

**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)  
UNEP/GEF WORKING TEMPLATE**



**PROJECT TYPE:** FULL-SIZED PROJECT  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND:** GEF TRUST FUND

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Scaling up sustainable land management and agrobiodiversity conservation to reduce environmental degradation in small scale agriculture in Western Kenya.		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Kenya	<b>GEF Project ID:</b>	5272
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNEP	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	0926
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	<b>Submission Date:</b>	12/02/2013
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	Multi-focal Areas	<b>Project Duration(Months)</b>	60
<b>Name of parent programme (if applicable):</b>		<b>Agency Fee (US\$):</b>	340,461

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:**

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Financing (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
LD-3	GEF TF	2,052,400	5,050,000
BD-2	GEF TF	1,031,400	1,300,000
SFM/REDD-1	GEF TF	500,000	850,000
<b>Total project costs</b>		<b>3,583,800</b>	<b>7,200,000</b>

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

Project Objective: is to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem through reducing land degradation and improving soil productivity that would lead to increased farm productivity and incomes.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
<b>1. Capacity building of Farmer Field Schools (FFS)</b> to adopt sustainable land management practices and	TA	1.1. Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agroecosystems	1.1.1. Best practice guidelines for SLM/FFS for small scale agriculture developed and demonstrated  1.1.2. 100 Farmer Field	GEF TF	2,103,800	4,500,000

agrobiodiversity conservation in arable lands		<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area under SLM</li> <li>- Productivity of agroecosystem goods and services (yields, agrobiodiversity, soil carbon, green water)</li> </ul>	<p>Schools trained in SLM practices</p> <p>1.1.3. Participatory development of SLM plans at landscape / sub-catchment level</p> <p>1.1.4. Adoption of SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties (agrobiodiversity) increased</p> <p>1.1.5. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM / SFM using LADA tool developed</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLM/FFS Training manual</li> <li>- SLM guideline</li> <li>- No. of FFS trained</li> <li>- No. of SLM plans</li> <li>- No. of farmers adopting SLM practices</li> <li>- M&amp;E framework</li> </ul>			
<b>2. Strengthening SFM capacities practices at landscape level</b>	TA	<p>2.1 Capacity of 10 CFAs to manage forests and implement SFM and biodiversity conservation strengthened.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10,000 ha of forest under SFM</li> <li>- Threatened ecosystem protected biodiversity status stabilised</li> <li>- Enhanced carbon sinks from reduced</li> </ul>	<p>2.1.1. 10 Community Forest Associations (CFAs) trained in SFM</p> <p>2.1.2 Participatory development of SFM management plans facilitated</p> <p>2.1.3 CFAs equipped with tools and skills to monitor carbon stocks and biodiversity</p> <p>2.1.4 Three contractual / concessional arrangements between CFAs and Kenya Forest Service (KFS) for co-management facilitated</p>	GEF TF	1,300,210	2,350,000
					Aichi target/BD indicative Budget (GEF TF): Target 1 – \$281,400 Target 7 – \$400,000 Target 15 – \$350,000	

	forest degradation - income generated from pilot PES scheme. Aichi target /indicators: Target 1 – awareness raised in 100 Farmer Field Schools (approx 10,000 people reached directly/indirectly) Target 7 – 100,00 ha of agricultural land put under SLM Target 15 – 10,000 ha of degraded forests restored contributing to combined sequestered and avoided emissions of 339,240 of CO2/yr	2.1.5 PES framework piloted for selected services 2.1.6 Sustainable bio-enterprises from non-wood forest products supported Indicators: - SFM Training manual - No. of CFAs trained - No. of bio-enterprises developed - No. of contractual //concessional arrangements facilitated - SFM plans in place and operational - PES scheme framewok established			
Sub-Total				3,404,010	6,850,000
Project management cost			GEF TF	179,790	350,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>3,583,800</b>	<b>7,200,000</b>

