



Global Environment Facility

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MSP – GEFTF CEO Letter for Council Notification

March 6, 2008

Dear GEF Council Member,

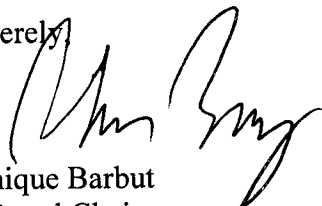
I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a medium-sized project proposal from UNEP entitled ***Kenya: Enhanced Regulatory and Information Systems for Integrated Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)*** for to be funded under the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF). The GEFTF will contribute \$ 487,500 towards a total cost of \$ 764,500.

The project overall goal is to enhance abilities of Kenya to address global environmental issues related to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity conservation and chemical management through effective, coordinated and integrated implementation of respective multi-lateral environmental agreements.

The project proposal is being posted for your review. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by March 20, 2008, in accordance with the new procedures approved by the Council. You may send your comments to gcoordination@TheGEF.org.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,



Monique Barbut
CEO and Chairperson

cc: Alternates, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
REQUEST FOR MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL
UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3164
IA/ExA PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: KENYA
PROJECT TITLE: ENHANCED REGULATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION OF MEAS
GEF IA/ExA: UNEP
OTHER PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)
DURATION: 40 Months
GEF FOCAL AREA: Multi-Focal Area
GEF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY BUILDING CB2
IA/ExA FEE: US \$48,750
CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN:

The project belongs to the Multi-Focal Area of Capacity Building and responds to the third of the four strategic areas of support for the GEF on capacity building: The project responds to national capacity needs for the integrated implementation of the Multilateral Environment Agreements through the cross-cutting areas of monitoring, assessment, information management and reporting.

FINANCING PLAN (\$)		
*	PPG	Project*
GEF Total	0	487,500
Co-financing	(provide details in Section b: Co-financing)	
GEF IA/ExA	0	0
Government	0	277,000
Others	0	0
Co-financing Total	0	277000
Total	0	764,500
Financing for Associated Activities If Any:		

* For multi-focal projects, indicate agreed split between focal area allocations

MILESTONES	DATES
PIF APPROVAL	N/A*
PPG APPROVAL	N/A
MSP EFFECTIVENESS	August 2008
MSP START	September 2008
MSP CLOSING	December 2011
TE/PC REPORT*	June 2012

* The project is resubmission of technically cleared proposal in GEF-3. The resubmission is accordance with GEF-4 requirement, retrofitted to CB indicators and using the revised MSP template.

Approved on behalf of UNEP. This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project.

Name & Signature
 IA/ExA Coordinator

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 Director,
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Date: 05 March 2008

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BSP	Bali Strategic Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDI	Capacity Development Initiative
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Information System
EMCA 1999	Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999)
ExA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOK	Government of Kenya
IA	Implementing Agency
IIS	Integrated Information Systems
JPI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
KShs	Kenya shillings
Log frame	Logical Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Multi-Criteria Analysis
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NAP	National Action Programme
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCC	National Conventions Coordinating Committee
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEA	National Executing Agency
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPPF	National Project Focal Point
NPM	National Project Manager
Pax	Persons
PADELIA	Partnerships for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa
PDF	Project Development Fund
PDFA	Project Development Funds A
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SISEI	Environmental Information Circulation & Monitoring System on the Internet
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
TF	Task Force
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nation

UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services.
US \$	United States Dollar
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WIO-Lab	Addressing Land based Activities in the West Indian Ocean
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
IT	Information Technology
IIMS	Integrated Information Management System

PART I

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

A.) PROJECT RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS, AND ACTIVITIES.

1. Kenya is a signatory to the three Rio Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) namely; UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, to POPs and to several other international and regional agreements. The agreements were formulated by the international community as part of the international effort to promote the concept of sustainable development. Kenya has already embarked on the implementation of these MEAs and has put in place a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; a National Action Plan (NAP) to combat desertification; and a First National Communication (FNC) on climate change and on the way to developing a National Implementation Plan for POPs. The interventions under this Medium Sized Project (MSP), have been identified as priority activities by these thematic/sectoral plans and programmes of the country. In addition, the project addresses capacity needs identified in the key nationally-endorsed policy documents such as the *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, Ninth National Development Plan, 2002-2008 and the Kenya National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and more recently the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for the Global Environment Management (NCSA)*
2. The Kenya National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) process identified several constraints to the effective implementation of the MEAs. These included among others the inadequate level of awareness of MEAs among stakeholders; lack and/or limited integration of these MEAs into national and district level development policies plans, strategies and programmes; and inadequate coordination and/or lack of synergies in the implementation of the MEAs, leading to duplication and lack of cohesion. These issues have significantly contributed to the diminished impact of ongoing national thematic programmes. A related cross-cutting issue is the lack of adequate means for objective assessment and monitoring of the impacts of the thematic programmes on the environment and the extent to which global benefits are being realized.
3. The overriding strategic consideration for this MSP is to maximize global environmental as well as national social-economic benefits in the implementation of the MEAs. At global level, Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), GEF and other international (e.g. WSSD, JPI, MEA) and regional (e.g. NEPAD, SRAP-East Africa) environmental processes are calling for integrated approach to global environmental management at the national level. The project will make interventions at higher policy level to ensure that issues of global significance such as biodiversity conservation, land degradation, chemical management and climate change are addressed in key national development plans, programmes and policies and hence generating simultaneously multiple global environmental benefits.
4. The project overall goal is to enhance abilities of Kenya to address global environmental issues related to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity conservation and chemical management through effective, coordinated and integrated implementation of respective multi-lateral environmental agreements. The project has two specific objectives and corresponding outcomes:

Immediate Objective and Outcome 1:

To strengthen the national environment assessment, monitoring and environmental audit systems through the development and application of enhanced EIA/EA tools, methodologies and processes that integrate Rio conventions objectives.

Outcome 1: Development and implementation of national development projects and programmes incorporates the obligations and the principles of four global environmental conventions namely UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and POPs through the application of appropriate environment impact assessment tools and methodologies (EIA and Environment audit guidelines)

Reviewed and improved EIA and Environmental audit guidelines and training manuals will be tested in three pilots sites with substantial capacity building activities to key stakeholders for them to be able to use those tools and methodologies. The results of pilot projects will be shared and disseminated among policy makers, stakeholders and practitioners at the national level to initiate mitigation measures and policy changes.

Immediate Objective and Outcome 2:

To enhance efficiencies and effectiveness in meeting the obligations and requirements of closely related MEAs through the development and implementation of integrated multi-convention information and reporting system.

Outcome 2: Response to the four global environment convention obligations made more coherent, effective and cost-efficient.

An integrated information system will be established as well as harmonized data gathering and processing mechanism leading to a situation whereby the country's response to the conventions is more integrated, coordinated and cost effective. The established system and mechanisms are backed up by substantial trainings to staffs for ministries and agencies hence bringing up over all capacity of data management and efficient reporting.

B.) KEY INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND RISKS

5. Key Indicators for success of the project in achieving results and impact are inline with the results to be achieved through GEF as the financial mechanism for the conventions covered under this project. Indicators are:
 - ◆ The extent to which a sustainable and integrated institutional mechanism to manage global environmental issues will have been in place
 - ◆ The degree of commitment and the usefulness of the integrated information system to stakeholders and beneficiaries that will be established by the project
 - ◆ The extent to which outputs of the information system influenced policy decisions and degree of improvement (frequency and quality) in the convention reporting
 - ◆ The degree of expansion of the use of EIA and EA tools incorporating MEAs developed/enhanced through this project

6. The project will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with established UNEP/GEF procedures and will be conducted by the project team with support from UNEP-GEF. The project management reports will be presented to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for endorsement before they are distributed to the relevant stakeholders. A list of performance indicators (and their relevant targets) to measure project progress were identified. The project will use a capacity development monitoring and evaluation scorecard to monitor the project capacity development progress. It will monitor the relevant seven capacity development indicators for this project, which are of direct relevance to the coordination and the integrated implementation of the multi-lateral environmental agreements in Kenya (see table below). This scorecard will be completed to review/rate the relevant capacity development indicators at inception, at mid-point of project implementation and finally at the end of project

implementation. This capacity development monitoring tools will be used by the project implementation team to monitor the project capacity development progress and also by the evaluators to conduct the MTE and the final evaluation.

Capacity Result / Indicator	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for engagement	
Indicator 1 – Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	1
Indicator 2 – Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	2
Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	2
CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge	
Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	
Indicator 5 – Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	
Indicator 6 – Existence of environmental education programmes	
Indicator 7 – Extend of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	
Indicator 8 – Extend of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	
CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development	
Indicator 9 – Extend of the environmental planning and strategy development process	
Indicator 10 – Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks	1
Indicator 11 – Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	2
CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation	
Indicator 12 – Existence and mobilization of resources	
Indicator 13 – Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	1, 2
CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate	
Indicator 14 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring process	2
Indicator 15 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring and evaluation process	

- The implementation of the project requires high degree of institutional collaboration, cross-sectoral policy dialogue and commitment towards utilizing project results for MEAs management at the national level. The project has been designed with such assumption in mind where oversight will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of the GEF focal point, convention focal points and appropriate representation from NGOs, government, academia and private sector. Continuing the traditional sectoral approach typical in government sectors after project ceases may limit the full utilization of products and process established through this project. However, the project will facilitate to the extent possible the development of binding agreements and MoUs between participating government agencies to commit themselves to the project objectives and sustainability measures.

2. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

A. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

8. Kenya ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 26th June 1994, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 30th August 1994, the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 24th June 1997 and the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) convention on 23rd September 2004. Kenya has already prepared NBSAP, NAP and submitted the first communication to UNFCCC. In addition, Kenya completed its NCSA process in October 2005.

B. COUNTRY DRIVENNESS

National Sustainable Development Context

9. The livelihood of most people in Kenya is primarily dependent on natural resources. About 68 per cent of the total population lives in rural areas, where they are primarily engaged in various forms of subsistence and to a limited extent commercial farming. A significant proportion of them live in the 88 per cent of land classified as arid and semi-arid.
10. The proportion of Kenyan people living below poverty line (earning less than US \$ 1 per day) now stands at 56%. Poverty often leads to over-use and at times destruction of environmental resources main due to the pursuit of short-term needs. On the other hand environmental degradation enhances poverty because the capacity of the resource base to support the same population even with unchanged demand will have diminished. Degradation also affects the major environmental resources that MEAs are intended to safeguard. The contribution of poverty to environmental destruction calls for appropriate intervention measures.
11. Each NCSA thematic review report emphasizes the urgent need to integrate these conventions in the planning and development policies, plans and programmes with special focus on poverty reduction. Integration of the conventions enhances national capabilities to use environmental resources sustainably. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 (EMCA) provides for the integration of environment into the planning process as a way of enhancing sustainable development in Kenya but this objective is far from achieved due to capacity limitations.

