Kenya
REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal

Presentation to FCPF

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Kenya Country Profile

Profile Item	Statistic	Remark
Area	582,650 KM^2	80 % ASAL
Population	38 million	80% reside in 20 % area - high & medium rainfall areas
Dependence on agriculture sector	70% of population	Mainly subsistence
Forest cover	3.6 million Ha	5.9% ; of which 36% is closed canopy located in high population density areas
Wood energy	Over 70% national energy demand	From unsustainable sources

Country Profile Cont'd

- Kenya's long term development plan (Vision 2030) emphasizes the need to conserve forest resources. Forestry flagship projects include conservation and management of the 5 major water catchments and increasing forest cover to 10%.

- Kenya is a Party to UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. The country has also associated with the Copenhagen Accord and is a member of the REDD+ Partnership.

- A National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) is in place which identifies forestry as a key sector for re-orienting development towards a low carbon development path.

Kenya's RPP

Kenya's Participation in REDD+

Kenya is voluntarily participating in REDD+ Readiness activities convinced that the process holds great potential in supporting the:

- Realization of vision 2030 objectives of increasing forest cover to a minimum of 10%;

- Gov't efforts in designing policies and measures to protect and improve its remaining forest resources in ways that improve local livelihoods and conserve biodiversity;

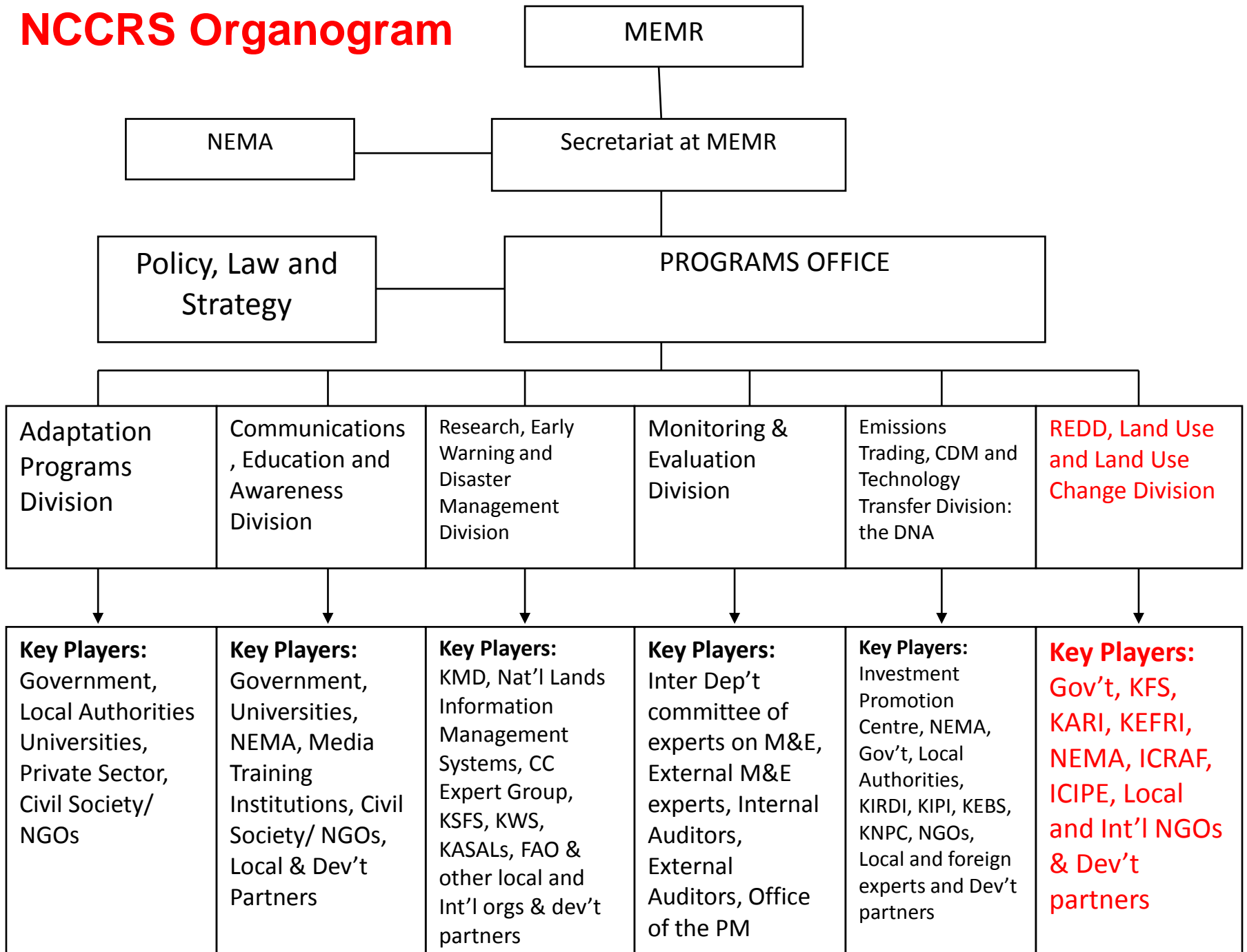- realization of the NCCRS goals and therefore effectively participate in UNFCCC efforts.