### C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Environment & Mineral Resources	Grant	1,500,000
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Environment & Mineral Resources	In-kind	1,500,000
Foundation	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Grant	1,500,000
Foundation	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	In-kind	1,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	200,000
Others	ICRAF	Grant	500,000
Others	CIAT/TSBF	Grant	500,000
Others	Community groups (FFS, CFAs)	Grant	500,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>7,200,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country Name/Global	Grant amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b)	Total (\$) (a + b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Kenya	2,052,400	194,978	2,247,378
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Kenya	1,031,400	97,983	1,129,383
UNEP	GEF TF	SFM	Kenya	500,000	47,500	547,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>3,583,800</b>	<b>340,461</b>	<b>3,924,261</b>

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant

	Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No PPG required</li> <li>• (up to) \$50k for projects up to and including \$1 million</li> <li>• (up to) \$100k for projects up to and including \$3 million</li> <li>• (up to) \$150k for projects up to and including \$6 million</li> <li>• (up to) \$200k for projects up to and including \$10 million</li> <li>• (up to) \$300k for projects above \$10 million</li> </ul>	80,000	7,600

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Kenya	80,000	7,600	87,600
UNEP	GEF TF					
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>				<b>80,000</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>87,600</b>

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

**A.1. Project Description** (2+)

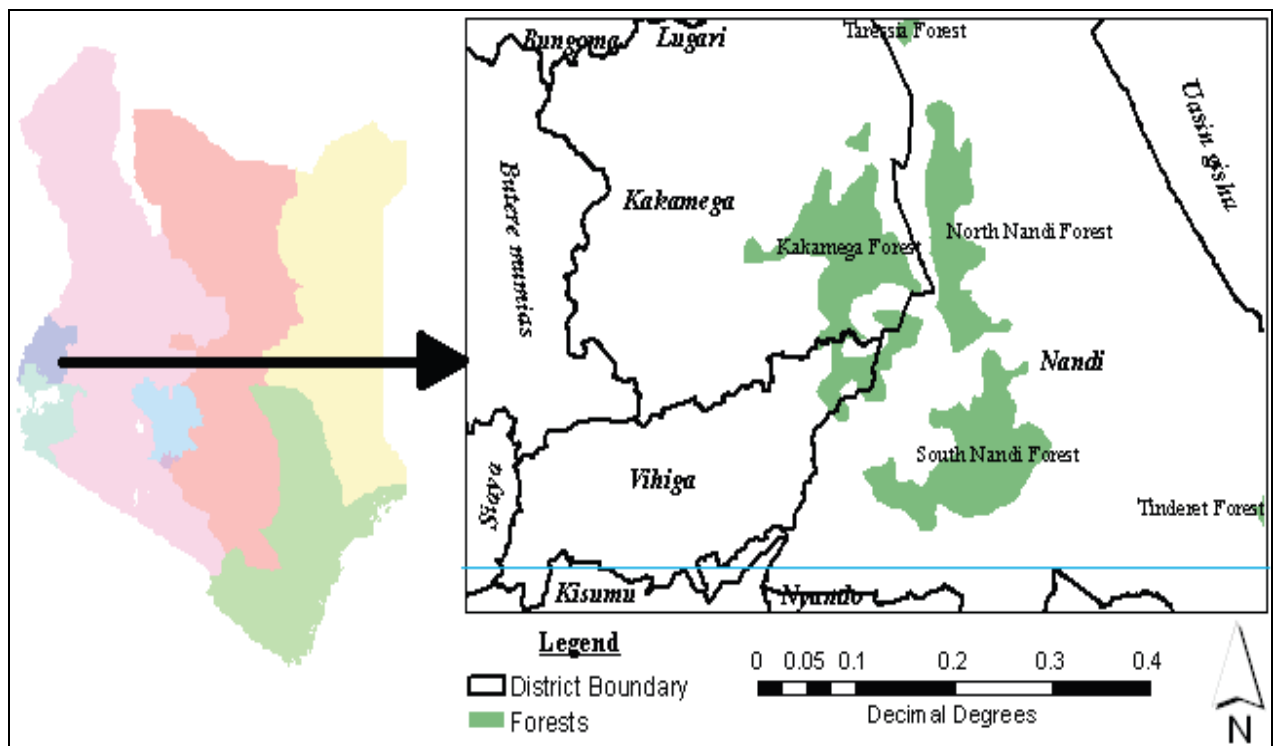
*Global Environment Problems, Root Causes and Barriers*

1. Land degradation is an increasingly severe problem in Sub-Saharan Africa and affects at least 485 million people in Africa. Up to two-thirds of Africa's productive land area is affected by land degradation, while close to 100 percent is vulnerable to it (TerrAfrica). Although Africa hosts only 17 percent of the world's forests, the continent accounts for over half of all global deforestation, most of which is driven by demands for more agricultural land (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report 2004). Two-thirds of Africa's cropland could be effectively non-productive by 2025 (UN 2004).

