GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

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		
Country(ies):	Kenya	GEF Project ID:[1]	
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya	Submission Date:	11/04/2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	12 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee ($)	$90,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
CBIT	CBIT	1,000,000	1,050,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		**1,000,000**	**1,050,000**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

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

Project Components	**Financing Type[3]**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities	TA	National Capacity built through training scientists and key ministry personnel in MRV technologies, data and models for MRV systems and development and implementation of MRV systems.	MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure Data sharing protocols developed and adopted by participating institutions	CBIT	454,546	400,000
Component 2: SLEEK System	TA	A fully functional MRV system for the	Reliable, accurate & credible reports	CBIT	318,182	300,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT guidelines.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

Enhancements to assist with improvement of transparency over time.		AFOLU/Land based sector in Kenya, - enhancing data collection and management to allow for better tracking (MRV), reporting and transparency in the AFOLU sector: *Indicators:* *(i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place* *(ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is available* *(iii) Information related to climate change impacts available* *(iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries <u>available</u>*	generated for UNFCCC & used by decision makers in Kenya & other stakeholders Activities include: i. Mapping of forest status for purposes of estimating degradation a. NFMS b. Very important for REDD+ ii. Mapping of forest types a. In particular separation between plantation and natural systems b. Useful for REDD+ and UNFCCC reporting c. Develop strategy for the establishment of Permanent Sample Plots in each of the identified forest types iii. Develop more forest growth curves iv. Fire mapping v. Improved soil model calibrations by sampling soils for the entire country vi. Crop measurement and modelling vii. Grasslands biomass assessment, mapping and modelling iii. More automated methods for attribution and compare to the existing processes tested ix. A comprehensive analysis of all weather stations to locate areas that require new stations to be installed undertaken			
Component 3: Regional Capacity Building	TA	Best practices shared and institutional mechanisms for data	SLEEK best practices shared with Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania	CBIT	136,364	300,000

		sharing in place Data informs decisions/interventions for achieving INDCs (including by informing REDD+ strategies).	Tools developed based on SLEEK data to inform decisions/intervention s			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		909,091	1,000,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]	CBIT	90,909	50,000
			Total Project Cost		1,000,000	1,050,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	50,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)	In-kind	100,000
Others	To be determined during PPG phase	In-kind	900,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			1,050,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Kenya	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes X No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $50,000					PPG Agency Fee: $4,500		
GEF Agency	**Trust Fund**	**Country/ Regional/Global**	**Focal Area**	**Programming of Funds**	**(in $)**		
					PPG (a)	**Agency Fee[6]** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
CI	CBIT	Kenya	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,500	54,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					**50,000**	**4,500**	**54,500**

[5] PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF up to$2m (for MSP); up to $100k for PF up to $3m; $150k for PF up to $6m; $200k for PF up to $10m; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[7]
Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*Hectares*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*Hectares*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*Percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	*XXXX metric tons *This will be determined during the PPG phase.*
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries: 1*
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries: 1*

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[8] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:

1. 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. 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

[7] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

[8] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

such as overgrazing of livestock and the creation of small cities or towns. 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.

2. Increased scarcity of water resources is a core concern, making resource management more difficult and increasing the likelihood of conflict. Water scarcity will affect 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. The Kenya Forest Service estimates a six per cent forest cover that include indigenous, open woodland and plantation forests.

3. The five major water towers, Mt. Kenya, Mau Forests Complex, Cherangany Hills, Mt. Elgon and the Aberdare Ranges, act as the main water catchment areas. 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, and maintaining water quality. Deforestation and forest degradation also increase GHG emissions.

4. 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 have caused considerable losses across the country's different sectors over the years. The main climate hazards include droughts and floods which cause economic losses estimated at 3% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

5. Seventy five percent of Kenya's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture sectors. This may be explained by the reliance on wood fuel by a large proportion of the population coupled with the increasing demand for agricultural land and urban development. The other significant emissions are from the energy and transport sectors, with the waste and industrial processes contributing negligible amounts.

6. Kenya strives to be a newly industrialised middle income country by 2030. This development is expected to increase emissions from the energy sector. The current energy mix, however, is mainly clean with deliberate efforts by Government towards enhancing geothermal, wind, solar and other clean energy development. Climate change impacts continue to slow down the attainment of its national development goals. Kenya will continue making investments with both domestic and international resources to adapt to climate change and realise its abatement potentials.

