UNFCCC Reporting Requirements: Experiences from Kenya

African Regional Workshop: Tracking Mitigation Actions in Africa

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Objective

To present Kenya's experience in the establishment of a national system to respond to National Goals and UNFCCC requirements.

Layout

- Introduction to Kenya's NCCAP;
- NAMAs;
- Kenya's Conceptual MRV+ Framework (with GHG Inventory component;
- Finance Technology & Capacity Building;
- Challenges and Strengths in national reporting;
- Conclusions.

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1. Introduction: Kenya's NCCAP

- National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) launched 2010.
- National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to operationalise the NCCRS:
  - Spearheaded by the GoK;
  - Collaboration with the Private Sector; Academia; Civil Society & other stakeholders;
  - Multi-disciplinary TF/TWGs;
  - Support from development partners;
  - Consultations at National & County Levels.
  - Endorsed by Cabinet – Feb 2013.

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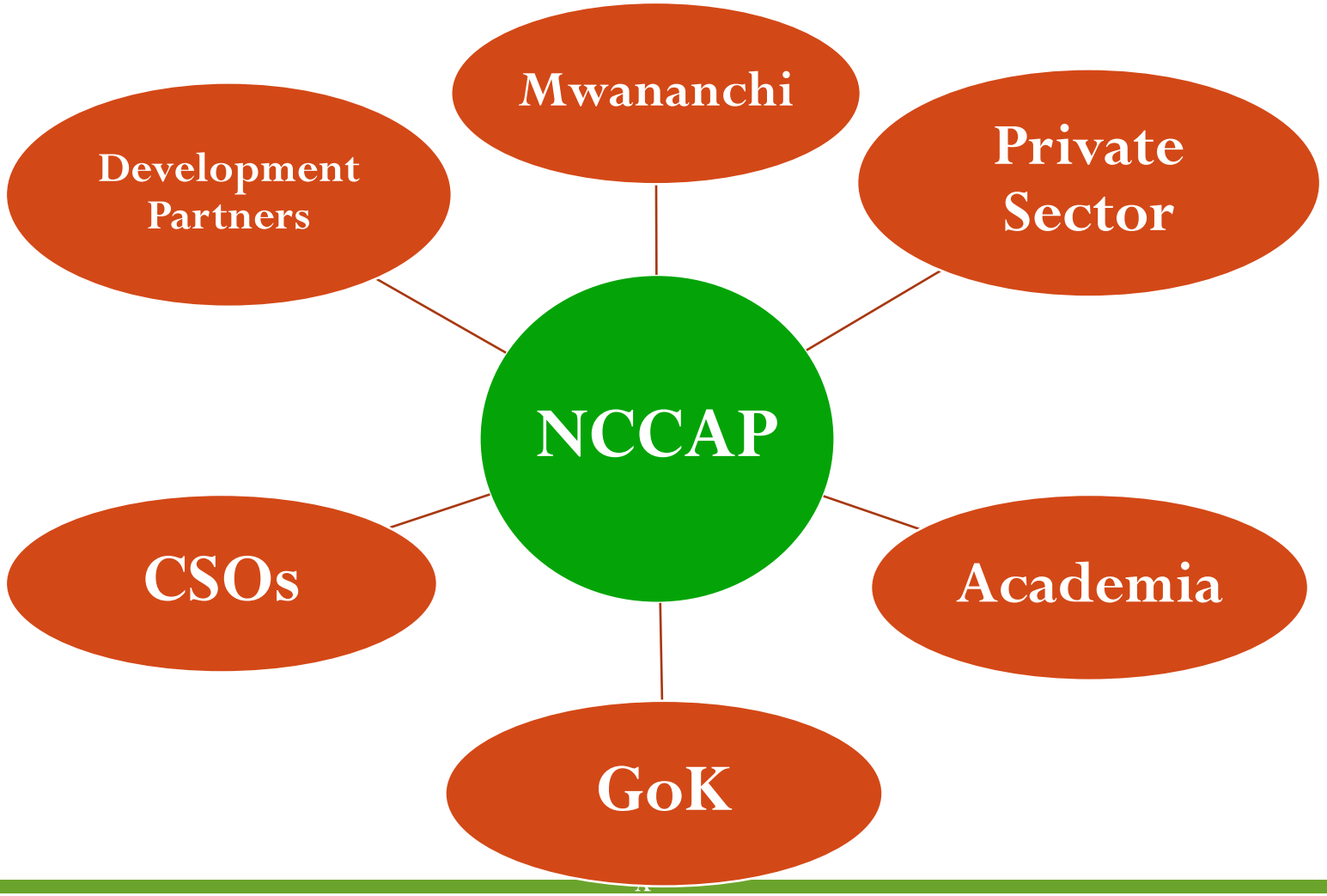
1.1 NCCAP Stakeholders