2. Like most Sub Saharan African countries, Kenya faces an enormous challenge of meeting the ever increasing demands of a rapidly growing population from a diminishing resource base. Kenya has a population of 40 million people and a land area of 580,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The per capita income is about US\$ 480 and around half of the Kenyans live below the poverty line. The economy is dominated by small-holder, low revenue agriculture and small-scale livestock management. Around 3 million farming families own less than 2 hectares of land. Poverty is most prevalent among the rural population, of which the large majority depends on the Kenyan natural resource base for their livelihoods.

3. In the last decades, population growth and the resulting expansion in agriculture and livestock production have increased pressures on land and natural resources. Among the main land degradation processes currently taking place are water erosion, soil nutrient depletion, loss of agrobiodiversity and deforestation. Around 30% of Kenya is affected by severe land degradation. Land degradation has important consequences for the productivity of agricultural land and other ecosystem goods and services including climate change.

4. Western Kenya has one of the densest and poorest populations, with up to 1200 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in some rural areas. The region is characterized by low agricultural productivity, high population pressure and lack of off-farm income opportunities. Over 58 percent of households live in absolute poverty. Traditional land management in Western Kenya has in the past relied on fallowing of unproductive fields to restore fertility. However, high rural population growth and land fragmentation has made this practice untenable; more people are searching for new agricultural land encroaching into steep slopes, wetlands and adjacent forests. These has lead to degradation of agricultural land through water erosion, soil nutrient depletion, soil acidification and physical degradation resulting low crop production and loss of plant cover on pasture land and encroachment on adjacent forest reserves especially Kakamega.



Location of project site

5. Kakamega Forest is a remnant of the equatorial rain-forest and covers an area of about 240 km<sup>2</sup>. The forest is a biodiversity hot spot with 50 species of mammals, 58 species of reptiles, 300 species of birds, 400 species butterflies and over 350 species of plants (Köhler 2004). Kakamega forest has a unique presentation of avifauna with 16 endemic bird species including the rare *Ansorge's Greenbul* and *Grey-chested Illadopsis*. The forest is a significant natural habitat for conservation of avifauna as it currently provides a habitat for the highest number of forest-dependant bird species in Kenya. The forest has been the source of non-wood forest products including mushrooms, fruits and medicinal plants as well as being a cultural/spiritual site for the local people. In recognition of its outstanding features in terms of rich biodiversity, support to livelihoods and cultural heritage, the Kenya government through the Kenya Wildlife Service has submitted a request for Kakamega Forest to be considered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

*Threats, Root Causes, Barrier Matrix*

<b>The Problem</b>	<b>Root causes</b>	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Project Alternative</b>
Environmental degradation leading to loss of soil fertility, loss of biodiversity, reduced productivity, forest encroachment, reduced carbon sequestration capacity, flash floods and increased vulnerability to natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population pressure</li> <li>- Land fragmentation</li> <li>- Unsustainable land management practices</li> </ul>	<p><i>Policy barriers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak enforcement of environmental policies and laws</li> <li>- Lack of comprehensive land use plans at national, regional and landscape level</li> <li>- Lack of access and benefit sharing arrangements for adjacent forest reserves</li> </ul> <p><i>Institutional barriers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overlaps of mandates among key actors and lack of institutional framework to coordinate SLM activities at county level</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical barriers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-knowledge gaps on status and trends of natural resources</li> <li>-Limited extension service</li> </ul> <p><i>Socio-economic barriers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High poverty levels in the region</li> <li>- Culture of land inheritance leading to fragmentation</li> <li>- Lack of alternative opportunities to ease pressure on land resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory development of SLM plans at landscape / sub-catchment level</li> <li>-Best practice guidelines for SLM/FFS for small scale agriculture developed and demonstrated</li> <li>-Development of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) framework for PES scheme</li> <li>-Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM / SFM using LADA tool developed</li> <li>-Support of capacity building of Community Forest associations (CFAs)</li> <li>Support to Bio-enterprises development for non-wood forest products and services</li> </ul>