7. In response to the challenges posed by Climate Change, Kenya has developed a National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010), National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013), and a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) - under preparation which provides a vision for low carbon and climate resilient development pathway, while a National Climate Change Framework Policy and legislation are in their final stages of enactment to facilitate effective response to climate change. Kenya is operationalising these policies and plans through the implementation of climate change actions in various areas such as afforestation and reforestation, geothermal and other clean energy development, energy efficiency, climate smart agriculture, and drought management.

8. The Government of Kenya submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 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. Kenya's INDC includes both mitigation and adaptation components based on her national circumstances and in line with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 and seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation and place significant priority on adapting to the effects of climate change. Kenya seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 by continuing

to implement the NCCAP (2013-2017), and subsequent action plans beyond this period to achieve this target. Kenya will also 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. The implementation of the mitigation and adaptation plans will require a robust system of capturing data and information to ensure that there is accuracy and credibility in reporting on inventory of GHGs by sources and sinks, be able to track progress in achieving NDC among other requirements.

9. 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.

10. 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**.**

11. 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.

12. Kenya like many other countries in East Africa does not have the requisite capacity to meet these requirements, Existing MRV systems need to be enhanced to meet these requirements.

2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline project:

Baseline scenario:

13. The Government of Kenya with financial support from Government of Australia has for the past three years been building a robust Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track land-based emissions known as the System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK). SLEEK, which is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) with support from 15 government institutions, is an advanced emissions estimation system that tracks all emissions and removals in the land-sector. Once completed, SLEEK will use a reporting tool (which has been developed already) to generate emissions report and enable Kenya to meet its national and international (including UNFCCC) Reporting Requirements based on credible data sets collected and analysed by research scientists from government institutions. It will also be the first comprehensive MRV system that uses country- specific data to calculate land-based emissions for the land sector in Africa.

14. SLEEK is driven by five data pillars (i) climate, (ii) soils, (iii) forest, (iv) crops, and (v) land cover change maps. These datasets are provided by various Government institutions. Underpinning SLEEK is the **Full Lands Integration Tool** (FLINT), which combines remote sensing data with ground data to estimate fluxes in emissions due to land-use change. Fifteen government institutions collect, analyse and update scientific climate change data sets (climate, soil carbon, tree and crop growth, grassland and land cover data) and calibrate models to be used in the FLINT.

15. A beta version of SLEEK's reporting tool for national land-based emissions has been developed, and it will allow users to generate UNFCCC reports and to compare those reports both over time and between different sources of emissions. Users will be able to configure the tool to generate the type of report they need based on their specific requirements. This tool will greatly simplify the process of developing UNFCCC reports, which has been a major challenge for many Governments. Both the beta versions of FLINT and the Reporting tool are already hosted at the government data centre with future plans to have a second installation at the ministry. A first run for the system functionality with 1 module (grassland) was done in April 2016 and a second run with 7 modules (grassland, plantation growth, Natural forest growth, turnover, decomposition, tier 1 debris, tier 1 soil) is

scheduled for November 2016. In the improvements, other modules such as WOFOST and Roth C will be included. Core documentation is in place, including: (a) A Design Decisions Document; (b) User manuals, such as for Land Cover Mapping, Soil Sampling Protocol, Modelling forests in Kenya and a continuous improvement plan.

Other Baseline projects:

Other initiatives	**Areas of complementary with CBIT activities**
Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya (June, 2016-June, 2021) Project by JICA **Activities** • Strengthening national capacity and county level for sustainable forest management • Strengthening technical capacities for REDD+ readiness activities in KFS • 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. • Development of the National Forest Monitoring System that meets international requirement	Capacity needs assessment at national and regional levels, strengthening knowledge and institutional arrangements for data collection, monitoring and reporting that meet international standards. Implementation of REDD+ projects requiring compliance with transparency standards
Improving Capacity in Forest Resources Assessments in Kenya by Finnish Government **Activities** • Implemented Miti Mingi Maisha Bora Project by 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, tress species dominance and other parameters, carbon stocks, forest health and socio-economic functions	Aims at strengthening capacity for estimating accurate status of forest to form basis for monitoring system
National Forest Programme 2016–2030 **Commitments** 1. Promoting sustainable forest management 2. Increasing forest cover to at least 10% 3. Increasing food, water and energy security 4. Enhancing environmental resilience to climate change 5. Creating an enabling environment for investments in forestry 6. Enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and skills throughout forest value chains 7. Promoting public–private partnerships 8. Segregating roles and responsibilities of actors and implementing institutions/agencies 9. Mainstreaming the full value of forests in the national economy	Strengthening national capacities for forest management including data collection, monitoring, decision making, knowledge management and transparency in reporting achievement of obligations to international agreements.

