GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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 Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Supporting the Coordination of National, Regional and Global Transparency-related Activities in Kenya.			
Country(ies):	Kenya	GEF Project ID:[1]	9674
GEF Agency(ies):	CI (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs and GHGMI	Submission Date:	11/07/2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	18
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee ($)	90,000

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

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select) (select)	Climate Change	CBIT	1,000,000	1,100,000
(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)		
Total project costs			1,000,000	1,100,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type[3]	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.	TA	Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened in all the 6 IPCC emission sectors.	Output 1.1.1: Focal points in institutions in the various 6 IPCC sectors formally established with job descriptions and KPIs, and functioning as hubs of data collection and processing, with not less	CBIT	463,541	450,000

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[1] Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT programming directions.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

| | | *Indicator 1.1.: Number of emission sectors for which formal institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving are established and operational.* | than 33% of the focal points to be women.*Indicator 1.1.1: Number of institutions with formally established focal points.*

Output 1.1.2: Data collection and sharing regulations, including linkages between the hubs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions from the 6 sectors and the counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts. *Indicator 1.1.2: The number of institutions and counties where MoUs/Contracts have been established with CCD for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving*

Output 1.1.3: A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalised. *Indicator 1.1.3: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of data collection established and* | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

			working.				
		Outcome 1.2: Capacities of government institutions and staff to collect, document, and archive key data in all sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process built. *Indicator 1.2: Number of government institutions and staff able to collect, document, and archive key data in their respective sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process.*	Output 1.2.1: 100 field data staff, data suppliers and platform users from the 6 emission sectors and counties (data hubs) trained on GHG inventory data collection, data collection tools, processing and transmission of GHG data and applying the knowledge. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.2.1: Number of field data staff (number of men and number of women) trained and applying the knowledge* Output 1.2.2: 50 Selected staff from the data hubs and CCD trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.2.2: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.* Output 1.2.3: 50 staff selected from counties and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.2.3: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained on monitoring and*				

			evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.	
		Outcome 1.3: Functional GHG inventory and MRV systems established at CCD, with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting. *Indicator 1.3: Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.*	Output 1.3.1: 100 public servants trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.3.1: Number of public staff (number of men and number of women) trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making.* Output: 1.3.2: General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed. *Indicator 1.3.2: Guidelines and tools developed.* Output 1.3.3: National GHG inventory emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place and made publicly available *Indictor 1.3.3: National GHG inventory in place and the publicly available.* Output 1.3.4: Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation adapted from the National Adaptation Plan into the National MRV system *Indicator 1.3.4: Adaptation metrics and indicators in place* Output 1.3.5: 100 public institution employees trained on reporting climate finance delivered. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be		

<table>
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women.
Indicator 1.3.5: Number of public staff (number of men and number of women) trained on climate finance reporting.

Output 1.3.6: Public climate expenditures institutionalised at the National Treasury and integrated into the NDC tracking (MRV) system at CCD.
Indictor 1.3.6: Number of public institutions tracking and reporting public climate expenditure.

Output 1.3.7 Expense reporting system improved to include climate finance/expenditure
Indicator 1.3.7: Expense reporting with climate finance in place

Output 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published
Indicator 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published

Output 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated for UNFCCC reporting for the Paris Agreement and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.
Indicator 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports available and used for reporting, NDC tracking and decision making.
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Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with	TA	Outcome 2.1: Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving	Output 2.1.1: Institutional and technical capacities 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK data- strengthened for data capture, sharing,	CBIT	244,127	300,000

improvement of transparency over time		strengthened for the land-based sector. *Indicator 2.1: Strengthened Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving for the land-based sector meeting GHG Inventory and MRV systems' requirements as specified by the CCD.*	processing and archiving. *Indicator 2.1.1: Number of organisations whose institutional and technical capacities are built among the SLEEK data contributing organisations.* Output 2.1.2: 100 Selected staff (not less than 33% women) of the EWGs members trained onlandcover,soil,crop,fo rest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action to provide reliable, accurate and credible reports for the land sector in Kenya. *Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Staff of SLEEK data contributing organisations trained.* Output 2.1.3: Data sharing protocols, with streamlined QA/QC processes, coordination mechanism including linkages between the 6 EWGs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs *Indicator 2.1.3: Land-based emission data sharing protocols/MoUs in place.*			
Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.	TA	Outcome 3.1: A Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting. Indicator 3.1: A functional coordination platform for all transparency-	Output 3.1.1: An annotated web-based platform with descriptions, links, major work activities in Kenya and those in the region that impact or are of interest to Kenya and contact information. *Indicator 3.1.1: A fully functional Platform for*	CBIT	201,423	350,000

| | | related activities and other reporting established and working. | *the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.*

Output 3.1.2: Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning conducted
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of operational arrangements for knowledge sharing and learning events conducted.

Output 3.1.3: 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored.
Indicator 3.1.3: Number of government staff trained on the platform.

Output 3.1.4: Half yearly sectoral and regional lessons learnt monitored, captured and shared (i.e. with Global Coordination Platform) to enhance national, regional and global enhanced transparency framework.
Indicator 3.1.4: Number of sessions held on sharing of sectoral and regional lessons

Output 3.1.5: A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align
Indicator 3.1.5: Rapid Assessment report outlining interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement | | | |
| | TA | | | CBIT | | |

Subtotal		909,091	1,100,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]	(select)	90,909	
Total project costs		1,000,000	1,100,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	Government of Kenya	In-kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	50,000
Other	GHG MI	In-kind	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			1,100,000

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee [a] (b)[2]	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Kenya	Climate Change	Cross-Cutting Capacity	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
(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
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

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[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.

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[5]

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	*0 hectares*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*0 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;	*0 Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*0 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)	*0 metric tons*
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)	*0 metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*0 metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*0 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*

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[6]

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[5] Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. 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.

[6] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 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[7] 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) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A.1.1: The global environmental and/or adaptation problems and root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:

During the PPG phase, the project updated and elaborated on environmental problems and root causes. The barriers are consistent with the PIF.