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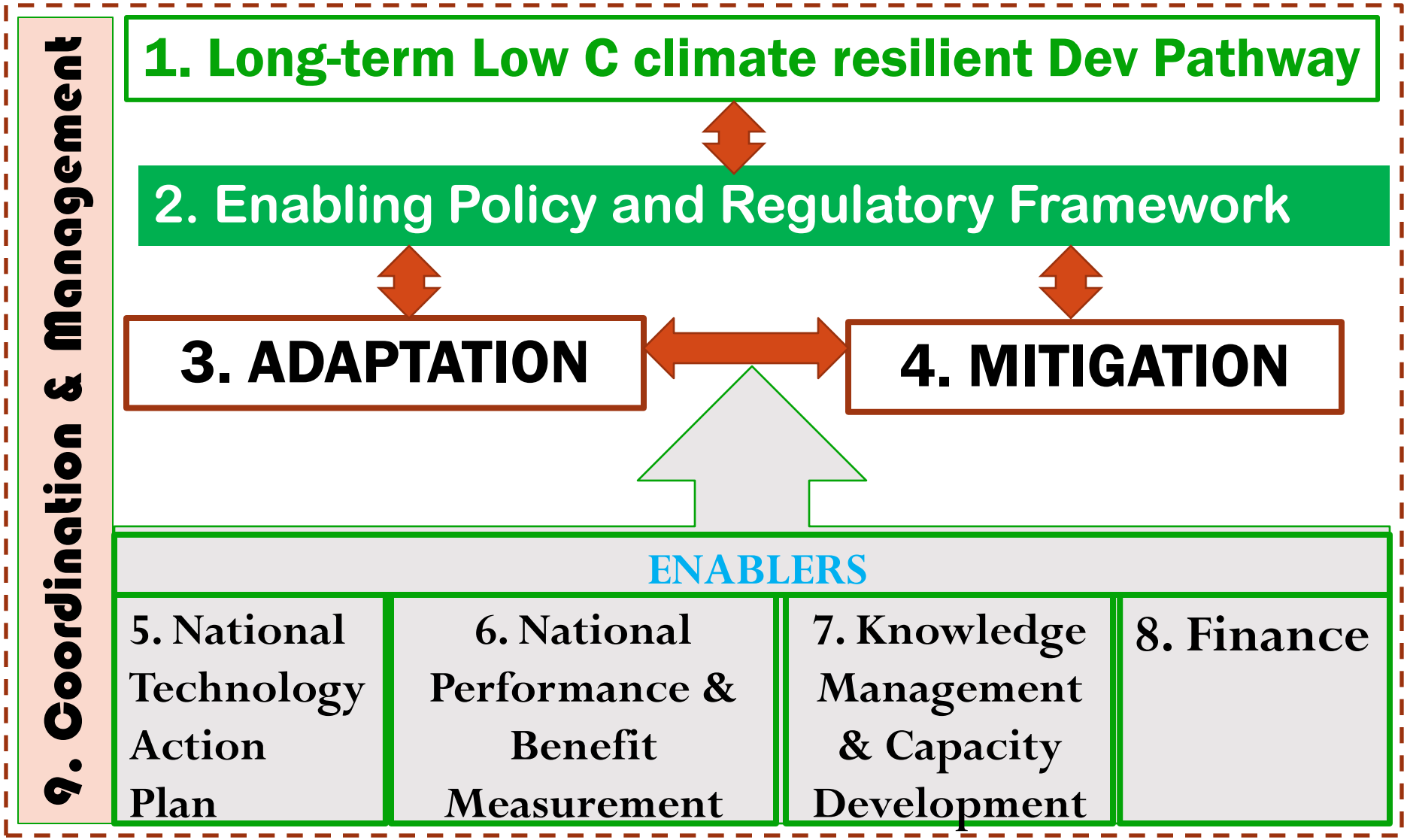
1.2 KCCAP Components



