Country:	Republic of Kenya.
Project Title:	*Kenya: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Ratified the UNFCCC on the 30 August 1994
GEF Financing:	US$211,600
Government Counterpart Financing:	US$75,000 (in kind)
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Environmental Conservation (MEC)
GEF Operational Focal Point:	Ministry of Environmental Conservation (MEC)
UNFCCC Focal Point:	Ministry of Environmental Conservation (MEC)
Estimated Starting Date:	November 1998
Project Duration:	18 months

Background

1. The Republic of Kenya is located in East Africa, and bounded on the south-east (for about 400 km of coastline) by the Indian Ocean, on the east by Somalia, on the north by Ethiopia and Sudan, on the west by Uganda and on the south by Tanzania. It covers 587,900 km^2, of which 98% and 2% are land surface and inland waters respectively. It has a total population of 27.5 million (1995), of which 80% live in the rural areas. Kenya's population growth rate is one of the highest in the world.

2. Kenya has a great variety of landform ranging from glaciered mountains, through a flight of plateaux to the coastal plain. The country consists of eight physiographic regions: the coastal plain, the Duruma-Wajir Belt, the low Foreland Plateau, the Kenya Highlands, the Kenya Rift Valley, the Nyanza Lowlands, the Nyanza Plateau, and the northern Plainlands.

3. The country's climate is influenced by both its equatorial and ocean seaboard location. It experiences two distinct rainy seasons, the short (October-November) and the long (March-May) rains. However, rainfall distribution varies with altitude and location in relation to water bodies. A mean annual temperature of about 27°C has been recorded for the coastal areas. For the capital city, Nairobi, and the arid plains, the mean annual surface air temperatures ranges from 13°C to 19°C, and from 21°C to 27°C, respectively.

4. Kenya's economic potential and human settlement patterns are closely linked to the agro-ecological characteristics of the different regions. The country is divided into seven agro-ecological zones:

Zone I: *Humid areas* which receive a mean annual rainfall of 1,400-2,700 mm, and cover about 3% of Kenya's land area.

Zone II: *Sub-humid areas* which receive a mean annual rainfall of 1,000-1,600 mm, an evaporation of 1,300-2,100 mm, and cover about 4% of the land area.

Zone III: *Semi-humid areas* which receive a mean annual rainfall of 800-1,400 mm, an evaporation of 1,450-2,000 mm, and cover about 5% of the land area.

Zone IV: *Medium to semi arid areas* which receive a mean annual rainfall of 600-1,100 mm, an evaporation of 1,550-2,200 mm, and cover 5% of the land area.

Zone V: *Semi-arid areas* which receive a mean annual rainfall of 450-900 mm, an evaporation of 1,650-2,300 mm, and cover about 15% of the land area.

Zone VI: *Arid areas* which comprise 22% of the land area, receiving only 300-550 mm of rainfall, but with a high evaporation rate of 1,900-2,400 mm.

Zone VII: *Very arid areas* which comprise 46% of the land area, with a mean annual rainfall of 150-350 mm and a high evaporation of 2,100-2,500 mm.

5. Zones I to IV have high to medium potential for agricultural production and support about 80% of the country's population. The remaining 20% of the population lives in Zones V to VII, with the least potential for agriculture.

Socio-economic indicators

6. Kenya is not well endowed with mineral deposits but has fairly well developed infrastructure and a farming system which occasionally produces sufficient maize for domestic consumption. The economy has been sustained mainly by agriculture, and supported in recent years by tourism. The GDP growth rate fluctuated between 1.8% and 3.0% from 1992 to 1994. A GNP of US$4,691 million (GNP per head of US$270) was estimated for 1993.

Agriculture, forestry and land use change

7. Many cultivated areas of Kenya were originally heavily forested. Settlements started in the highlands in the 1920s and 1930s, accompanied by intensive agriculture: mixed farming, commercial livestock husbandry, and plantation agriculture. Coupled with increased population, this has brought considerable pressure on land in recent times, and has led to substantial land use change and degradation. Of the total land area (587.9 Mha), only 22.7 kha and 132.3 kha are still under indigenous forests and commercial forest plantations respectively.

8. Kenya's economy is largely supported by the export of tea, coffee and sisal (second largest exporter in the world). Other industrial crops include wattle, cashew nut, coconuts, pineapples and pyrethrum. In addition, the country also produces important cereals like wheat, maize (a major staple food), barely, oats, and sorghum. Root crops, vegetables, legumes, rice (mainly through irrigation) and other food crops are also produced.

