

**Proposal Submission in response to Call for Proposals (CFP) issued by  
LEAF Coalition on April 22, 2021**

**Dated: August 2, 2021**

Your use and review of this proposal submission (Submission) is subject to the following conditions.

1. **Authorized party.** You represent and warrant that you are an authorized representative of the company that employs you and which is a participant in the LEAF Coalition (Company) and, in that capacity, can bind Company to the terms herein.
2. **Confidentiality.** Except as otherwise agreed by you and Emergent, you understand that the information contained herein is confidential (hereinafter "Information"). You will:
  - a. Use your best efforts to keep the Information confidential;
  - b. Not reveal such Information to parties other than those: (i) which are Emergent-named individuals that represent companies that are members of the LEAF Coalition; and (ii) employees, agents, partners, shareholders, officers, directors or other representatives of Company (collectively, "Representatives") who have an actual need for such Information to further Company discussions that may result in purchase of emission reduction credits ("Activities");
  - c. Advise in writing Representatives receiving the Information of its confidential nature;
  - d. Direct such Representatives to treat the Information confidentially, not to use it except in connection with the Activities, and not disclose it to any third person that is not authorized to receive such Confidential Information.
3. **Disclaimer.** This Submission is the 'raw' submission of a jurisdiction in repose to the CFP. Neither Emergent nor any party of the LEAF Coalition have conducted any verification of claims made in this Submission or made any edits. This disclaimer applies to all sections of the Submission, including claims made around projected emission reductions (ERs).

By accessing this Submission, to protect and further the interests of the LEAF Coalition, if you intend to negotiate an ER transaction contemplated by this Submission within the next twelve months, you agree to work in good faith to reach mutually agreeable terms to transact under the LEAF Coalition, and agree to be transparent about and seek to resolve any complicating issues with the LEAF Coalition. If complications cannot be resolved after good faith efforts, you agree for the next six months to provide prior written notice to Emergent and members of the LEAF Core Advisory Group before you initiate discussions directly or indirectly with the Host Jurisdiction responsible for this Submission with respect to a potential emission reduction transaction contemplated by this Submission outside of the LEAF Coalition.

If you are unwilling or unable to comply with this obligation, please destroy this document immediately and notify Emergent accordingly.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

RESPONSE TO CALL FOR PROPOSAL (CFP)

ON

LOWERING EMISSIONS BY ACCELERATING FOREST FINANCE (LEAF) IN KENYA

SUBMITTED

TO

EMERGENT FOREST FINANCE ACCELERATOR

BY

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

26 JULY 2021



National Environment  
Management Authority



## **The LEAF Coalition**

Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance

*Jurisdictions are invited to provide a cover letter template in their proposal submission.*

*Please note that in signing this form, you recognize that at a future stage, we will negotiate in good faith with a view to mutually fair and acceptable terms of a transaction through an Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the LEAF Coalition participants via Emergent, acting as coordinator of Coalition.*

*Please note that the terms of the LEAF Call for Proposals (CFP) do not include removals due to the fact that ART/TREES 2.0 has not been finalized yet. Once the final version is published, all provisions therein will apply, and thus removals are expected to be eligible, and corresponding information will be requested of interested jurisdictions.*

*At this stage, jurisdictions are encouraged to provide succinct and clear responses with relevant links to this template. The LEAF Coalition participants recognize that the timeline for submissions short and as such does not expect complete and thorough explanations. Rather, we seek indication of willingness and ability to provide emission reductions to LEAF Coalition contributors according to the terms specified in the CFP. Please note that these answers are considered preliminary. If selected, Emergent will follow-up with further questions on a case-by-case basis.*

Proposal submitted by (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of Republic of Kenya)  
(referred to as "Supplier" in this document)

**Institution name: Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

**Country:** Kenya

**Focal point's name, title:** Dr. Chris Kiptoo

**Mailing Address:** P.O. Box 30126 -00100, Nairobi, Kenya

**Email address:** ps@environment.go.ke

**Telephone:**

**Brief description of legal authority to represent country or jurisdiction:**

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry was created vide Executive Order No. 1 of 2018 on the organization of government of Kenya. It is mandated to undertake National Environment Policy and Management, Forestry development policy and management, Development of re-afforestation and *agro-forestry*, Restoration of strategic water towers, Protection and conservation of Natural environment, Pollution control, Lake Victoria management programme, Restoration of Lake Naivasha basin, Kenya Meteorological department, Kenya meteorological training, Conservation and protection of wetlands and Climate change affairs. The Ministry is committed to facilitating the enabling policies, legal and regulatory reforms for promoting sustainability of the environment and forest resources, while at the same time, mitigating the effects of climate change ([http://www.environment.go.ke/?page\\_id=6250](http://www.environment.go.ke/?page_id=6250)). It consists of three Directorates, namely; Environment, Forestry Conservation and Climate change that are charged with different responsibilities in line with ministry goal and strategic objectives ([http://www.environment.go.ke/?page\\_id=6279](http://www.environment.go.ke/?page_id=6279)). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has also six state agencies; Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Water Towers Agency (KTWA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), National Environment Complaints Committee and National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) ([http://www.environment.go.ke/?page\\_id=6245](http://www.environment.go.ke/?page_id=6245)) offering specialized services in environment and forestry sectors. The Ministry has nominated Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) to provide LEAF Technical Secretariat Services and Coordination in the proposal development as per the Call for the Proposals (CFP).

Please check applicable category that best defines your institution:  National Government

- Sub-national government(s)(please specify applicable administrative level of government. If more than one sub national jurisdiction, please specify)

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a sub national accounting area correspond with the entire area of one or several administrative jurisdictions no more than one level down from national level and one or several recognized indigenous territories;
- Total forest area of at least 2.5 million hectares;
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

- Recognized indigenous communities (TBC – depending on inclusion under the finalized ART TREES 2.0)<sup>1</sup>

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a sub national accounting area correspond with the entire area of the territory/territories;
- Participating territories must be comprised of a total area (forest and non-forest) of at least 2.5 million hectares;
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

### Expression of Consent

- X The Supplier, by checking the box, agrees to negotiate in good faith towards entering into an Emission Reductions Purchasing Agreement (ERPA) with interested LEAF Coalition participants if the proposal is assessed as eligible.

Please note: if a proposal overlaps geographically with another proposal, the LEAF Coalition will require a plan for how the two potential Suppliers will distribute benefits amongst themselves as well as the Supplier Country's authorization in the form of a letter, in accordance with ART/TREES.

<sup>1</sup> Under the proposed draft of TREES 2.0, "Participants shall be national governments (i.e., the highest level of government that exists in the country), sub national governments no more than one level down from national level, or recognized indigenous communities provided the requirements in section 3.1.1 are met." The ultimate eligibility of Indigenous communities' jurisdictions will depend on the definition of jurisdiction under the finalized ART TREES 2.0

Date of submission: 30 July 2021

Name of authorized representative: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Signature:



Dr Chris Kiptoo Principal Secretary

General:

### 1. Forest Emission Reduction Targets (500 words excluding links and appendices)

Please provide a narrative and applicable links, outlining Supplier's forest goals related to emission reductions from REDD+<sup>2</sup>, for example, 2030 zero deforestation goals.