Environmental Problems:

- **Habitat loss and fragmentation:** Because of continued land and forest degradation, climate change and unsustainable human activities, Kenya continues to lose its forest cover and biodiversity. This has resulted in the loss of habitat for both flora and fauna due to change in vegetation composition and structure, degradation of land cover and depletion of water resources both in terms of quality and quantity. This continuous degradation affects the ecosystem services provided by the environment. To reverse this situation, there is need to conserve forest resources and other natural resources by putting in place a robust, transparent MRV system under SLEEK which can map land resources and measure and report on land based emissions and evaluate different land-use scenarios for sustainable development.[8]

- **Overexploitation:** Kenya's overreliance on natural resources including land, water and forests among others has resulted in overexploitation of these resources. Overuse has also been due to scarcities of these resources brought about by impacts of climate change. These scarcities exacerbate the situation by resulting in more and more natural resources being exploited and affects other sectors linked with that resource. Water scarcity, for example, affects energy production and agricultural systems. Forests are sensitive to climate change and Kenya Forest Service (KFS) estimates a 6% forest cover in Kenya which consists of indigenous, open woodland and plantation forests. The SLEEK system which provides for evaluation of various land-uses is critical in guiding key policy decisions to improve management of water, agricultural land and forests to reduce overexploitation.[9]

- **Environmental pollution:** Environmental pollution which includes land, water and air pollution all result in many forms of environmental degradation. Pollution alters the habitats for many terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna. For instance, pollution that results in greenhouse effect leads to global warming and consequently climate change. Forest degradation and deforestation of the five major water towers in Kenya has severely been affected. This has led to increased water scarcity. Water scarcity compromises water quality and quantity and this results in water borne diseases due to consumption of contaminated water. Water scarcity due to forest overexploitation also reduces agricultural productivity which relies heavily on rainfall.[10]

Root Causes:

i. **Rapid population growth resulting in overexploitation of natural resources:** Kenya is characterised by a rapidly growing population. From 1999 to 2009, Kenya's population added 1 million people every year growing to 41 million. This figure is anticipated to increase up to 77 million by 2030.[11] Rapidly growing population, urbanisation and increasing urban poverty, water scarcity, failing food production and low resilience to climate change has resulted in food insecurity, environmental degradation and increased poverty levels. A rapidly growing population requires more resources to sustain it. These resources include land, water, sanitation, health services among others. More people demand more resources and generate

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[7] 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..

[8] https://na.unep.net/atlas/kenya/downloads/chapters/Kenya_Screen_Chapter4b.pdf

[9] http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/kenya/natur.htm

[10] *Ibid*

[11] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09, Final Report (Calverton, MD: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, Kenya, and MEASURE DHS, ICF Macro, 2010); and Population Reference Bureau, Kenya Population Data Sheet 2011 (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2011).

more waste resulting in environmental pollution and degradation. An increasing population results in higher levels of consumption and industrialisation, inequality in wealth and land distribution (bringing about informal settlements), poverty and comprises environmental integrity and health. Encroachment into marginal lands and areas for agricultural land as the population grows has resulted in soil erosion, land degradation, declining soil fertility and loss of crucial ecosystem services. Kenya, like many African countries depends on rain-fed agriculture for economic development. The country, however, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These impacts are already being experienced which include erratic rainfall, increased water scarcity, rising temperatures and extreme weather events. These impacts have adverse impacts especially on agricultural production and threaten the country's economy and its peoples' wellbeing.[12]

ii. **Human activities:** anthropogenic activities including deforestation, overgrazing, unplanned land management, firewood harvesting and urbanisation and encroachment of wetlands and rangelands for cultivation cause major environmental problems in Kenya impacting major economic sectors of the economy including agriculture, tourism, fisheries and energy.13,14

iii. **Lack of adequate policies and implementation strategies**: Lack of adequate polices including weak enforcement has resulted in Kenya losing about 6.3 per cent of its forest cover in the last 2 decades. High levels of poverty and limited sources of livelihoods worsen environmental degradation bringing about overreliance of poor people on declining natural resources. To reverse this situation, the GoK needs to establish more adequate policies and enhance enforcement efforts to ensure environmental sustainability to reverse environmental damage caused by climate change. For example, due to laxity in enforcing most environmental policies in Kenya regarding pollution, environmental pollution has become a menace especially in Nairobi. Enforcing policies is critical in maintaining essential biological processes to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.[15]

A.1.2: the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

There have been minor updates to the list of baseline projects. Specifically, the project will now build upon the program titled, Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya (StARCK+). StARCK+ is a United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) climate change programme in Kenya. StARCK+ is a 4-year programme (2013 to 2017) that seeks to support Kenya's efforts in addressing climate change through:

- Catalysing private sector innovation and investment: Kenyan private sector plays a transformative role in promoting innovation and delivering climate resilient and low carbon growth;
- Strengthening climate change governance: stronger policy, institutional and regulatory framework established to plan, budget and deliver climate resilient development by the state and the private sector
- Supporting civil society advocacy: enhanced capacity of civil society and media to hold government to account on climate change delivery and impact, and demand delivery from government and stimulate the private sector on climate change products and services.

A.1.3: The proposed alternative scenario GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:

The project was originally designed with the following components at PIF stage:

- Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities

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[12] Population Action International and African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), Population, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Report, 2012

[13] http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43417#.WRqnBmiGPIU

[14] http://thedrystreams.blogspot.co.ke/2011/05/environmental-degradation-root-causes.html

- Component 2: System enhancements to assist with improvement of transparency over time
- Component 3: Regional capacity building

After consultations with various government officials and other stakeholders, minor changes were made to the project's components and subsequent outcomes and outputs for clarity and relevance. The following changes were made to the Outcomes and ouputs under Component one as compared to the indicative versions presented in the PIF:

a) Component 1: Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities

While the PIF had one outcome under component 1, the new project design has two outcomes under this componenet, in order to distnguish between strengthening institutional arrangements, and strengthening capacities of institutions and staff.

Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.	
PIF version	**Changes represented in project document**
Outcome 1: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. **Outputs 1.1.1** :MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure **Outputs 1.1.2**:Data sharing protocols developed and adopted by participating institutions	**Outcome 1.1:** Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened in all the 6 IPCC emission sectors **Output 1.1.1:** Focal points in institutions in the various 6 IPCC sectors formally established with job descriptions and KPIs, and functioning as hubs of data collection and processing, with not less than 33% of the focal points to be women **Output 1.1.2:** Data collection and sharing regulations, including linkages between the hubs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions from the 6 sectors and the counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts **Output 1.1.3:** A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalised
	Outcome 1.2: Capacities of government institutions and staff to collect, document, and archive key data in all sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process built **Output 1.2.1:** 100 field data staff, data suppliers and platform users from the 6 emission sectors and counties

	(data hubs) trained on GHG inventory data collection, data collection tools, processing and transmission of GHG data and applying the knowledge. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women
	Output 1.2.2: 50 Selected staff from the data hubs and CCD trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women
	Output 1.2.3: Selected 50 staff from counties and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women

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

During the consultations, it was established that SLEEK requires significant enhancements of its infrastructure and technical capacity of staff before useful outputs can be generated from its reporting tool, FLInT. It was also established that the resources required are beyond the scope of this GEF project. However, SLEEK has established elaborate institutional arrangements for data generation and collection for the land sector that are still useful for this project. This component was therefore adjusted to focus on strengthening of the institutions that generate data for land based emissions and of the arrangements for data sharing. Training of the staff is also included. Generation of new data requiring research and enhancement of the IT infrastructure has been excluded.