This R-PP presents a 3-year roadmap for elaboration of a National REDD+ strategy and implementation framework that includes activities that mitigate emissions, eligible for international finance and in-line with national economic, social and environmental priorities.

Comp 1(A) National Readiness Mgt Arrangements

Objectives

- To integrate and contribute to Kenya's broader climate change goals as stated in the National Climate Change Response Strategy;

- To provide the necessary support to development of a coherent and successful REDD+ Strategy;

- To bring clear decision making authority to the REDD process that is informed by both national climate change goals and REDD goals;

NCCRS Organogram

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                          │      MEMR       │
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│     NEMA     │──────────│ Secretariat at MEMR│
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│ Policy, Law and  │──────│  PROGRAMS OFFICE  │
│     Strategy     │      └───────────────────┘
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Adaptation Programs Division	Communications, Education and Awareness Division	Research, Early Warning and Disaster Management Division	Monitoring & Evaluation Division	Emissions Trading, CDM and Technology Transfer Division: the DNA	REDD, Land Use and Land Use Change Division
Key Players: Government, Local Authorities Universities, Private Sector, Civil Society/ NGOs	**Key Players:** Government, Universities, NEMA, Media Training Institutions, Civil Society/ NGOs, Local & Dev't Partners	**Key Players:** KMD, Nat'l Lands Information Management Systems, CC Expert Group, KSFS, KWS, KASALs, FAO & other local and Int'l orgs & dev't partners	**Key Players:** Inter Dep't committee of experts on M&E, External M&E experts, Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Office of the PM	**Key Players:** Investment Promotion Centre, NEMA, Gov't, Local Authorities, KIRDI, KIPI, KEBS, KNPC, NGOs, Local and foreign experts and Dev't partners	**Key Players:** Gov't, KFS, KARI, KEFRI, NEMA, ICRAF, ICIPE, Local and Int'l NGOs & Dev't partners

National REDD+ Steering Committee

REDD Management Structure

REDD+ Technical Working Group

National REDD+ Coordination Office

National REDD+ Coordinator

Communication

Conflict resolution

Finance management

Task Forces Coordination

Gender Issues

Coordination with local conservancies

Subnational level

REDD+ Component Task Forces

10 Local Conservancy Officers

Structure for REDD+ Implementation

1. **REDD+ Steering Committee** responsible for:
   - Policy guidance and Inter-sectoral coordination,
   - Approval of plans ,budgets and resource mobilisation,
   - Oversee delivery of REDD strategy, REL and MRV system
   - Quality control and Providing mechanisms for international collaboration on REDD+

2. **National Technical Working (TWG) group** to play an advisory role for the National REDD+ Steering Committee in liaison with the National REDD+ Coordination Office

3. **The National REDD+ Coordination Office t**o operationalize the R-PP

4. **REDD component task forces , c**omprising of expert groups to address specific REDD strategies

Comp.1(B) Consultation &Participation

- This Component presents the C & P activities undertaken during RPP formulation and the proposed work plan for activities during R-PP implementation.