Kenya's forest cover is estimated below 10% and it losses about 12,000 ha of forestland converted to other uses or lost through natural causes yearly. In order to halt the deforestation and forest degradation as well as emission reductions, the country developed National Forest Programme (NFP) 2016-2030 (<https://kwcakenya.com/download/kenya-national-forest-programme-2016-2030>) to assist in achieving 10% forest and tree cover by 2030. The main goal of this NFP is to develop and sustainably manage, conserve, restore and utilize forests and allied resources for socio-economic growth and climate resilience. This will be achieved by: promoting sustainable forest management, increasing forest and tree cover to at least 10%; increasing food, water and energy security; enhancing environmental resilience to climate change; creating enabling environment for investment in forestry sector; enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and skills development throughout the forest value chains; promoting public private partnerships in forestry sector; defining roles and responsibilities of various actors and implementing institutions/agencies; mainstreaming the full value of forest in the national economy; promoting equitable benefit – sharing mechanisms; increasing community participation in forest development; making forestry information accessible for improved awareness and decision making; improving forestry education, research and technical skills development; ensuring broad-based economic empowerment in the private sector, gender, youth and special groups; promoting alternative energy sources and efficient use; creating enabling environment for mobilizing resources and investment to spur forest development; and advancing good governance, reducing bureaucracy and increasing transparency in forest value chains.

To achieve these aspirations and commitments of the NFP, Kenya took an assessment of forest and land landscape restoration opportunities in 2016 ([https://afr100.org/sites/default/files/Kenya\\_Technical%20Report\\_Assessment%20of%20National%20Forest%20and%20Landscape%20Resto...\\_0.pdf](https://afr100.org/sites/default/files/Kenya_Technical%20Report_Assessment%20of%20National%20Forest%20and%20Landscape%20Resto..._0.pdf)) that identified 38.8 ha (Figure 1) of forest and landscapes in forest land, crop land, degraded rangelands and degraded wetlands and riparian areas for restoration by 2060 at the cost of KES 928.2 billion (\$USD9.3 billion). In order to realize this target of forest and landscape restoration, Kenya has made a commitment to restore 5.1 million ha by 2030 of which 2.55 million are expected to be achieved by 2026 at a cost of KES 61 billion (\$USD 555 million). This will also enable the county accelerate abating her revised ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU Scenario of 143 Mt Co<sub>2</sub>eq ([https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya%27s%20First%20%20NDC%20\(updated%20version\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya%27s%20First%20%20NDC%20(updated%20version).pdf)) in line with sustainable development agenda and the adaptation goal towards the attainment of vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation actions. The country has developed draft Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan 2021-2025 to aid this process (see annex 1 attached) and operationalized National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining over 10% tree cover by 2022 (<http://www.environment.go.ke/wp->

adaptation actions. The country has developed draft Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan 2021-2025 to aid this process (see annex 1 attached) and operationalized National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining over 10% tree cover by 2022 (<http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Strategy-for-10-Tree-Cover-23-5-19-FINAL.pdf>), National Climate Change Action 2018-2022 (<https://www.kenyamarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/NCCAP-2018-2022-Online-.pdf>) and Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) in readiness for results based payment phase of REDD+ implementation ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020\\_KEN.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_KEN.pdf)). In this FREL, the country is emitting 52,204,059 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year through anthropogenic activities in deforestation and forest degradation that need to be abated through promotion of investments in forestry sector to generate high quality emission reductions as envisioned in REDD+ draft strategy (See annex 2 attached) targeting 3 million ha at a cost of KES 71.8 billion (US\$653 million).

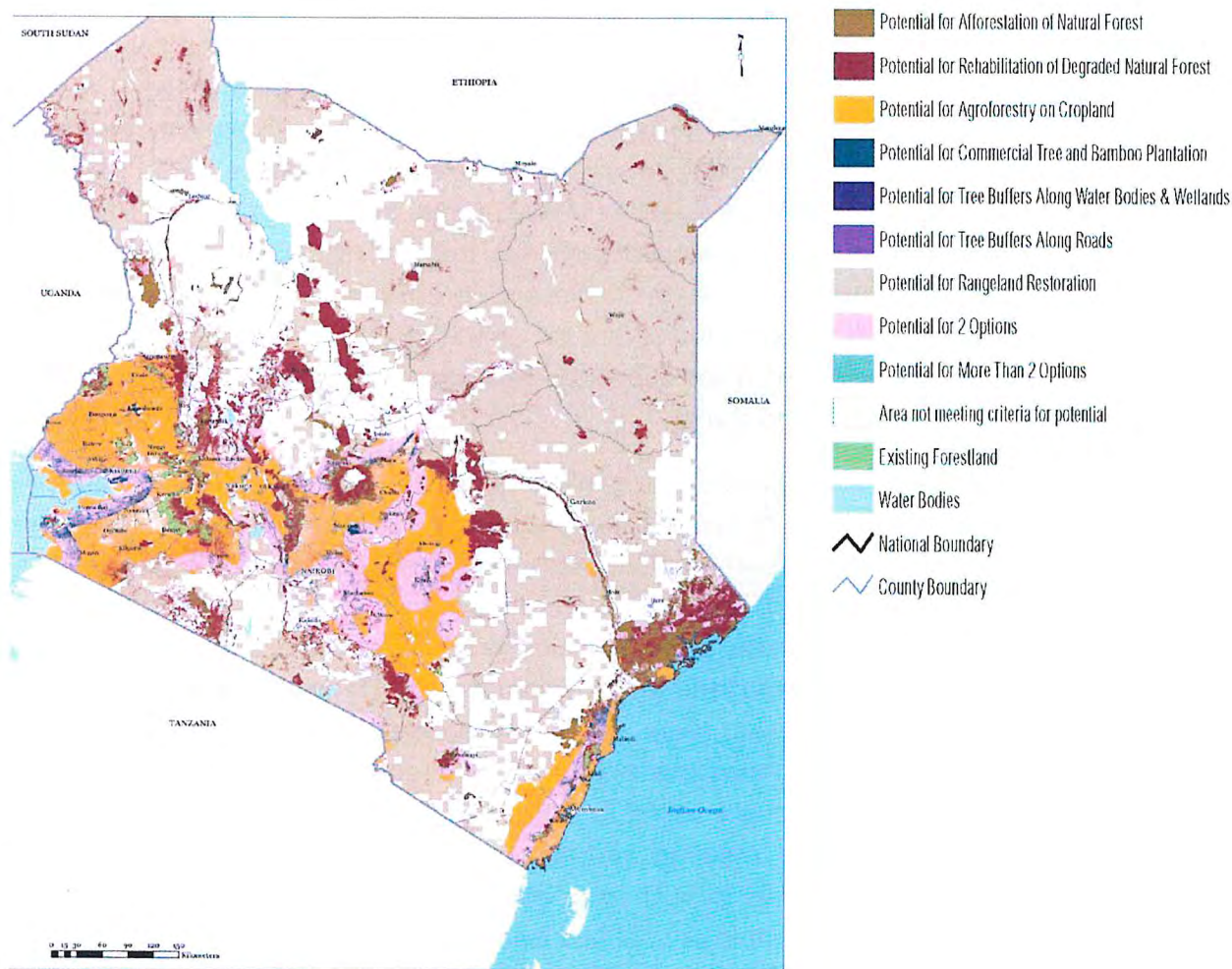


Figure 1. Forest and landscape restoration areas of 38.8 million ha in Kenya



## **2. Progress towards, or readiness to meet (non-safeguards elements of) ART/TREES requirements (500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please provide a summary of the Supplier's progress towards preparing/submitting a concept note, and/or registration document for ART, including expected timelines for submission (e.g. estimated date by which a registration document might be submitted). Please include links to any relevant documentation that has already been submitted to the ART secretariat, if applicable.*