The following changes were made to the Outcomes and Ouputs under Component two, as compared to the indicative versions presented in the PIF:

Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time	
PIF version	**Changes represented in project document**

Outcome 2.1:A fully functional MRV system for the AFOLU/Land based sector in Kenya, - enhancing data collection and management to allow for better tracking (MRV), reporting and transparency in the AFOLU sector	Outcome 2.1: Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened for the land-based sector
Output 2.1.1:Reliable, accurate & credible reports generated for UNFCCC & used by decision makers in Kenya & other stakeholders	Output 2.1.1: Institutional and technical capacities 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK data-strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving
	Output 2.1.2: 100 Selected staff (not less than 33% women) of the EWGs members trained onlandcover,soil,crop,forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action , to provide reliable, accurate and credible reports for the land sector in Kenya
	Output 2.1.3: Data sharing protocols, with streamlined QA/QC processes, coordination mechanism including linkages between the 6 EWGs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs

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

In the PIF, this component aimed to share best practices regionally. However, it was established that both Rwanda and Uganda have requested funds to implement national CBIT projects and will be able to build their own capacity and share best practices through other existing mechanisms. The funds for this component are now been used to address a more pressing issue for Kenya which is is the coordination of tranparency-related initiatives nationally, regionally and globally.

Component 3: Regional Capacity Building	
PIF version	**Changes represented in project document**
Outcome 3.1:Best practices shared and institutional mechanisms for data	Outcome 3.1:A Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting
Output 3.1.1:SLEEK best practices shared with Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania Tools developed based on SLEEK data to inform decisions/intervention s	Output 3.1.1: An annotated web-based platform with descriptions, links, major work activities in Kenya and those in the region that impact or are of interest to Kenya and contact information
	Output 3.1.2: Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge

	sharing and learning conducted
	Output 3.1.3: 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored
	Output 3.1.4: Half yearly sectoral and regional lessons learnt monitored, captured and shared (i.e. with Global Coordination Platform) to enhance national, regional and global enhanced transparency framework
	Output 3.1.5: A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align

The above changes, in addition to enhancing the realisation of the project objective, achieve the results in a more resource efficient and sustainable manner as compared to the original proposal in the PIF.

A.1.4: N/A

A.1.5: N/A

A.1.6: N/A

A.2. Child Project? **If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**
N/A

A.3. [Stakeholders]**. I**dentify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no☐)? and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no☒)? [16]

The project will require support and contribution of key stakeholders in order to make the implementation of the project a success. The following have been identified as key stakeholders in the project:

a) The goverment of Kenya through its key ministries, i.e. Energy and Petroleum, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Ministry of Transport
b) Climate Change Directorate (CCD), as the representative unit of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which is the Government of Kenya's (Executing Agency) representative
d) Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
e) Research oganisations and university, as sources of new data and information
f) Private sector and civil society organisations as implementers of climate action and sources of data
g) County governments, which are also expected to implement climate action and generate data and information

The above stakeholders have been consulted during the preparation of the ProDoc and will be involved in various project activities such as traing and institutional strengthening. They will also be involved in data sharing arrangements, data collection and analysis before fowarding the data to CCD for compiling. Their views on how to share the data will

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be collected during project implementation and they will be asked to identify a key contact persons in each of their otheir organisations who will be responsible for reporting to CCD on matters related to the project.

Details on Stakeholder Engagement can be found in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in **Appendix VI of the ProDoc.**

A.4. [Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.](#) **Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes ☒ /no☐)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes ☒ /no☐)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? [17]**
The project has developed a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Appendix VI) which will incoporate gender related issues in the project during implementation. The plan will ensure that gender related consideration are mainstreamed and annual reporting on gender achievements is evaluated and reported. During the annual evaluation, the outcome of gender mainstreaming will be reported based on direct benefits achieved and disaggrated by sex. Based on the analysis done during the PPG phase, the project will target atleast 33% of women as direct beneficiaries.

A.5 Risk. **Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**
The project risks are elaborated in the table below:

Risk	Risk Rating (High, Substantial, Modest and Low)	Risk Mitigation Measure
Political Risks	Modest	The project will ensure participation and involvement of the senior government officials from planning to execution in order to ensure ownership and political support. The project will also put in place timely implementation plan which can receive approval by relevant government entities to enable the project run smoothly even in case where the political positions changes. With clear plans which have been approved, the project will continue to be implemented regardless of change in political system. Responsibilities and roles will be aligned with the law.
Institutional risks	Low	The project will be managed by Climate Change Directorate to shield it from any changes in institutional arrangements which might be brought about by changes institutional rearrangements. The arrangements will be aligned with the Climate Act (2016) and other government policies and plans.

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[17] Same as footnote 8 above.

Budgetary risks	Low	It is important that the government meets its financial commitment to the project. The government may not provide adequate budgetary support to sustain infrastructure and updates. However, the activities have been planned on the assumption that all government commitment will be met in kind. CI will control the budget to avoid overruns. It is important that the project activities are sustained after the project ends. This will require adequate budget provisions. The CCD will be sensitised on the need for adequate budget provision for sustained project activities. There are also many initiatives competing for staff time and availability. One way of managing this is to combine project activities with other ongoing activities.
Expert retention risks	Modest	The project will train a pool of staff in the CCD on all aspects of the capacity and institutional building for transparency to ensure adequate staff with skills to sustain the project in case of staff exits.
Management risks	Substantial	Data is key to the project performance. Data collection, analysis and archiving is central to the project. Losing data can make the project to fail. However, the project will put in place systems and measures to ensure that the data collected in sent to the project following a systematic channel and at each level, a copy of the data is retained. This will ensure that in case of loss of data, there is a fall-back position to recollect the data. Adequate provisions have been put in place to train the stakeholders on data collection and management, and for preparation of formal data exchange processes.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. **Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

Institutional Arrangement

The project will be co-executed over an eighteen-month period by the Government of Kenya (GoK), through its Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) with Vital Signs Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) and the SLEEK Secretariat. A Project Steering Committee will be established, composed of MENR, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs and GHGMI.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) will have overall management responsibility for implementing all technical aspects of the project. The project will be located within the MENR, under the Climate Change Directorate (CCD), whose Director will be responsible for the overall management of the project and its activities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be located at the MENR and will be headed by a Project Manager, who will manage the project and its activities. Other ministries, government agencies, research institutions and universities will also play a prominent role. Other stakeholders include county governments, NGOs, community representatives, and the private sector involved in climate action. The need to engage effectively with all stakeholders has been recognised and initiated.

The stakeholder consultations will also be appropriately broadened and the means and modality of engagement refined to suit requirements and ensure effective communication and participation. The Project Steering Committee will be the key link to the GoK and will be responsible for inter-ministerial coordination support, and advising and supporting the work of the PMU.