9. Livestock is raised in both the high and low (arid/semi-arid) potential agricultural areas. In the high potential areas, livestock is kept (mostly in small scale mixed farms) in combination with cash and food crops. The low potential areas are used mainly as rangelands to support livestock and wildlife: dominated by pastoral nomadism and ranching. Up to 50% of the total livestock population in the country are from these low potential areas.

Energy supply and consumption

10. Kenya consumed 297 PJ of energy in 1994. Of this, 71% was from fuelwood, 23% from petroleum fuels and 6% from other sources. Biomass energy accounts for over 95% of the rural energy supply. With consumption estimated at 18 Mt annually (1992), fuelwood is an important fuel for households, small scale industries and agriculture.

11. The country imports crude and refined petroleum fuels. In 1994, the imports were (in kt): diesel (973), jet fuel (474), premium motor spirit (352), LPG (28), and illuminating (household) kerosine (173). The transport sector (rail, road, marine and civil aviation) is the largest consumer of petroleum fuels (56%). Other major consumers include industries (23%), agriculture (4.1%) and power generation (2.9%). About 75% of the generated electricity is from hydro, 20% from thermal and 5% from geothermal.

12. With the high dependence on hydro-electricity, Kenya's energy supply system is highly vulnerable to climate change. This is of special concern since extreme climatic conditions like drought and flood have been common in the country's history. In order to diversify the energy supply mix, improve energy efficiency and conservation opportunities, the development and sustainable country-wide application of renewable energy technologies such as solar and biomass (agricultural residues, urban organic wastes, animal wastes) has been given a high priority in the country's energy programme in recent years.

Environmental policy and legislation

13. In 1994, Kenya published its first National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), which focused on government's commitment to conservation and sustainable use of resources. The National Development Plan (1994-1996) emphasizes that the government is committed to the integration of environmental considerations into national planning. It calls for increased efforts towards the management and conservation of the environment.

14. The NEAP addresses the following major areas of national socio-economic development:

(a) Biodiversity including forestry, wildlife, biotechnology and indigenous knowledge.
(b) Water resources including inland water bodies, coastal and marine environment.
(c) Sustainable agriculture and food security.
(d) Desertification and drought.
(e) Environmental pollution and waste management.
(f) Human settlement and urbanization.
(g) Public participation and environmental education.
(h) Environmental education systems.
(i) Institutional framework
(j) Environmental impact assessment.

International environmental conventions

15. Kenya is a party to many international environmental conventions, protocols and agreements. Although NEAP never highlighted climate change, the government recognizes it as a key issue in sustainable development, and therefore ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 30 August 1994. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) was identified as the administrative authority to implement the UNFCCC in Kenya.

16. A National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee (NCCACC) was formed to coordinate all climate change activities in the country, and to advise the government on all issues related to UNFCCC. The Committee is multi-disciplinary with membership from government, universities, research institutions, private sector and NGOs.

17. Other international environmental conventions signed/ratified include:

(a) African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1968). (ratified: 16 June 1969).

(b) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) - (ratified: 7 February 1989).

(c) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)-(ratified: February 1989).

(d) Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) - (ratified: 26 July 1994).

(e) Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1994) - (signed)

(f) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1994) - (signed)

Past and on-going activities related to climate change

18. Kenya has had a number of studies related to climate change enabling activities. These include:

(a) *The United States Country Studies Programme (USCSP) in 1994:* The project focused on the analysis of climate change vulnerability/impacts, and adaptation assessment. The areas covered include: agriculture (only maize has been investigated in three feasible ecological zones); water resources (mainly focused on the Tana River basin); forestry; and fisheries in Lakes Victoria and Naivasha GHG emission inventory has also been carried out for land use change, energy, industry, agriculture and waste management. The study used 1990 as the base year

(b) *The UNDP/GEF Capacity Building in Sub-Sahara Africa to Respond to UNFCCC:* Kenya was included in this project which started in 1996 and completed in May 1998. The objective was to build technical and institutional capacity in four African countries so that they can respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC. However, there seemed to be some problems during the execution of this project, and hence consequently not all original objectives have been met. The end of project meeting held in June 1998 revealed that there had been a delay for six months due to disagreement with the proposed budget between the country team and UNDP. In fact, only five months had actually been spent on the following activities:

* GHG Inventory for the year 1992 -- Using the IPCC Reference Methodology, the study covered five sectors: Energy (fossil fuels, coal, lubricants and woody biomass); agriculture (rice cultivation and livestock production); land use changes and forestry (forest clearing, biomass harvest, abandoned managed lands and burning of savannah including grasslands); industry (cement production, lime use, soda ash production) and wastes (urban solid waste and sewerage water waste).