*The Baseline Scenario and associated Projects*

6. Several Sustainable Land Management (SLM) initiatives are ongoing and planned by the Kenya Government and her development partners. The Kenya Government has put in place the necessary national

development frameworks that are expected to address the land degradation and its underlying drivers. SLM in Kenya can take advantage of the experiences and lessons learnt from a wide range of past land management programs. Some of the ongoing SLM initiatives in Western Kenya include:

#### **7. AGRA Soil Health Program (SHP)**

Under this program AGRA supports a number of projects supported projects that aim to achieve both environmental and socio-economic benefits. The projects supported include; “Improving Smallholder Maize Productivity through Integrated Soil Fertility Management”, “Upscaling grain legumes for replenishing soil fertility and enhancing incomes and livelihoods of smallholder farmers” and “Upscaling the Use of Agricultural Lime to Enhance Soil Health and for Increased Crop Production in Acid Soils”. The total support of the AGRA SHP is about USD 1,349,362 and the overall goal is to increase agricultural productivity, enhance food security and household income and improve livelihoods in western Kenya through technologies for soil fertility improvement.

#### **8. WB - Vi Agroforestry Agricultural Carbon Project**

This project involves the adoption of sustainable agricultural land management practices by small-holder farmer groups which result in increased crop yields, farm productivity and soil carbon sequestration (as well as above-ground carbon sequestration) on approximately 45,000 ha of land in Western Kenya. The expected outcomes from this project include; that small-holder farmers in Kenya will be able to access the carbon market and receive an additional stream of carbon revenues through the adoption of productivity-enhancing practices and technologies that also contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gases. The SLM practices promoted under that project include; cropland management (cover crops, crops rotation, mulching, improved fallows, compost management, green manure, agroforestry, organic fertilizer, residue management) and rehabilitation of degraded land. The project will be expected to generate socio-economic and environmental benefits through increased productivity and enhanced resilience to climate variability and change. The project is financed by the World Bank’s BioCarbon Fund

#### **9. WB - Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project**

The Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (WKIEMP) seeks to improve the productivity and sustainability of land use systems in selected watersheds in the Nzoia, Yala and Nyando river basins through adoption of an Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) approach. In order to achieve this, the project will: (i) support on- and off-farm conservation strategies through interventions focused on improving soil fertility, agroforestry, and introduction of value added cropping systems; and (ii) improve the capacity of local communities and institutions to identify, formulate and implement integrated ecosystem management activities

#### **10. GoK / SIDA - National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)**

The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) commenced in 2000 as a follow-up of the National Soil and Water Conservation Programme (NSWC P). The programme is anchored at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. The main objective of NALEP is to institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services. It also aims at increasing the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services. In addition, the programme aims at increasing the participation of the private sector in providing extension services, besides empowering the farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk to take charge of project cycle management of extension projects. NALEP supports a number of community based organizations and Farmer field schools mainly in extension service and promotion of modern agricultural technologies

#### **11. FAO/SIDA/KARI - Strengthening capacity for climate change adaptation in Kenya through sustainable land and water management**

The main objective of the project is to reduce the impact of climate change and variability on smallholder agriculture through sustainable land and water Management technologies and contributes to improvement of food security and ecosystem resilience in the selected watersheds in western Kenya. The activities to be

undertaken by the project include on-the-ground climate-smart sustainable land and water management practices (focusing on conservation agriculture, crop-livestock integration, it will also include technological and management packages and practices to adapt land and water management options to climate change are tested and disseminated to benefit land users, policy makers and relevant stakeholders. The project is funded under the SIDA/FAO programme on climate change.

12. The baseline projects and other past initiative have provided a solid base to upscale the successful SLM based on lessons learned and best practices. The National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) has promoted soil and water conservation technologies among over 100,000 small scale farmers, and ICRAFs integrated soil nutrient management program, which has assisted over 8000 small holders' farmers in adopting the use of local materials (Dithonia green manure) to improve soil fertility. In addition, some 2500 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been conducted in about 25 districts, which mean that there is an ample supply of field-level trainers and facilitators.