The MENR will have overall responsibility for implementing the project and developing the enhanced transparency framework system. The GoK will be engaged in the process as much as possible, providing input, posing questions and seeking clarification so that decisions are taken jointly and owned by both parties and capacity for these elements and processes is created. Effective management of project by the GoK is not only vital to successfully building the system, but it is critical for the system's future operations and sustainability. Initial discussions about the implementation arrangements of the national MRV system have been held, but the development of the national MRV system, the system components, and their interaction will require ongoing in-depth consultation.

The project will require a delivery mechanism that can ensure effective expenditures for concrete deliverables as well as value for money. Possible frameworks were discussed at the Stakeholder Workshop and in subsequent individual one-on-one stakeholder consultations. This framework will continue to evolve as the project planning progresses during the first quarter of implementation.

The Vital Signs Programme[18] will oversee delivering Component 3. Vital Signs has developed and implemented an integrated set of protocols for field-based monitoring at national and sub-national scales, based on a statistical sampling frame[19] that incorporates both biophysical and socioeconomic measurements to understand the relationships between land cover/land use, environmental degradation and human well-being.

The Vital Signs system has three main layers: the measurement layer, the analytical output layer, and the decision layer. The measurements layer consists of primary observations, obtained by a smart combination of a country field team, automated sensors, Android tablets, and satellite remote sensing. The analytical output layer integrates these measurements with those from other existing systems such as the *Living Standards Measurement Survey* (LSMS) from the World Bank, *Demographic and Health Survey* (DHS) datasets from USAID, the *Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission* (TRMM), the *Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station* (CHIRPS) dataset, the *Climate Prediction Center Morphing* (CMORPH) remotely sensed climate products and other Earth Observation data (e.g. MODIS and Landsat). The decision layer then generates insights to inform better agricultural policy and practice.

Vital Signs will also support the MENR and the PMU in executing the project. Specifically, Vital Signs will be responsible for supervising sub grantees, working with the Project Manager to ensure technical and financial delivery of the project and act as liason between CI-GEF and the MENR including SLEEK and CCD. Vital Signs under the leadership of will oversee the recruitment of personnel, procurement of all services, goods and equipment, financial record keeping, reporting and disbursements and project monitoring and reporting in coordination with the project management unit.

The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) will lead the delivery of the capacity building under Component 1, given their extensive experience and expertise in pedagogically rigorous, cost-effective MRV capacity-building, and their menu of existing GHG capacity-building tools. The GHGMI was founded in 2007 and today includes staff and faculty around the world. GHGMI has over 3,500 alumni across more than 160 countries, including

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[18] www.vitalsigns.org
[19] http://vitalsigns.org/files/Vital-Signs-Sampling-Frame-2013.pdf

over 30% of the UNFCCC's official Roster of Experts. The Institute's staff and faculty are unique in their expertise and field experience on climate change and pedagogy and have built an unparalleled capacity building infrastructure on GHG measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) issues.

Due to GHGMI's extensive experience and expertise in pedagogically rigorous, cost-effective MRV capacity-building, and their menu of existing GHG capacity-building tools, they will lead the design and implementation of the capacity building interventions discussed in Component 1. Activities will be conducted together through an integrated capacity-building framework, including the deployment of 2006 IPCC Guidelines curriculum, the co-development (with the GoK and academics) of a Kenyan National GHG Certificate through partnership with GHGMI's carbon institute, practical workshops with real data, training-of-trainers for data providers, sustainable MRV system mentoring, designing GHG inventory templates, mapping MRV strengths and weaknesses, and the -phased design of a web-based secure information system for transparency. Throughout the design and implementation of Component 1, GHGMI will work closely with stakeholders in Kenya (including but not limited to the Government of Kenya) and CCD and and SLEEK Secretariat to harmonize Component 1 with the other Components, other projects, and existing capacities.

SLEEK Secretariat: The SLEEK Secretariat will coordinate the training activities for the land sector.Working with the respective SLEEK Element Working Group members and organisations the SLEEK secretariat will coordinate the production of component two outputs which include the GHG Emission estimates from the land sector.

The Program Management Unit (PMU)
The PMU will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting on the project. Vital Signs will play a role in the PMU for the duration of the project, with the national system functional units continuing their roles and responsibilities in sustaining and improving the system as part of the machinery of government.

The PMU will be responsible for implementation and management, administration, and performance against implementation plan, budgeting, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required by the project. The PMU, with support from Vital Signs will be responsible for:

   i.   Procurement of all services, goods, and equipment
   ii. Financial record keeping
   iii. Reporting and disbursements (financial)
   iv. Project monitoring and reporting (technical)
   v.   Submission of all technical and financial reports to the CI-GEF Agency
   vi. Contractual obligations
   vii. Act as the secretariat for the PSC and TAG
   viii. Represent the project to the GoK, CI, and other partners as required
   ix. Ensure the smooth running of the project through monitoring and communication with the PSC, TAG, working and consultative groups, contractors, consultants, stakeholders and other engaged agencies, institutions, and individuals
   x.   Actively coordinate the flow of inputs, procurement, outputs, and work streams toensure the program runs smoothly and delivers the specified outputs and overallobjectives
   xi. Implement the communications strategy for project, including identifying appropriate opportunities to communicate and demonstrate the progress and achievements of the program and responding to concerns, criticism, and questions that may arise regarding the program and its implementation

In addition to the members who will be drawn from different GoK ministries and agencies, it is expected that the project will hire a Project Manager. Depending on requirements, office and program support staff will be recruited as necessary and may include secretarial staff, general office staff and computing support.

It is expected that the roles and responsibilities of the Project Manager will be as follows:

- Overall management of project activities including acting as secretary of the Project Steering Committee.H/She will coordinate delivery of the project components and all project activities and act as liason between the project stakeholders including the CCD, SLEEK Secretariat, GHGMI and Vital Signs. H/She will be responsible for monitoring progress against the implementation plan, budgeting and reporting.

**Conservation International-GEF (CI-GEF) Agency**
The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or work plans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)
The PSC will be comprised of MENR, SLEEK Secretariat, Vital Signs and GHG MI. The CI-GEF Agency will also be part of the Steering Committee to provide project oversight in line with the roles and responsibilities of GEF Agencies. The PSC will be responsible for guiding project activities ensuring they are continuously in line with national policies, coordinating inter-ministerial support, and advising and supporting the work of the PMU. The PSC will meet quarterly to review program implementation and report back to its respective ministries.

The PSC will meet every quarter with the Project Manager (head of PMU) as secretary. Members of the steering committee will be drawn from line ministries, CI and may include other representation as required, including potentially the private sector.