Linkages to National Priorities

12. Environmental capacity building needs in the context of MEAs and global environment concerns were first articulated in the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) of 1994. The NEAP called for the integration of environmental concerns into the planning process, which include national obligations in MEAs. It also identifies the need to promote education programmes and public awareness on MEAs, as well as the development of mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing environmental action planning. The *Environmental Management and Coordination Act* of 1999 provides for the establishment and maintenance of “a register of all international treaties, agreements or conventions in the field of the environment to which Kenya is a party”. In this connection, NEMA’s Strategic Plan calls for the establishment of a MEAs information database as a central repository of data generated by inventories and surveys. Many of the specific capacity building needs towards implementing the Rio Conventions have subsequently been identified in the individual national reports as follows.
13. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) identified the need to strengthen institutional linkages and community capacities by harmonizing national policies

and legislation for effective conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity. The NBSAP recommends measures to reduce the impacts of poverty on biodiversity, and to enhance linkages between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development activities in arid and semi-arid lands. Public education, awareness creation and exchange of information have been identified as very important in the strengthening of national programmes. The Sessional Paper on Environment and Development of 1999 recognizes the need to develop and maintain an inventory of all vital habitats in the country and calls for the creation of a biodiversity information database.

14. Further, the first National Communication on Climate Change prepared in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), calls for the promotion of synergetic activities with other conventions through joint planning and programme implementation. Joint programming should be achieved through the development of an overall policy framework to direct multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches. The National Communication also calls for information systems for distributing and exchanging information between government and other stakeholders. It also recommends establishment of a funding mechanism as well as the development of market strategies and economic incentives for sound environmental practices.
15. The National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification also seeks establishment of a mechanism to facilitate effective involvement of local communities in policy and decision making processes. The mechanism may be achieved by encouraging communities to participate in activities which reduce poverty or by supporting community investments in alternative forms of livelihoods. The programme emphasizes the development of an environmental information system (EIS) to facilitate access to and transfer of information. This should include development of indicators for monitoring environmental changes. In order to mobilize sufficient resources for its implementation, the NAP recommends mainstreaming of its activities into major national development strategies and programmes.
16. The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) process identified limited capacities at the three levels - systemic, institutional and individual, as the principal underlying root causes for the ineffective implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)¹. Priority capacity building actions were identified in the NCSA for thematic areas and for issues that cut across these themes after going through the five phases of the NCSA and conducting systematic analysis of sectoral and cross-sectoral issues related to both environment and capacity building. Since this project is concerned with cross-cutting capacity building, a brief highlight of the key conclusions of the NCSA is given below.
17. The NCSA involved extensive consultations with stakeholders representing government entities, parastatals, NGOs, private sector and at two districts in the country. Two workshops were held at the national level to review NCSA thematic assessments and to study the interconnections between these themes and present the cross-cutting (synergies) analysis. In these workshops, stakeholders adopted criteria for defining what constitute a cross-cutting issue and criteria for prioritization of these cross-cutting issues using the multi-criteria analysis (MCA) methodology. Four weighted criteria were used to define the meaning of cross-cutting in Kenya context and to sort cross-cutting capacity building priorities: 1) extent to which the action will enhance synergetic implementation of MEAs themselves, 2) the number of MEAs covered by the category/action, 3) extent of contribution of the category/action to achieving national development goals, and 4) the extent of contribution of the category/action to achieving the global development goals (MDGs), WSSD goals and MEAs known targets.

¹ MEAs in the context of this MSP refers mainly to the four conventions for which GEF serves as financial mechanism (UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, POPs)

18. The following are the main cross-cutting categories that scored high after applying the above agreed criteria:

- Mainstreaming conventions into national and local level planning & budgeting;
- Developing strategies for joint project formulation and implementation taking into account the need for information;
- Harmonization of policies; synergistic domestication and implementation of the MEAs
- Networking and coordination;
- Identifying alternative livelihoods at the community level that are responsive to sustainable use of natural resources;
- Further analyses of the above categories issues were conducted through a series of workshop of cross-thematic teams with strong participation from the convention stakeholders. These workshops also identified the main objectives and activities of this MSP.

3. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

A. FIT TO GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

19. The project is a multi-focal intervention addressing capacity needs that cut across the three focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. The project is also integrating chemical management issues especially related to POPs and promote linkages to other national development sectors such as trade, industry and investment. The project conforms to the Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building approved by the GEF Council in November 2003. It specifically falls under the third strategic pathway: *targeted capacity building across the focal areas*. The project incorporates the principles of the strategic approach to capacity building by responding to self-determined national capacity needs, promoting linkages to the wider national development processes, adopting holistic and long-term approach to capacity building, and following guidance from the three conventions on synergies and cross-cutting matters. The latter refers to the growing commitment at the international environmental governance process to explore opportunities for synergies, between and among the conventions, both within clusters and across clusters on issues that are cross-cutting in nature such as trade, capacity building and the development of national legislation that supports the implementation of conventions and protocols at the country level; and increasing opportunities for cooperation among the scientific and technical bodies of MEAs. It was also noted that there is increasing collaborative arrangements among conventions, which should lead to the development of joint programmes of work in areas of common interest.

20. The design of the project activities draw from the wealth of information on various tools and methodologies recommended by the Joint Liaison Group of the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD Secretariats, the evaluation of GEF OP12 and the recently developed GEF focal areas interlinkages conceptual framework and design tools proposed by the Scientific and Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF. The latter will specifically be a relevant conceptual framework to the development of the enhanced SEA/EIA guidelines that takes into consideration options for win-win and trade between the focal areas of CBD, UNCCD, POPs, IW, etc.

Project Design

21. The issue of achieving synergies in the implementation of MEAs has been debated implicitly since the NEAP in 1994. In the National Consensus Workshop on Synergies held in May 2003, it was noted and agreed that most of the development projects at the national and local

levels are implementing either one or two MEAs knowingly or unknowingly. This is largely due to the fact that the three major conventions focus on the same players, namely- rural communities, governments and industrialists. For rural communities the issue is economic prosperity and food security. All of them are also concerned about the need to use natural resources sustainably. However, little has been done towards implementing intended and systematic approach to synergies. The NCSA process offered the key convention stakeholders to go through a systematic analysis of legal, institutional and individual constraints that limit convention integration at the national level. The project design followed such systematic analysis and its focus is on implementing strategic interventions at the enabling environment (systemic) and institutional levels so that impact is high at the development level, cost-efficient and long term. The project is designed solely by national experts and national teams with representations from main government and non-government institutions. The project proposal was discussed in a series of at least four workshops and stakeholder and focus group discussions.

Project Rationale

Problem Statement:

22. Kenya's national economy and the livelihood for most rural population are essentially based on its wealth of natural resource:
- Its drylands (over 80% of the country) are the bases of the livestock industry in Kenya, the mainstay of a significant proportion of the population; and support to a sizable biodiversity.
 - Its national parks and nature reserves are home to game and wildlife which are major tourist attraction- a major economic asset at national level as well as local community level;
 - Its forest ecosystems are home to biodiversity, most of which is of global significance, and play a significant role in ecosystem maintenance (biodiversity, recharging water table, water purification); and potential sink for GHGs.
 - Its water resources are key to livelihoods for major community groups for fisheries and irrigated agriculture, and the source of electricity for industrial and household consumption.
 - Its richness in genetic diversity; endemism; adaptation; medicinal value and commercially important products: gums, resins, waxes and pharmaceuticals

Threats and barriers to sustainable environmental management in Kenya

23. Protection of the biodiversity, sustainable land management, the mitigation of factors that contribute to climate change and elimination and protection against persistent organic pollutants are key to the maintenance of ecosystem integrity; the survival of Kenya's economy, the livelihood of its people and the continued provision of global benefits. Kenya's land and water ecosystems are under threat particularly from land degradation (desertification and deforestation). Main causes as identified from several studies and reviews include expanding agriculture (cash crop and subsistence); overgrazing; uncontrolled fires; charcoal production; unsustainable logging; unplanned settlements; and destructive mining practices. The root causes of the above threats can be traced at two levels:
- *Local level, where the main issues include:* limited alternative economic activities (high dependence on land resources); lack and/or limited institutional capacity for MNR; and declining respect of traditional systems for environment protection system
 - *National level, including limited consideration of environmental impacts of development policies; inadequate capacity (human and institutional) for planning, governance and enforcement; lack of and/or unclear policies and laws relating to land use, land tenure and mechanisms for enforcement; lack of and/or inadequate knowledge and information systems to*

facilitate decision-making (issues of availability, access and quality); and lack of conflict resolution mechanisms

24. Inadequate resources and capacity, uncoordinated approach and duplication, inadequate monitoring processes were recognized as some of the key challenges to the implementation of the action plans. Documentation, information sharing and replication of lessons learned was also emphasized, for example NAP and BSAP outlines appropriate action plans that address national obligations that have not been fully implemented for the country to realize benefits from the relevant convention.

Constraints to achieving Synergies and cross-cutting thematic integration

25. There is inadequate coordination and synergies in the implementation of the MEAs leading to duplication and lack of cohesion at the country level. The institutions or agencies mandated to implement them are reluctant to cooperate with each other both at institutional and individual levels due to issues of “territoriety” and lack of coordination framework/enabling instruments (such as projects programmes) where joint activities can be carried out by several institutions. As a result, inadequate attention is paid to coordinated management and implementation at the national level and harmonization of national reporting of the MEAs. Because of the disjoint in the overall management of the MEAs and exacerbated by inadequate budgetary support, compliance and enforcement become difficult to effect, particularly where performance indicators for measuring effectiveness of the MEAs are not in place.
26. For effective coordination of the MEAs, the NCSA identified various areas as imperative. These include:
 - Improved coordination of decision-making processes, so there is less contradiction between what different MEAs are trying to achieve;
 - Improved institutional architecture for policy implementation;
 - Improved management or operationalization of the policies and decisions; and
 - Coordination of implementation of international environmental governance decisions at the national level.
27. The strength for coordination emanate from the growing commitment at the international level to explore opportunities for synergies between and among the conventions both within clusters and across clusters on issues that are cross-cutting in nature such as trade, capacity building and the development of national legislation that supports the implementation of conventions and protocols at the country level; and increasing opportunities for cooperation among the scientific and technical bodies of MEAs. It was also noted that there is increasing collaborative arrangements among conventions, which should lead to the development of joint programmes of work in areas of common interest.