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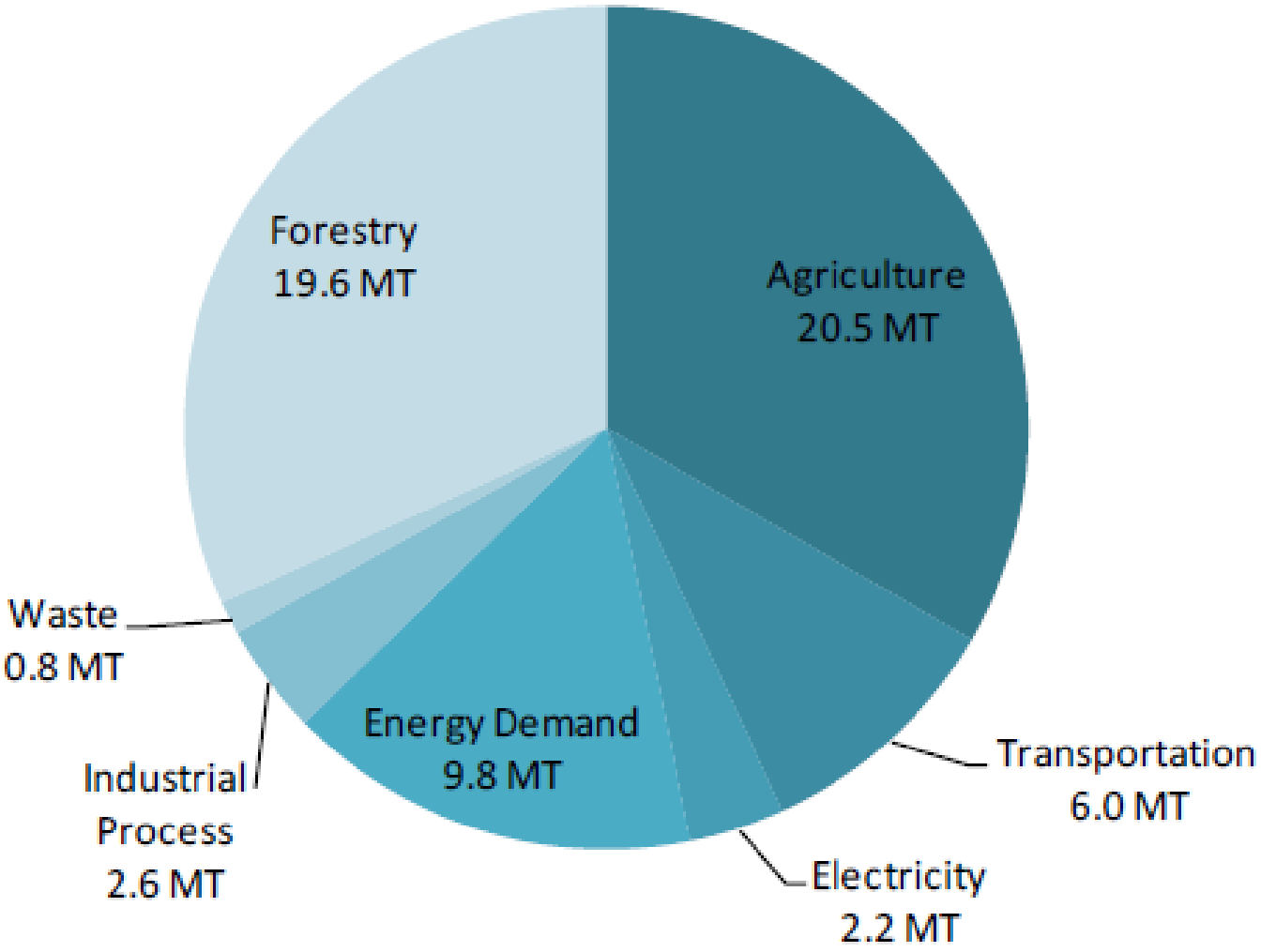
2. Kenya's total emissions by sector (2010)