- Intended to increase the inclusiveness, transparency and accountability of decision-making processes.

- As the R-PP formulation phase was initiated in November 2009, an early priority was set to make it inclusive. As such, C&P Plan was designed and followed. Similarly during R-PP implementation, planned activities will use a C&P plan.

- A broad consultative process has been formative to the development of all R-PP components.

Extent of Consultations during R-PP Formulation

- The Technical Working Group and Sub-group discussions
  - Methodology WG for discussions on REL, MRV system.
  - Policy & Institutional WG for broader governance and strategy definition
  - C & P WG to ensure a satisfactory process in terms of consultation and securing input from stakeholders.
- Regional consultations targeting Public institutions, regional development authorities, Local authorities, FCCs, CFAs, IPs, CBOs, youth, women groups, and the private sector

Stakeholder Workshops

Cluster/ Block	Target Stakeholders	Venue	Target Number	Number of workshops	Dates
National	National stakeholders	Utalii Hotel Nairobi	120	1	18th November 2009
Western	CFAs, CBOs, Civil society, Local authorities, Public Institutions	Eldoret	50	1	2nd March 2010
Mau	IP groups, Private sector Public Institutions, Civil society	Nakuru	100	2	30-31 March 2010
Central	CFAs, CBOs, Civil society, Pastoralists, Farmers, Private Sector, Public Institutions	Embu	70	1	24 April 2010
Coast	CFAs, CBOs, Civil society, Local authorities, Public Institutions	Mombasa	50	1	29 April 2010
Nairobi	National stakeholders	Nairobi	120	1	3 May 3 2010

Channels and means of communication

- Development and dissemination of information materials including a brochure
- Regional Workshops
- Public meetings known as Barazas
- Radio programs
- Use of KFS network and website to disseminate information
- Use of regular FAN and KFWG's meetings and their website

REDD+ in Kenya

Information Brief

Various government sectors, NGOs, forest communities including IPs and the private sector.

- A national Steering Committee is in the process of being established.
- Conducted a multi stakeholder national level consultation with the aim of sensitizing the relevant stakeholders on REDD and the R-PP process and to solicit their views on how best to formulate and implement the R-PP in an inclusive transparent and accountable manner.

- Prepared a consultation plan for the regional consultations with targeted stakeholder groups (IPs Private Sector, Public Institutions etc) within the 10 forest conservancy areas.
- The phase one regional consultations will be conducted between February 15 through end of March 2010

PLEASE SUBMIT ANY COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS & IDEAS TO:-

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Country Context: The State of Kenya Forestry Sector:

Kenya's economy has a very strong dependence on the natural environment and in particular, forestry resources. Forestry underpins most sectors, including agriculture, horticulture, tourism, wildlife, and the energy. In some rural areas, for instance, the forests contribute over 75% of the cash income and provide almost all of household's energy requirements.

Why Forests Are Important?

Forests are very important in the lives of Kenyans because they:

- Catch, store and release water, essential for human and wildlife, agriculture and industry.
- Help protect and enrich soils, and reduce the severity of floods and landslides.
- Moderate climate and help slow down human induced climate change such as global warming.
- Protect biodiversity and shelter at least half of the world's known plant and animal species. This is a genetic resource of unknown value that could advance medicine, food production and materials development. Many pollinator and predators of agricultural pests inhabit forest at some point in their life cycles.
- Provide local communities with building materials, fodder, firewood, fruits, gum and resins, medicine and sacred sites.
- Reduce poverty by providing forest related activities and employment to local communities.
- Provide food security through use of non wood forest product (wild fruits, meat, vegetables, herbal medicine etc)

- Provide wood including timber, poles and paper
- Support the agriculture, energy, and tourism sectors

Forest and Climate Change: There is growing recognition within the international community that deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries play a significant role in Climate change. Forests are responsible for about 20% of global warming. When trees are growing they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere but when they are destroyed, they release all the carbon dioxide back into the

atmosphere, causing global warming.