  A number of gaps have been identified:

  (a) IPCC default values have beeen used in various sectors and there is a need to develop local emission factors (e.g., for the small holder farmer managed systems). In some cases, there is a lack of emission factors for many industrial processes which have not yet been provided in the 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

  (b) Due to time limitation, the inventory has not taken into account the great variation in climate, soils, topograpghy, animals and crop species across the country, especially at provincial and district level.

  (c) Lack of data in the correct format for many industries and lack of information on many newly introduced industrial processes. Such information can be obtained if sufficient time was allowed for studying these processes under local conditions and establishing emprical values of emission factors for proper estimation of GHG emissions;

  (d) Lack of comprehensive survey of urban waste management.

* ***Identification of GHG mitigation options*** -- Recommendations have been made to mitigate GHG emissions from woodfuel, fossil fuels, electricity, renewable energy sources, human settlement sector, transport sector, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. **However, these recommendations are very generic as they were made without any inputs from GHG inventory. This was due to the fact that both activities were being undertaken in parallel because of time constraints. Hence the study was undertaken without any in-depth least-cost mitigation analysis.**

* ***Vulnerability and adaptation assessments*** - A number of sectors have been covered but analyses are grossly inadequate. These include: water resources (Ewaso-Ng'iro basin), agriculture (dry bean), aquatic resources (marine fisheries), energy, human health (correlation of malaria for eight provinces with rainfall and temperature for 1981-1984), terrestrial ecosystems (grassland and wildebeest in the Maasai Mara Game reserve), human settlements (Nairobi and Laikipia).

  There is a need to further improve the vulnerability and adaptation assessments. For example, the water resources assessment should be extended to Rift valley (Drainage Number 1), Sondu Miriu (Drainage Number 2) and Athi River (Drainage Number 3). In agriculture, it is also important to cover wheat and cash crops such as tea and coffee. The coverage for coastal zone and fisheries in more areas are essential.

  In addition, the large variety of wildlife forms the main tourist attraction in Kenya and is therefore the backbone of tourism industry. It is one of the leading foreign exchange earners. Most of the national parks and game reserves are located in the mountain areas and semi-arid regions which have fragile ecosystems that are vulnerable to land degradation, climatic variations and change. The long term sustainability of these areas is, therefore, of crucial importance to the economic well-being of the country. Thus, the extent of their vulnerability to climate change needs to be assessed in a comprehensive way so that adaptation strategies can be formulated.

(c) *UNEP/GEF study of IPCC GHG Inventory Methodology Applied to Land Use Change in Kenya:* The project was formulated at the early stages of the development of IPCC national guidelines for GHG inventories. It aimed to test the IPCC methodology in the land use and forestry sectors in Kenya. The results obtained from this project were generally limited by lack of local data required for accurate estimates, and they showed serious gaps in research and data. Some of these have been addressed in the USCSP and the UNDP/GEF projects. The rest are to be addressed under this project. Also, the early data obtained from this project need to be revised following the extensive refinements in the IPCC methodology in the last 2 to 3 years, especially in the agriculture and land use change sectors, where Kenya may have significant net GHG emissions.

(d) *UNEP study on the Implications of Climate Change, Sea Level Rise and Vulnerability Assessment of Selected Coastlines:* This study has provided some data relevant for the assessment of vulnerability of the coastal zones to potential climate change and the associated adaptation measures. However, these data may need to be further revised and expanded in scope.

(e) *UNIDO/World Bank Project on Energy Efficiency and Environmental Conservation in Industries*: This involves a survey to establish baseline data on energy consumption, energy efficiency analysis and conservation potential, and the emissions of GHG in major industrial sectors, which include textile, food and beverage, pulp and paper, and metal production.

19. This project will build on the results of the above studies, and it will ensure that no there will be no duplication.

Project objectives

20. Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires non-Annex 1 Parties (except those least-developed countries) to make their initial national communications "*within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources...*". The Government of Kenya is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence, it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication 18 months after the approval of the requested funding for this project. This national communication will highlight priority areas for sustainable development.

21. As some enabling activities relevant to the implementation of the UNFCCC have already been undertaken in Kenya (see para. 17), hence the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to update the previous results, fill in gaps, and further enhance and strengthened its scientific and technical capacity so that the country can fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties.