### Baseline Projects Summary

Baseline project	Project components	Funding (US\$)
AGRA Soil Health Program (SHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improving smallholder maize productivity through integrated soil fertility management,</li> <li>- upscaling grain legumes for replenishing soil fertility and enhancing incomes and livelihoods of smallholder farmers</li> <li>- upscaling the use of agricultural lime to enhance soil health and for increased crop production in acid soils</li> </ul>	1,349,362
WB - Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promoting an integrated approach to natural resource management</li> <li>- Linking upstream and downstream interventions</li> <li>- Embedding project activities in local government processes</li> <li>- Incorporating global environmental benefits into local development priorities</li> </ul>	7,650,000
Vi Agroforestry Agricultural Carbon Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generate socio-economic and environmental benefits through increased productivity and enhanced resilience to climate variability and change</li> <li>- Facilitation of farmers to access carbon market</li> </ul>	1,460,000
GoK / SIDA - National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to extension program</li> <li>- Demonstration of SLM best practices</li> </ul>	3,000,000
FAO/SIDA/KARI - Strengthening capacity for climate change adaptation in Kenya through sustainable land and water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on climate-smart sustainable land and water management practices</li> <li>- Promotion of technological and management packages and practices</li> </ul>	600,000

### The proposed alternative scenario



13. The project aims to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem. The expected outcome of the project will be decreased land degradation and improved soil fertility that will lead to increased farm productivity and incomes. These results in turn will ease pressure on the forest, conserving the ecosystem and assuring the services it provides. The project components include:

a) **Capacity building of Farmer Field Schools (FFS)** to adopt sustainable land management practices and agrobiodiversity conservation. The expected outcomes under this component include is reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agroecosystems. The output include:

- Best practice guidelines for SLM/FFS for small scale agriculture developed and demonstrated,
- Participatory development of SLM plans at landscape / sub-catchment level
- Adoption of SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties (agrobiodiversity) increased
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM / SFM using LADA tool developed

b) **Strengthening SFM practices at landscape level.** The expected outcome under this component is reduced forest encroachment, conservation of endangered species and increased carbon stocks. The output include:

- Community Forest Associations (CFAs) trained in SFM
- Participatory development of SFM management plans facilitated.
- Three contractual / concessional arrangements between CFAs and Kenya Forest Service (KFS) for co-management facilitated.
- PES framework piloted – the project will pilot Co-finance multiple-service strategy as an entry point for PES: the GEF would support government-financed multiservice PES and leveraging biodiversity considerations in REDD+ strategy. The municipal water service boards and other downstream commercial water users are potential buyers of the ES. However, the PES will be preceded by a detailed baseline studies, total economic evaluation (TEV) of the ES in the project area, market price and PES barrier analysis.
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- Sustainable bio-enterprises from non-wood forest products supported

#### **The incremental cost reasoning and expected baseline contributions & Global environmental benefits**

14. The baseline scenario with no GEF intervention, would see SLM initiatives been undertaken by different actors using different approaches at project level with minimal coordination and information sharing. Despite several sustainable land management project implementations, lack of financial support inhibits further up scaling of some of the successful projects and utilization of experiences and lessons learned. The project alternative with GEF support would first consolidate the lessons learned and develop a more holistic and programmatic approach to SLM. In particular the proposed project would facilitate participatory land use plans at landscape level and build the capacity of community groups and other key stakeholders especially the county government which under the new constitution has the oversight mandate on environment and land resources.

15. The project aims to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem. The expected outcome of the project will be decreased land degradation and improved soil fertility that will lead to increased farm productivity and incomes. These results in turn will ease pressure on the forest, conserving the ecosystem and assuring the services it provides.

16. Currently AGRA projects in Western Kenya are in 6 districts (Busia, Kakamega, Mumias, Siaya, Teso and Vihiga) and target approximately 100,000 farmers. Half of these farmers are in projects promoting Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) while the other half focuses on promoting agricultural lime (to address the area's acidic soils).