Actions to mitigate the constraints:

28. The NCSA process identified capacity building as the principal underlying root cause for the ineffective implementation of the multilateral Environmental Agreements, and highlighted the same for priority action. This issue has been articulated in the national frameworks for the three Conventions as well as other strategic action plans in the country .e.g. the Sessional Paper on *Environment and Development* of 1999 and the Kenya National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (see under A1). The priority actions, some of which are to be addressed by this project include:
 - The calls for the integration and mainstreaming of environmental concerns into the planning process, which include national obligations in MEAs.

- Strategies for joint project formulation taking into account the need for information, networking and coordination amongst players.
- It also identifies the need to promote education programmes and public awareness on MEAs,
- The need to enhance institutional capacities and to promote sustainable alternative sources of livelihoods.
- Capacity building prioritization needs and initiatives for synergistic domestication and implementation of the MEAs
- Development of mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing environmental action planning.
- Identify implementable joint projects at the community level
- The need to develop and maintain an inventory of all vital habitats in the country and calls for the creation of a biodiversity information database.
- The need to establish a MEAs information database as a central repository of data generated by inventories and surveys.

29. Kenya, with assistance from development partners, is implementing numerous capacity building projects and programmes with the aim of mitigating the said constraints. Table 1 shows some of the projects:

Table 1. On-going projects and programmes of other partners relating to Capacity Building with reference to MEAs:

<i>Programme/project</i>	<i>Time-frame</i>	<i>Interventions</i>	<i>Implementation status</i>
DFID (1) Remak under PEAK (Pathway to Environmental Action in Kenya)	April 2003 to April 2007	Strengthening government capacity (NEMA) (\$250,000)	Support to Compliance and enforcement dept. of NEMA
Co-funding UNEP, UNDP, DFID Kenya Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) 1 st Phase	August 2005 to July 2006	Integration of environment into District Planning processes: Support to 3 districts	Support to decentralized environmental management in 3 districts Planning of a new phase to be initiated beginning of 2006
USAID	2003-2007	Finance management training Vehicle and computers Support to studies on EIA, District Environment Committees in 3 districts Capacity and economic instruments	Finance management training carried out Vehicle and computers purchased 5 commissioned studies to be finalized in 2006 (Project review planned for February 2006)
EU Community Development and Environmental Management Programme (CDEMP)	2005-2009	Capacity Building in NEMA (4 million Euro) Support to 8 districts	Agreement with GOK signed ToR for Technical Assistance to NEMA developed
World Bank Arid Lands Resource Management Project	6 years on- going	Support to Distric Environment Action Plans (DEAPs) development and implementation	Support to DEAP processes in 22 districts initiated.

30. These are in addition to the GEF enabling activities in the biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and POPs focal areas, *namely*; “Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity, Participation in the National CHM and Preparation of the Second National Report to the CBD”, focuses mostly on biodiversity issues and has established a new Clearing House Mechanism (CHM); the “Support for the Implementation of the Development of National Biodiversity Frameworks in

Kenya” which aims at strengthening the capacity of the country to implement the Cartagena protocol through enhancing Biosafety policy, management, risk assessment, public awareness and sensitization and establishing a Biosafety Clearing house Mechanism BCH for Kenya; the “Development of a National Plan for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs”. The project is formulating the national implementation Plan for POPs (NIP) and strengthen its national capacity to manage POPs and chemical generally e.g. establishing a POPs inventory and assessment of relevant national infrastructure; the “Enabling Activities for the preparation of the Second National communication under the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention”, enabling activity which is preparing the Second National Communication including a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by Montreal Protocol, and a general description of steps envisaged to implement the Convention.

31. Other GEF projects such as the “Development and Implementation of Resource Management Plan for Mt. Marsabit” and the “Desert Margins Programme and Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation and Degraded Lands” cover issues related to integrated natural resources management, community based natural resources management, rehabilitation of degraded lands and enhancing livelihoods in the context of preventing land degradation and conservation of biodiversity. The GEF regional WIO-Lab project on “Addressing Land based Activities in the West Indian Ocean” aims at strengthening the legal and institutional capacity for preventing land-based activities that harm rivers, estuaries and oceans in the participating countries.
32. Kenya is one of the six pilot African countries supported by UNEP through the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) for Capacity Building and Technology Support. The objective of the BSP is to strengthen the capacity of the government of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to achieve their national development goals. An initial funding to conduct needs assessment and propose a framework for action and partnership was implemented by UNEP and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The needs assessment for Kenya under the BSP confirmed priorities for strengthening environmental information management and inter-ministerial coordination. To a lesser extent and on *ad hoc* basis, Kenya participates in the global project on Integrated Environment Assessment and Reporting (IEA) under UNEP’s Division on Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) which is customizing the training manual for integrated environmental assessment and reporting to make it relevant to the needs in Africa. On the regional level, Kenya is participating in the Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN) multi-stakeholder capacity building process that aims to harness and enhance access to information and knowledge to support the management of Africa’s environmental resources as assets for sustainable development. Kenya is also participating in the “Partnership for Development of Environmental Laws and Institutions in Africa” PADELIA which seeks to enhance capacities of African countries to develop and implement environmental laws and legislation.
33. Capacity building is thus a high priority cross-cutting theme for implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements. As is evident from above, it is a high priority issue in the context of the GEF strategic Programme area – one that will generate multiple environmental benefits. It is in recognition of this that the NCSA consultative process identified this as the priority action area for this MSP.

Project Goal, Outcomes, Outputs & Activities

34. The overall goal of this project is to enhance abilities of Kenya to address global environmental issues related to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity conservation and chemical management through coordinated implementation of respective multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs); and safeguarding significant global environment ecosystems through the application of enhanced assessment and monitoring procedures.

- The project will address the priority environmental problems identified in the NCSA process, namely land degradation (primarily desertification and droughts related to SLM); degradation of the biodiversity (primarily from destruction of the habitat from deforestation, expanding agriculture) climate change and environmental pollution from chemical waste.
- *Priority Target MEAs are:* The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- In the long run, it is expected that the project will contribute to poverty alleviation and the realization of global environmental benefits consistent with the MDGs, Kenya's national priorities enshrined in the national '*Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation*' (2004) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002).

Objective

35. The objective of the project is to implement a number of key priority actions identified in the national action plan resulted from the national capacity needs self-assessment (NCSA) process. This MSP project has two immediate objectives and two corresponding outcomes: They are:

Immediate Objective 1: To strengthen the national environment assessment, monitoring and environmental audit systems through the development and application of appropriate tools, methodologies and processes on EIA and environment audit

Immediate Objective 2: To enhance efficiencies and effectiveness in meeting the obligations and requirement of the four closely related MEAs through synergies, and the development and implementation of integrated multi-convention information and reporting system

36. It is expected that by the end of the project period, substantive progress will have been achieved towards the following two outcomes:

OUTCOME 1: Development and implementation of national development projects and programmes incorporates the obligations and the principles of four global environmental conventions namely UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and POPs through the application of appropriate environment impact assessment tools and methodologies (EIA and Environment audit guidelines)

OUTCOME 2: Response to the four global environment convention obligations made more coherent, effective and cost-efficient

Outputs and activities

Under outcome one National development programmes and projects are responding to the obligations and the principles of four global environmental conventions namely UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and POPs through the application of appropriate environment impact assessment tools and methodologies (EIA, SEA and Environment audit guidelines)

37. ***Problem statement:*** Kenya is signatory to the three Rio conventions (MEAs) and POPs among several others, and committed to their implementation. The four Multilateral

Environment Agreements (MEAs) aim to mitigate the causes and negative impacts (of land degradation, biodiversity loss, climate change and POPs) on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems. Through the NCSA consultative process, Kenya recognized the inadequacy/lack of effective tools and procedures currently in place for monitoring and assessing the negative impacts of development projects in sectors and economic activities such as industry particularly the Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs), wildlife, tourism and human settlements and land use.

38. MEAs promote the use of EIA as a tool for assessing environmental impacts and promoting sustainability. Kenya enacted EIA regulations in 2003. These regulations have been elaborated through the development of guidelines and procedures, with support from USAID. However, these guidelines are new, and have not been tested or validated in the field to ascertain their effectiveness as a tool for evaluating the impacts of development activities on the environment. Nor have there been closer examination of the extent to which MEAs objectives and principles are reflected in these guidelines and procedures including those EIAs produced by the PADELIA and WIO-Lab projects. In addition there is a need to build capacity in the relevant ministries, NGOs and other stakeholders who share the responsibility of implementing MEAs and EIAs (see section C 5) in the use and application of the tools in project and programme formulation, environmental monitoring and assessment. There is also need to raise awareness among policy makers, in this general area of EIA/EA tools and procedures.
39. The project will implement practical steps for harmonising and further integrating MEAs into national EIA/EA procedures and practices and how an improved system can lead to reducing the risks and threats to environment resulting from key economic activities.
40. As part of the institutionalisation of tools and procedures the project will support piloting of these in three areas as identified above which will also serve as case studies for EIA/EA training purposes. The three sites of Athi River Export processing Zone, Mara Ecosystem and the Yala Ecosystem were selected during stakeholder validation workshops and based on the following criteria:
 - ◆ Ecological diversity
 - ◆ Nature/severity and challenges of the environmental problems within the sectors/ecosystems identified by the NCSA
 - ◆ Need to cover a wide range of situations within which the tools will be applied.
41. The reports from the pilot tests will be presented to the relevant authorities and or investors for compliance. They will also be disseminated to policy makers, stakeholders and practitioners as examples of EIA/EA procedures and practices to be followed in the future and hence initiate mitigation measures and policy changes.

Indicators:

- Global environmental issues mainstreamed/integrated into the tools for environmental impacts monitoring and assessment
- A collaborative framework is established to negotiate win-win and tradeoffs between the convention obligations when it comes to integrated implementation in one locality or in one economic sector
- Number of projects and programmes with significant global environment impact subjected to the revised EIAs and EAs
- Broader policy changes in applying EIA/EA to globally critical habitats/ecosystems in Kenya

Output 1: National regulations and guidelines for EIA and EA (environmental audit) that incorporate global environmental issues

Activity 1.1. Review the draft EIA and EA national guidelines and procedures to ensure that they explicitly cover issues related to global biodiversity, land degradation, climate change, POPs, etc. The review will include study of those convention articles, COPs' decisions and guidance related to the use of EIA procedures. This activity will build on existing work undertaken by UNEP at the global level with regard to development of environment law, EIA (including those prepared by the PADELIA and WIO-Lab projects), the Compliance and Enforcement programme, and the Issue-based clustering of MEAs and relevant on-going activities in Kenya supported mainly by the DFID and USAID.