*Please provide an overview of the steps taken to align with non-safeguards requirements of ART/TREES, and Supplier's ability to meet such requirements. If this proposal is selected by the Coalition participants, this information will be accepted as indication of commitment towards meeting ART/TREES requirements.*

The National Government of Kenya through its Ministry of Environment and Forestry via Focal point, KEFRI has held several multi-agency meetings towards preparation of the TREES Concept and Registration Document for ART. The key institutions that have participated in preparation of a concept note (TREES Concept) include Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Water Towers Agency (KTWA), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), NetFund, National Environment Complaint Committee (NECC), Directorate of Climate Change and Forestry among others. The TREES Concept has been finalized and will be submitted before 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021. It is estimated that the Registration Document for ART will be finalized and submitted by August 2021 after receiving approval of the TREES Concept from the ART Secretariat.

A number of program partners both from public and private sector have been identified in line with their respective mandates to support the development of TREES documents. Considerations have also been given to credible international consulting firms/entities in development of project design document for REDD+ implementation and relevant competencies to ART. The proposed accounting area has been discussed by appropriate stakeholders with data considering the forest reference level (FRL) submissions made to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This has been taken within the national context based on the baseline assessment taken on National Assessment of Forest and Landscape Restoration in Kenya 2016. The eligibility criteria are nationally based that has also included the forests in the Nationally Determined Contributions and required information on safeguards. The ownership rights to emission reductions to be issued by ART have been reflected upon and modalities of benefit sharing mechanism identified within pre-defined legal framework that is currently being finalized to assist the implementation of REDD+ results based payments. An inventory of participation in other programs in Kenya has been documented that will be delineated from the accounting area. The aspects of double counting have also been deliberated by stakeholders and mitigation mechanisms proposed to ensure that this avoided in ART emission reduction.

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<sup>2</sup> reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

### 3. Capacity building/technical assistance needs (500 words excluding links and appendices)

*If applicable, please summarize the capacity gaps and needs for support identified as necessary to meet ART/TREES requirements, and plans to address these gaps before submitting validation/ verification documents to ART. This information will be critical for planning purposes.*

Capacity building is fundamental for securing the opportunities that REDD+ may provide and addressing its risks, contributing to more equitable and sustainable REDD+ initiatives. It is a requirement that countries aiming to implement REDD+ should develop a strategy or action plan, a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference levels, a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system and a system to provide information on safeguards. Government institutions at national, regional and local levels have to be equipped with the specific skills relating to the components of REDD+. Kenya has continued to build required capacity for REDD+ implementation. Some of the critical capacity the country has strengthened include National REDD+ governance, development of REDD+ strategy and action plans, social and environment safeguards, forest reference emission levels (FREL), national monitoring and safeguard information system.

However, there exist some critical capacity gaps both at technical and infrastructural levels to deliver high quality emission reductions. Some of the technical gaps that country require include robust methods for estimating carbon emission reductions and projections under carbon representative pathways (CRPs), rapid carbon stock appraisal, non-destructive methods of developing allometric equation for carbon stock estimation in different forest types, spatial modeling, framework for monitoring integration of forest and tree based options for climate change mitigation and adaptation, carbon markets and trading, benefit flow system and development of project design document for REDD+ projects, capacity on green value chain analysis among local community members, market intelligence of forest products with potential to reduce pressure on forests, valuation of payment of ecosystem services among various implementers, validation of carbon projects and resource mobilization more so at the level of County governments.

The country requires REDD+ related infrastructure to ensure delivery of high quality ART emissions. Some of these include monitoring equipment including drones, light weight planes, vehicles, motorbikes among others. Kenya also, needs to have in place a carbon monitoring, reporting and verification innovation Centre to be hosted by Kenya Forestry Research Institute for periodical reporting of the carbon emissions and reductions. This Centre will also be a learning and research facility to help high delivery of emission reductions. It will also help the country in harnessing and reporting emissions and containment measures in all forest and landscapes as

envisioned in the assessment undertaken that quantified 38.8 ha for restoration. The Centre will be the hub for innovations towards environmental sustainability so as to maintain and protect forest resources for better improved of livelihood of the people. Consequently, for effective delivery of the high quality emission reduction, there is need to close the gap on the number of forest rangers and scouts per unit forest area for protection. This will enhance surveillance and protection of forests for improved carbon sequestration potential through avoided deforestation in addition to spatial monitoring and reporting.

**4. High Forest Low/Deforestation (HFLD) (if applicable, 500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please indicate whether the Supplier expects to qualify as HFLD according to the criteria in the draft TREES 2.0 and whether the Supplier proposes to make available emission reductions under LEAF according to a future , approved HFLD -methodology in TREES . Please note that expressing expectation to do so is not binding.*

**This is not applicable for Kenyan context**

## 5. Estimate of ART/TREES crediting level (non-binding)

*Please provide an estimate of the ART/TREES crediting level, including annual estimates used to develop the crediting level, and links to further methodological descriptions of these estimates. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions and will not be final.*

*Please indicate a tentative selection of baseline years, consistent with the ART-TREES standard. Please indicate the assumptions made in the emission reduction volume calculations.*

*Please provide a link to relevant public documentation or reporting (e.g. National Communications, REDD+ strategy/action plan).*