10. Promoting equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms 11. Increasing community participation in forest development 12. Making forestry information accessible to improved awareness and decision making 13. Improving forestry education and research and technical skills development 14. Ensuring broad-based economic empowerment in the private sector, gender, youth and special groups 15. Promoting alternative energy sources and efficient use 16. Advancing good governance, reducing bureaucracy and increasing transparency in forest value chains.	
UVIO Forest Management Information System (FMIS) has been developed to Support mid to large scale forestry organizations. The system is web based and it can manage inventory activities, track silvicultural operations, store and manipulate forest geo database and many more. The UVIO System is housed at the FIS and it can be accessed within the KFS Virtual private network. So far the system has forest datasets for 52 forest stations which translates to about 6500 sub compartments.	The SLEEK programme used data from this project.

Barriers to complying with the transparency requirements:

16. 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.However, despite the aforementioned baseline investments, SLEEK still needs to be enhanced in order to fully comply with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Key barriers that need to be addressed are summarized in the table below:

Barrier	Elaboration
Lack of accurate, timely, public and systematic forest and land-use data	This data is needed to assess the state of land resources and identify drivers of change over time. The problem is exacerbated by limited ability to analyse and use existing data. Without a comprehensive data collection and management system, and the training necessary to use this data effectively, interventions aimed at reducing deforestation and/or forest degradation cannot be reliably designed, implemented, or assessed. There is also a need to use common methods (standards) of collecting and analysing data (climate, soil carbon, tree, grasslands and crop growth patterns, land cover and land cover change maps) to increase credibility and reliability. This will increase usability of outputs by stakeholders and new projects, e.g. the Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya being implemented by JICA and KFS is using land cover maps developed in the SLEEK programme. Specifically, the following have been seen as the main barriers the enhanced SLEEK is going to

	address to enhance the capacity and meet transparency requirements into the future.
Inadequate Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) capacity in Kenya	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.
Inadequate lack of data to inform land-use policy making	Accurate & timely data is essential for all levels of decision making – from the President's office to small farms. Too often, these data sets are incomplete, not comparable or presented in inaccessible formats e.g. there is need to continue digitizing forest and climate data sets. The proposed project will allow Kenya to plan climate smart development to ensure the future of Kenya's key income earners (agriculture, tourism, forestry)
Lack of progress monitoring and decision support tools	There is need to develop national & regional capacity to institutionalize GHG data collection at all times by designated agencies (UNFCCC, 2012), develop standard operating procedures for data collection, QA/QC procedures, guidance packs and storage. With the support of the project, a web based progress measurement system for implementation of NDCs and decision support tools will be developed.

3. The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:

17. The main objective of this project is to enhance the SLEEK system to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements. This will require the following activities summarized in the components below:

18. **Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities:**

19. 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;

20. 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.

21. As such, support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity (data availability, handling and management and reporting), designing effective governance structures—through improving indicators of good governance, which may include:

- Data transparency;

- Coordination between government agencies;
- Data access and mechanisms for participation in decision-making;
- Mechanisms to hold government accountable for transparency in land-use decision-making
- Policy review and evaluation, identification of best/good practices for institutional strengthening, and support in decision support tools and development of strategy to mainstream knowledge form transparency initiatives in plans, projects, programmes and policies e.g. MTPs

22. The project will undertake a detailed transparency-capacity needs assessment for all participating institutions, delivery frameworks, sustainability as a basis for designing a comprehensive tarnsprency-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. A key element, given the nature of the enhanced SLEEK program, will be technology transfer and sharing within the region, development and management. The detailed capacity development plan will be framed to meet these requirements in a measured and effective manner.

23. The national instititions have the mandate over data acquisition, analysis and interpretation at the same time are involved in building the MRV system. Strenthening the national institutions under the enhanced SLEEK will mean crucial data gaps will be identified and mapping will be undertaken, calibrations will done and ultimately, these efforts will improve the models and modules and replace version one modules. This means that through the enhanced SLEEK, we will be able to increase the accuracy of reporting to meet the desired national and international standards.