Activity 1.2. Produce improved EIA/EA guidelines after conducting consultative meetings with stakeholders from relevant institutions, government, non-government and private sector.

Activity 1.3. Compile guidelines into training manual to assist in the implementation of training courses and promote self-learning in relevant institutions.

Indicators:

- Number of global environment issues addressed in the EIA/EA guidelines and procedures
- Usefulness of training manual and guidelines as gathered from feedback from users
- The extent to which the use of training manuals and guidelines are institutionalized within daily operations of NEMA and other agencies

Output 2: Enhanced EIA and audit tools and procedures tested on three sites with the incorporation of Global Environment indicators

Activity 2.1 Identify key organizations and mobilize key stakeholders (Municipal Authorities, water user associations, county councils and community groups) in the three pilot sites for participation in the pilot.

Activity 2.2 Conduct, in a participatory and learning-by-doing manner, EIA/EA of the following three sites using the enhanced EIA/EA guidelines, regulations and procedures that reflect the three Rio Conventions principles and commitments:

A. Yala Ecosystem – Site Description, Environmental Issues and Threats.

A1. Yala Swamps

The Yala ecosystem comprises of the Yala swamps on the shores of Lake Victoria in Western Kenya and the upstream forest of Nandi, the watershed for the Yala and Nzoia Rivers which drain into the lake through the swamp. The ecosystem is faced with tremendous pressure from rapidly growing agricultural production and human population in the area. The Yala Swamp wetlands are located on the North Eastern shores of Lake Victoria. It is one of the most important riparian and floodplain wetlands around the lake, and indeed one of the largest in Kenya. It provides a very important habitat for refugee populations of certain fish species, which have otherwise disappeared from the lake. The wetlands cover an area commonly cited as 17,500 ha (175 km²) and contain three fresh water lakes, Kanyaboli (1500 ha), Sare and Namboyo. Other reports suggest that the swamp is much larger with a total area of 38,000 – 52,000 ha. The wetland stretches 25 Kms from W-E and 15 kms from N-S at the lakeshore and third largest in the country after Lorian Swamp and the Tana River Delta. It provides major ecological and hydrological functions and is a major source of livelihood for the neighboring communities. In particular, it is here that the lost species –fish and animals - of Lake Victoria

are still found e.g. the Lake Victoria *Tilapia* and the *Sitatunga* that disappeared from the main Lake Victoria. The swamp acts as a fish bank and a sieve to Lake Victoria. It is a highly productive ecosystem.

Its unique values and importance may soon be permanently damaged as Dominion Farms Limited moved into the Yala Swamp in 2003 through an arrangement with the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) to develop the area for farming. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) was commissioned for large-scale rice production, for which a license was issued in 2004, specifically for rice irrigation. Instead, Dominion Farms Limited has embarked on other additional agricultural and development activities in the swamp that have gone beyond the intended rice cultivation to include large scale production of maize, soybean, cotton production and ginnery, construction of irrigation dykes and weirs, water-drilling, construction of airstrip, road construction etc. The Dominion project, because of its application of fertilizers, pesticides and invasive species, is bound to release harmful effluent onto the environment yet the possible impact of effluent from proposed fish factories, noise and pungent smell and waste discharge from various machinery has not been properly addressed. Furthermore, human settlements from the influx of job seekers has also not been planned properly.

Dominion has further proposed to undertake a number of new development projects within the Yala Swamp, under what is now called “an integrated project” (or broadly Multipurpose dam, Aquaculture and Industrial Development Projects). For this purpose it is proposing that part of 9,200 ha. will be reclaimed from swamp area known as Area II to meet the needs of new projects. This would leave only 6,000 ha (35%) of current wetland to act as buffer zone. There is also fear that of possible introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMO) by the firm into the area, an activity whose impact has not been fully understood by the communities.

The projects that are being implemented and those that are proposed for implementation, even though they will provide employment opportunities, pose a number of environmental and social concerns both to the Yala Swamp wetlands and to the surrounding ecosystem. There has not been any socio-economic analyses nor an EIA done for these additional activities that Dominion is planning to develop and there are no established plans in place to contain the envisaged adverse negative impacts on the environment particularly the biodiversity in the area. Some of the potential issues are:

- Land clearing and preparation (*loss of trees, shrubs, grasses, papyrus and habitats for the endangered fish and animal species*);
- Unplanned human settlement and emergent health issues associated with population growth.
- Pollution (*fertilizers, pesticides, invasive species and effluents from processing factories, noise, pungent smell and waste discharge from machineries*);
- Degradation of environment downstream;

A2 Nandi Forest

The forest covers approximately 13,000 ha of forest reserve on an altitude of 1,700–2,000 m. just north of the Yala wetland. Rainfall is high, 1,600 to 1,900 mm per year. The forest is drained by the Kimondi and Sirua rivers, which merge to form the Yala River flowing into Lake Victoria. The landscape is gently undulating and underlain by granitic and basement complex rocks, which weather to give deep, well-drained, moderately fertile soils. The area has high agricultural potential and human densities around it are also high, particularly to the west. The forest was gazetted in 1936 as a Trust forest covering 20,200 ha, since when approximately 2,200 ha have been excised for settlement, around 340 ha planted with tea, and 1,400 ha planted with exotic tree species. Of the remaining area, at most around 13,000 ha is closed-canopy forest, the rest being scrub, grassland or cultivation.

In terms of biodiversity values, the forest is almost certainly the most important site in the world for the globally threatened Turner's Eremomela. The avifauna is mainly Afromontane, but with strong western affinities. There is so far no comprehensive bird list, but the forest holds at least two-thirds (29/43) of the Kenyan species characteristic of the Guinea-Congo Forest biomes. The forest is considered an Important Bird Area (IBA). A survey in 1996 (Waiyaki 1998) recorded 111 species of forest birds, including 47 forest specialists (Bennun *et al.* in press). Globally threatened species:

The forest is surrounded by a dense and rapidly growing human population, and pressure on land is very high. Several large excisions have taken place in the recent past, and there is no indication that this process will end soon. Substantial chunks of indigenous forest have also been clear-felled to create the Nyayo Tea Zone and for running a power line from Kobujoi town to a water tank in the forest. Illegal encroachment is a very serious problem. The policing of forest boundaries seems to have failed completely in the south-western sector, and hundreds of hectares have recently been encroached in the Morongirot and Kamaindi areas. Beyond the Nyayo Tea Zone, which was meant to act as a buffer, all the forest undergrowth has been cleared and maize planted. Only large trees are left standing, and these are rapidly being converted into charcoal. There is an evident failure to appreciate the biodiversity conservation and water catchment importance of South Nandi, either at the level of land-use planning.

The forest has been heavily logged in the past, which has severely affected the vegetation structure — some parts have reverted to a thicket formation. Tree-poaching and platform sawing are rampant in the Kaimosi area, and near other major settlements. Forest antelope are hunted heavily in the eastern sector of the forest. Birds are also trapped seasonally, particularly Harlequin Quail in the grasslands. Honey gathering, seemingly a sustainable activity, also constitutes a conservation threat. Honey collectors here frequently fell an entire tree in order to reach one bee's nest. These trees are often large and old, with natural cavities that provide essential nesting sites for a large array of hole-nesting forest birds. Livestock grazing inside the forest occurs, and some areas cleared for the development of tea plantations but not planted with tea are heavily grazed, preventing forest regeneration.

The biodiversity in the entire ecosystem from the forest watershed of Nandi to the swamps on Lake Victoria are threatened as much from the encroaching agricultural expansion as it is from the human population that has grown from opportunities in that sector but from the forest resources that are being encroached upon.

Project Activity in Yala Ecosystem. Working with concerned county councils, the project will carry out an EIA/environment audit to come up with a report on the potential risks and damage caused by the current settlement and land use practices, with recommendations on measures to mitigate and/or minimize the negative impacts on the environment and human health.

B. The Masai Mara Ecosystem – Site Description, Environmental Issues & Threats

The Mara ecosystem forms the Northern part of the world famous Serengeti – Mara ecosystem, widely known as the cradle of human kind, is also possibly the last refuge of some of the most spectacular wildlife populations on earth. It covers about 43,000 km sq and comprises of the National Reserve created in 1961 and group or private ranches. The Reserve covers about 1,368 km. Sq, while the rest, which is about 68% of the ecosystem is under private or communal control. The private and group ranches form an important dispersal and critical dry season migratory area for the wildlife. Major ranches in the dispersal area are Olchororo Oiroua, Lemek Koiyaki, Ol Kinyei, Siana and Maji Moto in Narok district and Kimintet and Ol Oirien in Transmara district in southern Kenya bordering with Tanzania.

Only 25% of the wildlife habitat in the Mara part of the ecosystem is protected (in the Reserve); the rest lies within pastoral and agricultural areas north of the reserve. These lands outside the reserve are also under more pressure than the rest of the ecosystem, with recent unprecedented human population growth, expansion of wheat farming in wildebeest calving grounds and expansion of tourism facilities. Furthermore, recent efforts to privatise land particularly for tourism are also changing the way people have interacted with wildlife over many millennia. Since the mid-1970s, these pressures have caused a 60% decline in wildlife both inside and outside the Mara Reserve.

The area is rich in wildlife and has over 54 species of mammals, over 300 species of birds, over 123 species of plants and several types of insects, fish, amphibians and reptiles. The spectacular annual migration of between 200,000 – 500,000 Wildebeasts and other large herbivores from Serengeti in Tanzania to Masai Mara in June – August, makes the area an important tourist destination.

Land use can be categorized into three areas. First, there is the trust land on which the game reserves are found. Secondly, there are group ranches, which are communally owned and thirdly, the privately owned lands. The main land use is animal husbandry. The Maasai are a pastoral community who keep mainly indigenous cattle, sheep and goats. However, they have now gone into crop farming thereby encroaching on the lands adjacent to the Mara wildlife Reserve. The pressure for these impoverished people to intensify crop farming on these lands is growing despite evidence that unsustainable crop cultivation is destroying the ecosystem. What would help the Maasai - as well as their ecosystem - would be policies that gave them incentives to continue practicing wildlife-friendly animal husbandry practices.