Although Kenya is classified as a low forest cover country nevertheless; it loses about 54,000 hectares of forest cover every year. The major reasons for this loss are: conversion of forest land to agriculture and other uses, illegal logging, charcoal burning, forest fires and shifting cultivation. Loss of forest is severe in both the major water towers and the Arid and Semi Arid zones, where charcoal burning is rampant. If the country has to positively contribute to global climate change efforts, it is important that these causes are adequately addressed through interventions that provide for continued delivery of livelihood means while also securing our valued forest resources.

Outcomes from Regional Consultations

The main lessons learned from process are as follow:

- The REDD+ concept is new, and most stakeholders used the workshops to learn. Expectations about REDD+ are high.
- Most stakeholders were interested in arresting the causes of DD and in improving governance in the forest sector.
- Indigenous People & forest dependent communities want to be assured that REDD+ will not deprive them of their lands and access to forest and forest products.
- Stakeholders want to know how REDD+ will improve their lives and how any revenues that might result will be distributed.

C&P Plan II

- Will guide consultation over the next 3 years of R-PP implementation

Proposed tools & methods for consulting include,

- Integration of a communication and consultations expert in the NRCO to give operational support for the RPP implementation process

- Inclusion of people who will be potential local actors in the Task Forces of the REDD+ candidate strategies

- Workshops for community participants or stakeholders related to the strategies

- Documentation of the progress of REDD+ learning and strategy development options

Component 2. REDD Strategy

2a: Assessment of land use forest policy &Governance
Areas of forests and change since 1990,(**FAO, FRA 2010)**

Category of forest resource (using FAO definitions)	Area ('000 Ha)				Annual Change ('000 Ha)
	1990	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**1990 - 2010**
1. Indigenous closed Canopy Forest	1,240	1,190	1,165	1,140	-5
2. Indigenous Mangroves	80	80	80	80	0
3. Open woodlands	2,150	2,100	2,075	2,050	-5
4. Public Plantation Forests	170	134	119	107	-3.15
5. Private Plantation forests	68	78	83	90	+1.1
Sub - total Forest land (total of above categories)	*3,708*	*3,582*	*2,357*	*3,467*	*-12.05*
6. Bush-land	24,800	24,635	24,570	24,510	-14.5
7. Farms with Trees	9,420	10,020	10,320	10,385	+48.25
Total Area of Kenya	*58,037*	*58,037*	*58,037*	*58,037*	*0*

Land use, Forest Policy &Governance

The RPP also provides a detailed description of the role and importance of forests to the economy, forest governance, policy and institutional context, tenure and ownership ,the role of communities and private sector involvement

Key drivers / causes of DD

❑ During the R-PP process, 3 key drivers responsible for DD have been identified;

❑ **Clearance for Agriculture and other uses**

❑ **Unsustainable utilization** of forests through illegal logging , unregulated grazing, charcoal burning etc;

❑ **Poor governance and institutional failures** (weak legislation, weak institutions, corruption, Weak community participation , unclear tenure

Analysis of measures to address DD

- Comprehensive reforms in forest sector governance over the past decade aimed at overcoming past deficiencies
- The Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules 2009 aimed at maintaining farm forest cover at least 10%.
- Land policy to streamline land management and administration .
- Reforms related to devolvement of decision making in forest management underway with support from the Finnish Government
- Civil Society organizations have raised awareness, changed attitudes and facilitated dialogue between stakeholders
- Strengthening of KFS to deliver on its mandate –NRM, GZDSP.
- The proposed new constitution demands tree cover of 10% &sustainable management of trust lands

