barriers to transparency:

- Inaccessibility of key Green House Gas (GHG) 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 organizations. This data, however, is either not available, not of the correct quality, incomplete or does not flow systematically because some institutional policies and practices make data sharing difficult.
- Weak institutional capacities on MRV at all levels:** The GoK staff at both national and county levels have limited capacities to develop and implement a robust MRV system. The GHG data collection for the AFOLU sector is particularly weak in Kenya.
- Fragmented policy framework and institutional capacity:** many sectoral policies and laws governing the environment sector in Kenya are not aligned. These include policies and laws in agriculture, land, water, forests, trade, and industry.
- Lack of government investment on training and capacity building forums:** The GoK lacked funds to allocate towards the development of and capacity building on MRV systems. This led to inadequate or poor-quality data in many sectors of the economy, including those that are climate sensitive.

2 CBIT KENYA ACHIEVEMENTS

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

- a) With support from CCD and other key partners, **the project established and institutionalized formal arrangements for GHG data collection, sharing, analysis, and reporting.**
 - Data sharing agreements between CCD and 7 institutions were signed. The institutions are Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Electricity Generating Company (Kengen), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Industry and Council of Governors (COG). This has resulted to a functional data sharing mechanism that is used by CCD to collate the requisite GHG data for the inventory and will continue being used post-project.
- b) The six (6) SLEEK Element Working Groups (EWGs), representatives from government, and the private sector from the 6 IPCC GHG sectors contributed data for the national GHG inventory. In addition, all focal points representing institutions from the 6 IPCC GHG sectors were trained on IPCC software and basic modeling.
- c) A web annotated platform has been developed but Kenya currently does not have a framework in place to operationalize it.
 - Coming up with a framework to operationalize the MRV System is an area that Kenya requires support. In addition, the process of developing an MRV will consider government direction of having an inclusive MRV that can track emissions, mitigation actions, adaptation actions, SDG impact etc.
 - The current national GHG and National Inventory Report (NIR) portal/platform has results from the 6 emission sectors. Thirty-four (34) stakeholders were trained how to maintain and operationalize the MRV online platform: <https://devseed.com/cbit-platform/#/>
- d) 305 (184 men and 121 women) of field data staff from public and private sectors and civil society were trained on GHG inventory estimation, data collection, forecasting and data management.
 - The trained staff can apply the knowledge at central and county governments at individual institutional levels. The tools used for capacity building included: Training of Trainers (ToTs) workshops, online training, data clinics, learning by doing where the trainees from the sectors were taught through real-life application and specialized training from Netherlands and Australia.
- e) A list of 14 representatives from the 6 IPCC GHG sectors who participated in the ToTs workshops is available. Cumulatively, 14 trainees (8 women and 6 men) completed the ToTs workshops.
 - Specifically: IPPU sector -1 trainee, Waste sector -1 trainee, Energy and transport sector -2 trainees, AFOLU sector – 8 trainees) added 2 trainees from the agriculture sector.
- f) The National GHG inventory and MRV system was scheduled to be finalized in September 2019 and launched mid-October 2019. This did not happen as the Draft National GHG Inventory needed further validation to input comments from reviewers. The completion will happen post the project.

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

- a) The 6 Element Working Groups (EWGs) under SLEEK were strengthened with formally established arrangements to provide data and information for the land-based GHG emission estimation to CCD for the national GHG inventory and MRV system in accordance with requirements specified by the CCD.
- b) Currently, SLEEK has functional GHG data sharing arrangements for all its EWGs and it coordinates data sharing and management for the land sectors.
- c) Cumulatively, 13 representatives from SLEEK EWGs were trained on digital soil mapping in the Netherlands, Conditional Probability Network (CPN) in Australia and Full Land Integration Tool (FLInT) in Australia. Specifically:
 1. Soil Carbon EWG: 1 man and 1 woman
 2. Forest Biomass and Growth EWG: 4 men and 1 woman
 3. Land Use Change and Management and Land Cover Change EWG: 3 men and 3 women



MRV equipment displayed by Climate Change Directorate (CCD) staff after Conservation International handed over