A. Project Execution Organizational Chart
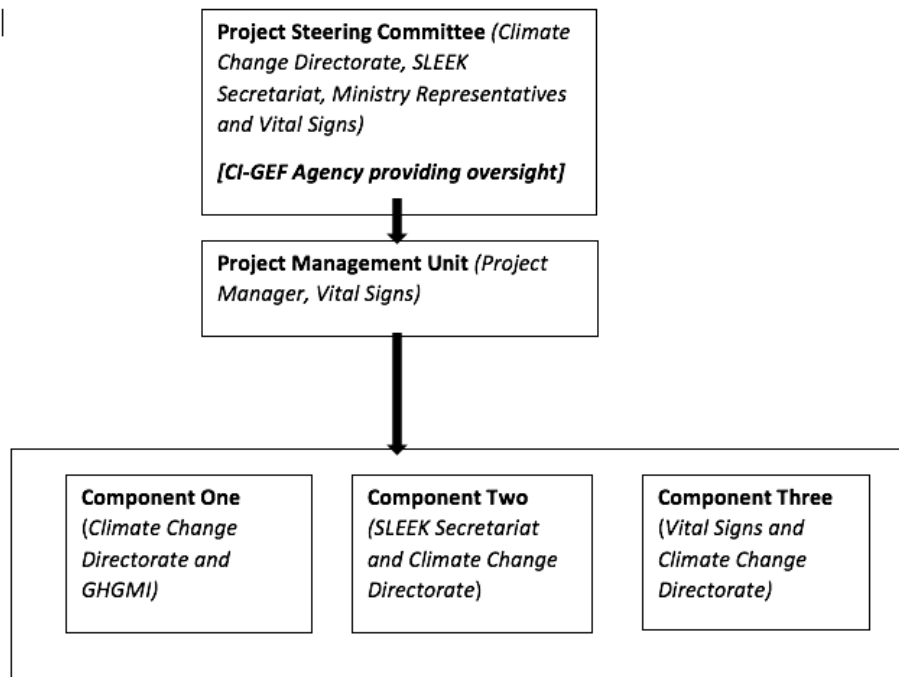
Coordination

The CBIT project will coordinate with relevant projects as outlined below (more information on the projects noted in Para 96-118 of the ProDoc):

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

The ICAT (2017-2019) project aims to help government of Kenya build capacity to measure the effects of its policies and report progress publicly in order to foster greater transparency, effectiveness, trust and ambition in climate policies. The Initiative will improve the availability and quality of data, and enable Kenya to promote efficient, cost-effective policies.

The project will facilitate effective decision making and policy design, rooted in credible data and provide tools for policymakers and stakeholders to collect more robust and consistent data on emissions, mitigation and adaptation efforts, capacity building and support. Better availability and quality of data will allow for assessment of the impact and effectiveness of domestic climate policies and set in motion an upward spiral of ambition and implementation.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities

The ICAT project aims to strengthen Kenya's transparency capacity; provide tools, training and assistance to meet Agreement requirements; and assist in implementation of transparency over time. Between 2017-2019, ICAT will aim to build a robust MRV system, build domestic institutions and retain human resource capacity for the transport and energy sector. In Kenya, ICAT is focusing on applying the 'ICAT Series of Guidance'[20] in the energy and transport sectors. The Guidance provides a framework for assessing the transformational impacts of policies and actions. ICAT is planning to work with CCD to implement the Guidance in the energy and transport sectors. Through the ICAT support, the two sectors will be able to develop and apply a framework (that will link with the CBIT comprehensive MRV system) for assessing the transformational impacts of their policies and actions.

Informed by the needs and gap assessment conducted by ICAT and the fact that the ICAT project budget is

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[20] http://www.climateactiontransparency.org/icat-guidance/

smaller, the CBIT-Kenya project will complement the capacity for data management to track NDC implementation in the transport and energy sectors based on ICAT as well as strengthening of institutional arrangements for MRV in the transport and energy sectors. Since both the ICAT and CBIT work are led by the CCD, there will be coordination to include information for the energy and transport sectors in the CBIT MRV system (Output 1.21. and 1.1.1). Opportunities for co-hosting knowledge sharing activities under Component 3 (Output 3.1.2, Output 3.1.3, and Output 3.1.4) of the CBIT-Kenya project will be pursued. The ICAT project therefore compliments the CI project by enhancing Kenya's ability to increase its transparency in meeting The Paris Agreement and reporting on its NDC implementation.

Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya (June 2016-June 2021) Project by JICA
The project has the following activities
  i.   Strengthening national capacity and county level for sustainable forest management
  ii.   Strengthening technical capacities for REDD+ readiness activities in KFS
  iii. 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.
  iv.   Development of the National Forest Monitoring System that meets international requirement

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities
The project compliments the CBIT through capacity needs assessment at national and regional levels in forest management. It strengthens knowledge and institutional arrangements for data collection, monitoring and reporting that meet international standards. By strengthening both knowledge and institutional arrangements and capacity need assessment, it helps in REDD+ projects implementation to be more compliant with transparency standards.

Improving Capacity in Forest Resources Assessments in Kenya by Finnish Government
The project is implemented through the Miti Mingi Maisha Bora Project which involves 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, trees species dominance and other parameters, carbon stocks, forest health and socio-economic functions.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities
The project will complement the CBIT through development of capacity for data collection for MRV. It will also help in establishing the extent to which forest cover is being enhanced in the country.

UVIO Forest Management Information System (FMIS)
UVIO is a tool designed to organise a company's knowledge about their land and forest assets and to improve the efficiency of how they manage these assets. UVIO provides a comprehensive, consistent company-wide view of forests, the management inputs they require, and the wood flows and cash flows arising. The UVIO system is web based and it can manage inventory activities, track silvicultural operations, store and manipulate forest geo database and many more.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities
The project will complement the SLEEK programme in terms of data collection, forest management, MRV enhancement and capacity building in data collection and management.

National Forest Programme (NFP) 2016–2030
The National Forest Programme (2016–2030) is the first cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder national framework for developing and coordinating forest development aimed at meeting the needs of Kenyans in the next 15 years.

The Programme has set up the forest framework which aims at sustainable forest management and has the overall goal of developing and sustainably managing, conserving, restoring and utilising forests and allied resources for socio-economic growth and climate resilience. Its strategic objectives include; i) Increasing tree cover and reversing forest degradation through sustainable forest management, ii) Enhancing forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, iii) Enhancing capacity development, research and adoption of technologies to increase value adding to forest products, iv) Creating an enabling environment for mobilizing resources and investment to spur forest development, and v) Inculcating good forest governance through integrating national values and principles of governance in forest development.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities
The NFP will strengthen national capacities for forest management including data collection, monitoring, decision making and knowledge management. These are critical pillars in transparency reporting. In addition, there will be enhanced policy on data sharing and coordination and use in national planning which enhances forest sector development. With enhanced forest sector development, the country will make the sector sustainable and this will help in complimenting the NDC pledges of reducing land based emission in forestry and agriculture sectors.

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA):
Launched in May 2010 in South Africa during the Petersberg Climate Dialogue, the partnership aims to promote the policy dialogue around climate action. The partnership also aims to promote exchanges between developed and developing countries providing room for negotiation among these countries.The partnership also aims to support the Modalities,procedures and guidelines reflecting on the interlinkages between transparency as well as strengtheninf national capacities for implementing Monitoring and Reporting and Verfication and Monitoring and Evaliatuion systems.