Project description

22. This proposal follows the "*GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)*". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and Technical Working Groups

23. Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise from the past and ongoing projects, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a Technical Working Team (TWT) will be established under the auspices of the MENR in consultation with other governmental departments, private sector and NGOs. The NCCACC (see para. 16) will provide overall guidance to the PMT.

24. The TWT will comprise five sub-groups: *GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, Education and Public Awareness and National Communication* (see Figure 1). Each group will include a number of experts from key relevant sectors including government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and private sector as appropriate.

25. The MEC will appoint a Project Coordinator to coordinate the day-to-day project activities and act as liaison between the Government of Kenya and UNEP. The Project Coordinator and the leader of each sub-group of the TWT will form the PMT, which will be supported by a Secretary and telecommunication facilities, including Internet.

26. A total of **US$40,000** is requested for the Project Management, which will include the 18-month salary for the Project Coordinator and a secretary, as well as expenses for computer, fax machine, and communications.

Major output:

27. The major output of this proposed activity will be the designation of NPC and the establishment of the PMT and TWT, which will be fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

Activity 2: GHG inventory

28. Following the COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventory will mainly focus on CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

29. This activity will build on the results of the USCSP and the UNDP Capacity Building project. In particular, it will focus on the following gaps:

(a) An updated GHG inventory for the sources and sinks for the year 1994 based on the latest version of IPCC Guidelines -- This will include sub-sectors assessment (e.g. energy consumption and emissions from public sector institutions/commercial establishments; biomass-based fuels) where data quality is uncertain through field surveys. Emissions from non-commercial fuels (fuelwood, charcoal, dung, wastes, etc.), as well as small and medium size indurstries, which require substantial field survey will be estimated.

(b) An effective computerized database system will be established so that data can be stored and updated regularly and efficiently. This database will also be useful for least-cost mitigation options analysis (see *Activity 3*). Training for maintaining this database system will be provided.

(c) Hands-on training in GHG Inventory is still needed. However, the project team will take advantage of the regional thematic workshop organized by the *UNDP/UNEP National Communication Support Programme* to acquire some of the basic training needed.

(d) Improvement of local emission factors -- Earlier studies show that one of the main problems was the lack of appropriate emission factors, and hence default IPCC values were used in the forestry, land use change, agriculture, and waste estimates. Further work is needed in this area to provide more realistic estimates for sources and sinks of GHG. This is in line with Decision 10/CP2 of COP2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors. However, it is envisaged that a separate project will be required to address this issue.

(e) End of activity review workshop -- At the end of the GHG inventory, a workshop will be held to review and present the results to national policy and decision makers.

30. A very modest amount of US$25,000 is requested to cover the above activities.

31. This component will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from the available expertise from the previous studies.

32. This activity will be coordinated with other regional efforts such as the *UNDP-UNEP National Communiucation Support Programme* as appropriate.

Major outputs:

33. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A critically reviewed and comprehensive GHG inventory based on the 1994 data, so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation options.

(b) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(c) A computerized database system for regular and efficient updating and management of the inventory.

(d) Workshop report, which will include scientific and technical papers presented in the workshop.

Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement

34. Based on the results of the updated GHG inventory, this project will identify, analyze, assess and update a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed and formulated. This mitigation strategy in various economic sectors will be integrated into national sustainable development strategy and plan.

35. As mentioned in para. 18(b), apart from the general identification of GHG mitigation options, the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project had not undertaken any least-cost mitigation options analysis. Thus, this activity will focus on the following:

* Least-cost mitigation analysis will be undertaken using appropriate computer models for various sectors (e.g., energy, agriculture, forestry and land use changes, industry and waste management) and their impacts on national sustainable development. In particular, in the forestry and land use sectors, the least-cost scenarios to increase the carbon load/sequestration in the arid and semi areas, through various land use and forest management options (afforestation, reforestation, agricultural plantation and tree planting campaigns, etc.) will be evaluated.

* Hands-on training in least-cost mitigation options analysis is clearly needed - The project team will take advantage of the regional thematic workshop organized by the *UNDP/UNEP National Communication Support Programme* to acquire some of the basic training needed.

* End of activity review workshop -- At the end of the mitigation options analysis, a workshop will be held to review and present the results, and hence the implications of the various mitigation options for national planning, to key stakeholders and policy and decision makers.

36. A total of **US$30,000** is requested to cover the above activities.

37. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available expertise from the previous studies. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced. Useful lessons will be learned from UNEP/UCCEE's

"Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment".

Major outputs:

38. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification and assessment of least-cost mitigation options.

(b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.

(c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.

(d) Workshop report, which will include scientific and technical papers presented in the workshop.

Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts

39. This project will identify and develop policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts assessment. However, these policy options will be based on comprehensive analysis of vulnerability and impacts assessment, using the *UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies*, which is based on *IPCC Technical Guidelines*. Existing monitoring systems will be strengthened where necessary. Thus, a comprehensive vulnerability and impacts assessment will be undertaken on terrestrial and marine ecosystems (these include agriculture, coastal zone, water resources, forestry and land use, human health, and other aspects such as socio-economics and infrastructure) using the 1994 data.

40. This activity will build on the results of the USCSP and the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project. It will fill in gaps and focus on the following areas:

(a) *Agriculture:* analysis will be extended to cover wheat and the major export crops such as coffee and tea.

(b) *Water resources:* analysis will be extended to other major river basins such as Rift valley (Drainage Number 1), Sondu Miriu (Drainage Number 2) and Athi River (Drainage Number 3).

(c) *Aquatic life:* analysis will be extended to fisheries and lower aquatic species in all fresh waters (other than Lakes Victoria/Naivasha) and ocean continental shelf.

(d) *Human health:* analysis will be extended to Schistosomiasis and other vector and water borne diseases.

(e) *Energy:* The assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on renewable energy resources: solar and wind will be undertaken.

(f) *Wildlife game reserves*: As wildlife forms the main tourist attraction in Kenya and is therefore the backbone of tourism industry. Thus, apart from Maasai Mara Game Reserve, it is important to assess the extent of the vulnerability of other game parks (e.g.,

Amboselli and Samburu) to climate change.

41. A Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the existing expertise, will be formed to undertake this task. The Group will take advantage of the *UNDP/UNEP National Communication Support Programme* to acquire some of the basic training needed.

42. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

43. Lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*".

44. A very modest amount of US$25,000 is requested to cover the above assessments and workshop.

Major outputs:

45. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options.

(b) A comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.

(c) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

(d) Workshop report, which will include scientific and technical papers presented in the workshop.

Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies

46. The reliable identification of adaptation measures must be based on a prior analysis of vulnerability to potential impacts. Thus, based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors in Activity 4, this project will identify, analyze, assess and evaluate a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed, formulated and implemented in order to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy. **So far very limited assessment and analysis of adaptation options have been undertaken in Kenya.** Thus, this activity will be one of the major focuses of this project.

47. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

48. This activity will also be undertaken by the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group, the capacity of which to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary

49. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies and the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study. This workshop will be held back to back with that in Activity 4.

50. A total cost of **US$20,000** will be required to cover the above assessments and analysis.

Major outputs:

51. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

(a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.

(b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.

(c) Workshop report, which will include scientific and technical papers presented in the workshop.

Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning

52. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision makers from all relevant ministries and government agencies. For example, appropriate techniques such as integrated assessment may be introduced to these people so that it can be learned and used as a useful tool for proper policy and decision making in the planning process. Urban and rural planners will be invited to participate all workshops related to this project.

53. A total cost of **US$10,000** is requested to cover the above activity.

Major output:

54. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc

55. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

56. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, the successful implementation of the UNFCCC in Kenya relies also on wide public participation. Thus, it is proposed **to develop a cost-effective public awareness programme** so that campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that these campaigns can reach all levels in all villages/districts of the country. This is by no means an easy task in view of the fact that 50% of the population is distributed in rural areas. However, this must be achieved if national consensus is to be built on climate change mitigation and response strategies. Thus, both public and private media (television radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating public awareness. In addition, the results of Activities 2 to 6 will be disseminated to all policy and decision makers, planners, the general

public, NGOs, educational organizations, and other stakeholder groups. Public access to information on climate change and its effects will be promoted.

57. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance national and international information flow. A CC Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate.

58. A total of **US$10,000** is requested to cover the above activities, which will be undertaken by the Education and Public Awareness Group.

59. Indeed, the Government of Kenya regards the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC *(EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS)* to be one of the top priority areas in fulfilling the objectives of the UNFCCC. Thus, vigorous effort will be made to undertake this activity during the project cycle and beyond.

Major outputs

60. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

(a) Information packages, video aids, relevant publications and demonstrable community driven project.

(b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all villages/districts of the country.

Activity 8: Provision of other information

61. In accordance with the COP2 Guidelines, this project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC.

62. As a developing country, Kenya will provide information on its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures. For example, it will provide information on national technological needs related to measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and the information on relevant financial and technological needs relating to the assessment of national, regional and/or sub-regional vulnerability to climate change. This may include, where appropriate, information related to data-gathering systems to measure climate change effects in the country or to strengthen such systems, and identification of a near-term research and development agenda to understand sensitivity to climate change.