REDD+ handy in reinforcing these reform measures

Information gaps

Gaps related to drivers of DD and which require to be understood include,

- Inadequate data on forest resources
- Inadequate data on supply and demand of domestic timber requirements
- sustainable charcoal production levels & understanding of the charcoal value chain
- Mechanisms of benefit sharing arrangements
- Forest degradation related to overgrazing
- Data on fires and its impacts on forests resources and carbon stocks

Comp (2b). REDD Strategy Options

Objectives of the REDD strategy

- To reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of existing forest lands

- To increase carbon stocks in existing forests

- To reduce pressure on forests

- To enhance the value of forests to livelihoods and the national economy

Candidate REDD strategies

4 priority areas have been identified including,

1. **Reducing pressure to clear forests for agriculture**
   - Awareness and advocacy among farming communities
   - Strengthening capacity of LAs to manage forests
   - **pilot management of trustland forests by CFAs**
   - **piloting community participation arrangements**
   - **Pilot test benefit sharing arrangements**
   - Support alternative income generating activities
   - Encourage farmers to move into intensive agriculture
   - Promote agroforestry / farm forestry within the 10.4 million ha. of farmlands

Candidate strategies cont …

2. **Promoting sustainable utilisation of forests**
   - Operationalizing the recently gazetted subsidiary legislation on charcoal production
   - Promote efficient charcoal production technologies
   - Promote fuel-efficient charcoal stoves
   - Promote development of fuelwood plantations
3. **Improving governance in the forest sector**
   - Strengthen the capacity of KFS, KWS, Local Authorities and other institutions to implement reforms
   - Elaborating subsidiary legislation in support of the Forests Act
   - Advocacy and awareness activities related to the new governance arrangements;
   - Capacity building to implement new governance arrangements

Candidate strategies cont …

4. **Enhancement of carbon stocks**
   - Advocacy, awareness, at all levels, changing attitudes, including strengthening civil society organisations
   - Farm forestry extension, including developing manuals and tools to support best practice in tree growing
   - incentives for commercial scale investment in tree planting
   - Support for forest protection that increases carbon stock, improves biodiversity and livelihood benefits
   - Address the problem of forest fires. Kenya lost an average of about 2,700 ha per year between 1988-2008.

2 (C) Arrangements for implementation

Discusses arrangements required for REDD+ readiness and implementation and those foreseen to be needed during REDD+ Strategy implementation following 2013. It further elaborates structural needs that cut across the 6 RPP components.

Priorities for R-PP implementation,

- ☐ Institutional strengthening to successfully engage in activities
- ☐ Increasing awareness of local government and other actors
- ☐ Policy alignment of REDD+ that integrates with NCCRS, Vision 2030, other institutions in the forest sector
- ☐ Defining guidelines for carrying out carbon credit generating activities once the national REDD+ Strategy is in place

As the process evolves, the above priorities will be either studied, resolved or implemented through institutional, economic and legal actions.

Initial Activities

- Enable early action of REDD+ activities by establishing standards and rules, authorising activities, and analysis of arrangements for operationalising activities

- Clarifying institutional roles considering that RPP implementation will be multi-sectoral with institutions holding specific capacities

- Ensure robust information systems as an aid for capacity building efforts and for cross sectoral implementation efforts

- Develop financial management arrangements

- Legal reforms for R-PP implementation to enable relevant government institutions to apply decisions taken by the RSC.

2 (d) Environmental and Social Impacts

- [ ] This section describe a multi-sectoral and participative methodology for assessing environmental and social impacts of REDD+ strategies to ensure potential –ve impacts are mitigated and +ve aspects strengthened.

- [ ] The proposed strategies and project plans will be assessed for compliance with Kenya's environment legislation and take into account the SEA of Kenya's Forest Act 2005.

- [ ] FCPF is expected to support readiness activities, and therefore the proposed strategies will also be assessed for compliance with World Bank safeguard policies.

- [ ] SESA process will be closely linked to the C & P plan described in component 2b and will involve the same stakeholder groups indentified within the C&P plan.