Areas of complementary with CBIT activities
The partnership aims to strengthen the capacities and enhance knowledge sharing among and across is five regional groups. Specifically, the project will make linkages with the Africa Regional group. The project will, as part of component three activities create linkages and share its work and best practices with the PATPA through the good practice database. The project will also share the activities of the partnership which include capacity building webinars.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 *Benefits.* **Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**
The project will have multiple benefits to the country and its people. Proper data monitoring and analysis will help the country in decision making, prediction of weather related events and other environmental factors. By collecting and analysing the data, the information gathered will be shared to different government entities for use in their daily operations and decision making.

Data and information generated will help government agencies to design appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This early intervention will help make communities improve on their resilience and adapt to climate related shocks.

SLEEK data supplying organisations will provide data which will aid forest conservation. Conservation of forest areas will enhance the surrounding environment, improve water catchment areas and riparian areas. Forest conservation also has multiple benefits which range from sustainable water sources, increased soil cover and reduced runoffs and soil erosion, water security, reduced flooding, among others. All the above factors combine to enable communities to be more resilient to climate related impacts, predict rain, manage pasture and other activities. In addition, increased reporting and data based decision-making will enhance climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens.

The project will train 200 public servants to use climate data and information for policy and decision making, with no less than 33% been women either through targeted training or trainings on the coordination platform. A further 100 selected staff are expected to be trained on landcover,soil ,crop,forest and climate modelling specific to climate action to be able to provide emission and sinks reports for the landsector.

A.8 *Knowledge Management.* **Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**
The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources already has a website for users to obtain information about the project. In addition to the website, increasing awareness about the project amongst relevant government institutions and departments and private sector will be continuously done during the implementation phase of this GEF project.

The project will design and prepare newsletters on its activities. These newsletters will highlight how the activities help improve the country's climate change data collection and analysis and how the data is used to enhance Kenya's transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement. Through this process, the project will achieve one of its objectives of ensuring data and information are available to the public.

The GEF project will take an active role in participating in national and international workshops, conferences and symposia to inform the country and the whole world about the project's activities, its impacts and lessons learnt on data collection and reporting, and how the data is analysed and consumed for the benefit of the people of Kenya and the region.

The project will also arrange training sessions with relevant government entities and departments who are involved in data collection, use or those who are involved in planning and decision making in sectors of the economy such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, water resource planning, etc. With this training, the project will get feedback from participants on how the project is performing, their expectations and suggestions on how to make the project achieve greater success.

By closely interacting with key stakeholders, the project will contribute to the development of the country, where data from the project will be used for various purposes, such as national-level planning, climatic variability forecasting, NDC reporting, land use planning and many more.

Other than the national consumption of the information from the sectors, sharing of the information with other countries (through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform) will provide them with experience that will be very valuable when considering setting up a national GHG accounting system. The information sharing will provide learning experiences and guidance on how to set up an MRV system.

By creating linkages and communicating with all relevant government entities, the process 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. An enhanced national MRV system will ensure that the necessary communication is made available at crucial points in the project. Regular reporting and independent evaluations will be communicated to Government of Kenya and all other stakeholders. Once these reports have been approved, they will be made publicly available.

The enhanced national MRV system will use also the following ways to capture, share and manage knowledge:
   i.   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.
   ii.   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
   iii. 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
   iv.   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
   v.   Web based database and web portal for enhanced interactions and documentation

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* **Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:**
As outlined in the table below, the project is consistent with the national priorities of Kenya, including the Nationally Determined Contribution, the 2010 Constitution, the 2nd National Communcation, the National Climate Change Response Strategy, the National Adaptation Plan, and the Climate Change Act of 2016. More information on the project's aligment with these strategies can be found in the table below and in the ProDoc (Para 136-154).

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Kenya's INDC includes both mitigation and adaptation components based on her national Circumstances. Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the Paris Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq; and in line with its sustainable development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. In the INDC, significant reductions in the emissions will come from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector and in modelling the reductions, the country used relevant national policy documents and the FAO's Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010 for Kenya and global land-use data approach was used, although

	there was significant uncertainty in the BAU emission and mitigation potential estimates for the sector. While implementing the NDC, Kenya will 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. Therefore, the project will be very useful in collecting data and reporting on the country's progress in attaining its NDC commitments.
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 • 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 strengthen organisations that generate the relevant data to advise policy development and plan implementation.
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. The constitution also entitles every Kenyan to a clean, heathy and secure environment. This project contributes to the realisation of this right.
Second Kenya National Communication (NC)	Kenya's second national communication submission to the UNFCCC 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.
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.
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.
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 CO_2 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.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	Kenya's NAP is aimed at helping the government move toward Vision 2030 goals by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning and action. The NAP will assist national and county governments to implement the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) by providing guidance on priority actions. Kenya's adaptation needs are informed by its national circumstances, including current and project climate scenarios that impact decision making. A climate hazard and vulnerability assessment provides information on droughts, flooding and sea level rise. The NAP sets out priority adaptation actions in the planning sectors and describes a monitoring and reporting framework. The GEF project will therefore enhances the NAP by providing vital data and information aimed at assisting the country make decisions and monitor implementation of the NAP.
Climate Change Act 2016	The main objective of the Act is to guide development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya. The Act applies in all sectors of the economy at both national and county government levels to: a) mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation; b) build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change; c) formulate programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate

change;

d) mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities;

e) mainstream intergenerational and gender equity in all aspects of climate change responses;

f) provide incentives and obligations for private sector contribution in achieving low carbon climate resilient development;

g) promote low carbon technologies, improve efficiency and reduce emissions intensity by facilitating approaches and uptake of technologies that support low carbon, and climate resilient development;

h) facilitate capacity development for public participation in climate change responses through awareness creation, consultation, representation and access to information;

i) mobilize and transparently manage public and other financial resources for climate change response;

j) provide mechanisms for, and facilitate climate change research and development, training and capacity building;

k) mainstream the principle of sustainable development into the planning for and decision making on climate change response; and

l) integrate climate change into the exercise of power and functions of all levels of governance, and to enhance cooperative climate change governance between the national government and county governments

The GEF project will help government institutions and entities to comply with the Act.

C. **DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:**

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. **Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities**

The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises. The project Executing Agency is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities.