63. It will identify and describe the special technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, for the projects.

64. If feasible, it will also provide material or data, relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

65. A total cost of **US$10,000** is requested to cover the above activities.

Activity 9: Preparation of national communication

66. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be compiled, edited and prepared. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections/chapters for the initial national communication.

67. The draft national communication will be reviewed by NCACCC. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A workshop, with the participation of NCCACC, PMT, TWT, key stakeholders, planners, policy and decision makers, private sector and NGOs, will then be organized to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

68. A total of **US$20,000** is requested to cover the above activities.

Major output:

69. The major output of this proposed activity will be a comprehensive initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Institutional framework, project implementation and coordination

70. The project will be executed by the MEC, which is the institution responsible for all environmental matters in the country. It is also the national focal point for UNFCCC and GEF. The Ministry is the host to the Inter Ministerial Committee on Environment (IMCE). The NCCACC is a sub-committee of IMCE.

71. The policy guidance for the project will be provided by the IMCE which will also be the project steering committee, and chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MEC. NCCACC, through the PMT, will provide scientific and technical guidance to the TWT supported by various technical sub-groups, which will undertake the different activities of the project.

72. The UNEP Atmosphere Unit in consultation with the GEF/UNEP Coordination Office, UNEP Regional Office for Africa and UNEP Collaborating Center on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) will provide administrative and operational support for the project.

73. It is expected that after the successful completion of this project, the IMCE, NCCACC, and the MEC will continue to deal with UNFCCC matters on a permanent basis, and that attention will be paid to the dissemination and public access to available information.

Proposed work schedule

74. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. The detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in full consultation with the MEC and NCCACC soon after the approval of the project, with the guidance and assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

Appropriate sequencing

75. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used.

Activity matrix

76. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are shown in Table 2. **The proposed activities have been thoroughly discussed between the Government and UNEP after all past and ongoing activities relted to climate change have been critically reviewed and assessed in a number of meetings. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort for this project with the past and on-going activities.**

Training

77. Some training for the PMT and TWT in various aspects of Activities 2 to 9 are still necessary, as there will be new members joining the teams under the guidance of the existing experts. In addition, training for planners, policy and decision-makers in Activity 6 (see para. 52) will also be required.

78. All training activities, including national workshops and participation of regional and international workshops organized or to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their ongoing enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the MEC. In particular, the country will take full advantage to participate in the regional thematic workshops organized by the *UNDP-UNEP National Communications Support Programme*, which will be held in UNEP, Nairobi.

79. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC, UNITAR (CC:TRAIN), etc. Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP and UNDP.

80. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers, etc. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

National level support

81. This project enjoys a very high level of government support and a wide range of national support. It will be executed by the MEC supported by other relevant ministries and the NCCACC, which has broad representation from both the public and private sectors, including experts from universities and NGOs (see para. 16). This revised proposal is fully endorsed by the national GEF Operational Focal Point (see attached letter).

82. The UNDP office in Nairobi will be fully informed of all activities. It has an important role to play during the implementation of the project. It may provide any support for the project as appropriate. This may include any possible logistic support. In addition, it will be invited to actively participate in all technical and policy workshops related to the project, so that it can provide useful inputs and contributions within the context of sustainable development.

Project financing and budget

83. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the *GEF Operational Guidelines*, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost.

84. Based on the review of the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project conducted at the end-of-project workshop held in early July 1998, and based on the gaps that needed to be filled and the remaining work that needed to be undertaken, as well as the new developments since the original submission (e.g., the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF's advice dated 1 September 1998; and the recently approved *UNDP/UNEP National Communication Support Programme*), a budget of US$211,600 (including US$15,600 for UNEP Coordination) has been requested by the Government.

85. Indeed, after the end-of UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project review workshop in which UNEP had also participated, two further official consultative meetings were held between UNEP and the Kenyan delegation of experts (the first one was led by the Director of MEC) to further revise the original proposal and budget In view of the long delay in approval of the previous submission, the Government has decided to keep the budget as low as possible.

86. As a country "*with low-lying coastal areas*" (Article 4.8(b), "*with arid and semi-arid areas, ... and areas liable to forest decay*" (Article 4.8 (c), "*with areas prone to natural disasters*" (Article 4.8 (d), "*with areas liable to drought and desertification*" (Article 4.8 (e), "*with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems*" (Article 4.8 (g), "*whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy products.*" (Article 4.8 h), Kenya deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.