17. Besides the above projects other successful approaches to SLM include the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) that has promoted soil and water conservation technologies among over 100,000 small scale farmers, and ICRAFs integrated soil nutrient management program, which has assisted over 8,000 small holders' farmers in adopting the use of local materials (Dithonia green manure) to improve soil fertility. In addition, some 2,500 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been conducted in about 25 districts, which mean that there is an ample supply of field-level trainers and master trainers on FFS.

18. The proposed additional GEF funding could reach 100,000 more farmers with SLM practices among surrounding communities bordering Kakamega Forest. This additional GEF funding will enable scaling up of AGRA's current SLM interventions in areas around the forest to secure the global environmental benefits of conserving:

- (1) a greenhouse gas-absorbing woodland;
- (2) an internationally critical freshwater source for millions of people; and
- (3) a significant tropical ecosystem with a wide range of biodiversity.

19. In addition, the project will also make significant contribution to sequestering carbon through improved management of existing forests. Total potential carbon benefit as a result of successful restoration, forest carbon stock enhancement and conservation is estimated at 339,240 of CO<sub>2</sub>/yr (151,250 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> /yr from carbon stock enhancement and 159,720 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>/yr from avoided deforestation).

<b>Business as -usual scenario</b>	<b>GEF Alternative (Additional Activities)</b>	<b>Global Environmental Benefits</b>
Project based approach on SLM with limited coordination of efforts	Development of programmatic approach to strengthen institutional coordination and information sharing	Synergies created for improved land management leading to reduced land degradation, biodiversity conservation and increased carbon sinks
Lack of comprehensive land use plans at county and landscape level	Participatory development of SLM plans at landscape / sub-catchment level	Increased productivity of ecosystem goods and services at landscape level
Limited knowledge on land degradation status and trends	Participatory development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM / SFM using LADA tool	Knowledge generated will create awareness leading to adoption of SLM/practices for socio-economic and environmental benefits both at local and global scale.
Limited incentive for participatory and sustainable forest management	CFA facilitated to develop Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) framework for PES scheme	Increased land under SLM/SFM for conservation of endangered ecosystem and species

### **Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

20. One of the major barriers to adoption of sustainable land management practices especially for small scale agriculture is the inadequate incentive for SLM investments. The proposed project through the outlined components will promote cost effective and appropriate technologies tailored for small scale agriculture. The project will build on successful SLM practices and adapt to the local environment. The proposed project will engage the communities through Farmer Field Schools approach that's operates on the principal of participatory and experiential learning unlike conventional extension service that relies on ready-made solutions from extension agents. The expected project outcomes will prove that investment in SLM and climate smart agriculture will generate multiple ecologic and economic benefits as opposed to business as usual scenario. The institutional framework for support of SLM will create an enabling environment for replication and scaling up SLM practices. This will also ensure that the SLM initiatives move from project to programmatic approach. The partnership that will be created will provide an opportunity for resource mobilization beyond the proposed GEF investment.

#### **A.2. Stakeholders** (0.5+)

21. The project stakeholders will include:

- (i) Local communities in Western Kenya: the smallholder farmers – particularly women and youths – in the districts around the Kakamega Forest are the primary beneficiaries of the project. They will also form a key constituency in preparation and review of the agro-biodiversity strategies and policies.
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture extension services: the project will train extension workers in CA and ISFM methods who will then train farmers.
- (iii) Ministries of Agriculture and Environment: the project will involve the two ministries in the preparation and review of agro-biodiversity strategies and policies.
- (iv) The Centre for Research and Technology Development: the project will involve Research in the implementation.

22. Other institutions and organizations to be included shall be:

- Kenya Agricultural Institute (KARI),
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- National Environment Authority (NEMA)
- Kenya Forestry Service (KFS)
- Kenya Wild Life Services (KWS)
- The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE).
- International Centre of Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
- And other NGOs.