24. This project will strengthen national institutons on capabilities to use computer- and map-, or spatially-based decision support system (DSS) tools to capture information and make decisions. The DSS system will be designed to provide information on the impact of proposed development decisions on the natural resources of country, region, city, or community. Climate change, drought, and overall resource scarcity has put pressure on the government and communities to move to carefully planned and proven policies rather than trial and error for which there is less opportunity in an increasingly constrained context. Scenarios and data are indispensable in this process. Enhanced SLEEK will contribute the data for developing the scenarios needed, and the related trends, in various sectors to support evidence-based decision-making and progress tracking tools. The DSS proposed here is a key component of the SLEEK. Its interactive and analytical function will facilitate assessment of values/trade-offs and costs/benefits. As such, the DSS will allow landowners, community groups, county and national government agencies to easily access the data and analysis created by SLEEK. It will also allow users to create scenarios for analysis, allowing policy makers and land managers to compare the effects of management practices on emissions and removals, financial flows, and potentially additional environmental and social measures.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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+.

26. **Component 3: Regional Capacity Building:**

27. 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.

28. In Uganda's INDC, LULUCF net emissions are included in all calculations; Afforestation measures will reverse trend of deforestation and convert to LULUCF sector to net carbon sink (increase forest cover from 14% to 21%). 80% of the population is directly reliant on agriculture sector for livelihoods; and there is a strong intention to scale up Climate Smart Agriculture. Uganda's National Adaptation Plan (2015-2025) also focuses on Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agriculture; crop diversification and rangeland management; improved early warning systems; programs and many others. Vulnerable groups, including women are a cross-cutting priority. The INDC Calls for gender-responsive climate change actions especially Mainstreaming gender into development policies, plans and strategies."

29. Rwanda's INDC includes a vision of "Sustainable land use and water resource management that result in food security, and preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Key activities include sustainable intensification of agriculture (mainstream agroecology techniques, climate-resilient crop varieties), promote afforestation/reforestation and improved forest management for degraded forest resources; formulate joint strategy for agroforestry between Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources; among many others.

30. The FLINT is already designed to be generic, which means that any country is able to connect their own data to generate emissions estimation and develop their own MRV system. This will significantly reduce the cost of establishing MRV systems in other countries. FLINT is also highly flexible in that it easily adjusts to changing circumstances in a particular country thereby allowing the countries to continuously bring new models and areas of interest into the system as the needs of the system develop. The flexibility of the FLINT also allows it to be easily adjusted to different circumstances in different countries.

31. Specific activities to be supported under this component will include:
- A Regional assessment of transparency, and capacity needs and achievements as needed
- Regional capacity building programs (informed by the abov assessment) to enhance transparency, such as institutional and policy measures, tools, methodologies, and data, tracking progress and enhancements;
- Development and sharing of best practices on establishing and enhancing transparency, and building capacity, building on existing best practice materials, sharing of tools, methodologies, and data, and technical consultations on lessons learned from ongoing/existing assessments;
- Exchange of transparency practitioners and experts, planners and implementers: south-south and north-south exchange of experiences and lessons learned

32. Upon request and if funding allows, SLEEK could support the following in Uganda, and Rwanda:
- Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures;
- Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for businessas-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs; and
- Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received.
- Implementation of progress tracking tools in all participating countries;

- Collaboration with ongoing Regional and Global Programs that support NDC implementation.

33. Information about enhanced SLEEK project will be shared at regional and internation meetings and where necessary proposals to co-opt the team delivering the project to sit in global taskforces, technical working groups to ensure lessons learnt and technology is shared and best practices mainstreamed in other global efforts.

4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline:

34. The SLEEK programme has invested heavily in building the foundation of a functional MRV system. The GEF funding will ensure that the system is enhanced to ensure compliance with the transparency reporting framework of the Paris Agreement. This will ensure Kenya is able to confidently report to UNFCCC and make informed pledges in the future. In addition, the applications developed with the funding will ensure that SLEEK data is updated regularly and integrated into national policy and decision making.

35. An enhanced SLEEK will support Kenya to implement their INDCs. SLEEK will provide a platform where key stakeholders will analyse and use new and existing data, enhance data collection and management system, and offer training necessary to use this data effectively, design interventions aimed at reducing deforestation and/or forest degradation. SLEEK will also be used to track progress and report especially for the forest and agriculture. This will enhance transparency in reporting on emissions and removals against the INDCs. While it is expected that enhancing data will improve the INDC, it also expected that data will also assist Kenya in improving its ambitions over time.