87. The contribution of the Government of Kenya, which will amount to US$75,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technical experts, technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, basic communication and office facilities, library and information facilities, insurance, and others.

Rationale for GEF support

88. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Kenya to fulfil its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

Sustainability and participation

89. The Government of Kenya has shown full commitment to the issue of global environmental management for sustainable development, and hence it is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project so that the country will greatly benefit from it. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of Kenya in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the MEC to execute the project would enable the country to fulfil its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way

that full participation by local experts and institutions in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

Issues and risks

90. **Issues:** In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination and consultation between the MEC, IMCE, NCCACC, the PMT and TWT is essential. The MEC and NCCACC will consult all relevant stakeholders, including NGOs and research organizations through appropriate venues (e.g. meetings and workshops).

91. **Risks:** The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for the collection and analysis of the data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Inadequate coverage of proposed activites and inadequate consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy.

92. Necessary action will be undertaken to avoid all the risks mentioned above.

Monitoring and evaluation

93. The Project Coordinator will provide a monthly progress report to the MENR, which will share it with NCCACC and UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletters that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the MEC and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCACC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

94. The NCCACC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCACC will guide the MEC on reports and make recommendation to the MEC, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

95. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

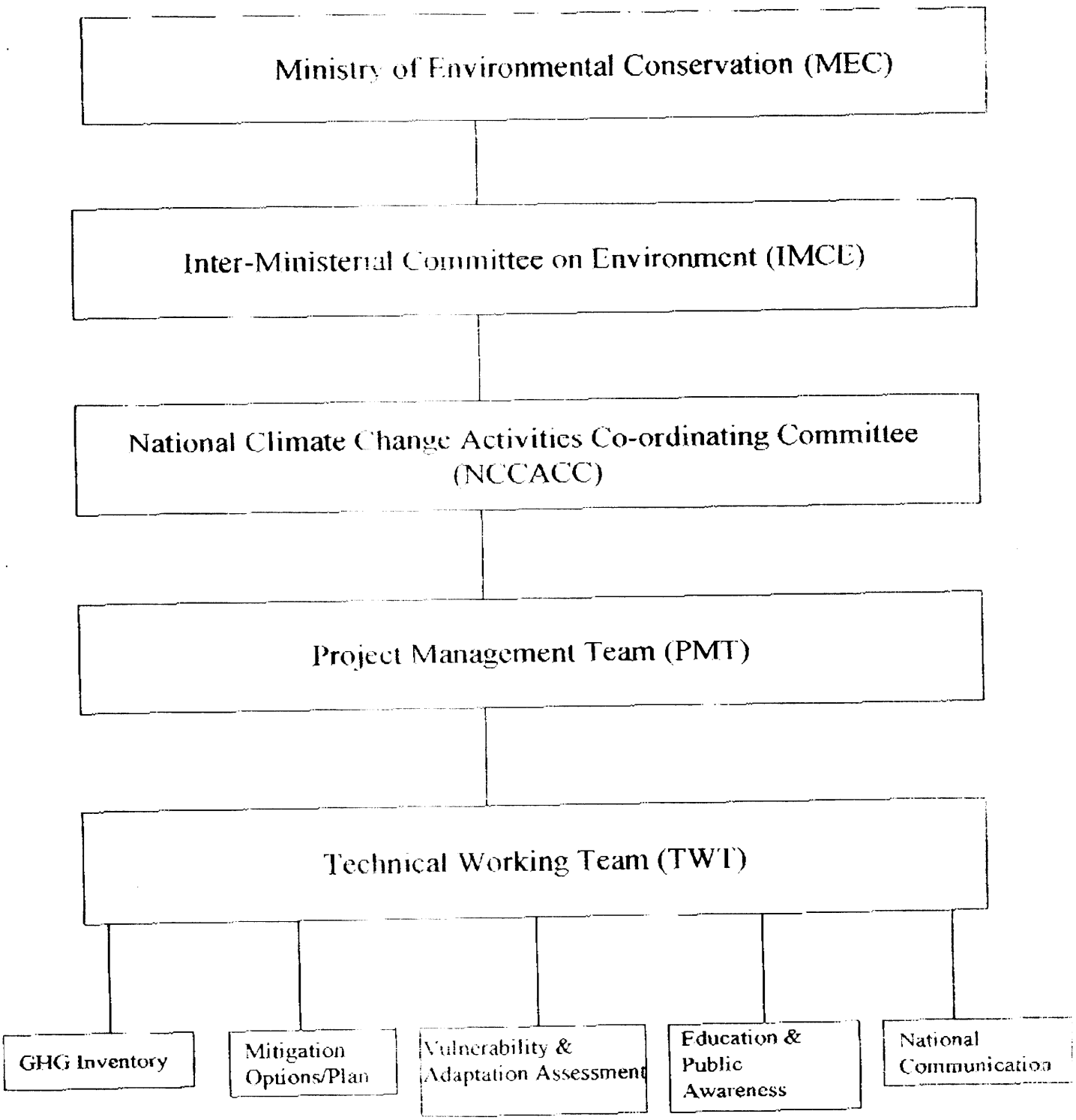

Figure 1: Project management structure.

TABLE 3: PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

	ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
	1	■■■■										
	2	■■■■										
	3		■■■■		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		■■■■	■■■■
	4		■■■■		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		■■■■	
T	5		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		■■■■	
I	6		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■		■■■■	■■■■
M	7		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
E	8		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
	9		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■
I	10		■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
N	11			■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
	12			■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■
M	13			■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
O	14			■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
N	15							■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■
T	16							■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
H	17							■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	
S	18							■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■	■■■■

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

PM is Project Management.

M&E Evaluation and Monitoring.