SESA methodology

Has 2 components including, with corresponding activities

1. **Strategic component**
   - ➤ Stakeholder and political economy analysis
   - ➤ Identify key environment and social considerations
   - ➤ Assess opportunities &challenges for addressing the issues
   - ➤ Formulate policy, institutional, legal, regulatory adjustment and capacity building measures for the REDD+ strategy.

2. **Environment and social management framework**
   - ➤ Assess the potential risks and impacts of the proposed adjustments, interventions and projects
   - ➤ Scenario analysis to enable stakeholders to assess the implications of proposed strategies and interventions.
   - ➤ Define the institutional, policy, legal and capacity needs.

Comp. (3) Developing the Reference Emissions Scenario

- The overall objective is to develop a scenario for the REL that projects emissions and removals of CO_2 into the future in the absence of REDD+ incentives.

- The REL, while based on historical information, will also reflect national circumstances and relevant policies as well as meet international standards and requirements.

Its development will involve Quantification of historic emissions and/ or removals from deforestation, degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks for the proposed period post 2000 to 2009+ and development of future trajectories of emissions/removals over different time periods and under different economic and development scenarios. It will be closely linked to the MRV system

Activities *planned during implementation*

- ☐ An outline of the activities and steps that need to be accomplished to attain the objectives of this component are presented in an outcome chain.

- ☐ The proposed steps are essentially the terms of reference that would need to be accomplished to meet the objectives of this component.

- ☐ A time line for the activities proposed in developing the national REL is also provided.

Comp. (4) Design a monitoring System

4(A) MRV system **for Monitoring Emissions and Removal**

The overall objective is to develop an MRV system for transparent accounting of emissions and removals of CO_2 through time that can be compared against the projected reference scenario. The MRV system will be designed based on experience gained in developing and producing the estimated historic emissions.

The development of the MRV system is proposed to consist of two phases: an MRV development phase and a MRV implementation phase.

The outcome will be a functional MRV system for evaluating the performance of REDD+ interventions in Kenya

Data Monitoring

Data to be monitored include

- changes in the area of each REDD+ activity class (deforestation, forestation, forest degradation, sustainable forest management, enhancement of forest carbon stocks)

- resulting changes in carbon stocks.

- Emission reductions will be verified at the national scale, but monitoring and reporting may be done at sub-national level.

- Data collected at sub-national scales will be integrated into the national accounting structure via a national data clearinghouse, where NRCO performs additional quality assurance/quality control measures .

4 (b) Monitoring of other Benefits and Impacts

outlines a monitoring and reporting system for social, environment and other impacts resulting from implementation of REDD+ activities. Will use the same participatory processes and diagnostic tools used in SESA;

Monitoring will include among others:

- Biodiversity and forest based tourism
- Incomes levels arising from forestry enterprises
- Sustainability of water supply for agriculture and hydropower
- Timber and fuelwood supply to households
- Impacts of governance measures on forest carbon stocks

Comp.(5): Schedules and budgets

- A schedule to fulfill the planned activities has been prepared

- A budget to cover the financial needs has also been prepared (USD 9,702,500)

Comp 6: Program M&E

□ The Program M&E framework will be designed to help achieve progress in the R-PP readiness milestones in the timeframe and within budget described in the R-PP.

□ Will involve monitoring progress in the implementation of actions necessary to define, test and evaluate the REDD+ strategies, and the management of the overall R-PP implementation.

□ will have both **process** and **output** components.

Program M&E

The **process** components will track overall program performance and will involve the following steps:

- Establishing and utilizing a Management Information System that includes Annual work plans and quarterly and annual reports

- Monthly and quarterly management progress review and planning meetings and biannual SC meeting. The MIS will also have a financial reporting system ets.

- The **output** component of the M&E framework will report progress on the preparedness activities focusing on the REDD+ strategies and activities to be implemented. indicators will be developed for each REDD+ strategies piloted to monitor progress in implementation, impacts on carbon stock, social and environmental impacts, costs, and other impacts.

Thank You