36. An enhanced SLEEK will support the National REDD Strategy: Information from SLEEK will be used to feed into the development of national reference levels by providing land cover change maps spanning from 1990 to 2014. These maps provide historical data from the basis depicting the trends of forest change. An enhanced SLEEK will also contribute to Sustainable Forest Management through the collection and analysis of data.

37. An enhanced SLEEK will profile knowledge management and lessons learnt to share with regional members, develop and share training modules on developing capacity for similar MRV system with in-country specifications. SLEEK will provide an example that can be replicated globally. It has the potential to be one of the first functioning forest and land monitoring systems in a developing country. Many countries in the region will look to benefit from Kenya's experience.

38. The project will deliver significant co-benefits via the application of core data sets broadly and the inclusion of supplementary datasets. The resulting system and capacity building within the GoK will greatly improve information-based decision making in the land-based sectors, facilitating sustainable development related to food security, catchment integrity and water security, climate resilience, adaptation and poverty alleviation. Coupled with replication of the project to other countries in the region, co-benefits will be replicated also, bring about global food security, catchment integrity and water security, climate resilience, adaptation and poverty alleviation.

39. Improving Kenya's and the other East African countries ability to monitor and report GHG emissions from land-use will also support the country's efforts to access carbon finance, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), sources of additional sustainable income streams for the countries. More details are summarised in the table below.

Business as Usual – without GEF funds	Project Alternative – with GEF funds
Inadequate data and modelling: • Inadequate datasets. Though some datasets exist, most of the datasets are not collected with emissions estimation as the goal, therefore, they don't have key information required to drive a	**Data and modelling:** SLEEK will support participating institutions to collect more data and also expand the range of model calibrations in order to improve accuracy of current data. The following activities will be undertaken:

model capable of undertaking emissions estimation. • Soil data pillar insufficient data to develop fractions for modelling • Low coverage of synoptic weather stations which makes national climate map generation difficult. • Forest data pillar, - there are only six growth curves that have been developed to track accumulation of carbon in forests over time. There is need to develop more growth curves especially for the natural forests. • Information across ministries, public and private sector and civil society organizations does not flow naturally. Due to the lack of inadequate and inaccurate data, the national inventory of greenhouse gas will not give a true picture of emissions and removals of GHGs, is not reliable to give emissions estimation by source and sinks. As a result, it cannot pass the test of meeting the transparency requirments.	i. Mapping of forest status for purposes of estimating degradation a. NFMS b. Very important for REDD+ ii. Mapping of forest types a. In particular separation between plantation and natural systems b. Useful for REDD+ and UNFCCC reporting c. Develop strategy for the establishment of Permanent Sample Plots in each of the identified forest types iii. Develop more forest growth curves iv. Fire mapping v. Improve soil model calibrations by sampling soils for the entire country (sampling will not be done in the whole country - selected data will be collected from selected regions/samples and only validated. For accuracy, the system requires soil carbon under differing conditions. Kenya has some datasets that allow for the use of Roth C in croplands. However, there are few data suitable for testing model performance in other land uses such as forests, grasslands and for conversions between land uses, such as under deforestation to increase accuracy. Enhanced SLEEK will help achieve this.) vi. Crop measurement and modelling vii. Grasslands biomass assessment, mapping and modelling viii. Research and test more automated methods for attribution and compare to the existing processes ix. Undertake a comprehensive analysis of all weather stations to locate areas that require new stations to be installed x. Work with existing and new partners to design a program for establishing a new set of automatic weather stations
Incomplete System Development • 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.	**System enhancements** • A user interface will be developed. This interface will increase the use of the system and new methods of analysing the output data will be included to increase user interaction. Furthermore, QA/QC processes used in the data collection and data preparation will be streamlined. • The project will increase usability of SLEEK by developing simple user interfaces and systems