This area is a vital hot spot destination for tourism because of its ecological diversity and beauty. Tourism over the last 20 years has had an unprecedented growth with an influx of tourist's facilities – hotels, lodges, etc and with it has come threats to the entire ecosystem particularly its biodiversity such as:

- Reduction and destruction of wildlife habitats, migrating routes and breeding areas (land use changes), other wastes;
- Increasing water (body) pollution by the tourist lodges and other tourist facilities;
- Exploitation of forests by lodges / camps to provide fuel wood (some camps use tens of tones of firewood);
- Environmental degradation loss of biodiversity as a result of off-road drive by tourist vehicles, mushrooming towns, tourist facilities and increase in human activities and settlements in Masai Mara region;
- Animal harassment and impact of animal behaviour;
- Social-economic impacts - health and Safety

The expanding tourism industry and the pressure for the traditionally pastoralist Maasai to go into crop farming are contributing to the decimation of the wildlife biodiversity in this ecosystem.

Project Activity in Mara. Working with the concerned County Council Authorities, the project will undertake an environmental impact assessment to evaluate the impacts of the excessive human pressure exerted on the ecosystem by tourism industry (using such indicators as number of tourists, infrastructure and decline on wildlife/ risk on biodiversity). The report will make recommendations on measures to mitigate and/or minimize the negative impact of tourism on the environmental conservation efforts.

C. Athi River Export Processing Zone – Site Description, Environmental Issues & Threats

The Athi River Export Processing Zone was gazetted on 23 rd November 1990. It was the first publicly developed zone and covers 339 hectares of land including 229 hectares of the main site, LR. No 18474 in Athi River (Mavoko). The zone was developed at a cost of US\$ 30 million with a World Bank (IDA) line of credit (80%) and with contribution from the Government of Kenya (20%). The zone was designed to provide infrastructure and services for export oriented industries within the zone and ancillary services to the wider community in Mavoko and Kitengela . In this regard, the project is more than an industrial park; it is an urban development project with various facets.

The EPZ is currently used for commercial, industrial and residential purposes. The primary activity beyond the outskirts of the Athi River town, along the Athi River, is horticulture production, mainly for export. Some of the horticultural products are produced in plastic green houses. The area has over fifty (50) SMEs located in Athi River and the greater Mavoko region. The town is the industrial hub of Machakos District, which has a population of over 1.0 million inhabitants. There is a mixture of large go-downs for rental and custom-built facilities. There are several factories within the vicinity of the Botanical Extracts site. The southern boundary of the zone site is uninhibited while the western side is bordered by a major access road, which separates the EPZ from the commercial cum residential section of Kitengela township. The neighboring factories to the North and East of the project site process wattle bark and textiles. In Mavoko township the major industries include the East African Portland Cement Factory, and the Bamburi Factory, which are situated down-wind and North East of the EPZ facility. The Kenya Meat Commission will be a key player in the socio-economic development of Athi River when it is finally revived this financial year.

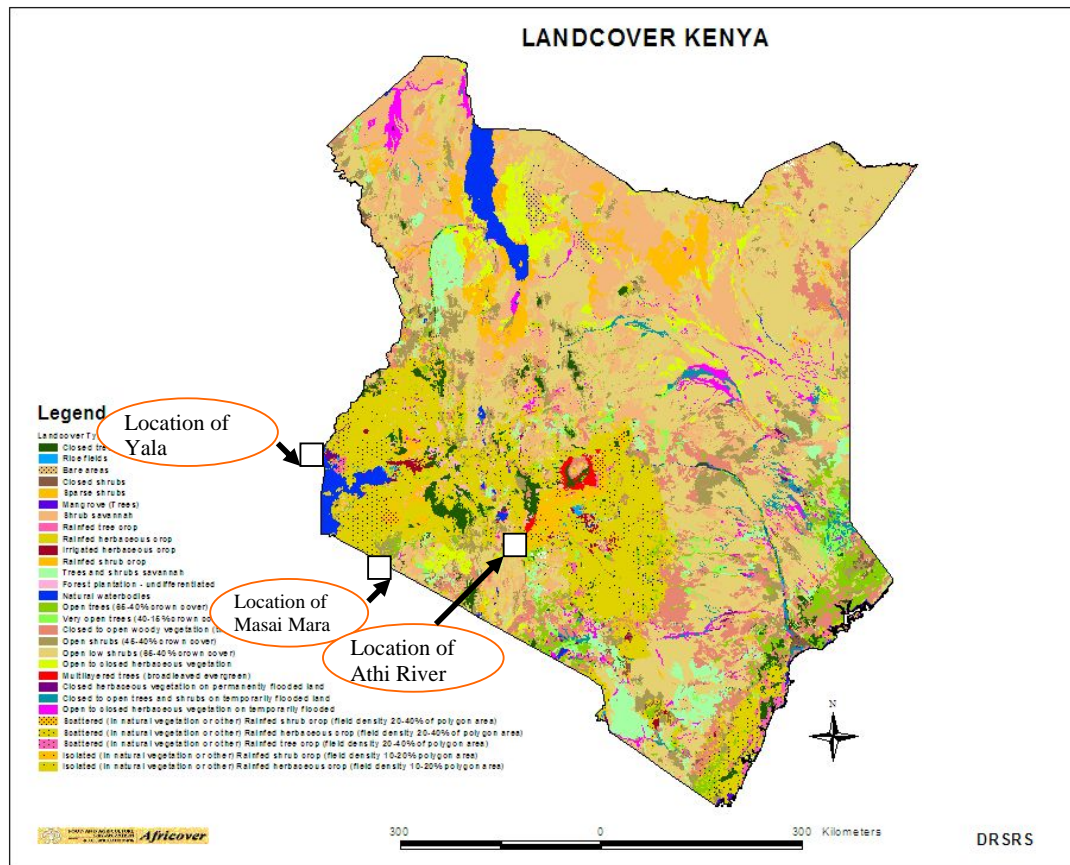
Athi River area is classified as arid semi-arid. The area is characterized by two rainy seasons, with the long rains occurring between March-May, and the short rains between October-December. The average rainfall in the project area is between 500-1300 mm pa, with the temperatures ranging from a low of 13⁰C at night to a high of 26⁰C on average days. The soil in Athi River is mainly black cotton, under layered by the lateritic and volcanic rock. The land in the zone site slopes gently towards seasonal tributaries which drain into the Athi River. The area is therefore well drained and is suitable for construction of sewage works.

The vegetation in the greater EPZ area is mainly grass of the chrosopogo species, and acacia trees. There are no forest reserve areas around the immediate vicinity of the EPZ area. The vegetation within the boundary of the EPZ includes indigenous and exotic (man made) species such as Cassuarina cunninghamiana, Acacia xanthophloea, Cassia siamea, Melaleuca armallaris, senecio spp, Schinus molle, Croton megalocarpus, Grivelia robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Acalypha wilkesiana and vitex variegata.

The fast growth of the EPZ brings the usual environmental problems of industrial pollution, human and animal health and safety, water treatment, waste management, organic pollutants discharging into the river.

Project Activity in Athi River Export Processing Zone: Working closely with the EPZ Authority, concerned municipal authorities, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the project will identify one pipeline/proposed factory or a specific industry and subject this to EIA. The report will be produced recommending best practices and/or technology to safeguard the environment from chemical pollutants.

Land Cover and Location of the Three Study Areas



Activity 2.3. Conduct training to NEMA staff, sector ministries from Agriculture, forestry, water, livestock, associated national research institutions, local authorities particularly from the three districts, private sector and NGOs on the use of the EIA/EA tools and using reports from activity 2.1. as examples

Activity 2.4. Disseminate of results of EIA/EA reports to wider policy makers (district environment committees, county and municipal councils) and other stakeholders to raise awareness and to further promote or/and replicate the use of these tools for other development projects occurring in those areas or elsewhere.

Indicators:

- 4 Training workshops on Environmental Audit and EIA
- 20 Trained staff able to train others.
- 3 EIA and/or Environmental Audit reports

Under Outcome 2: Response to convention obligations made more effective and cost-efficient

42. Problem statement: Kenya's preoccupation with implementation of the four environmental MEAs is in recognition of the serious threat that land degradation, biodiversity loss, persistent organic pollutants, and climate change pose to its economy and the livelihoods of its people; as well as to the integrity of the natural ecosystems. The national stakeholders workshop on synergies (March 2005) held in context of the NCSA process identified several barriers and constraints to the implementation of the MEAs. These include uncoordinated efforts in the

implementation and reporting to the respective convention secretariats; lack of standardized methodology in data collection; inefficient and costly information gathering system due to duplication and lack of a mechanism for information exchange. Kenya identified addressing these issues as priority in context of the NCSA Action Plan, if the MEAs are to produce the expected socio-economic as well as the global environmental benefits.

43. There are already on-going efforts by GEF to support Kenya in this regard through Enabling Activity projects mentioned in page 12 above, however, all focus on individual GEF thematic areas of CBD, CCD, FCC and POPs without looking at issues of integration, harmonisation, synergies and coordination in the implementation and reporting of these conventions. The MSP is intended to bring about a more unified process that serves multiple purposes for maximum benefit to the country. The project will address this outcome through the outputs and activities outlined below and will base its implementation on good practices and lessons learnt from similar projects being implemented by UNEP such as the work being done under the Integrated Environment Assessment and Reporting (IEA) and the Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN) both implemented by UNEP Division on Early Warning and Assessment) and the Belgium-funded pilot synergies project implemented for four African countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda & Mozambique).
44. Under this outcome, an integrated information system will be established as well as harmonization of data gathering and processing that will feed into the CHM hence leading to a situation whereby the country's response to the conventions is more integrated, coordinated and cost effective.
45. It is important, for this outcome that reputable regional/international firm (eg the WCMC, IISD, AICAD) is identified and be sub-contracted to develop a conceptual design for the integrated Information Systems (IIS) taking into account requirements of convention, linkages to convention level information systems, data gathering processes; the existing and potential IT infrastructure available in Kenya. All indications point to the fact that there is inadequate capacity at the national level to deliver this output, hence the need to source elsewhere. The firm can be identified during the inception process of this MSP according to the preliminary TOR provided in the Annex 6.