Table 2: Enabling activities required for initial national communication (Kenya)

Enabling Activity / Commitment	Planning and execution	Capacity Building: Data Gathering and Research*	Capacity Building: Institutional Strengthening	Capacity Building: Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	x	x	N/A	N/A
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	USCSP/ (x) UNDP	USCSP/ (x) UNDP	USCSP/ (x) UNDP	USCSP (x)
1. -All Energy Sources	"	"	"	"
2. -Industrial Processes	"	"	"	"
3. Agricultural Processes	"	"	"	"
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	"	"	"	"
5. -Other Sources	"	"	"	"
3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention				
(a) Programs related to sustainable development research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	USCSP/ (x) UNEP	USCSP/ (x) UNEP	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	x	x	x	x
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	N/A	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement	UNDP (x)	UNDP (x)	UNDP (x)	x
Y4. Other Information				
(a) Material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	x	x	x	x

* In the context of communication-related enabling activities

Table 3: Budget for the Enabling Activities Project for Kenya

Enabling Activity Commitment	Capacity Building					Total Cost (US$)
	Planning and execution (US$)	Data Gathering and Research (US$)	Institutional Strengthening (US$)	Training and Education (US$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US$)	
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory (plus one workshop)		10,000	5,000	8,000	2,000	25,000
3. General Description of Steps		29,000	21,000	38,000 38500	6,500	95,000
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc		2,500	2,500	4,000	1,000	10,000
(b) Policy options for adaptation, systems and response strategies for impacts (plus one workshop)		[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	[illegible]	25,000
(c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies (plus one workshop)		5,500	3,500	10,000	1,000	20,000
(d) Building capacity to integrate climate concerns into planning		3,000	2,000	4,500	500	10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement (plus one workshop)		10,000	8,000	10,000	2,000	30,000
4. Other Information		4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000	10,000
(a) Material relevant for global emission trends		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
(b) Financial, technological needs and constraints		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication (plus one workshop)						20,000
Project Management (for 18 months)						40,000
Monitoring/Evaluation						6,000
Total						196,000
% of Total		33%	22%	37%	7%	
UNEP Coordination (8%)						15,600
					TOTAL	211,600

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NAIROBI

29 September..., 98

UNON MAIL POUCH AND ARCHIVES UNIT
ACTION
1. Mr. A. Djoghlaf
2.
3.
File
05 OCT 1998
Action completed ☐
Acknowledged ☐
For Action ☐

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf
Executive Coordinator
GEF Coordination Office
UNEP.

KENYA'S ENABLING ACTIVITY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION RELATED TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Reference is made to the above proposal which was first endorsed by the Government of Kenya on 21 July, 1997.

The National Climate Change Activities Coordinating Committee (NCCACC) has since reviewed the proposal shifting some of the activities to an up-coming medium sized project for possible GEF funding.

The Government of Kenya endorses this revised proposal for submission to GEF for funding.

F. K. arap Bett
PERMANENT SECRETARY

UNEP
GEF COORD. OFFICE
RECEIVED
ACTION REQUIRED
NO ☐ YES ☐
-6 OCT 1998
WHAT.....
WHO..... PSC/RS
WHEN COMPLETED.....
CIRCULATE NO ☐ YES ☐
FILE IN RC Eds