Key project executing partners are responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual work plans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E table 8 for details):

a. <u>Inception workshop</u>

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. <u>Inception workshop Report</u>

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. <u>Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)</u>

A Project Results Monitoring Plan was developed and includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component. In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored. The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

d. <u>GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools</u>

The CBIT Tracking Tool was completed for CEO approval and will be updated at the time of the terminal evaluation.

e. <u>Project Steering Committee Meetings</u>

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. <u>CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</u>

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also

join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report** (**PIR**)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

l. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 6: M&E Plan Summary

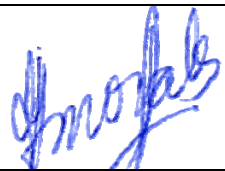| Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)

a. *Inception workshop and Report*	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*4800*
b. *Inception workshop Report*	Within one month of inception workshop	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs and Costs of workshops in (a) above*
c. *Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)*	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	• Project Team • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs*
d. *GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools*	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*Included in Project management costs*
e. *Project Steering Committee Meetings*	Annually	• Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA	*4392*
f. *CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions*	Approximately annual visits	• CI-GEF PA	*TBA*
g. *Quarterly Progress Reporting*	Quarterly	• Project Team • Executing Agency	*Included in Project management costs*
h. *Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)*	Annually for year ending June 30	• Project Team • Executing Agency	*Included in Project management costs*

		• CI-GEF PA	32
i. **Project Completion Report**	Upon project operational closure	• Project Team • Executing Agency	*Included in Project management costs*
j. **Final Evaluation Report**	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	• Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	*15000*
k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	• At least annually	*10,080*
l. **Financial Statements Audit**	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	• Annually	*2000*

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[21] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Miguel Morales		11/07/2017	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

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

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Objective:	To enhance the SLEEK system in Kenya to ensure Compliance with the Paris Agreement Transparency Requirements.
Indicator(s):	a. Number of emission sectors for which institutional arrangements and capacities for a transparent MRV system are established and operational b. Number of staff trained on transparency-related issues c. National GHG inventory and MRV systems, covering all the 6 emission sectors, established and functional d. Number of public institutions that have institutionalized and integrated public climate expenditures into Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and budgeting processes. e. A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening national institutions and capacities in Kenya to enhance MRV transparency in line with Kenya's national priorities.			
Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened in all the 6 IPCC emission sectors. *Indicator 1.1.:* *Number of emission sectors for which formal institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving are established and operational.*	The are no formal institutional arrangements for any of the emission sectors data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving. Climate Change Directorate has the legal mandate to develop and implement the arrangements in a formal manner but nothing is in place yet. Different data used for GHG inventory estimation is currently collected by different institutions in ad-hoc manner for other use.	Established and institutionalised formal arrangements for data collection, sharing, analysis and reporting with a functional national GHG inventory and MRV systems in place. The arrangements are to be coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate.	**Output 1.1.1:** Focal points in institutions in the various 6 IPCC sectors formally established with job descriptions and KPIs, and functioning as hubs of data collection and processing, with not less than 33% of the focal points to be women. *Indicator 1.1.1: Number of institutions with formally established focal points.* **Output 1.1.2:** Data collection and sharing regulations, including linkages between the hubs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions from the 6 sectors and the counties, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs/Contracts. *Indicator 1.1.2: The number of institutions and counties where MoUs/Contracts have been established with CCD for data*

.			*collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving* **Output 1.1.3:** A formal arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination established, and formal cooperation between CCD and other government ministries and institutions, CSOs, private sector and academia for the coordination of data collection activities defined and institutionalised. *Indicator 1.1.3: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of data collection established and working.*
Outcome 1.2: Capacities of government institutions and staff to collect, document, and archive key data in all sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process built. *Indicator 1.2: Number of government* institutions and staff able to collect, document, and archive key data in their respective sectors on a regular basis for the GHG inventory process.	In 2014, a Capacity Building Workshop on GHG Inventory for Kenya was conducted for 25 national GHG team members drawn from all the 6 IPCCC sectors. The training covered calculation of emissions and or removals, uncertainty estimation, data QA/QC and archiving procedures. However, the knowledge was not applied and some of the trainees have moved jobs. Previously, a series of workshops and working sessions have been carried out to develop robust institutional capacity and establishing proper institutional arrangements, identification of gap from the previous communication and potential improvements, procedures for planning GHG inventory preparation,	100 field data staff from public and private sectors, and civil society trained on GHG inventory estimation, data collection, forecasting and data management, and the trained staff are able to apply the knowledge at central and county governments, and their own individual institutional levels	**Output 1.2.1:** 100 field data staff, data suppliers and platform users from the 6 emission sectors and counties (data hubs) trained on GHG inventory data collection, data collection tools, processing and transmission of GHG data and applying the knowledge. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.2.1: Number of field data staff (number of men and number of women) trained and applying the knowledge* **Output 1.2.2:** 50 Selected staff from the data hubs and CCD trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.2.2: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.* **Output 1.2.3:** 50 staff selected from counties and the 6 sectors trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women.

	documentation, data collection and archiving. Now there is need to train also staff from the 47 counties, which were never trained.		*Indicator 1.2.3: Number of stakeholders (number of men and number of women) trained on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures.*
Outcome 1.3: Functional GHG inventory and MRV systems established at CCD, with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting. *Indicator 1.3: Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated in a timely manner for UNFCCC reporting and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.*	Creating a sustainable GHG inventory systems in Kenya has been hampered in the past by the fact that focal points for this work have been individuals, rather than institutions. There had also been a heavy reliance on external consultants. There are no established institutions with a functional GHG Inventory and MRV system. Climate data and analysis is not formally integrated into policy making and international reporting. NDC tracking has not yet started.	Functional GHG and MRV systems established in the CCD with climate data and analysis integrated into policy making, NDC tracking and international reporting.	**Output 1.3.1:** 100 Public servants trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.3.1: Number of public staff (number of men and number of women) trained to use climate data and information on policy and decision-making.* **Output: 1.3.2:** General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed. *Indicator 1.3.2: Guidelines and tools developed.* **Output 1.3.3:** National GHG inventory emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) in place and made publicly available *Indictor 1.3.3: National GHG inventory in place and the publicly available.* **Output 1.3.4:** Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation adapted from the National Adaptation Plan into the National MRV system *Indicator 1.3.4: Adaptation metrics and indicators in place* **Output 1.3.5:** 100 public institution employees trained on reporting climate finance delivered. Not less than 33% of the trainees to be women. *Indicator 1.3.5: Number of public staff (number of men and*

			number of women) trained *on climate finance reporting.*
			Output 1.3.6: Public climate expenditures institutionalised at the National Treasury and integrated into the NDC tracking (MRV) system at CCD.
			Indictor 1.3.6: Number of public institutions tracking and reporting public climate expenditure.
			Output 1.3.7 Expense reporting system improved to include climate finance/expenditure
			Indicator 1.3.7: Expense reporting with climate finance in place
			Output 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published
			Indicator 1.3.8: Guide for reporting public expenditures published
			Output 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports generated for UNFCCC reporting for the Paris Agreement and used by decision makers and other stakeholders in Kenya.
			Indicator 1.3.9: Reliable, accurate and credible reports available and used for reporting, NDC tracking and decision making.
Component 2: Supporting enhancements to the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to assist with improvement of transparency over time			
Outcome 2.1: Institutions and arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving strengthened for the land-based sector. *Indicator 2.1: Strengthened Institutions and*	Current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to track land-based emissions known as the System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) has been	All the 6 EWGs teams established under SLEEK strengthened with formal established arrangements to provide data and information for the land-	**Output 2.1.1:** Institutional and technical capacities 6 Element Working Groups under SLEEK data- strengthened for data capture, sharing, processing and archiving. *Indicator 2.1.1: Number of organisations whose institutional and technical capacities are built among the SLEEK data*