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

The project supported development of a draft Green House Gas Inventory, MRV System and a web platform for data integration: <https://devseed.com/cbit-platform/#/>

The web-based platform includes interactive visualization of the GHG inventory emission, trends and acts as a climate information center and hub to update the GHG inventory data. The current national GHG and NIR portal/platform has results from the 6 emission sectors. Thirty-four (34) stakeholders were trained how to maintain and operationalize the MRV online platform

3 LESSONS LEARNT

3.1 Capacity building of government staff is key to ensuring long-lasting impact of project interventions

1. Approach to capacity building:
 - Learning by doing – anchored skill set and knowledge
 - Second iteration of the inventory essential - to strengthen the newly built capacity
2. Tailor capacity building tools to a country's context (countries are unique) - For instance, in Kenya, there was limited uptake for online courses/trainings
3. Take note that there will be high turn-over of participants and prepare accordingly - put in place measures that will ensure long-term impact despite the turnover e.g.,
 - Use alternative techniques to build capacity (do not rely on one technique)
 - Establish creative ways of retaining participants e.g. issue certificates
 - Have a diverse pool of participants



Vital Signs and Partners Host the First Set of Green House Gas Inventory Training

3.2 Institutionalizing of data sharing is key to ensuring long-lasting impact of project interventions

1. Build on already existing informal inter-institutional structures: With support from CCD and other key partners, the project institutionalized formal arrangements for GHG data collection, sharing, analysis, and reporting.
2. Appoint focal points to represent institutions from the 6 IPCC GHG sectors
 - Focal points from state and non-state institutions in the 6 IPCC sectors were identified, confirmed and are functional.
 - They acted as sectoral and institutional leads in the development of formal arrangements for GHG data sharing.
3. Anchor deliverables on wide national commitments/goals/objectives
4. Strengthen stakeholder engagement & ownership
 - Regular & iterative
5. Deliverables need time to be well anchored
 - Few but well thought out deliverables

3.3 Good practices related to setting up a transparency system in the key GHG sectors

1. Community of practice
2. Peer to peer learning
3. Harmonize implementation – country specific & realistic deliverables
4. Develop a central coordination platform – data hub & knowledge infrastructure
5. Anchor & align results to national process
6. Strengthen data analysis – decision support

4 ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO FOSTER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND SHARING

To ensure wide knowledge dissemination and sharing CBIT Kenya project undertook to support capacity building and enhanced information access for transparency in collaboration with the CCD and other partners. This was through the “Kenya’s MRV and Online Coordination platform for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)” project. The activities under knowledge management included.

- Stakeholder Needs Assessment,
- Awareness and Engagement Plan for the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2018-2022) and
- GHG Inventory Dashboard.



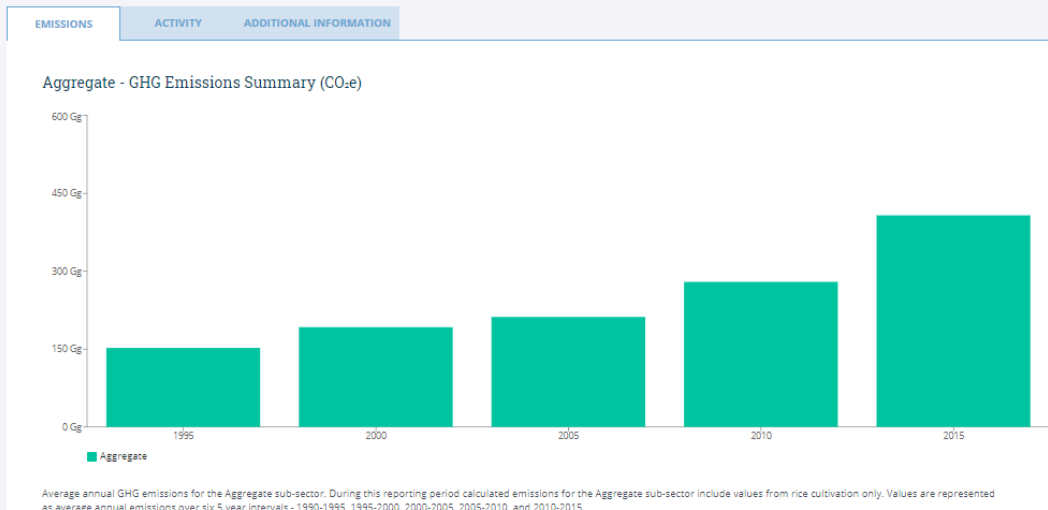
Vital Signs Partners with C40 Initiative to Review Nairobi County Climate Actions