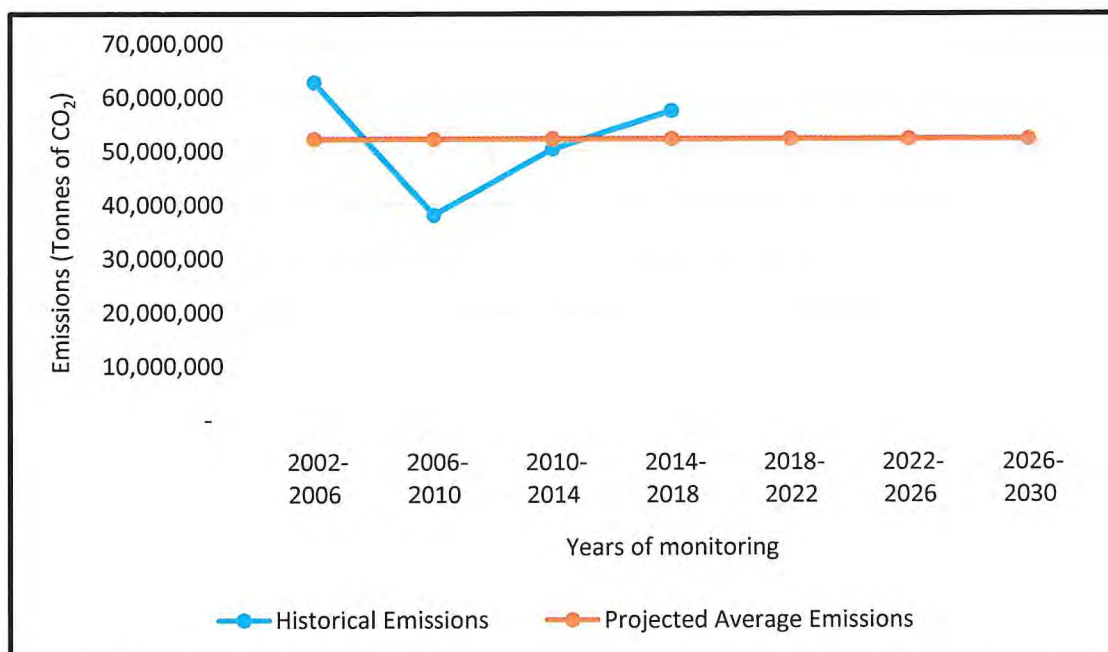
Kenya launched the System for Land-Based Emission Estimation (SLEEK) programme in 2013, to support the National GHG inventory process. It conducted an extensive mapping by use of semi-automated GIS softwares and produced a series of wall to wall Land Cover / Land Use /land Cover change Maps for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2018 based on satellite imageries of LANDSATs 4, 5, 7 and 8.

The map production methodology applied by SLEEK used pixel based – supervised classification built on random forest algorithm. The SLEEK Land Cover Change Mapping (LCC) Process aimed to create a consistent, sustainable and technically rigorous process for providing land cover and change information required for national land based greenhouse gas (GHG) estimation based on a nationwide, time series consistent land cover maps for Kenya. This was to allow analysis of land cover and cover change through time series as recommended by IPCC land cover categories and their subtypes based on national circumstances.

The statistics and maps generated are official Government documents for informing dynamics of land cover/land use change processes across the land sector – such as land use planning, tracking deforestation, and landscape restoration. The methodology allowed creation of Land Cover / Land Use Map in a short period at low cost without requiring manual interpretation and editing. The site training data for supervised classification was extracted through a ground truth survey supplemented by Google Earth in areas with poor accessibility. The minimum mapping unit (MMU) of Land Cover / Use class was 0.09ha due to pixel basis image classification methodology. However, filtering process was applied to ensure that forest mapping met the forest definition (0.5ha as minimum area) as agreed in the country. The detailed process of developing these maps is available in a Technical Manual (SLEEK, 2018).

Kenya has established a Forest Reference Level as an objective benchmark for assessing performance of REDD+ activities. The FRL has been established in consistence with the country's greenhouse gas inventory process guided by the IPCC reporting principles of Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency and Comparability. Kenya focuses on reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The FRL emission estimation adopted the period 2002 – 2018 as the baseline years to capture the historical reference period of ERs to help in projecting

how the emissions are envisaged in future. The assumptions made in projecting to the future is that Business as Usual situation will prevail considering the REDD+ activities will continue being implemented and current forest sector policy decisions will not change. Using an approach 3 mapping and a combination of local and IPCC defaults, Kenya estimated a FRL of 52,204,059 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year. This FRL is derived from average annual historical emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in the period 2002-2018 monitored at 4 year intervals. The FRL for each of the REDD+ Activities has been calculated as 48,166,940 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year for Deforestation, 10,885,950 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year for forest degradation, 2,681,433 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year for sustainable management of forests and -9,530,264 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year for enhancement of carbon stocks ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020\\_KEN.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_KEN.pdf)).



**Figure 2: Historical Emissions and Projections of Net Emissions (FRL)**

Figure 3 is a projection of the forest cover increase that would allow Kenya to meet the Vision 2030 requirement of 10% forest cover. This graph is developed based on the forest cover recorded in year 2018.

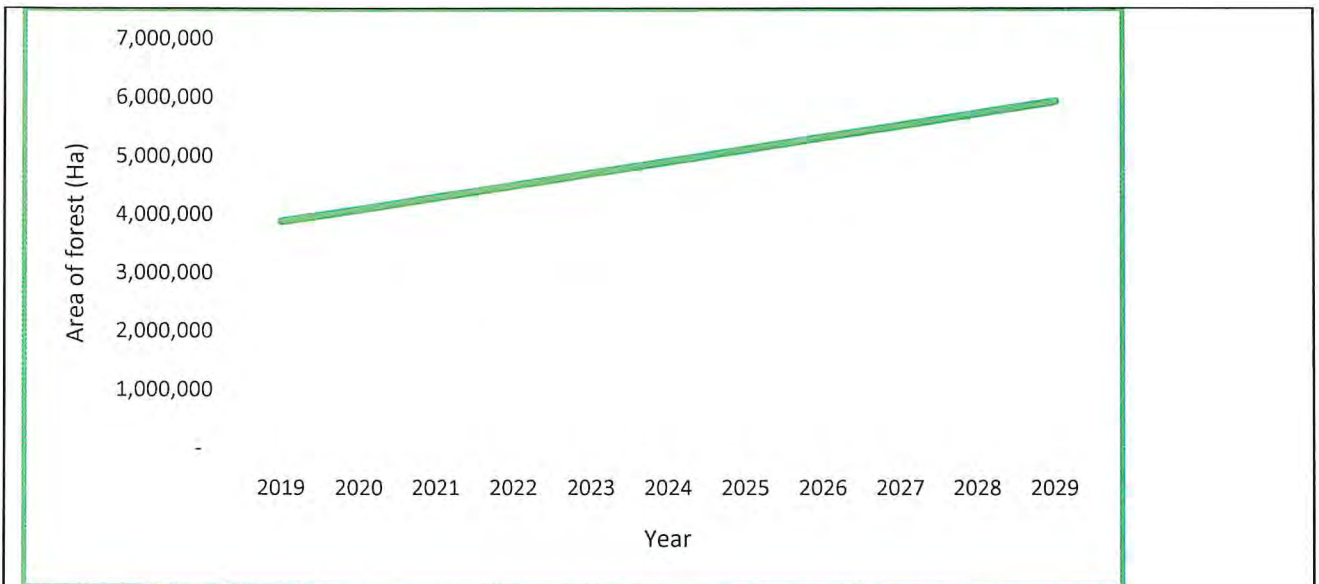


Figure 3: Projected forest cover towards 10% by year 2030<sup>1</sup>

The value of Net emission is calculated as the sum of emissions arising from the four REDD+ activities (Deforestation, Forest degradation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement) and also classified by forest strata (Montane and western Rain forests, Coastal and Mangrove forests, Dryland forests and Public plantation forests). It is also hoped that emissions in the future will be monitored at 4 year intervals because Kenya is continuously improving its land cover mapping programme. There are also plans to implement a National Forest Inventory based on the designs that have already been developed. Estimate projections are based on FRL ERs which assumed that current policy interventions are not likely to change much in and that land cover/change and land use changes are not likely to deviate much from the current situations. The process of projection adopted an average of the historical emissions. It was noted that the linear relationship developed from the 4-point data (2002-2006, 2006-2010, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018) had a weak Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>) which explains that the trend of emissions is not accurately defined by the time series monitoring. A historical average therefore explains that a Business as Usual scenario is assumed in projecting emissions into the future. Since under national circumstances there are no specific development and human livelihood activities prioritized by the government that may result to a reversal of the ongoing conservation activities.