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arrangements for data collection and sharing, quality control and assurance, analysis, and archiving for the land-based sector meeting GHG Inventory and MRV systems' requirements as specified by the CCD.	developed and piloted but not yet fully functional. Land based GHG emissions data generated by various institutions not used in a coordinated manner for the GHG Inventory.	based GHG emission estimation to CCD for the national GHG inventory and MRV systems in accordance with requirements specified by the CCD.	*contributing organisations.* **Output 2.1.2:** 100 Selected staff (not less than 33% women) of the EWGs members trained onlandcover,soil,crop,forest and climate modelling and mapping specific to climate action to provide reliable, accurate and credible reports for the land sector in Kenya. *Indicator 2.1.2: Number of Staff of SLEEK data contributing organisations trained.* **Output 2.1.3**: Data sharing protocols, with streamlined QA/QC processes, coordination mechanism including linkages between the 6 EWGs and the CCD, developed and adopted by participating institutions, and data collection, processing and sharing arrangements formalised and operationalised through data sharing MoUs *Indicator 2.1.3: Land-based emission data sharing protocols/MoUs in place.*
Component 3: Supporting the enhancement of the coordination between national, regional and global transparency related activities in Kenya.			
Outcome 3.1: A Fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting. *Indicator 3.1:* A functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting established and working.	There is no arrangement for the coordination of transparency-related activities in Kenya, leading to duplication and uncoordinated efforts towards transparency.	A fully functional coordination platform for all transparency-related activities and other reporting at the national, regional and global level established and working.	**Output 3.1.1:** An annotated web-based platform with descriptions, links, major work activities in Kenya and those in the region that impact or are of interest to Kenya and contact information. *Indicator 3.1.1: A fully functional Platform for the coordination of transparency-related activities established and working.* **Output 3.1.2:** Quarterly in person meetings, quarterly newsletters and 6 coordinated events around knowledge sharing and learning conducted *Indicator 3.1.2: Number of operational arrangements for*

			knowledge sharing and learning events conducted.
			Output 3.1.3: 200 relevant government institutions trained on the platform and platform is continuously updated and monitored.
			Indicator 3.1.3: Number of government staff trained on the platform.
			Output 3.1.4: Half yearly sectoral and regional lessons learnt monitored, captured and shared (i.e. with Global Coordination Platform) to enhance national, regional and global enhanced transparency framework.
			Indicator 3.1.4: Number of sessions held on sharing of sectoral and regional lessons
			Output 3.1.5: A rapid assessment to understand how the reporting efforts for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement align
			Indicator 3.1.5: Rapid Assessment report outlining interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

PIF Review				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
Project Consistency	1. Is the project aligned with the relevant GEF strategic objectives and results framework?[22]	MGV, November 4, 2016: Yes. The project is aligned with the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT).		The project is consistent with GEF Focal area and fund strategies See Section K Para 155-160
	2. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	MGV, November 4, 2016: Yes, the project is aligned with Kenya's national strategies and plans and its INDC		The project is consistent with Kenya National priorities,plans and policies See Section J Para 137-154
Project Design	3. Does the PIF sufficiently indicate the drivers[23] of global environmental degradation, issues of sustainability, market transformation, scaling, and innovation?	MGV, November 4, 2016: Yes. This project will support the development of Kenya's capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, in particular as they relate to the national AFOLU MRV system, SLEEK. The		The project addresses several drivers of global environmental degradation mainly climate change which this project aim to inform as detailed in para 27 aand 28. The project is embedded within local institutions

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[22] For BD projects: has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track the project's contribution toward achieving the Aichi Target(s)?

[23] Need not apply to LDCF/SCCF projects.

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PIF Review				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
		AFOLU sector has been identified as the source of 75% of Kenya's GHG emissions.		mandated under the climate chage act to deal with issues of climate change.The project also builds their capacity and establishes mechanisms to enable the country to track progress towards transparency as detailed in Para 128-131. The project takes various innovative approaches as detailed in 133-135 and has potential for replicability and scaling up as detailed in para 136
	4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	MGV, November 4, 2016: Yes, the project will enhance SLEEK to support Kenya to meet the transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement		The project builds on efforts on the ground and establishes baselines allowing Kenya to meetmthe transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement detailed in para 95 -116
	5. Are the components in Table B sound and	MGV, November 4, 2016:		The project components and

	PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
	sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	Yes.		associated outcomes and targets and outputs see section 3 Project strategy
	6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	MGV, November 4, 2016: The project will not involve indigenous people. Various universities and research institutes will be involved. Gender mainstreaming is a key priority.		The capacity building activities target at least 33% of the target groups see Appendix I
Availability of Resources	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):			
	• The STAR allocation?	MGV, November 4, 2016: N/A. Resources will come from the CBIT Trust Fund.		Yes , the project is within the CBIT Fund
	• The focal area allocation?	MGV, November 4, 2016: N/A		N/A
	• The LDCF under the principle of equitable access	MGV, November 4, 2016: N/A		N/A
	• The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?	MGV, November 4, 2016:		N/A

PIF Review				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
		N/A		
	• Focal area set-aside?	MGV, November 4, 2016: N/A		N/A
Recommendations	8. Is the PIF being recommended for clearance and PPG (if additional amount beyond the norm) justified?	MGV, November 4, 2016: P.M. recommends CEO Approval once Letter of Endorsement has been submitted.		
Review Date	Review	November 04, 2016		
	Additional Review (as necessary)			
	Additional Review (as necessary)			

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[24]

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG GRANT APPROVED AT PIF: 50,000			
PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT AMOUNT ($)*		
	BUDGETED AMOUNT	*AMOUNT SPENT TODATE*	*AMOUNT COMMITTED*
PERSONNEL	6,144.00	4,781.48	1,362.52
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	37,359.00	22,115.40	15,243.60
TRAVEL AND ACCOMODATION	500.00	508.60	(8.60)
MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS	4,000.00	2,525.84	1,474.16
COMMINICATION	285.00	-	285.00
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	1,712.00	2,110.84	(398.84)
TOTAL	50,000.00	32,042.16	17,957.84

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[24] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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ANNEX D: **CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (**if non-grant instrument is used**)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)