Indicators:

- An information sharing network and mechanism in place
- One annual Work Plan for joint planning joint planning, programming and implementation of MEAs for each year starting with the second year of the project life.
- 3 convention reports per year cleared through the CHM
- Improved data and information for globally significant species and habitats as well improved understanding of environmental threats and use of the IIMS for enhanced decision making system.
- Coordinated response to MEAs

46. Output 3: Integrated Information System (IIS) on MEAs established

Activity 3.1: Conduct a gap and needs analysis of integrated information system taking into consideration requirement of the conventions, linkages to convention level information systems, data gathering processes agreed in output 3 above, and the potential of IT infrastructure available in Kenya. The recommendation for a the development of conceptual design will be presented

Activity 3.2: Organize stakeholder consultation workshop to review the conceptual design and to agree on a unified information system

Activity 3.3: Set up multi-stakeholder management structure/committee (consisting of convention focal points, local institutions/authorities, NGOs, private sector, government) for the system and provide necessary operational expenses for the first 3 years

Activity 3.4: Procure hardware and software and install the system at the. The system should be web enabled

Activity 3.5: Establish internal procedures for implementing the system including forms, templates, input-output protocols, etc

Activity 3.6: Develop and sign MoU between major beneficiaries of the system for the management of data and information relating to MEAs

Activity 3.7: Conduct regular hands-on training for system users

Activity 3.8: Conduct regular review of the system on half yearly basis and make the necessary adjustments

Indicators:

- An existing functional information management system
- Joint workplan for information gathering in context of the reporting on the 3 MEAs
- Focal units for MEAs as well as NEMA and collaborating agencies fully connected through internet
- A multi-sectoral information management committee in place

Output 4: Harmonized system of data gathering, definition, classification and processing established

Activity 4.1: Identify essential data sets required by the conventions (primarily CBD cluster, UNFCCC, POPs, UNCCD) and further define their attributes (e.g. units, methodology, frequency of collections)

Activity 4.2: Review current practices on data gathering and processing and recommend improved and enhanced system to eliminate duplication of efforts between MEAs

Activity 4.3: Develop and agree on data management protocol among stakeholders with clear responsibilities, reporting lines and feedback

Activity 4.4: Establish a common MEA Database

Activity 4.5: Test and apply the common data sets on the three pilot EIA/EA sites. It is expected that checklist of data required to conduct EIA/EA will be enhanced through the incorporation of a set of global environmental indicators related to biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and POPs. This activity will promote linkages between the two outcomes.

Indicators:

- Protocol/guidelines for data collection, processing and management put in place
- Mechanism for coordinated/joint data management in place
- One Information management system in place, including a common website for the MEAs

Output 5: Enhanced Reporting and CHM for the relevant conventions established

Activity 5.1: Conduct comparative review of reporting requirements for the four conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, POPs) in terms of content, process and presentation taking into consideration the changing convention guidance in this regard so the review covers essential elements of these reports. (The Integrated Reporting and Coordinated Response to the Conventions Procedures Manual prepared under the Synergies project will be used among others as resource material)

Activity 5.2: Review existing CHMs for biodiversity, Biosafety, GPA and others and advise on enhancing these systems so that they become more unified and serve multiple purposes. This activity should be conducted together with all activities of Outputs 3&4.

Activity 5.3 Test the adequacy and effectiveness of the revived CMH and IIS systems by initiating collective efforts of the focal points to prepare 1-2 reports to the conventions. Data and information collected for the reports should go through the CHM established.

Indicators:

- Coordinated response to the implementation of MEAs
- At least 20 MEA Practitioners (NEMA, MEA focal point staff) trained on reporting and CHM systems
- 10 Seminars and training workshops organised for NGO, CBOs and policy/decision makers on MEA related themes.
- Kenya experts participating and contributing effectively in the respective COPs and other MEA Committees

47. Activities of this outcome will be coordinated with the existing enabling activities projects supported by GEF. At the IIS conceptual design stage, it will be necessary to conduct detailed stocktaking and stakeholders analysis of existing information management practices established or to be established within the CBD CHM, Biosafety Framework and the GHG Inventory of the national communication to climate change; all supported by GEF.

Outcome Linkages

48. The underlying principle and objective of the project is to demonstrate that operational interlinkages and synergies among the four conventions can easily be achieved if stakeholders from various sectors, ministries and institutions are brought together and focus on one or two issues that are common to the four conventions. In this regard, Kenya selected two issues: information management and EIA processes as they are closely related. Therefore, the two project outcomes are closely linked through the project activities which will serve as a learning platform for the convention stakeholders to practice problem solving of complex and cross-cutting issues such as information management and EIA. In addition, information generated from EIA/EA activities in the three pilot sites will feed into outcome 2 as an example of how integrated data collection, analysis and presentation are working in reality.

B. SUSTAINABILITY (INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY)

49. ***Institutional sustainability:*** The sustainability of the project will be ensured through building partnerships with key concerned government departments and units (such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya Wildlife Services), civil society and the private sector (Kenya Chamber of Commerce & Industry), regional organizations such as IGAD and AICAD (Africa Institute for Capacity Building), and other development partners. The project is to be implemented within NEMA's overall strategic business plan which is already incorporating MEAs as being one of the strategic areas of its business focus. It is also expected that any new institutional structures are within

NEMA’s institutional framework and draw staff from the existing MEAs focal units. The tools that will be generated by this project will be immediately available to NEMA and other stakeholders to institute their use in the normal operational business of the organisation. This is also supported by building critical mass of internal capacities to use these tools through this project.

50. **Social economic sustainability:** Improved efficiency and cost effectiveness in the implementation of the MEAs (through synergies) is expected to resort in lower costs and less demand in the exchequer. This scenario can be expected only in the long run.
51. **Environmental sustainability:** The integration of MEAs issues and concerns into national, regional and district development policies, strategies and plans are, in the long run, expected to lead to better environmental stewardship and conservation of natural resources. However, the main impact will come from awareness, skills training and community involvement in decision making concerning land and NR management through change in peoples attitude and appreciation of the role that they can play on their own (without external support) to protect and improve the basic resources on which their livelihood depends through their involvement in the EIA procedures especially for those development/investment projects that are closer to their localities. This will ensure the sustainability of the project interventions long after external support is gone.
52. **Financial sustainability:** The bulk of the financial resources in this project will go to capacity building. NEMA and concerned national institutions will, within the three years of project life, include project related activities in their annual budgets starting with NEMA five-year business strategy and plan under development with support from EU. The mainstreaming of the MEAs concerns into national policies, strategies and programmes will translate into mainstreaming into national budgetary process, thereby boosting the financial sustainability.

C. REPLICABILITY

53. This project is about capacity building with a substantial investment in activities aimed at building synergies in the implementation of the three Rio Conventions. This will be promoted through joint programming of common activities such as information data collection, analysis and dissemination, information exchange as well as training and awareness raising. The interventions are designed to include exchange of information and knowledge transfer, and include documentation of best practices in mainstreaming/integrating environmental concerns into national and local policies, strategies and plans. The lessons/experiences from this project will thus be of great interest to Kenya and other countries/regions globally. The project is also relatively light budget-wise and does not involve heavy capital investment, making it readily replicable.

D. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Table 2. Several Institutions exist in Kenya that are relevant to MEAs implementation. Examples:

Level	Institution
Non-state	Local/national NGO-e.g. the Capacity Building Initiative and CLOUT – Center for Livelihood Opportunities Unlimited and Technology Community-Based Natural Resource Management Organizations (e.g. Kaya Forests Management Committees) Private sector organizations (e.g. Pastoral Association of Kenya, Water User Associations, Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
Local	Provincial, regional or District councils

authorities/institutions	County councils Municipal councils
National level	National Environmental Authorities (NEMA) National coordinating bodies for UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC National Agricultural and forestry research institutes Universities National councils of science and technology Government departments involved in MNR (Agriculture, forestry, livestock, energy, meteorological, water, etc)
Sub-region/regional authorities and institutions based in Kenya	Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS) IGAD Secretariat Africa Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) (Nairobi)
International non-governmental institutions	ICRAF ILRI IUCN WWF
UN Agencies	FAO UNDP UNEP UNDP-DDC UNEP-GEF

ROLES:

Non-state institutions at local and national level:

54. CBOs, private sector and NGO's (local, national and international) have had an important role in the implementation of MEAs. In the long run, these will be the main beneficiaries in terms of improved information accessibility and strengthened capacity for management of local resources.
55. During the NCSA and the MSP formulation phase, intensive consultations were undertaken at national level involving the NGOs and local institutions and CBOs. These institutions have an important role to play in the decision-making concerning priority capacity needs at local and national level, and in the implementation of the project. As such, they will benefit from the training offered by the project.
56. The key institutions provide technical support to the implementation at each pilot site will be identified at the inception stage. Those institutions can be local NGO or academic institutions which coordinate with local and national authorities and other stakeholders. The project steering committee will include at least one representative from NGOs, private sector and locals from the three pilot sites.

Local Authorities/Institutions

57. Local authorities have the responsibility in decision making and governance of the local resources, with NEMA providing the necessary inputs in terms of expertise and link with the national project activities. As custodians of the local resources, all activities at local level particularly related to the three selected pilot areas of EIA and IIS design will be implemented in collaboration and participation of the local councils and authorities utilizing the existing local network of NEMA Provincial Directors of Environment and District Environmental Officers. Training will also be offered to this group.

National governmental institutions:

58. NEMA has been responsible for the concept development and formulation of this MSP Project (including at the validation workshop which took place in December 2005) and will continue to be responsible in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), for the coordination and management of its implementation.
59. Individual national government institutions (NEMA, national coordinating bodies for the Rio Conventions, agriculture, forestry, water, meteorology, livestock and associated national research institutions) will be directly targeted to benefit from institutional strengthening and training on MEA issues. These will also be the collaborating institutions in research, studies, networking, information and data exchange and in providing personnel as resource in training under this project.

Sub-regional/regional institutions

60. The IGAD secretariat has a special role in view of its responsibility for the Sub-Regional Action Programme (SRAP) for UNCCD and the NEPAD Sub-regional Environment Action Plan. The relevant technical sub-regional institutions will be collaborating in research, studies, networking, information and data exchange and in providing personnel as resource in training under this project. Selected institutions (e.g. DMC & AICAD in Nairobi) will be identified for strengthening (in terms of mandates and capacity building) for efficiency and cost effectiveness.