This report section summarizes the key knowledge management activities and results of the project, highlights lessons learned, and identifies recommendations for long term sustainability and opportunities for future interventions to increase access to climate change information, improve coordination and enhance transparency.

MRV+ and Reporting Frameworks; the MRV+ system is the overarching framework for consolidating and communicating information on climate change action in Kenya. The framework includes information on GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions, and NDC targets. Additional components that were suggested by stakeholders include a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) tracking tool, and an overarching framework of institutional arrangements, data sharing agreements, data capture templates and clear procedures for data management, archiving, quality control and assurance, and analysis and reporting. During the project and through knowledge management approach, opportunities for integrating the MRV+ system to national and county level decision making processes was noted as key to Kenya being to successfully report on its international climate reporting obligations.

Aggregate

The Aggregate subcomponent of AFOLU captures emissions from a variety of agricultural activities including: crop residues, manure applied to soils, manure left on pasture, rice cultivation, biomass burning, cultivated organic soils, and synthetic fertilizers. Rice cultivation and biomass burning are reported independently with all the other emissions clustered together as 'agricultural soils'. For the current reporting period, rice cultivation is the only source of emissions included in Kenya's Aggregate subcomponent.



a. NCCAP Awareness and Engagement Plan

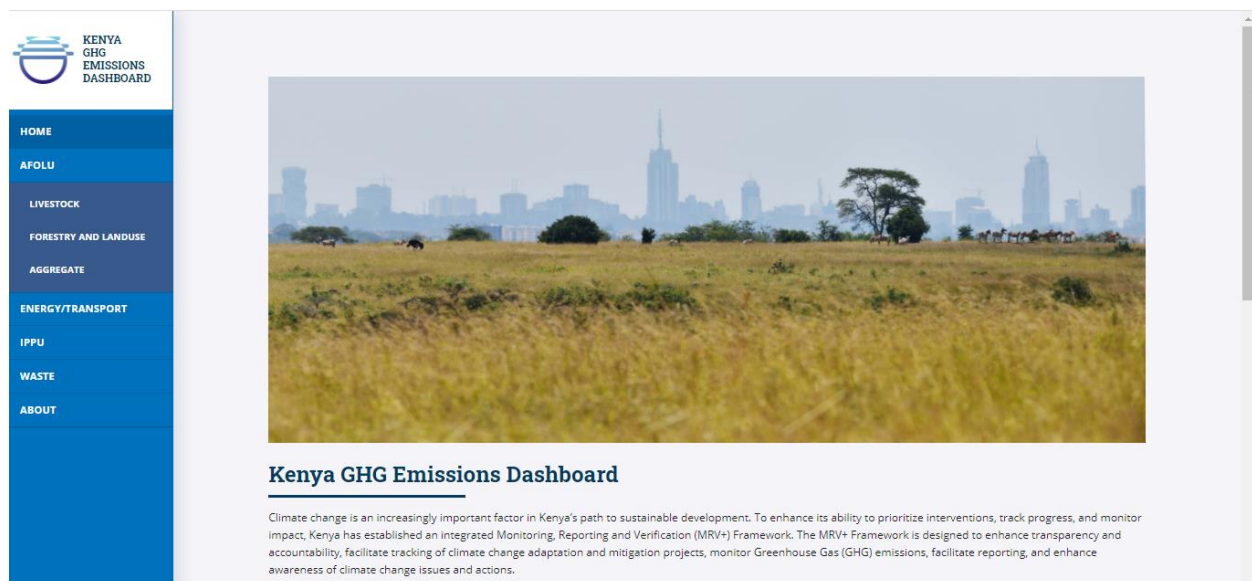
Awareness and understanding are essential first steps for climate action. Lack of awareness leads to low levels of participation and engagement, uncoordinated action, duplication of efforts, intervention gaps, and low levels of accountability. In contrast, high levels of awareness ensure ownership and sustainability, broad levels of engagement and participation leading to innovative, inclusive, and effective climate action for sustainable development. Clear communication about the status, trends, and impacts of climate change, the overall policy framework governing climate response, and national priorities for climate action and reporting are essential to developing a robust climate response based on informed public opinion and coordinated participation. Kenya's Climate Change Act 2016 and is central to the success of the NCCAP 2018-2022 (Capacity Development and Knowledge Management).