• 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 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 also making it difficult to maintain version control. Although some data management plans have been developed, they are yet to be implemented and tested.	for installing and operating the software. With these enhancements, the SLEEK system will greatly improve accuracy and certainty and also result in capacity building within Governments, improving information-based decision making in the land-based sectors, and the SDGs. • The project will train Government staff on operations FLINT so as to allow them to update data more easily and complete FLINT runs to test scenarios. SLEEK will create awareness on the benefits of using MRV systems and how MRV can be used for better decision-making by other ministries. • The project will purchase a server and install a backup of the system at the MENR. • The project will automate the data management systems by finalising the data management plans and also developing scripts to help automate data conversion, QA/QC and version control. SLEEK will improve reporting through developing electronic platforms and available GHG estimation methodologies while also introducing verification and auditable processes.
Data access and MRV implementation • SLEEK relies on data from various institutions, however, information and data across ministries, public and private sector and civil society organizations does not flow naturally. Some institutional policies or practices make data sharing difficult. • SLEEK provides access to key data-sets that can be used to improve decision-making. For instance, KFS currently faces a number of challenges that could be addressed through the applications drawing on SLEEK For example, the exact figures of deforestation and the extent of forest degradation are not available because KFS does not have a wall to wall monitoring system. Furthermore, there are significant hurdles in identifying and prioritising suitable	**Applications, data access and transparency:** • The project will develop and institutionalize data sharing agreements to allow access to data in a timely and efficient fashion. • The project will develop a National Forest Tracker (NFT) application to assist KFS to overcome these challenges. The NFT will use SLEEK databases, calculators and models to track forest change. • 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 would provide access to key datasets required, and could be built into simple applications that can be offered through county or national

land for reforestation due to lack of information to support targeting of landscape restoration efforts for maximum impact. There are also significant challenges in tracking reforestation and regeneration efforts. Currently, KFS cannot track reforestation by geographic area. This makes independent monitoring of these efforts difficult and expensive. The success rate of reforestation and regeneration is also difficult to accurately quantify and report.	government.
Inadequate data and modelling: • Inadequate datasets. Though some datasets exist, most of the datasets are not collected with emissions estimation as the goal, therefore, they don't have key information required to drive a model capable of undertaking emissions estimation. • Soil data pillar insufficient data to develop fractions for modelling • Low coverage of synoptic weather stations which makes national climate map generation difficult. • Forest data pillar, - there are only six growth curves that have been developed to track accumulation of carbon in forests over time. There is need to develop more growth curves especially for the natural forests. • Information across ministries, public and private sector and civil society organizations does not flow naturally.	• The project will improve current estimates or enhance the system to provide estimates of new areas of interest. Examples include further data collection to increase accuracy, expanding the range of model calibrations to other locations or vegetation types or agro-ecological zones, digitising reports and development of new data streams to cover more emissions sources. • The project will also champion inter-agency and non-state actors collaboration on information and data sharing through the use of a common platform
Weak Institutional capacities on MRV at all levels • Government staff at both national and county levels has limited capacities to develop and implement MRV system. There is need to capacity build and internalise MRV capacities into existing institutions. • Helping farmers insure against crop failure can play a vital role in improving resilience to climate change. However, companies looking to provide insurance lack access to affordable and timely data that's required to deliver crop insurance products. Furthermore, there is a lack of official data-sets that are accepted and trusted by all stakeholders involved in farming in Kenya.	• The project will create awareness and capacity build government officers on MRV frameworks and their benefit to decision making.

• Government staff at both national and county levels has limited capacities to develop and implement MRV system. There is need to capacity build and internalise MRV capacities into existing institutions.	

5. Global environmental benefits:

40. The project will support the Government of Kenya to adopt a transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path. The number of tons of CO2e will be mitigated (include both direct and indirect) will be determined during the PPG phase. The project will also enhance capacity of the Kenya and two other countries in East Africa to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks; and development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs, INDCs, REDD plus programs and others in at least 3 countries. Last but not least, the projct will put in place functional environmental information systems to support decision-making in at least 3 countries.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

41. **Innovativeness**: - SLEEK is innovative because it has a huge potential to solve peoples problems (Emissions reporting, Support for land management policy decision, addressing issues of food security, 10% forest cover, Water security, Tracking policy impact and progress) bringing together the data Kenya needs to report to the UNFCCC, support land sector policy making & making data accessible to the people who need it the most in ways they can access it. Furthermore, FLINT uses an integrating tool and calculator to bring together geo-referenced data and spit an output/report. It is able to integrate climate, soil carbon, forest growth, crop growth, grass growth and land cover and change maps to generate an emissions and removals report. It has also some capabilities of developing applications such as Reporting Tool for generating reports to UNFCCC, forest tracker to track deforestation, crop suitability application for use by the farmer and many more applications.

42. **Sustainability**: 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 centre. 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.