UN Agencies and international NGOs

61. These will be targeted to provide technical assistance (including possibility of cost sharing) and as collaborating entities in research, studies, networking, information and data exchange and in providing personnel as resource in training under this project, as appropriate. For example, UNOPS will be responsible for the financial management and procurement of services of this MSP. WCMC will be invited to share experience with regard to report harmonisation for biodiversity-related conventions. UNEP Division of Environment Convention will be invited to share experience and provide tools for issue-based module on synergetic implementation of biodiversity conventions. There is a wealth of experience in EIA in the World Bank and UNEP DTIE, DPDL that the project will endeavor to tap during implementation.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

62. The general and specific objectives of the project and the list of its planned outputs provide the basis for this M&E plan. It includes provisions for:
 - Collecting and reporting data on performance indicators identified for the project;
 - The schedule of planned mid-term reviews, self-evaluations, and end-of-project evaluations.
 - UNEP Evaluation Office to be responsible for the mid-term and end-of-project evaluations through the selection of independent experts to evaluate the project.
 - A description of how monitoring and evaluation activities will involve project participants and stakeholders;
 - Resources to be allocated for monitoring and evaluation activities; and
 - Monitoring and evaluation results will serve as a guide in achieving project objective.
63. The project will use a capacity development monitoring and evaluation scorecard to monitor the project capacity development processes (see scorecard in Annex 3). This scorecard will track project CD processes along five capacity results. Indicators will be rated to quantify the

change achieved and provide information needed for higher reporting purposes at programme level. So far, it is expected that the project capacity development activities will largely be monitored by seven indicators (see Annex 3 – indicators 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 13 & 14), which are of direct relevance to improving the coordination and the integrated implementation of the multi-lateral environmental agreements in Kenya. The success of the project will therefore be monitored against these indicators only. However, any indirect contribution to other capacity development indicators will also be documented in the project reports, as necessary.

64. This scorecard will be completed to establish the project baseline at inception, and updated at mid-point of project implementation and finally at the end of project implementation. The rating done at project inception will also provide a useful capacity review/assessment at the start of the project; including the current capacity areas of weaknesses and strengths. This capacity development monitoring tools will be used by the project implementation team to monitor project progress and also by the evaluators to conduct the MTE and the final evaluation.
65. The project will be evaluated on the basis of:
 - execution performance,
 - output delivery, and
 - project impact.
66. Monitoring and evaluation of project execution will be conducted through constant interaction, namely exchange via email and technical support or supervision missions. Throughout the project, approaches will be integrated with feedbacks, lessons learnt and best practices gained from other countries. The UNEP Task Manager will facilitate exchange of experiences between countries with projects of similar objectives to this MSP. The project will participate in regional and international fora and meetings that may be held within the auspices of GEF, UNEP, NEPAD or/and other agencies regular programmes.
67. Monitoring will also cover the risks associated with project management. In this respect, special attention will be devoted to:
 - *Management Structure*, so as to monitor whether responsibilities are clearly understood.
 - *Work-flow* in order to verify if the project is maintaining its planned work load (key role in this case is played by quarterly reports and constant contacts).
 - *Co-financing*, so as to ensure that disbursements are made in time and with ease.
 - *Implementation*, to verify if work plan is progressing according to schedule.
 - *Budget*, so as to confirm that the workplan is progressing according to budget plans.
 - *Fund Management* in order to ensure that funds are wisely spent and accounted for in a transparent manner.
 - *Reporting*, so as to ensure that project progress is reported comprehensively and timely (reports should contain critical analysis).
 - *Stakeholder Involvement* in order to ensure that a multi-stakeholder process is in place and active.
 - *Communication*, so as to guarantee that communication and sharing of information between the management team members is fluid.
 - *Leadership*, so as to ensure that that the project has an active and committed management team.
 - *Short-term/long-term balance*, so as to guarantee that the project meets the short-term need without compromising on the long-term outlook.
 - *Political Influence*, so as to verify that the project is making politically motivated decisions.

Project impact

68. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously through the project progress reports, mid-term and final evaluation reports, all of which will use the Logframe presented in Annex 2. The full operationalization of the National Project (legal, administrative and monitoring systems, etc.) will represent the most important tangible output of the project and will be the main target for assessing project's success.
69. The Monitoring and Evaluation plan will be updated regularly during the execution of the project. The logframe matrix provides a performance and impact indicators for the project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. This will form the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built.

4. FINANCING

A. Financing Plan

70. Total budget of project is 764,500 US dollars, US \$ 487,500 funded by GEF trust fund and the Government of Kenya will co-finance US \$ 277,000 as detailed below.

B. Cost Effectiveness

71. One of the objectives of this project will be to promote synergies in the implementation of the four conventions. The main outcome from this will be the development and implementation of joint work programmes in specific areas such as assessment and monitoring, gathering analysis and dissemination of information and the joint implementation of operational programmes in such areas as land degradation and deforestation. This will result in cost-effectiveness through elimination of duplication and capitalizing on the Interlinkages for sustainable environmental management.

C. Incremental Cost Assessment

72. Mainstreaming and integration of MEAs into National policy and planning processes will ensure that the linkages between environment and development are enshrined in the national strategy for poverty alleviation and enhancement of livelihoods. This will also promote synergies in the development and implementation of joint work programmes to address key environmental issues such as land degradation and deforestation. This will result in the achievement of multiple global benefits, including poverty alleviation; and the preservation of ecosystem stability, functions, and services such as soil and watershed protection, carbon uptake and storage, water purification, climate regulation and nutrient retention.

A.) PROJECT COSTS

Project Components/Outcomes	Co-financing (\$)	GEF (\$)	Total (\$)
Outcome 1: EIA	52,500	228,000	280,500
Outcome 2: Integrated Information System & Reporting	30,000	213,000	243,000
Project management budget/cost*	194,500	46,500	241,000
Total project costs	277,000	487,500	764,500

This item is an aggregate cost of project management; breakdown of this aggregate amount should be presented in the table b) below.

B.) PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST²

Component	Estimated staff weeks	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Locally recruited personnel*	440	31,500	97,500	129,000
Internationally recruited consultants*		-	-	-
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles		-	76,000	76,000
Travel		10,000	10,000	20,000
Miscellaneous (communications)		5,000	11,000	16,000
Total		46,500	194,500	241,000

*Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. For those consultants who are hired to do a special task, they would be referred to as consultants providing technical assistance. For these consultants, please provide details of their services in c) below:

C) CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated staff weeks	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Personnel				
Local consultants	123	64,500	4,500	69,000
International consultants	14	35,000	0	35,000
Total	98	99,500	4,500	104,000

D.) CO-FINANCING SOURCES³ (expand the table line items as necessary)

Co-financing Sources				
Name of co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount (\$)	Status*
Govt of Kenya	Government	In Kind	277,000	Confirmed
Sub-total co-financing			277,000	

Reflect the status of discussion with co-financiers. If there are any letters with expressions of interest or commitment, please attach them.

A more detailed budget broken down by outcomes and project inputs is provided in the Annex 5.

² For all consultants hired to manage project or provide technical assistance, please attach a description in terms of their staff weeks, roles and functions in the project, and their position titles in the organization, such as project officer, supervisor, assistants or secretaries.

³ [Refer to the paper on Cofinancing, GEF/C.206/Rev. 1](#)

4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES

73. The project falls within UNEP's core mandate and mission to catalyze awareness on global environmental issues and to promote and support environmental convention's objectives through, inter alia, programmes and activities of a catalytic nature at both global and national levels. UNEP's mandate is also to encourage and promote effective collaboration in building effective synergies between the MEAs through the development of joint programmes and plans for national level implementation and also to enhance the capacity of developing countries to meet their obligations under the environment related conventions.
74. The project is consistent with the UNEP's recent Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) for Technology Support and Capacity Building. The objective of the BSP is to strengthen the capacity of Governments of developing countries as well as of countries with economies in transition at all levels to "achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives, as well as environmental-related internationally agreed development goals. These include those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of WSSD and the outcomes of other major UN conferences and international agreements thus enhancing the environmental sustainability of their countries' development".
75. BSP is meant to assist in developing the UNEP response to Kenya's (one of the BSP pilot countries) needs for capacity-building and technology support but ensuring that its activities take into account and or complement measures undertaken by other development partners and particularly UN agency activities such as the NCSA implemented by GEF. BSP efforts are meant to build on existing capacities; they must be coordinated, linked with efforts already in progress and integrated with other sustainable development initiatives using existing coordinating mechanisms. It is hoped that the BSP project will result in enhancing delivery and coordination of capacity building activities and promoting environmentally sound technology support, greater mainstreaming of environment into the national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. Furthermore, it is hoped that this process will strengthen national institutions, to facilitate environmental information collection, management, dissemination and give an increased sense of ownership of the capacity building and technology support activities. The MSP will endeavor to work closely with the BSP to ensure that there is no duplicity but to build on to what the NCSA process has produced in Kenya and assist in Operationalizing the NCSA Action plan. In other words, implement some of the priority areas that have been identified above as well as in the Action Plan.
76. The project is in line with the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) particularly the capacity Building Initiative and the GEF MSP on Development of Sub-regional Environment Action Plans (SREAPs) as well as the Belgium funded "Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of the Rio MEAs" project being piloted in four countries. One of the priority goals of the initiative is to build Africa's capacity to implement environmental conventions. The implementation of global environmental conventions must necessarily be carried out at the national level however; unfortunately many African countries lack sufficient capacity to fully implement the complex provisions of this growing body of international law. Building the capacity of these countries to do so is given top priority. Nevertheless such capacity-building must be informed by and based on the country's own needs and priorities. The project is also consistent with the GEF Strategic Approach to Capacity Building and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.
77. The MSP is linked to various GEF on-going Enabling Activity projects such as the "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation

of Biodiversity, Participation in the National CHM and Preparation of the Second National Report to the CBD”, focus mostly on biodiversity issues and has established a new Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) . The MSP will enhance the system taking into consideration the other focal areas of climate change, land degradation and POPs so that the CHM is more unified and serves multiple purposes. i.e. identifying and dissemination information on all MEA related information.