## 6. Annual Target ERs<sup>3</sup> (non-binding)

*Please provide an estimate of the ART /TREES expected volumes of ERs that may be delivered annually in the 2022-2026 period. We understand that these estimates are based on assumptions, and will not be final.* The emission reductions are expected to be achieved through avoided deforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests and promotion of afforestation and reforestation activities on farmlands to act a way of reducing leakages in the targeted forest land of 3.8 million ha. The current REDD+ projects implemented at Kasigau Corridor Phase I and Phase II shows a removal of between 82.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha and 91.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha. The studies also taken in dense forests sequester

<sup>1</sup> Estimated at afforesting/increasing forest cover by 204,727ha per year

about 480-520 t tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha as compared 28-49 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha in moderately opened forests. This translates to an average of 185 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha across all forest types in Kenya. This project targets about 3.8 million ha of Kenya’s forestland and farmland to be rehabilitated and restored through activities that will yield high quality emission reduction as projected in the table below. These estimates are based on proxy value that will be improved before the commencement of the project implementation.

Delivery by the end of (year)	Quantity (range, in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	Crediting Year ( <i>please specify in brackets if emissions from forests are accounted for according to timelines that deviate from calendar years (e.g. Aug1<sup>st</sup>–July31<sup>st</sup>)</i> )
2022	51,810,235	2022
2023	54,336,734	2023
2024	54,767,823	2024
2025	55,173,889	2025
2026	57,904,134	2026

<sup>3</sup>Please note that this is an initial estimate .LEAF Coalition participants do not expect this to be accurate at this stage.

## 7. Policies and Measures(500 words excluding links and appendices)-

*Please provide a summary of existing policy measures, regulations, enforcement and public finance instruments (taxes, transfers, subsidies) the Supplier determines are adequate to achieve the ERs, and a reference to where this information is publicly provided. If applicable, please describe other interventions (beyond policies and measures) Supplier has taken, or will take, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and enhance sequestration in order to provide ERs under LEAF (e.g. forest fire prevention). If the interventions are not yet operational, please provide a timeline with milestones.*

[The Constitution of Kenya \(GoK, 2010\)](#) obliges the government to work and achieve a tree cover of at least 10% while the national development blueprint (Vision 2030) and [National Climate Change Response Strategy](#) aim to achieve this goal by 2030. The Constitution defines three types of land; public, private, and community, and identifies roles and responsibilities of different institutions in land governance. Article 60 articulates the principles of the land policy and holds that land should be “held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. Land ownership and access rights are covered by The National Land Use Policy, 2017, Land Act 2012, The [National Land Commission \(NLC\) Act](#) (2012) the Registered Land Act, 2012, and Community Land Act 2016. The [Forest Management and Conservation Act No. 34 of 2016](#), provide legal framework and Institutions for managing forest in Kenya with clear functions of stakeholders. This is complemented by Draft National Forest Policy 2021, National Strategy for tree cover 10%, and National Forest Program 2016-2030. Other policies targeting the attainment of 10% forest cover include the Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009, and the National Energy Policy, 2018 and

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security Act, 2013. The Energy Act outlines carbon credit trading as one of the actions to promote the development and use of renewable energy, and this could include afforestation and reforestation. The Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules apply for the purposes of promoting and maintaining farm forest cover of at least ten percent of every agricultural land holding, and to preserve and sustain the environment in combating climate change and global warming. The County Government Act (No. 17 of 2012) Section 6 (3) permits the county government to enter into partnerships with any public or private organization, and this is an opportunity to enhance carbon stocks in forest land under County Governments.

Kenya has Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016, the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, -Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030. The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016 - 2030 seeks to consolidate scale-up and embed green growth initiatives in national development goals. The Climate Change Act, 2016 provides incentives for the promotion of climate change initiatives. The Climate Change (Duties and Incentives) Regulations 2021 provide for private entities promoting climate change initiatives and activities related to the elimination of mitigation against climate change such as REDD+ activities and activities related to the building of resilience and adaptive capacity against the effects of climate change.

Kenya's national strategy for increasing forest cover (2015 – 2020) recognizes that for the country to attain 10% forest cover by 2030, a total of 2 million ha of additional forests is required. The strategy identifies farmlands and drylands as the greatest opportunity for expanding forest cover. Through the AFR100 commitments, Kenya has targeted to plant 5.1 million ha (1 million restoring existing forest land, 2 million planting trees in croplands and 2 million is for grassland restoration).

#### **8. Use of Proceeds (1000 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please acknowledge the eligible uses of proceeds as established in the CFP, and provide initial thinking on the focus of a high-level investment framework describing the plans or arrangements in place for investing the proceeds of a transaction with LEAF Coalition contributors. This plan should be consistent with achieving the Supplier Country's NDC and sustainable economic development with a priority for forest protection and forest restoration, including its REDD+ strategy/action plan. The plan must also explain how benefits from such a transaction will be distributed to stakeholders. This plan should demonstrate equity, inclusivity, and transparency, and it should reach local communities and support wider climate goals. Suppliers may indicate whether future payments will be used to leverage up-front investments, if applicable. In other words, proceeds may be used to repay bonds or loans that were used specifically to finance activities that are consistent with the guidance on use of proceeds.*

Kenya's forest blue prints aim at reversing deforestation and forest degradation in order to reduce annual emissions of 52,204,059 tCO<sub>2</sub> under the Business as Usual Scenario. This will be achieved by addressing direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation such as agricultural expansion, encroachment, forest fires, wood extraction of timber, wood fuel, poles, livestock grazing and pasture, wildlife damage, pests and disease. It is in this context that Kenya has prioritized the following strategic interventions (Table 1) that require significant investment to protect and restore degraded forests for better provision of goods and services, improved livelihood and achieve Kenya's Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- 1) Incentivize afforestation, reforestation and landscape restoration programmes for



- improved livelihoods and environmental conservation;
- 2) Enhance governance and policy implementation to prevent conversion of forests to other land uses;
  - 3) Support sustainable management of public plantation forests to enhance productivity;
  - 4) Enhance efficiency, effectiveness and skills throughout forest related value chains;
  - 5) Promote green value chains to generate economic opportunities for improved livelihood for communities and vulnerable groups for enhanced resilience of the selected landscapes;
  - 6) Strengthen research, technology, innovation and capacity development for forest and landscape restoration for generation of high quality emissions; and
  - 7) Strengthen an integrated measurement, verification and reporting system for forest and landscape restoration.