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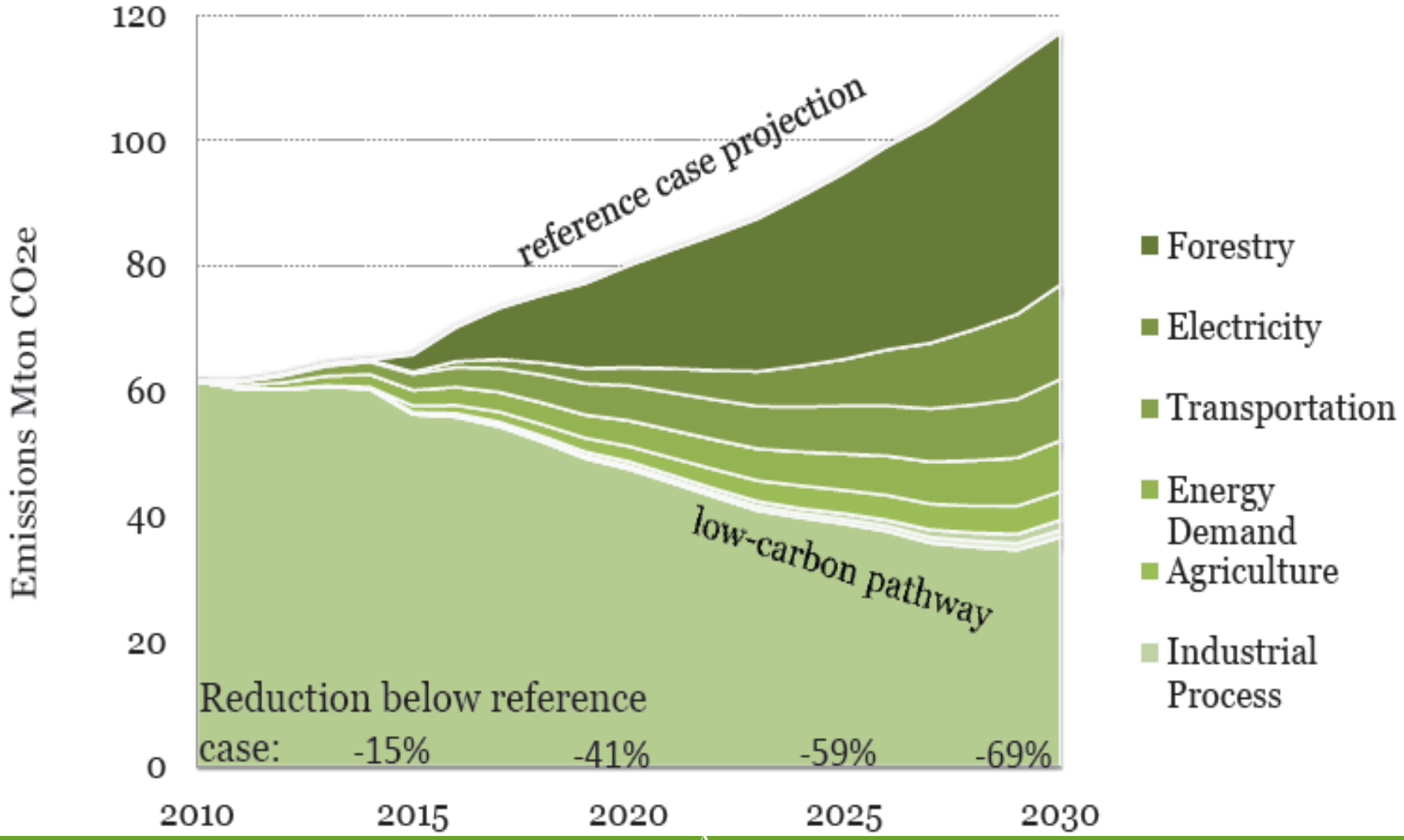
2.1 Kenya's abatement potential for six sectors
*(Indicative of potential areas for **NAMA** development)*



