



**CONSERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL**



# **KENYA EXPERIENCE WITH CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY (CBIT) PROJECT**

**Peter Omeny**

**Senior Assistant Director**

**Climate Change Directorate**

**Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

**Email: [pomeny@gmail.com](mailto:pomeny@gmail.com)**

**Kenya**



**gef** GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

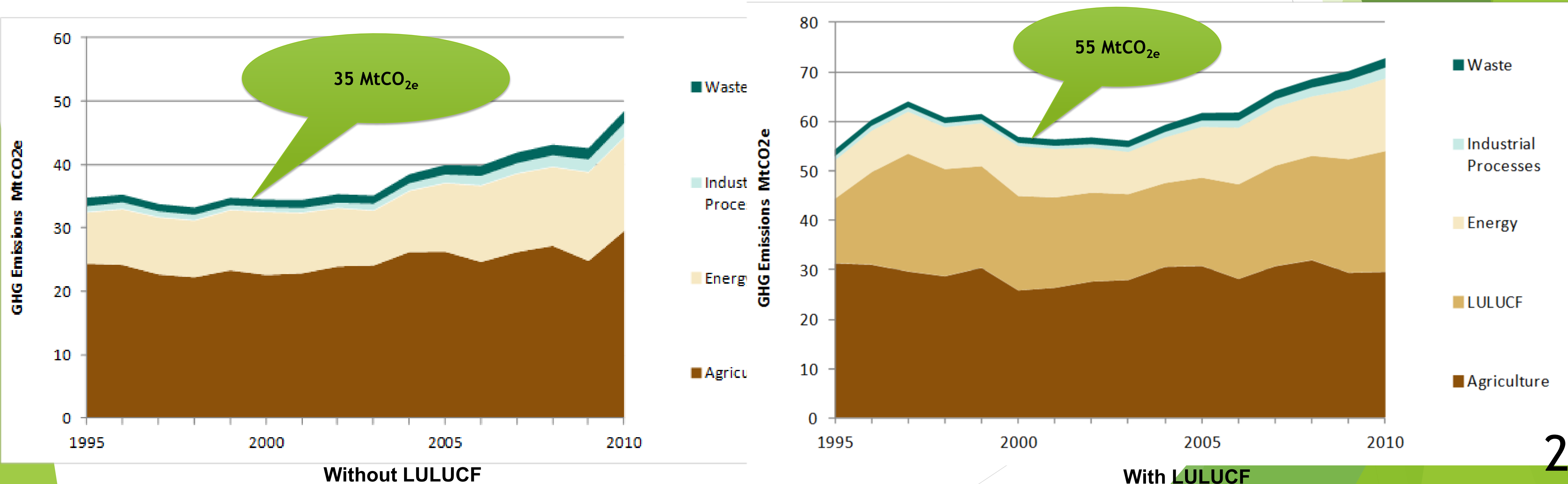


# Greenhouse GAS INVENTORY

## ► What are Kenya's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Levels?

- Kenya's GHG emissions and removals by sinks for the year 2000, as well as additional years between 1995 and 2010 have been reported in accordance with the recommendations of the IPCC.
- **LULUCF** was a net emitter 20 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (38% of total emissions) in 2000

## Total national Greenhouse Gas Emissions in MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (1995-2010)



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

**Outcome 1.1:** Supports **development of GHG inventories in Kenya** through data collection, quality assurance and processing/analysis in 6 IPCC sectors

**Outcome 1.2:** Supports **capacity building of CCD and Sector institutions** in software for GHG inventory and MRV tracking tool

**Outcome 1.3:** Supports the **development of MRV system** for tracking the implementation of NDCs in Kenya

## ***Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the SLEEK to assist with transparency over time***

1. Supports development of **data sharing agreements/ MoUs/ SLAs** between SLEEK and CCD at Element Working Group Meetings
2. Support in **development a training needs assessment** with gender considerations for SLEEK
3. Support in **identifying and engaging Trainer of Trainees** list based on trained staff
4. Support in **identifying and engaging data managers /technical** people with at least 33% being women for training on QA/QC training

***\*SLEEK: The System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK)***

## ***Component 3: Supporting the enhancements of coordination between national ,regional and global transparency activities***

1. Support in consultation meeting on platform/registry components, functionalities with support from the CBIT global platform as needed.
2. Support in procurement of consultancy services to develop a GHG inventory system at the CCD including platform components
3. Support in development of an online prototype national green house inventory emissions and registry
4. Publish online blogs and or newsletters capturing climate change issues including gender issues and MRV activities in Kenya
5. Train MDAs, CSOs and private institution employees on the GHG registry
6. Publish a policy brief on rapid assessment on SDGs and Paris Agreement



# CBIT MRV

*A more detailed MRV system has been elaborated for Kenya in the current National Climate Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022.*

1. Supports data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance in all sectors
2. Templates developed for reporting by sectors, counties and institutions for tracking NDCs and NCCAP actions
3. National registry including development of template for mitigations actions and dashboard for GHG inventory



# CBIT MRV

4. Capacity building on methods for generating, recording, storing, aggregating and reporting of climate change information using ICAT tools
5. Capacity building for management web based of MRV system

A report detailing results, transparency gaps and opportunities; recommendations (including policy recommendations) and way forward for CBIT will be published at the end of the project





# Challenges

- ▶ Weak coordination between the GHG sectors
- ▶ GHG data availability for modelling (low quality data+ limited data)
- ▶ Data rights from private sector
- ▶ High turn over of staff -impedes capacity building efforts



# Gaps in the IPCC data

IPCC Category	Key Gaps
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy Statistics (Economic Surveys 1995-2005)</li><li>• Biomass Fuel consumption</li><li>• Refining Data</li><li>• Sulfur content of fuels</li><li>• Domestic aviation vs international aviation fuel consumption</li></ul>
Industrial Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of sufficient information to further analysis cement production in types. Expert judgment was used to model this.</li><li>• Some data, especially lime and glass, was incomplete and/or inconsistent. Thus the inventory is modelled for the periods available.</li><li>• The IPCC software was not exhaustive for the ODS as some gases are not captured in the software.</li></ul>
Solvent and Other Product Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imports of perchloroethylene, nitrous oxide</li><li>• Import and local production of paint and paint products</li></ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Area of savannah burned annually (1995-2010)</li><li>• Fraction of crop residues burned in fields annually</li><li>• Estimate of different soil management practices</li><li>• Estimate of fraction of manure produced in different animal waste management systems</li></ul>
Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Validation of assumptions on harvesting of wood, changes in land-use, carbon fluxes</li></ul>



# Way forward

- ▶ In addition, **collective efforts and partnerships are necessary among all stakeholders in the public and private sector organisations**, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society, the donor community, and local communities.
- ▶ Recommended **that the GoK continues to strengthen institutional and human resources needed to improve capacity** to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to address climate change mitigation.
- ▶ It is also recommended that **Kenya continues to work on structures that will enhance the countries capacity to effectively attract and utilise international climate finance** as a means of narrowing the funding gaps in the exploitation of opportunities to address adaptation and mitigation.



# Way forward

- ▶ **The gaps, and the related capacity building needs that have been identified have to be addressed** to further improve future National Communications and enable continuous reporting on a consistent basis, and in accordance with the applicable guidelines.
- ▶ Also needed is the **continued strengthening of 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.
- ▶ Lastly, government officials, **experts and stakeholders are requested to make their best efforts to utilise the information and knowledge of the documents** for national, regional and global benefit. For this to happen, awareness raising among stakeholders and decision-makers will be required.
- ▶ .



THANK YOU