**Table 1: Selected Strategic Options, areas of investment and Actions to support investment**

<b>Strategic Options</b>	<b>Strategic Investments /investment areas</b>	<b>Actions for investment</b>
1. Incentivize afforestation, reforestation and landscape restoration programmes for improved livelihoods and environmental conservation	1.1. Develop large scale tree planting programs in private land.	1.1.1. Create incentives for large scale afforestation and reforestation programmes in private land 1.1.2. Develop farmer cooperatives to support large scale tree planting 1.1.3. Provide platforms for corporates to support large scale CSR tree planting and management programmes.
	1.2. Create mechanisms for afforestation in community lands for cultural, environmental and biodiversity benefits	1.2.1. Map out community lands with potential for REDD+ implementation and create Targeted campaigns on integrated forest management 1.2.2. Develop incentives for forest conservation including PES programmes in community forests
	1.3. Increase afforestation and reforestation activities programmes in drylands	1.3.1. Develop large scale tree planting programmes using ideal dryland species 1.3.2. Develop and implement an integrated system for fire management in fire prone areas 1.3.3. Promote alternatives to land clearing and charcoal making including alternative sources of energy
	1.4. Build capacity of County Governments, private sector and Communities to implement the devolved forestry functions.	1.4.1. Integrate REDD+ in County planning (County Integrated Development Plans-CIDP) and Climate change action plans 1.4.2. Clarify land ownership and benefit sharing arrangements to stimulate the participation of communities and private sector in REDD+ activities

		1.4.3. Implement registration of forests held in trust by County governments, and on Community lands by KFS, to plan for extension support
	1.5. Improve productivity of agricultural value chains to reduce deforestation.	1.5.1. Develop a mechanism to monitor implementation of the 10% farm forest rules 1.5.2. Create mechanisms that support sustainable management of livestock grazing
2. Enhance governance and policy implementation to prevent conversion of forests to other land uses	2.1. Support implementation of the national values and principles of governance	2.1.1. Develop, adopt and enforce anti-corruption policies and guidelines (e.g. REDD+ anti-corruption guidelines) 2.1.2. Adopt and domesticate international guidelines on the rule of law (e.g. FLEGT)
	2.2. Harmonize laws and policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation at national and county level	2.2.1. Develop, review and implement policies and legislation to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in forests especially forests held in trust by counties. 2.2.2. Develop land concession protocols that recognizes tree tenure and carbon rights 2.2.3. Strengthen benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resources in Relation to REDD+.
	2.3. Support implementation of management plans for all forests.	2.3.1. Develop and implement management plans for public, community and private forests with clear guidelines on roles, responsibilities and benefits for all actors 2.3.2. Involve communities in design and implementation of REDD+ programmes through FPIC 2.3.3. Develop mechanisms for total valuation of forests and ecosystems to determine the true value of forest products and services 2.3.4. Strengthen capacity of local communities for restoration water bodies, riparian, promote soil and water conservation technologies
3. Support sustainable management of public plantation forests to enhance productivity	3.1. Intensification of public forest plantations through efficient and effective management.	3.1.1. Increase funding for public plantation management to support sustainable management 3.1.2. Increase forest productivity using high quality tree germplasm and appropriate silvicultural practices. 3.1.3. Create a mechanism to monitor implementation of forest management plans for public forest plantations
	3.2. Support	3.2.1. Map out forest with potential for concessions

	participation of non-state actors in public plantation programmes	<p>3.2.2. Develop guidelines for Concessions and contracts to allow the private sector secure long term investments.</p> <p>3.2.3. Streamline the participation of communities in the plantation establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS)</p> <p>3.2.4. Strengthen research, technology and innovations in forest and landscape restoration</p>
4. Enhance efficiency, effectiveness and skills throughout forest related value chains	4.1. Promote cost-effective technologies to achieve high emission reductions at large scale	<p>4.1.1. Engage charcoal producers to adopt improved kilns and retorts for charcoal production</p> <p>4.1.2. Support small scale saw millers to adopt low waste logging and saw milling equipment</p> <p>4.1.3. Promote use of improved cook stoves for urban and rural households.</p> <p>4.1.4. Promote clean and efficient energy technologies</p>
	4.2. Improve the forest resource value chain	<p>4.2.1. Promote the tree value chain for better wood valuation and increased returns on investment</p> <p>4.2.2. Promote wood certification to improve chain of custody</p> <p>4.2.3. Promote sustainable production and efficient utilization of biomass energy including use of wastes to produce pellets and briquettes.</p> <p>4.2.4. Promote green value chains for improved livelihoods and resilience to climate change</p>

The benefits from the ER proceeds will be shared in line with proposed legislative framework between the implementing communities in the prioritized projects areas and the implementing institutions both public and private for forest protection, technology and innovation investment, capacity building, research and measurement, reporting and verification system. There are already existing frameworks to guide benefit resources in Kenya that are in preparation.

### **9. NDC Alignment(500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please explain how payments received under LEAF would contribute to achieving the targets established in the Supplier Country's NDC.*

*Please also indicate how it is envisioned that the payments will contribute to raising the level of NDC ambition over time. Please note that it is not expected that potential Supplier Countries will be able to commit to increasing ambitions by the July 30<sup>th</sup> deadline. Rather, a simple narrative about how this is envisioned is welcomed.*

Kenya submitted its updated NDC in 2020 in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Paris Agreement. The updated NDC represents a more detailed and robust assessment of mitigation and

adaptation measures in Kenya informed by in-depth analysis, improved information and data, and an extensive stakeholder consultation process. The country seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the 2015 Agreement to abate its GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq; and in line with its sustainable development agenda. This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. The total cost of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the updated NDC is estimated at USD 62 Billion. Kenya commits to mobilize resources to meet 13% of this budget, and requires international support for 87% of the budget.

The success of the NDC will strongly be influenced by the forest sector due to its comparatively high abatement potential. In the updated NDCs target of 32% - mitigation ambition, the forest sector is expected to contribute about 21 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions reduction through rehabilitation/restoration of additional 521,000 ha of forest land (Table 2).