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2.2 Relating low-carbon strategies with sustainable development

Low carbon option	Abatement potential by 2030	Investment costs by 2030	Sustainable development impacts
Restoration of forests on degraded lands	**32.6 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 186 – 290 billion**	- Contributes to 10% tree cover goal - Biodiversity benefits - Sustainable forest products contribute to improved livelihoods
Geothermal	**14.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 877 – 1,115**	- Energy security, economic growth, - Climate resilience
Reforestation of degraded forests	**6.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 48 – 61 billion**	- Sustained water availability (generation of hydropower) - Biodiversity benefits - Sustainable forest products contribute to improved livelihoods
Improved cookstoves and LPG cookstoves	**5.6 + 1.7 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 20 billion**	- Health benefits from reduced indoor air pollution - Lower fuelwood demand and deforestation - Potential cost savings to households
Agroforestry	**4.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 70 – 117 billion**	- Increased soil fertility and crop yields, improving livelihoods of farmers and food security - Improved climate resilience - Contributes to goal of 10% tree over on farms
BRT with LRT corridors	**2.8 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 170 billion**	- Reduced traffic congestion - Improved local air quality - Improved road safety

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2.3 Green Economy/Growth

- Embedded in the Low Carbon Climate Resilient component of the NCCAP.
- Green Economy Scoping Study (GESS) report finalised.
- Proposed Inclusive Green Economy Strategy:
  - Partnership GoK - AfDB, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, WWF & DANIDA.
  - Concept note developed.

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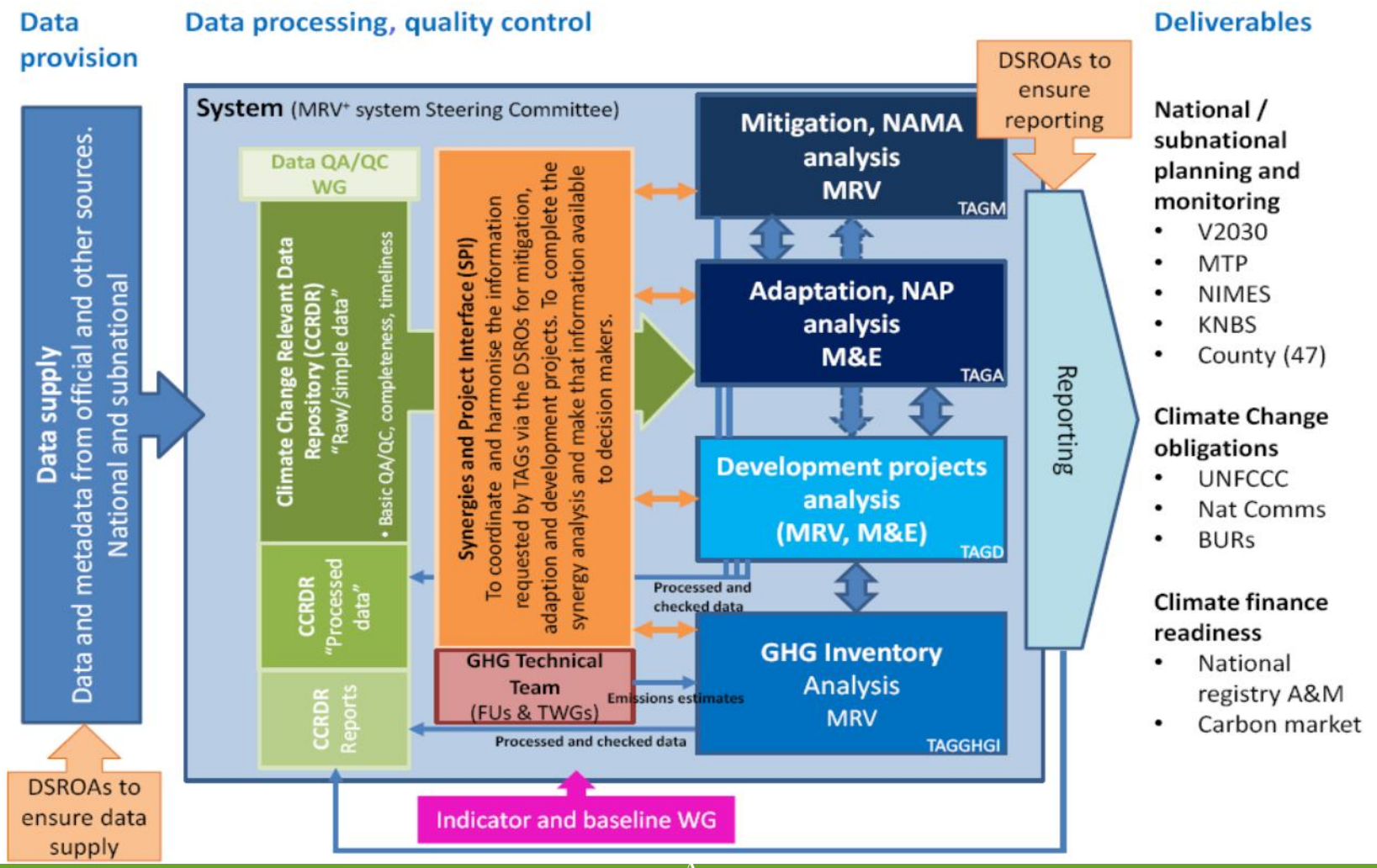
3. Kenya's Conceptual MRV+ Framework
(with a GHG Inventory Component)