CBIT Kenya built its approach from the experience in the implementation of Kenya's first NCCAP 2013-2017. The current NCCAP 2018-2022 highlights the importance of clear, concise, and targeted communication to support awareness, engagement, and coordination for effective mitigation and adaptation action based on priorities and approaches outlined in the NCCAP.

The NCCAP Awareness and Engagement Plan outlines a plan of action to address existing information and knowledge gaps for increased engagement, participation, coordination, and transparency. The Plan highlights priority messages, essential audiences and appropriate communication tools and approaches to distil complex and technical information on climate change, existing priorities and projects, potential actions, and opportunities for investment and engagement. Effective climate change action requires concerted coordinated effort and long-term commitment across sectors and institutions. This Plan provides a mechanism and a blueprint for supporting organizations and individuals to align disparate climate actions for maximum impact and sustainability.

The NCCAP 2018-2022 Awareness and Engagement Plan was developed from a desktop review of previous strategies and key documents, group discussions, key informant interviews and a targeted stakeholder survey. Using a collaborative and participatory approach, the plan seeks to improve engagement and awareness, facilitate stakeholder participation, and enhance the effectiveness of climate change action through the coordinated implementation of the NCCAP 2018-2022. The Plan recognizes the importance of mainstreaming the NCCAP across sectors and targeting climate change communications to specific audiences and contexts, as well as the potential of linking climate change actions and interventions to other sustainable development priorities to build synergies and magnify impact.

The CBIT Kenya project supported the development a central repository where Kenya emissions data is stored.



5 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS GENERATED BY CBIT KENYA

CBIT Kenya supported CCD national climate change quarterly meeting for all climate change work in the country

The project also published online blogs and or newsletters through the vital signs blog capturing climate change issues including gender issues and MRV activities in Kenya in the Global coordination platform and Kenyan platform – including a mailing list (with at least 33% being women).



More information and documents generated by this project can be accessed on the following platforms:

1. **The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Website:**
<https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-national-capacity-kenya-meet-transparency-requirements-paris-agreement-and>
2. **Conservation International GEF (CIGEF) Agency Website:**
<https://www.conservation.org/gef/projects/cbit-kenya>
3. **The CBIT Global Coordination Platform Website:**
<https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/strengthening-national-capacity-kenya-meet-transparency-requirements-paris-agreement-and>

Other links with information related to this project are outlined below:

1. **Launch of CBIT Kenya:** <http://vitalsigns.org/blog/vital-signs-and-ministry-environment-and-natural-resources-implement-capacity-building>
2. **First Training GHG Workshop:** <http://vitalsigns.org/blog/vital-signs-and-partners-host-first-set-green-house-gas-inventory-training>
3. **Climate Change Directorate Receives Equipment from CI**
<http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=5826>
4. **FOLU GHG inventory development and training -** <http://vitalsigns.org/blog/vital-signs-and-green-house-gas-management-institute-convene-capacity-building-workshop-kenya%E2%80%99s>
5. **Supporting county initiative in climate change – tracking actions for Nairobi county -** <http://vitalsigns.org/blog/conservation-international-partners-c40-initiative-review-nairobi-county-climate-actions>
6. **UNEP/DTU Webinar: Lessons learned and good practices from CBIT project implementation in Kenya:** <https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/webinar-lessons-learned-and-good-practices-cbit-project-implementation-kenya>



CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

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