**Table 2: Priority Actions and Emission Reduction Potential in the LULUCF Sector (M tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year)**

Options	GHG Emission Reduction Potential by 2030 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	
	Action up to 2022	Action up to 2030
Reduce deforestation and forest degradation by rehabilitation and protection of additional 100,000 Ha of natural forests (including mangroves) by 2030	2	2
Afforestation /reforestation /agroforestry of additional 100,000 Ha of land by 2030	2	4.8
Restoration of 200,000 ha of forest on degraded landscapes (ASALs, rangelands) by 2030	5.4	13
Increase area under private sector-based commercial and industrial plantations from 71,000 Ha to at least 121,000 Ha	1	1
<b>Total Emission Reduction Potential (LULUCF) in 2030</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>

Involvement of the private sector in forest development to promote commercial forestry so as to provide alternatives sources of forest products is key to achieving the forest sector mitigation target. This requires an aggressive, structured and well-coordinated approach for the sector to not only delivers the sectoral proportionate NDC targets, but also to achieve the 10% constitutional tree cover. Currently private sector categorized as small (<10 ha), medium (10<100ha) and large (>100 ha) scale owners who together manage an area of approximately 20,000-30,000 ha in size that is crucial in delivery of forest products, thus reducing pressure in protected and managed forests.

Coordination between the central government agencies, county governments and civil society will

be critical for the delivery of the LULUCF sector emissions reduction. Incentivizing the private sector is therefore key to unlock forestry development in Kenya. Policy incentives provided in various policies are opportunities that are yet to be to be tapped into e.g. the Public Private Partnerships Act, 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements.

#### **10. Nesting (500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*If applicable, please describe Supplier's initial approach for how double counting from relevant activities with overlapping geographical scope will be avoided. This should include Supplier's approach to accounting for incorporation of activities either crediting, or seeking results-based payments for emission reductions from forests in the same geographical area (e.g. emission reduction or sequestration projects).*

There are few on-going carbon crediting offset projects in Kenya, namely; Mikoko Pamoja (Mangrove Conservation for community benefit) and Vanga Blue Forest (VBF) at Gazi Bay in Kwale County and Vanga, respectively in Coastal Kenya; Conservation of Miombos in Taru; Mt. Kenya Landscape Conservation; Reforestation Kenya at Kikuyu Escarpment; Aberdare ranges and Forest Again Kakamega forest at Kakamega rain forest. Kenya has also few REDD+ namely, Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project Phase I- Rukinga Sanctuary (KCRPI), Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project Phase II- Community Ranches (KCRPII) and Chyulu Hills REDD+ projects implemented in TaitaTaveta County, coastal Kenya.

These projects are sequestering significant amount of carbon and generating essential benefits at ecosystem and household levels. For instance, during the seventh monitoring period in 2020, KCRPI and KCRPII from a total land area of 199,910 ha have cumulatively reduced about 18.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e from the atmosphere. The Chyulu Hills REDD+ project (CHRP) that stretches over an area of 410,533.84 ha is estimated will reduce 1.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e annually that will totalize to 28.1 million cover 30 year crediting period (2013-2043). The first measurement and reporting revealed that by 2016, the project had prevented the emission of 2,049,409 tCO<sub>2</sub>e that is projected to 5.0 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2021. These will not be included in the ART registry during the accounting and issuance of ERs.

### **11. Transfer of Title (500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Some buyers will seek transfer of title of ERs on the ART registry, while others will allow the Supplier to retire ERs on the ART registry. Please indicate the Supplier's preference and expectations regarding transfer of title. Please refer to CFP document term "nature of transactions" for a detailed explanation of options under CFP related to transfer of title. Note that jurisdictions may choose to pursue multiple options.*

Kenya prefers option 1 and 3 in ART transactions. Option 1 outlines that sovereign contributors will provide results-based payments (RBPs) and neither take title to the ERs nor use them towards their NDC targets. Supplier receiving RBPs will be required to retire the ERs on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country may include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC. Option 3 outlines that private sector buyers may provide results-based finance and take title to the ERs. If private sector buyers take title to the ERs under this option, the Supplier will transfer the ERs to the buyer on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country will include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC. The private sector buyer will transparently communicate that the underlying mitigation counts towards the Supplier Country's NDC implementation and achievement. In this regard, Kenya would wish to retire ERS in the ART registry included to accelerate the achievements of NDC targets and compliment the conservation and community livelihood improvement efforts that revenue received from sales of ERs will support.

### **12. Corresponding Adjustments (500 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please indicate Supplier's willingness to consider ERs with corresponding adjustments, per pathway #4 outlined in the terms of the CFP.*

*If applicable, please indicate the portion of total ERs (if any) for which the Supplier proposes to make a corresponding adjustment to the national account.*

*Please refer to CFP document term "nature of transactions" for detailed explanation of options under CFP related to corresponding adjustments.*

**Not applicable in Kenyan context**

### **13. Environmental, Social and Governance Safeguards (1000 words excluding links and appendices)**

*Please provide a brief description of the steps taken to assess safeguards requirements of ART/TREES and Supplier's ability to meet such requirements. The Supplier should outline how all the TREES safeguards (Section 12 of the standard) will be addressed and respected, and how a national system for providing information on safeguards, or sub national equivalent, will inform TREES safeguards conformity.*

*Your response should include an outline of key current gaps in TREES safeguards conformance and plans for gap-filling actions. Sub national Suppliers should outline how safeguards tracking and/or monitoring tools are consistent with national tracking or tools, in particular with the national system for providing information on safeguards.*

*Please provide links to relevant publicly available information (e.g. summaries of information on safeguards as submitted to the UNFCCC and/or provide a link to, or describe, the either digital or analog system for providing information on safeguards).*

The following steps were taken to assess Cancun safeguards requirements of ART/TREES and ability of Kenya to meet such requirements;

1. *National Interpretation of the Cancun safeguards:* Through a multi-agency team, several meetings were held to interpret or clarify the Cancun safeguards in context to Kenyan circumstances.
2. *Information compilation and management:* This involved getting all the information on safeguards.
3. *Analysis and interpretation of information:* Analysis was conducted to interpret and review how safeguards have been addressed and respected in developing the readiness for REDD+ actions and in respect to UNFCCC requirements.

The TREES safeguards will be addressed and respected as follows considering the REDD+ safeguards will be completed by November 2021.

**Cancun Safeguard A:** *This safeguard requires that the REDD+ actions are consistent with national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements.*

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has provided for forest conservation, reduction of degradation and deforestation. Kenya has a national forestry strategy, action plan, Forest and Management Conservation Act No. 34 of 2016, Climate change Act 2016 and EMCA 2018, which informed REDD+ actions.

**Cancun Safeguard B:** *This safeguard requires the right to access to information and justice, respect and protection of land tenure rights and promotion of transparency and prevention of corruption.*

Kenya recognizes the right to access to information and justice in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Further, the country has established the Kenya open data portal. Kenya has enacted the [Ethics and Anti-corruption Act, 2011](#) which provides for measures to combat and prevent corruption. Kenya has established the Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission (EACC) to oversee implementation of the EACC Act through law enforcement, preventive measures, education and promotion of standards and best practices in integrity and ethics. Implementation of these measures will ensure transparency is promoted and corruption prevented.

Kenya has enacted the Land Act which provides for issuance of Title deeds to demonstrate who owns which land. This includes recognition, inventorying, mapping and security of customary and statutory land and resource tenure rights where REDD+ actions will be implemented. The National

Land Commission oversees management of public lands and dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts.