78. The “Support for the Implementation of the Development of National Biodiversity Frameworks in Kenya” aims as strengthening the capacity of the country to implement the Cartagena protocol through enhancing Biosafety policy, management, risk assessment, public awareness and sensitization and establishing a Biosafety Clearing house Mechanism BCH for Kenya. This MSP will draw on the information already provided in by this project for the Integrated Information System
79. “Development of a National Plan for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs”. The project aims at formulating the national implementation Plan for POPs (NIP) and strengthen its national capacity to manage POPs and chemical generally e.g. establishing a POPs inventory and assessment of relevant national infrastructure. The MSP will use the data and relevant information generated by this enabling activity in establishing the Integrated Information System.
80. The GEF project “Enabling Activities for the preparation of the Second National communication under the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention” with the objectives to prepare the Second National Communication including a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by Montreal Protocol, and a general description of steps envisaged to implement the Convention. This MSP will be well coordinated with the SNC project since there will be mutual objectives in utilizing methodology, data and information processing regimes established under SNC for the use of designing the integrated information and reporting system in this MSP.
81. This MSP would also link up and benefit from experiences of on-going GEF Land Degradation projects in Kenya such as Development and Implementation of a Resource Management Plan for Mt. Marsabit, Desert Margins Programme and Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation and Degraded Lands. These experiences cover issues related to integrated natural resources management, community based natural resources management, rehabilitation of degraded lands and enhancing livelihoods in the context of preventing land degradation and conservation of biodiversity. The project will benefit from the WIO-Lab project - Addressing Land Based Activities in the West Indian Ocean. The link to the GPA Clearing House Mechanism and the data collected under this project will be integrated into the database of the MSP, thus providing information necessary for integrated reporting. This MSP in reviewing to enhance national EIA guidelines will also look at the regional EIA protocol produced by WIO-Lab project.
82. This MSP will work closely with the joint UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative project (PEI) whose aim is to integrate environment into national and district planning and policy processes to implement the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) as well as contribute towards achieving the MDGs and national priorities identified in the ER-SWEC and Kenya’s commitment to tackle poverty and environment issues made at the 2003 WSSD. The MSP will provide important information through its CHM, necessary for planning, conversely the PEI will also provide information in terms of tools, guidelines, reports, studies and other relevant outputs that have already been prepared that may be of use to the MSP. The MSP may also draw on the work being done by the DFID initiative linked to the PEI that is involved in improving the development of environmental policy in Kenya.

83. The project will also work closely with the UNEP “Development of Issue-Based Modules to Support the Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity Related Conventions” project which aims at developing practical tools and instruments to encourage and facilitate coherent implementation based on the fact that often several MEAs deal with certain common topics and themes. The MSP will draw on those tools and instruments to implement the project. Similarly the project will benefit on the work being done under the Integrated Environment Assessment and Reporting (IEA) project under UNEP’s Division on Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) which is customizing the training manual for integrated environmental assessment and reporting to make it relevant to the needs in Africa. Again, the MSP will also benefit from DEWA’s other project Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN) which aims at strengthening the capacity of African countries to use good quality information on environmental assets to make informed investment choices at sub-national levels, and manage these assets on a sustainable basis.
84. UNEP’s Division of Environmental Law and Conventions’ (DELIC) “Partnership for Development of Environmental Laws and Institutions in Africa” PADELIA which seeks to enhance capacities of African countries to develop and implement environmental laws and legislation, has in the process referred to the regulatory needs of EIA that may not have considered MEA issues. This MSP will take the EIA initiative in Kenya forward and will seek to encourage developing EIA training module in the PADELIA project to benefit Kenya and other countries participating in PADELIA.

B. CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN IAS, AND IAS AND EXAs, IF APPROPRIATE.

85. The project is relevant to several other activities being implemented in Kenya by other development partners and other UN arms such as UNDP, the World Bank as well the Global Environment Facility as outlined above.
86. The Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) calls for collaboration between UNEP and UNDP in as far as all capacity building and technology support activities at all levels – national, regional and global - is concerned. The MOU signed between UNDP and UNEP is an agreement regarding the implementation of the BSP but it also stipulates that both organizations will increase their collaboration and joint activities in support of internationally agreed environmental and sustainable development goals established by member countries. The MSP will endeavor to work closely with the BSP to ensure that there is no duplicity but to build on to what the NCSA process has produced in Kenya and assist in Operationalizing the NCSA Action plan. In other words, implement some of the priority areas that have been identified above as well as in the Action Plan. Already there have been discussions and meetings in January 2006, of technical experts of the relevant ministries, UNDP and UNEP focal points to discuss issues of duplication among others
87. UNEP, UNDP and DFID are collaborating by pulling their resources together to implement the Poverty and Environment Initiative project mentioned above. It is envisaged that in the immediate future other donors such USAID, SIDA, DANIDA, EC will be collaborating with UNEP and particularly this MSP with regard to implementation of environment related activities.

C. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

Proposed Project Management Framework

88. UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and will provide guidance

on linkages with related UNEP and GEF funded activities. The UNEP DGEF coordination will monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project and will be responsible for clearance and transmission of technical and financial reports to the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate.

89. The project will be executed by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), the national institution mandated to coordinate all environment issues in the country; and has been the lead agency in the development and implementation of the National Capacity Self-Assessment project. Therefore, NEMA will be responsible for overall management of project activities ensuring technical integrity and achievement of project objectives and outcomes as stipulated in the project document. It will be responsible for continuously reviewing, documenting and analyzing project progress, for ensuring that the planned outputs are produced with timeliness and for translating such outputs into outcomes. To this end, the NEMA may rely on its own assessments of the project performance as well as draw on the assessments made in this regard by the collaborating agencies (national and international) and it establishes an effective co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism. It is also responsible for ensuring that project review, monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements are fully met, that co-ordination among project parties is effective and that the decisions/recommendations that come out of such activities are properly implemented.
90. NEMA, in consultation with UNEP will appoint a Project Focal Point to ensure NEMA's commitment to the project are met, to facilitate official liaison with government agencies and others involved in the project and to supervise overall project operations. He/she will be the National Focal Point and shall be a NEMA staff whose salary will not be paid through this project. He/she will report to NEMA Director General or his/her Deputy, and liaise closely with the chair and members of the Project Steering Committee as well as UNEP. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Project Focal Point is in Annex 6.
91. Also, NEMA will be responsible for overall finances and operations support. It will be responsible for recruitment of project national and international professional services, procurement of equipment as per project inputs and sub-contracting a firm/organization/agency to design, install and provide training on the Integrated Information Systems on MEAs. (output 5). Recruitment and sub-contracting shall be based on clear TORs and competitive bidding process and with prior approval from UNEP and in close consultation.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

92. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established by the National Environment Authority (NEMA) to advise and guide the implementation of the MSP.
93. The PSC will serve as the executive Board for making both the policy and administrative decisions relating to the management of the project and should ideally meet once every three months. Participation will include the Director General of NEMA or his/her Deputy as chair; the GEF Focal Point, representatives from Ministries of Environment, Planning, Agriculture, Industry, the KWS and academic/research institutions. Representatives of key donors, relevant NGOs such as Kenya Associations for Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NGO Council, Tourism Association will be invited. Other stakeholders may be co-opted as and when deemed necessary.

National Project Focal Point (NPPF)

94. The National Project Focal Point will be appointed by NEMA, after consultation with UNEP, for the duration of the National Project. The NPPF shall be a government employee whose salary will not be paid through this project. The NPPF shall be responsible for the overall co-

ordination, management and supervision of all aspects of this Project. He/she will report to NEMA, and liaise closely with the PSC and UNEP in order to coordinate the work plan for the National Project. He/she shall be responsible for all substantive, managerial and financial reports from the National Project. He/she will provide overall supervision for any staff in the MSP Team as well as guiding and supervising all other staff appointed for the execution of the various National Project components. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NPPF are in Annex 6.

National Project Manager (NPM)

95. The National Project Manager will be recruited through complete process in consultation with NEMA, UNEP, and PSC for the duration of the Project. The NPM shall not be a government employee and his/her salary shall be covered from the project funds. Level of salary shall be comparable to the UN salary scale for local staff. The National Project Manager shall be responsible for the day to day implementation and management of this Project. He/she will report in parallel to the Project Focal Point and to UNEP Task Manager on the implementation of the work plan for the National Project. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NPM are in Annex 6.

International/Regional Consultant:

96. An International/Regional consultant and/or institution will be identified at the inception of the project to provide technical inputs and advice in Outcome 1, to be defined by NEMA in consultation with UNEP. Potential consultants to outcome 1 is the Division of Technology, Industry and Economic (DTIE) of UNEP and the International Association of EIA. For outcome 2, the Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) of UNEP or the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) based in Nairobi could be approached. The consultant will be responsible mainly developing EIA/EA guidelines, training manuals, design the integrated information system and provide training at the national level. He/She/It will also provide technical assistance and advice to the pilot projects in corporation with the national consultants. See point 97 below for further information.

National Consultant for EIA/EA pilot

97. An national consultant will be identified at the inception of the project to coordinate and provide technical inputs and advice in Outcome 1, to be defined by NEMA in consultation with UNEP. The consultant will be responsible mainly coordination of pilot projects in three sites and play a role of liaison between key institutions/stakeholders in each areas and national project management.

National Consultant for Information Management

98. An national consultant will be identified at the inception of the project to review information management system and coordinate outcome 2, to be defined by NEMA in consultation with UNEP. The consultant will be responsible mainly providing gap and needs analysis of information management system, coordinate activities in Outcome 2 and reporting to national project management.

Pilot site Sub-contract

99. For the implementation of EIA/EA pilot projects, key institution/organization in the pilot areas will be identified at the inception stage. Those institutions/organizations will liaise with national consultant and coordinate activities in each pilot area.

IIS Sub-contract

100. A reputable national/regional/international firm will be sub-contracted (following competitive bidding process) to develop a conceptual design for the Integrated Information Management Systems (IIMS) taking into account requirements of convention, linkages to convention level information systems, data gathering processes; the existing and potential IT infrastructure available in Kenya. The firm will set up multi-stakeholder management structure for the system; prepare specifications for the hardware and software and install the system at the appropriate agreed location. It will establish internal procedures for implementing the system including forms, templates, input-output protocols, etc.; conduct regular hands-on training for system users and; conduct regular review of the system on half yearly basis and make the necessary adjustments.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

ANNEX 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SCORECARD

ANNEX 4: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ANNEX 5: PROJECT BUDGET IN UNEP FORMAT

ANNEX 6: TOR FOR PROJECT STAFF

ANNEX 7: MANDATES OF THE THREE CONVENTIONS

ANNEX 8: RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

ANNEX 1: COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT LETTER



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**SUBJECT: ENDORSEMENT LETTER IN SUPPORT OF THE MSP
ENHANCED REGULATORY AND INFORMATION
SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION OF RIO
CONVENTIONS.**

The Government of Kenya places great emphasis on sustainable development. The above mentioned project is considered important and a national priority as it is geared towards strengthening the capacity of Kenya to implement the Multilateral Environmental Agreements through application of enhanced assessment and monitoring procedures as well as the development and implementation of an integrated multi-conventional information and reporting system. The project will implement cross-cutting priorities identified in the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) process.

Furthermore, the NCSA Steering Committee comprising of GEF and convention focal points for CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and POPs have been consulted and agreed on the objectives and outcomes of the proposed MSP.

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