#### **A.3. Risks** (0.5+)

23. This project targets conservation of the biodiversity in the Kakamega Forest by improving the livelihoods of adjacent communities so as to reduce population pressure. Therefore, any factors affecting the efforts to improve farm productivity will pose risks to the project's achievements.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Climate change risk: shifting weather patterns may adversely affect the cultivation activities.	M	Improving the cultivation methods and increasing the use of farm inputs will build smallholder farmers' resiliency in the face of changing climate
Lack of sufficient community mobilization and involvement in the project.	L	Enhance community participation and securing of free , Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the community groups
Lack of consistent and appropriate policies	L	Enhancement of capacity of lobbying and advocacy proactive groups for establishment relevant and appropriate policies.
Pests and diseases could harm crops and reduce yields, thereby affecting the expected socio-economic benefit of the SLM practices	M	The project will ensure the use of certified seed and clean planting materials to minimize pest and disease infestation
Institutional conflicts over the management of forest resources	L	Participatory development of implementation framework

#### **A.4. Coordination** (0.5+)

24. GEF. Supported Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management Project (KAPSLAMP) with the objective of facilitating agricultural producers in three catchment areas (Cherangani, Taita and Kikuyu-Kinale) to adopt environmentally-sound land Management practices without reducing their incomes. The two projects will share a common institutional and implementation arrangement to reduce overhead costs while maximizing on synergies.

25. The above project is largely institutional in its objectives but also responds to the major constraints affecting agricultural productivity. It proposes country's solid network of research, extension, farmer empowerment and agribusiness development and market community based organizations towards enhancing productivity and incomes. The technical issues which were given priority attention were:

- I. Technology and use of genetically modified organisms
- II. intellectual property and patenting rights
- III. land tenure and use
- IV. broader use of management, including conservation farming, to cope with climate variability and land degradation
- V. use of pesticides and their impacts on human and the environment. The GEF supported Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management (KAPSLAMP) which is linked to this project, also addresses various sustainable land management issues with the broad framework set out by the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

#### **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

**B.1.National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions**, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, National Communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc: (1)

26. Kenya has ratified both the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in 1994 and 1997 respectively. The country has developed both the NBSAP and NAP and is committed to implement these strategies at the national level.

27. The proposed project is in line with the country's NBSAP and NAP, directly supporting the strategic objective of reclaiming severely degraded areas, rehabilitating partly degraded areas, reducing further degradation of affected areas and conserving biodiversity. The project supports priorities actions including mainstreaming SLM/SFM into major national development initiatives and frameworks; strengthening coordination by putting in place relevant policy, legal and institutional frameworks; facilitating active participation of all stakeholders, particularly the local communities in the SLM/SFM processes, establishing a spirit of partnership among cooperating institutions; and, ensuring sufficient and sustainable financial resources and mechanisms.

28. Further, the country has developed a number of policies and strategies that support mainstreaming of SLM in national development including:

29. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 (EMCA,) is Kenya's overarching act on environmental management strategies. The Act provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment in Kenya and introduces elements of stakeholder participation in environmental management. It recognizes that improved legal and administrative co-ordination of the diverse sectoral initiatives is necessary in order to improve national capacity for the management of the environment.

30. The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) is intended to build further on the gains made by the SRA. It is intended to provide a guide for public and private sectors' efforts in overcoming the outstanding challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya. Besides ensuring food and nutritional security for all Kenyans, the strategy aims at generating higher incomes as well as employment, especially in the rural areas. Moreover, it is expected to position the agricultural sector as a key driver in achieving the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate envisaged under the economic pillar of Vision 2030.

31. The Draft National Land Policy provides for sustainable growth, investment and the reduction of poverty in line with Government's overall development objectives. The specific objective is to address problems of unsustainable production, inadequate land use planning, poor environmental management, inappropriate ecosystem protection and management. Through this policy the Government shall ensure that all land is put into productive use on a sustainable basis by facilitating the implementation of key land policy principles on sectoral land use, productivity targets and guidelines as well as conservation of land quality.

32. Forest Act 2005. The draft Forest Policy and Forest Law envisage a radical change in the way forests are managed. The Forest law provides for increase in the participation of private sector and communities in the management of state forests. Under the new act, the Government will promote new forest legislation for implementation of aspects such as farm forestry, intensification of dryland forest management, involvement of the private sector in the management of industrial plantations and promoting community participation in forest management and conservation

33. Kenya Vision 2030 is the new development blueprint for the country covering the period 2008 to 2030 based on three “pillars” - economic, social and political. It aims at making Kenya a “middle income country providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030”. The Vision emphasizes sustainable land use for food security and environmental conservation.