**Cancun Safeguard C:** *This safeguard provides for identification and respect of indigenous people and local communities and respect and protection of their rights and traditional knowledge.*

The Kenya REDD+ strategy recognizes indigenous people's rights and traditional knowledge. Chapter Four of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 contains a progressive Bill of Rights that makes international laws a key component of laws of Kenya and guarantees the protection of minorities and marginalized groups. Kenya has ratified the international Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), The International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Racial (CERD) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Kenya is also signatory of the African Court for Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR).

Kenya has enacted the National Commission of Human Rights Act, 2011 and established the Kenya Human Rights National Commission (KHRC) which fosters human rights, democratic values, human dignity and social justice. The commission applies multiple strategies and actions aimed at entrenching human rights and democratic values in the society by facilitating and supporting individuals, communities and groups to claim and defend their rights and holding state and non-state actors accountable for the protection and respect of all human rights for all peoples and groups. KHRC has recently trained Kenya Forest Service on observing human rights in execution of its mandate.

Kenya has enacted the Kenya Industrial Property Act (2001) which oversees protection and respect of Intellectual Property Rights including traditional knowledge. The Kenya Industrial Property Institution (KIPI) was established to deal with Intellectual property rights matters in the country.

**Cancun Safeguard D:** *This safeguard provides for respect and protection of rights of all the relevant stakeholders to participate fully and effectively in the design and implementation of REDD+ actions. Further, the safeguard provides for promotion of adequate participatory procedures.*

Kenya has demonstrated its respect and protection of rights of all stakeholders by ensuring public participation is embedded in all its actions. Public participation is provided for in several legal frameworks which include the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, County Government Act, Public Finance Management Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act Sections 21 and 22, Forest Conservation Management Act, Public Procurement and Disposal Act and the Public participation Bill 2018. In addition, a Free, Prior Information and Consent (FPIC) legislature is being developed.

Kenya has developed National guidelines for REDD+ stakeholder's engagement which support effective engagement of stakeholders in context of REDD+ actions implementation. Kenya has<sup>2</sup>



provided for community conservation groups such as the Community Forest Associations and Water Resource Users Associations to ensure effective engagement at the local level. Regional Forest Conservation Committees have been established for effective decision making and coordinated approach in implementation of REDD+ actions.

**Cancun Safeguard E:** *This safeguard provides for non-conversion of natural forests, protection of natural forests, biodiversity, ecosystem services and enhancement of social and environmental benefits.*

Kenya is a signatory of several international laws and conventions which provide for this safeguard. Kenya has also domestic laws such as the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 2018

(<https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/Regulations/Draft%20%20EIA%20Regulations%20March%202018.pdf>), Water Act No 43 of 2016

([http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/WaterAct\\_No43of2016.pdf](http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/WaterAct_No43of2016.pdf)), Forest Management and Conservation Act No. 34 of 2016

(<http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/ForestConservationandManagementActNo34of2016.pdf>), Wildlife and Conservation Management Act, 2012

([http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/WildlifeConservationandManagementActCap376\\_2.pdf](http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/WildlifeConservationandManagementActCap376_2.pdf)) and Land Planning Act. These legislative frameworks provide for protection of natural forests, biodiversity, ecosystem services and enhancement of social and environmental benefits.

Kenya will adhere and comply with the provisions of these legislative frameworks.

**Cancun Safeguard F:** *This safeguard integrated the risk of reversals in design, prioritization, implementation and periodic assessments of REDD+ policies and measures.*

Kenya is facing high demand for land for physical infrastructure hence posing a risk of reversal. To mitigate the risk of reversals, Kenya has developed a National Spatial Plan 2015-2045, an integrated spatial plan for balanced and sustainable national development. The National Spatial Plan, which covers a long term period of thirty years (30) from 2015-2045, addresses land use, socio-economic and environmental issues to achieve balanced and sustainable spatial development and optimal land use across the country. The plan provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to deal with issues of rural and urban development, modernizing agriculture, infrastructure, energy production, mining and industry, and sustainable human settlements. This plan will be applied when designing, prioritizing, implementing the REDD+ actions to reduce the risk of reversals.

**Cancun Safeguard G:** *This safeguard provides for the risk of displacement of emissions in design, prioritization, implementation and periodic assessments of REDD+ policies and measures.*

Kenya through the Kenya Forest Service has ensured that forests are managed using [forest management plans](#) and the plan ensures that the risks of emission are minimized. This includes

entrenching practices like [Participatory Forest Management \(PFM\)](#), [Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme \(PELIS\)](#), Green enterprises. These measures reduce situations where Emissions might be reversed.

#### 14. Financial Intermediary (FI)

*Before an ERPA can be finalized, an accredited FI must be identified as a channel for disbursement of funds. FIs will ensure that robust monitoring and reporting procedures on the use of proceeds are in place<sup>4</sup>. If available, please provide the name of the proposed institution(s). Please note there may be multiple candidate institutions.*

1. National Treasury
2. National Environment Management Authority-NEMA
3. Kenya Commercial Bank

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<sup>4</sup>FI's may be selected from the list of institutions accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Additional FIs may be assessed for eligibility following a process published on the Emergent website.

#### 15. Contacts and Implementation Arrangements

*Please describe the key jurisdictional contacts and government entities managing the jurisdictional program and indicate preferences for how subsequent correspondence with your jurisdictions should be handled.*

This will be implemented **as a national ART** program coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with KEFRI as its focal point. The proposed program will be implemented through a Multi-agency approach that shall draw on synergies and mandates of various agencies under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Each agency will be tasked with specific responsibilities that will be dispensed through a comprehensive work plan to contribute to high quality ERs while accelerating attainment of Kenya's NDC targets on an annual basis. These are:

**Kenya Forest Service (KFS):** Its mission is the "Conservation, sustainable development, management and utilization of the country's forest resources for equitable benefit of present and future generations." KFS is the institution bearing legal authority for ownership of the forest on behalf of the government of Kenya.

**National Environment Management Authority (NEMA):** It ensures general supervision and coordination of all environment matters, and leads the implementation of all environment policies.

**Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA):** Its main role is “to coordinate and oversee the protection, rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable management of water towers” and it also coordinates and oversees the recovery and restoration of forest lands, wetlands and biodiversity hotspots. It has the responsibility of promoting the implementation of livelihood programs in the water towers in accordance with natural resource conservation laws” (KWTA, 2017).

**National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC):** The National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC) is the body charged with the task of investigating complaints or allegations regarding the condition of the environment in Kenya and suspected cases of environmental degradation.

All above agencies have institutional capacities and human skills that will complement the proposed REDD+ Actions and shall ensure sustainability of actions post project and crediting period.

The Government of Kenya LEAF Secretariat managed by KEFRI will be responsible for handling all correspondences from ART on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The LEAF Secretariat will be communicating all approved decisions from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to respective implementing partners both from public and private in a timely manner. Suitable structural arrangement will be established for implementing ART program in an effective and efficient manner among the stakeholders. These will encompass Policy and advisory inter-agency Committee, Technical implementation committees and strategy and compliance committees to ensure quality and attainment of overall program objectives.