43. **Potential for scaling up**: Strong potential exists for SLEEK to be a model in the East African community (EAC) and other sub-Saharan African countries. Kenya's land related problems and priorities are representative of those of other EAC countries. A continuation of SLEEK engagement in the other four EAC countries will enable them to learn from Kenya's SLEEK experience and discuss regional cooperation that may lead to increases in efficiency and reduced cost. The methods used by Kenya for remote sensing analysis, may prove particularly useful across the region. The DSS system will be designed as a shell that will be able to incorporate data from a variety of different sources. This will make it readily adaptable for use in other countries in the region and elsewhere.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☐ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no X)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

Name of Institution	Role

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Project Policy guidance
Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing	Development of Land cover (change) maps
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	Research and Geo-spatial data collection and mapping
Kenya Forest Research Institute	Tree growth modeling
Kenya Forest Service	Natural and plantation data collection
Kenya Wildlife Service	Data collection on wetlands
Kenyatta University	Crops data collection, research and crop growth modeling
Ministry of Agriculture	Crop production data collection and attribution
National Museums of Kenya	Data collection on wetlands
University of Nairobi	Soil carbon data collection
Regional Centre of Mapping of Resources for Development	Development of Land cover (change) maps
Embu University College	Crops data collection, research and crop growth modelling
Karatina University	Research and Geo-spatial data collection and mapping
Survey of Kenya	Authentication and publishing of Maps
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock research Institute	Crop growth and soil carbon data collection and modeling

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes X/no☐). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

44. The Government of Kenya has made a pledge through its INDC and other policies to ensure gender mainstreaming. A priority adaptation action is to "Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and insurance schemes. More details are summarized in the table below. Both Uganda and Rwanda in their INDCs and other policies recognize gender mainstreaming as a key priority.

Impact – What effect might the program have?	**Mitigation**	**Relevant Policy Documents/Laws**
Women more negatively impacted by forest protection projects; e.g., having to go further for firewood due to shortage	Farm forestry 10 per cent rule enables firewood availability	Cabinet memorandum 78 (b) of 1976 – established Women's Bureau to help integrate gender concerns into national Development process. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender and Equality – framework for gender mainstreaming in all sectors of the economy Kenya Constitution 2010
Women are the farmers; promote activities that generate carbon credits. Men are the custodians of land so women may not Benefit	Revenue sharing mechanism that recognises role of women. UNFCCC/GEF safeguards implemented	UNFCCC safeguards
Women are more vulnerable to	Program is intended to	

climate change	contribute to mitigating climate change	
System will elevate issues of carbon conservation, enhance farm forestry, reduce work, and improve benefits for families and women	Funding generated from carbon markets will improve situation of women, including promoting beneficial policies	

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

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 implement the project are put in place	• 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 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: • Develop a Communications plan to ensure exposure about the project • Periodically hold consultation on potential of the project and stakeholder requirements with all stakeholders Create an open and welcoming program environment through consideration of opportunities for informal and social exchanges

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

45. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will manage and deliver enhanced SLEEK into the future with the following institutions to guide delivery. First there is the Program Steering Committee (PSC) to advice on policy decisions and coordinating inter-ministerial support; members of the steering committee will be drawn from line ministries and may include other representation as required. Secondly, the Programme Management unit (PMU) led by a Programme Coordinator will run the enhanced SLEEK programme on a day-to-day basis, oversees implementation, administration, and performance against implementation plan, budgeting, and reporting; coordinate the Element Working Group (EWG) who are already organized into the thematic areas of soil carbon, crop growth, tree growth, Land cover and climate, all drawn from 15 government participating institutions. The project will hold quarterly EWG meetings to develop common work plans making sure that activities fit snuggly with other initiative being delivered by the same team.

46. Vital Signs which is led by Conservation International (CI) in partnership with the Earth Institute (EI), Columbia University and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa, will provide data that is needed, including soil, forest cover, and carbon content. In addition, Vital Signs will support institutional strengthening and regional capacity buiding.

47. Finally, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform. We expect that on a minimum lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the enhanced SLEEK and the project will be shared with the Global Cooridnation Platform.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☐ /no☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

48. 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 its associated Forestry Development Plan.

49. The second Kenya National Communication (NC) was submitted in 2015 and 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.

50. 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.

51. **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, and 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 provide this information at fine scale for the whole of Kenya.

52. **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.

53. **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.

54. Kenya submitted its first National Communication on GHGs in October 2002. The land sector was only partially covered and relied on default emission factors provided by the IPCC. The accuracy of the results is therefore highly uncertain. The land sector represents a large proportion of Kenya's emissions, using the IPCC default values, 5.8 million tCO2/year may be emitted due to forest loss. However the GoK identified that these default values are unsatisfactory for Kenya's future reporting, carbon market access, and land-use planning needs. Kenya's climate change approach has been consistent with other developing countries in not taking up mitigation targets because of their limited technological and financial capabilities, something this enhanced SLEEK seeks to directly address for the land sector.