34. The proposed GEF project is also in line with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya for the period 2009-2013 which aims at contributing to the realization of National priorities, the achievement of the principles and values embedded in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and vision 2030 of Kenya. This common agenda and framework for all development partners such as the UNDAF and the government of Kenya will work together towards achieving the above stated goals in the geographical regions of the project and lessons learned may be used for scaling up projects in other Districts in Kenya.

### **B.2. GEF Focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities: (0.5)**

35. The proposed project is consistent and responsive to the GEF-5 Focal area (FA) strategies on Land Degradation (LD), Biodiversity (BD) and also on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM/REDD+).

36. In particular, the project will contribute to achievement of LD Outcome 3.2 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities. The proposed project will also contribute to achievement of BD Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation. In addition, the project is in alignment with SFM/REDD+ Outcome 1.2. Good management practices applied in existing forests.

37. The project has relevance to realisation of Aichi Nagoya Targetst especially Target 1: People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably, Target 7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity and Target 15: Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration.

38. The CBD recognizes the need for integrating agro-biodiversity in NBSAPs and stipulates the provisions to support the implementation of activities on conservation and sustainable utilization of plant and animal genetic resources for food and sustainable agriculture. The SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3) report further recommends among other things, potential actions to promote agro-biodiversity conservation that contribute to biodiversity as well as ecosystem based carbon sequestration of soils and to conserve and restore organic carbon in soil and biomass

39. The project proposes to use the LADA tool in developing the participatory M&E framework for SLM/SFM. LADA has been recognized by GEF and UNCCD as an important flagship in the land degradation focal area. LADA has played an important role in advancing the focal area agenda globally by generating knowledge and tools to support activities of parties to the UNCCD. LADA also exemplifies several key principles of the GEF, such as partnership between scientific institutions, civil society organizations and support to implementation of the UNCCD. The project will promote institutionalization of LADA as part of its global agenda for knowledge to improve management of production landscapes in the context of agricultural development and food security as recommended by FAO and UNEP.

### **B.3. The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage for implementing this project: (0.5)**

40. UNEP’s mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compro-

mising that of future generations. UNEP is the only United Nations organization with a mandate derived from the General Assembly to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations in the area of environment. As such it is the only GEF Agency whose core business is the environment.

41. UNEP’s comparative advantage lies in its particular mandate to advance environmental management, its experience in working with scientific and technical communities, including its support to the GEF’s Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), its work in assessment and monitoring, its links to environment ministries and other bodies in the regions, and its role in serving as the Secretariat to three of the MEAs, for which GEF is the financial mechanism.

42. UNEP has an advantage in its extensive experience in piloting approaches and innovations to address emerging environmental issues. UNEP assists countries in identifying, testing and demonstrating the use of tools and methods for improving environmental management, related to UNEP’s involvement with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

43. The emphasis on science as a basis for policy in the work of UNEP has led to a recognized leadership role in global scale environmental assessments, such as the work of UNEP’s ‘GRID’ network and the Global Environmental Outlook. UNEP has developed expertise in global environmental monitoring and assessment, and early warning on emerging issues and can help governments and agencies base their decisions and investments on the best information available.

44. On Biodiversity, UNEP’s work on ecosystem services through the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is an important building block for its work in the GEF. UNEP utilizes a unique combination of skills from its divisions of Environmental Policy Implementation, Trade, Industry and Economics and Environmental Assessment and its collaborating centre - WCMC producing a body of expertise on the subject of Ecosystem Services.


45. On Land Degradation, UNEP has focused its work in sustainable land management putting in place integrated approaches to land use management at regional and landscape levels. The result is a portfolio of interventions in bi-national and regional water basins, transboundary ecosystems and production systems across national borders, like pastures and rangelands.

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

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>MINISTRY</b>	<b>DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>
Ali D. Mohamed, CBS	Permanent Secretary & GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & MINERAL RESOURCES	08/29/2012

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP, Nairobi		February 12, 2013	Mohamed Sessay	+254 20 762 4294	Mohamed.sessay@unep.org