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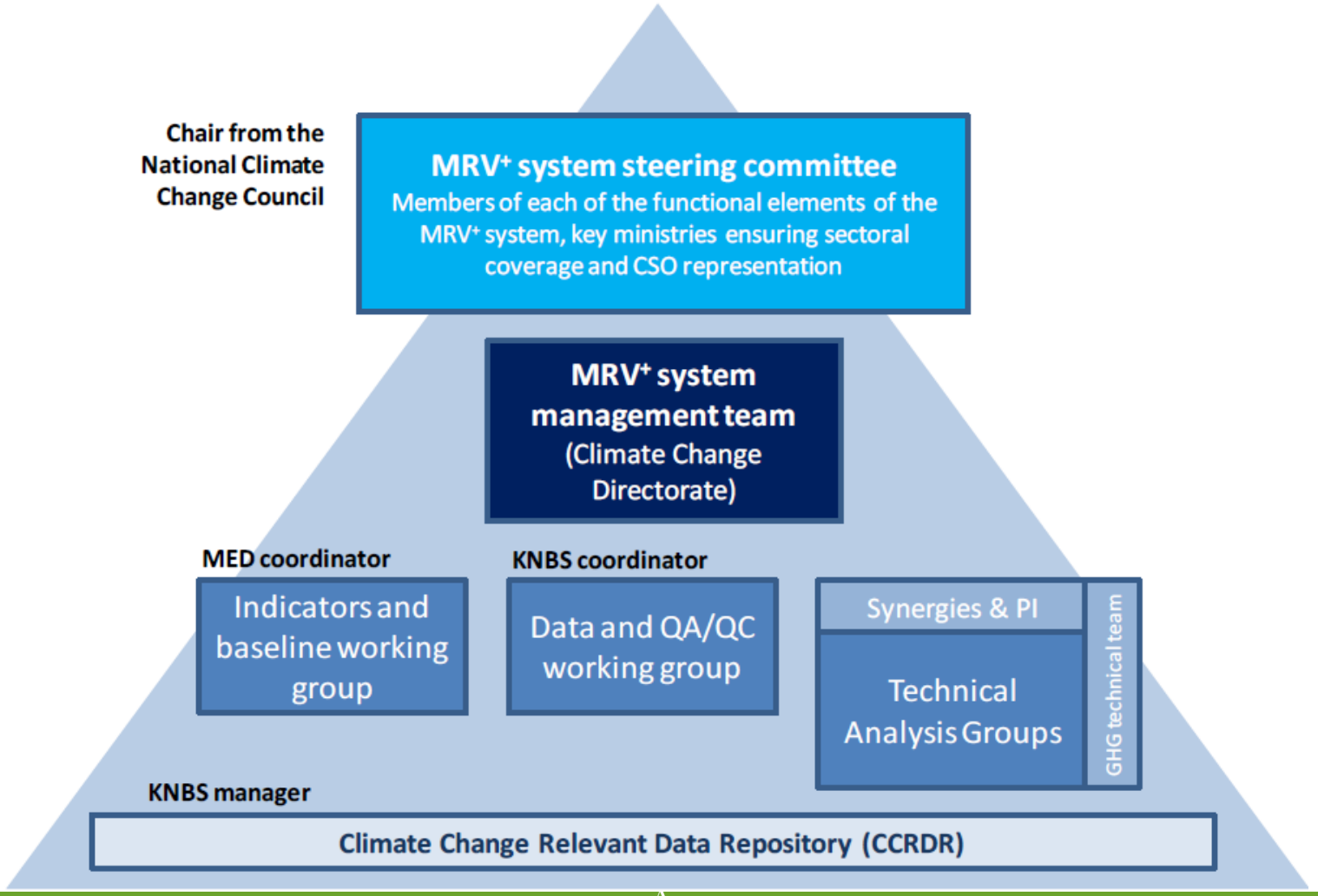
3.2 Proposed MRV+ Governance structure