55. Sub-Component 6 of the NCCRS is the National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework, which includes guidelines for developing a national/sub-national system for MRV of both GHG emissions and mitigation actions, as well as a national registry. Additionally, Sub-

56. Component 4 of the NCCRS, Mitigation Agriculture, proposes low-carbon development options, including agro-forestry, tree cover on farms, conservation tillage, and limiting use of fire in range and cropland management. The potential GHG emissions contribution of these activities will both be estimated and improved by this enhanced SLEEK.

57. Enhanced SLEEK will contribute to Kenya implementing the guidelines developed under Sub-Component 6 and provide the foundation for effective implementation and monitoring of Sub-Component 4.

58. The DSS will allow landholders and government to better plan operational level interventions that assist with meeting these objectives.

59. **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.

60. Enhanced SLEEK will support the identification, measurement and monitoring of potential emissions reductions being considered by the FDP and the NCCRS which includes interventions in the land sector for agriculture and forestry. Under these strategies the management of plantations and new plantations, expansion of the forest estate through assisted natural regeneration and planting is proposed for 7.6 billion trees on 4.1 million hectares of land during the next 20 years. This programme involves the participation of 35,000 schools, 4,300 women groups, 16,350 youth groups and six Regional Development Authorities. Applying the IPCC default values for Africa dry forests, which are conservative at 2.4 tonnes dry matter per hectare per year, this suggests a potential sequestration of nearly 9.8 million tonnes of carbon sequestered per year once the program is completed with a possible GHG emissions reduction of approximately 16 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

61. The need for a system like enhanced SLEEK is highlighted by the UNFCCC decisions requiring developing countries to prepare biennial update reports, including greenhouse gas emissions estimates, national communications and national forest monitoring systems for REDD+. These require estimates of land-use change and the resulting emissions and removals, which SLEEK will provide.

62. Enhanced SLEEK will support domestic policy development, implementation, and evaluation. Supplementary data beyond area change and emission factors may be included in the system, over time and as opportunity permits, supporting the need for domestic policies to address a range of indicators beyond carbon. This will include data that may enable assessment of impacts of management alternatives on a range of priority ecosystem services such as water availability and soil health.

63. The DSS will enable government actors to access data developed by enhanced SLEEK and test the implications of various policy decisions by providing scenario analyses tools. This will assist to inform decision-making for policy makers and assess the value of specific projects. The tool will also be available to and useful for non-government stakeholders.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

64. By enhancing the knowledge management system, using various tools both qualitative and quantitative to gather, store, share and use knowledge on an on-going basis with the stakeholders. Stakeholders are constantly kept updated on their knowledge about the current affairs of the project.

65. The program plans to make its performance information known publicly for several reasons. First, sharing knowledge is in line with the spirit of the program. Currently, information is often only available to the line departments that have collected the data. Enhanced SLEEK tries to improve decision-making by providing broad access to information. In line with this objective, the program also plans to make information about its performance publicly available where appropriate.

66. Second, sharing lessons can help other countries. The Kenyan experience can be very valuable for other countries that are considering a national GHG accounting system. Making as much information available as possible will allow a thorough analysis of the Kenyan experience.

67. Third, a concerted effort is needed to maintain political support for enhanced SLEEK. Open communication 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. Enhanced SLEEK will ensure that the necessary communication is made available at crucial junctions in the project. Regular reporting and independent evaluations will be communicated to GoK and all other stakeholders. Once these reports have been approved, they will be made publicly available.

68. The enhanced SLEEK will:

- 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;
- Support the development of the management information system, electronic logbook, and archive;
- Supporting quarterly planning sessions and ensuring that program logic is strong and that motivation, capacity building, communication, and risks are integrated into the plan;
- Ensuring that the target delivery dates are realistic and the indicators are SMART;
- Reporting performance to management as part of regular processes and for further reporting; and aking approved reports public.

69. Enhanced SLEEK will use also the following ways to capture, share and manage knowledge:

- 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.
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Publications - The results of this project will be published in a book and also in peer reviewed journal

- Web based database and web portal for enhanced interactions and documentation

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[9] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[10] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**Date** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email**
Miguel Morales		11/04/2016	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

[9] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

[10] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT