

Lessons learned from CBIT project implementation in Kenya

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Brief introduction to the CBIT project in Kenya

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**

Implementation arrangements

Donor

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Implementing Agency

- Conservation International (CIGEF)

Executing Agency

- The Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD)

Implementing Partners

- 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)

Lessons learned from the inception phase of project implementation #1

Lessons learned from initial stakeholder engagement - what can be done to engage and coordinate with key partners from the very beginning of the project

1. Institutional and data sharing arrangement - critical

- Data intensive project

2. Coalition approach

- Co-implementation with partners
- Harmonized work plan for all institutions undertaking transparency related activities - coordination

How does a project get high-level political buy-in from the initial phase (pitfalls/good practices)

Anchor the project deliverables on National commitments/higher target

- Third national communication
- Biennial update report
- Year 2020 –NDC negotiations

Lessons learned from the inception phase of project implementation #2

Other key lessons learned so far that other countries can benefit from when initiating project implementation:

1. Refine implementation mechanism
2. Project set up may take up 1-2 months (cover these months in the implementation duration)
3. Anchor on wide national commitments/goals/objectives
4. Strengthen stakeholder engagement & ownership
5. Deliverables need time to be well anchored
6. Capacity needs assessment to also identify the preferred capacity building techniques/tools (countries are unique)
7. Widely raise awareness about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism

Good practices related to capacity building in the CBIT project

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

Good practices related to institutionalizing data sharing protocols in the CBIT project

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.

Good practices related to institutionalizing data sharing protocols in the CBIT project

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

Good practices related to setting up a transparency system in the All 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

Overarching lessons learned of the CBIT project implementation #1

1. Project implementation
 - Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
2. Stakeholder engagement – critical and time consuming
3. Capacity needs assessment to also identify the stakeholder's preferred capacity building techniques/tools (countries are unique)
4. Per diem & DSA – key consideration when working with public servants
5. Duration – time required - Truckload of patience
6. Widely raise awareness about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism

Overarching lessons learned of the CBIT project implementation #2

7. Development of a coordination platform
 - Online GHG inventory & registry
8. Project deliverables to directly feed into national processes/commitments
 - Kenya's third national communication
 - Biennial update report (BUR)
 - NDC negotiation – 2020
 - REDD+ strategy development
9. High government staff turn-over attributed to staff shuffling across ministries and some government officials retiring was the main challenge experienced during capacity building.
 - This was addressed by including more mid-level professionals in capacity building activities and involving multi-disciplinary stakeholders from government, CSOs, private sector, academia.



CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

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