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3.3 Salient features of proposed MRV+ system

- An integrated framework for the MRV of mitigation and adaptation actions; and the synergies between them.
- One stop shop for:
  - National/sub-national planning and monitoring (V2030; MTP; NIMES; KNBS; County);
  - UNFCCC reporting obligations (NCs, BURs, NAMAs Registry); and
  - Climate finance readiness (National Adaptation & Mitigation Registry; Carbon Markets).
- Simplified coordination/governance to minimise need for extra staff - Use of established institutions.

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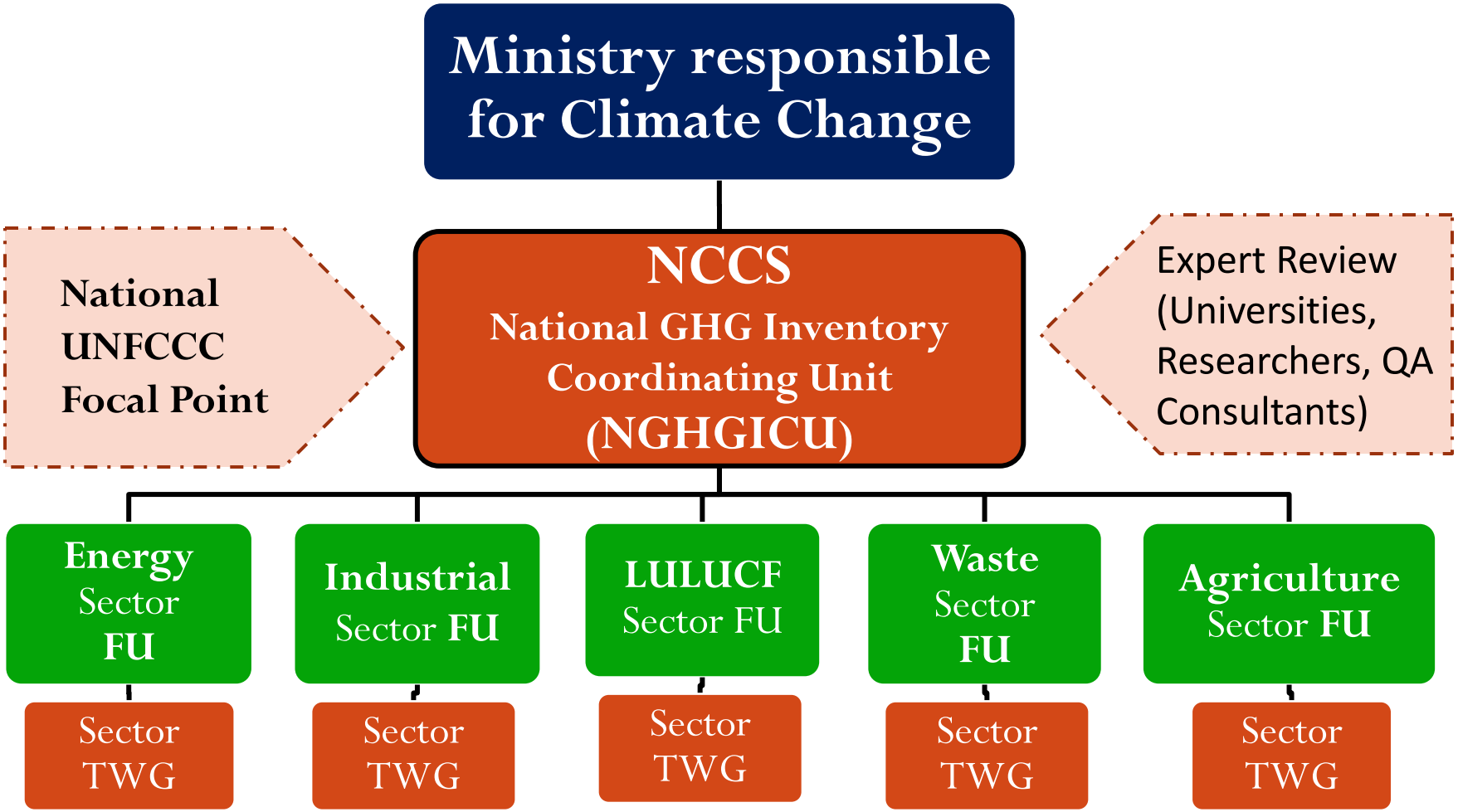
3.4 National GHG Inventory Institutional set-up



