

## Analysis of the final version of Kenya's R-PP

The Republic of Kenya presented its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for assessment by the FCPF Participants Committee, at its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting, held in June 2010, in Georgetown, Guyana. At this meeting, the PC adopted Resolution number PC/6/2010/4, where they decided to allocate grant funding for Kenya to enable it to move ahead with preparation for readiness. The PC requested Kenya to submit a revised R-PP addressing the key issues identified in a summary report to the resolution.

Kenya has submitted a revised R-PP to the FCPF FMT on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2010. The table below presents the main issues raised in the PC Resolution and the response provided in the revised R-PP. This analysis should allow the FMT to assess whether the issues raised by the PC Resolution have been attended to, which would allow the WB to continue its due diligence process in view of making the REDD Readiness grant available to the country. Key issues raised by the PC and how they were addressed in the final R-PP version (October 3, 2010) is presented in the table below.

<b>Issues that Kenya needed to address before entering into a Readiness Preparation grant agreement with the Trustee of the Readiness Fund</b>	<b>Response in revised R-PP</b>
<p>1. The R-PP should provide further clarity on how REDD plus strategy is integrated into the overall Climate Change Response Strategy and draw out the linkages to broader strategies of other sectors. The terms of reference for the component 2b of the R-PP should reflect this revision.</p>	<p>Information on the linkages between REDD+ strategy and, National Climate Change Response Strategy and other Government Policies is included in the R-PP(pages 34 and 35). Implementation of the strategy will in turn support implementation of environmentally and socially sustainable land-use and forest policies identified under the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The Strategy was developed to enhance Kenya's response to the vagaries posed by climate change, promote sustainable and climate friendly development programmes and enhance participation in the global climate change discussions. Afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable management of forests have been identified as key areas of focus in climate change mitigation and adaptation and in adapting national efforts towards a low carbon development pathway. The current high levels of deforestation and forest degradation and immense opportunities within the country for sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks provide a strong ground for supporting REDD+ initiatives in the country to deliver NCCRS objectives. The TORs have also been adjusted to reflect this revision</p>
<p>2. The R-PP should better articulate how governance will be improved further, monitored</p>	<p>This information on improving forest law enforcement and governance in the country has</p>

<p>and enforced in alignment with the principles of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance approach.</p>	<p>been provided priority area number 3 in page 40. There is an ongoing East African FLEG process and Kenya has a programme of activities to support the process. The FLEG process in the country will be implemented and monitored within the East African FLEG process. Key issues for consideration during the implementation of the EA-FLEG process have been highlighted on page 74.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of subsidiary legislations to support implementation of the Forests Act 2005</li> <li>2. Harmonization of sectoral policy instrument to reduce conflicts</li> <li>3. Enhancing capacity for forest law enforcement</li> <li>4. Strengthening of KFS, including its capacity for generating revenue, to effectively implement its mandate</li> </ol>
<p>3. Some activities proposed in the SESA work plan have no budget provisions (no estimated cost). The table reflecting the activities and the associated budget should be completed.</p>	<p>The information has been provided in page 56. Some adjustments have also been made to the budget initially provided to reflect the realities and a total budget for the whole SESA process also provided. This has in turn affected the overall RPP implementation budget. The new budget is indicated in page 83.</p>
<p>4. The R-PP identifies agricultural expansion as one of the key drivers of deforestation. It is important that the R-PP highlight how co-ordination with the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy for implementing REDD plus will be achieved</p>	<p>Information is provided in page 38, 39 and 40. There exists linkages between the energy, agriculture and forestry sectors which require strengthening during REDD implementation. Synergies with Ministry of Agriculture are identified. For example, activities such as tree planting campaigns and support to provision of high quality germplasm to farmholdings will be jointly implemented between KFS and the Ministry of Agriculture to support implementation of the new Agriculture rules that prescribe that a minimum of 10% should be under forests. The proposed structure for REDD implementation will have the three Ministries represented at the Steering and Technical Groups discussions to inform REDD implementation.</p>