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4. Finance Technology & Capacity Building

- NCCAP enabling components addressing:
  - ✓ Technology - Each adaptation/mitigation action;
  - ✓ Capacity Development Plan – formal/Informal curricula;
  - ✓ Knowledge Management Platform.
- Climate Finance
  - ✓Mainstreaming climate change in National Planning – Budgeting – Sustainability; Performance Contracting;
  - ✓Proposed Kenya Climate Fund;
  - ✓Carbon Trading/Investment Framework;
  - ✓Investment climate for Climate Investment.
- Policy/legal frameworks;
- KCIC – Innovation incubation; Host to Kenya's CTCN.

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5 a). Challenges in National Reporting

- Institutionalisation &Coordination;
- Ownership within Government & stakeholders;
- Aligning of donor preferences and National priorities/climate resilience;
- Capacity Development & Knowledge sharing;
- Baseline information;
- Public awareness Vs misinformation: Are there standards?
- NAMAs: Lack of clear definitions; NAMAs Registry?
- Synergy between development, adaptation and mitigation;
- Adequate & Timely Funding – the process;
- Etc.

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6 b). Strengths in national reporting

- NCCAP validated: Stakeholder ownership;
- NCCAP Cabinet endorsement: GoK ownership;
- GHG Inventory institutionalised & Sector Focal Units formalised;
- NAMAs potential areas identified - Implementaion;
- Development partners willing to partner on implementation of NCCAP;
- NCCS established by the Public Service Commission: Technical coordination;
- Comprehensive MRV+ System: Outputs linked to UNFCCC & National reporting requirements;
- Use of existing institutions Vs new institutions.

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6. Conclusions

- Need to match with National Goals/priorities:
  - Kenya's MRV+ system – Deliveries include UNFCCC reporting requirements - GHGIs; NCs; BURs; etc.
  - NAMAs – Are they matched to national development goals (V2030/Constitution/10% tree cover).
  - National/sub-national Planning?
- Policy/legal frameworks/Institutionalisation?
- Technology – what is available locally?
- Capacity Building – Is there a plan/strategy/stds?
- Finance – National budgets? Others?
- Stakeholder involvement?
- Knowledge sharing platforms – How much can we learn from our experiences?

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