



United Nations Country Team
Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya
Project Document

Project Title	Support to low carbon climate resilient development for poverty reduction in Kenya
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Outcome 3.2. Enhanced environment management for economic growth with equitable access to energy services and response to climate change.
Project Objective	To support Kenya transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway reducing the country's vulnerability to climate risk and improving livelihoods while contributing towards the global efforts to reduce green-house gases emissions
Expected Project Output(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pro-poor climate change adaptation and mitigation in the national and county planning and budgeting process are mainstreamed 2. Renewables and sustainable biomass production promoted 3. Sustainability and employment creation in the building construction industry enhanced 4. Low Carbon Transport catalysed 5. Illegal wildlife trade is addressed
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
Implementing Agencies:	Lead: UNDP Kenya Country Office. In collaboration with UNDP Drylands Development Centre, UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UN-ILO, UNIDO and UNESCO.
Collaborating Partners	Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministries of Labour, Social Security and Services; Industrialization and Enterprise Development; Land, Housing and Urban Development; Environment, Water and Natural Resources

Brief Description

The Government of Kenya recognizes the importance of climate change (CC) impacts on Kenya's development and risks towards achieving Vision 2030 as highlighted in the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010. It is a cross-cutting issue that affects all sectors and segments of Kenya's urban and rural populations. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 (NCCAP) stipulates the need to mainstream CC adaptation and mitigation measures in national and county planning and budgeting processes and in all sectors of the economy as a means to further Kenya's people-centered development strategy. The NCCAP background briefings and studies clearly identify the needs of Government, private sector and the CSOs to successfully implement the NCCAP and result in meaningful change towards a low carbon, resilient development pathway for the benefit of Kenyans. This consolidated UN Proposal will contribute to this end. The UN programme consists of six outputs which

will contribute towards achieving the intended outcome and objectives. The primary beneficiaries of the project will be members of the Kenya population; particularly those who are most strongly impacted by increasing climate variability as a result of long-term climate change.

Programme Period:	2014-2016
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	E&E for SD
PIMS Number:	_____
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Atlas Project ID:	_____
Start date:	March, 2014
End Date	December 2016

Total resources required:	GBP 1,266,000
Total allocated resources:	
• Regular	
• Other:	
○ DFID	GBP 1,100,000
○ UN Agencies	GBP 166,000
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by Government of Kenya: _____ [signed]
 (National Treasury) Date

Agreed by MEWNR: _____ [signed]
 Date

Agreed by UNDP: _____ [signed]
 Date

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Investment Review
DDC	Drought Development Centre
DFID	UK Department for International Development
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICF	UK International Climate Change Fund
MEWNR	Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources
MD&P	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NAMAs	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEX	National Execution
NMT	Non-Motorised Transport
MSMES	Micro Small and Medium Size Enterprises
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SHS	Solar Home Systems
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Habitat
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-ILO	United Nations International Labour organization
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization

1.0 Situation Analysis

Kenya is particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change because of its geography and reliance on rain-fed agriculture, pastoral livestock production systems and tourism which are all heavily dependent on nature. Only about 18% of Kenya's land is arable and it supports almost 75% of the country's 37 million people. Half of the agricultural sector's production is for subsistence, with the rest for export and contributing about 26% of the country's GDP. Kenya follows a bimodal seasonal rainfall that has become highly unreliable due to climate change - resulting in frequent droughts and crop failures. Unfortunately, when adverse weather conditions affect agriculture, it is mainly the low income household and pastoralists who are most affected - mainly because they have less resources and capacity to cope. Most of the people in Kenya are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of their poverty; with about 46% of the population classified as poor, the reliance of the majority of the population on agriculture and livestock production puts them in a vulnerable position - first because of the negative impacts that adverse weather conditions have on their livelihood systems and also due to fluctuating market prices for their produce, both locally and internationally. Additionally, a long history of environmental degradation, deforestation, pollution of water bodies, conversion of wetlands, unsustainable agricultural practices, and overgrazing are contributing to the current high level of climate change vulnerability of many communities.

The Government of Kenya recognizes the importance of climate change (CC) impacts on Kenya's development and risks towards achieving Vision 2030 as highlighted in the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010. It is a cross-cutting issue that affects all sectors and segments of Kenya's urban and rural populations. The National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 (NCCAP) stipulates the need to mainstream CC adaptation and mitigation measures in national and county planning and budgeting processes and in all sectors of the economy as a means to further Kenya's people-centered development strategy. The NCCAP background briefings and studies clearly identify the needs of Government, private sector and the CSOs to successfully implement the NCCAP and result in meaningful change towards a low carbon, resilient development pathway for the benefit of Kenyans. This consolidated UN Proposal will contribute to this end.

2.0 Key gaps identified

At both national and county levels, most of the institutions working to develop and implement climate change response programs and policies are still relatively new. This situation is further compounded by the financial resources and technical capacity constraints faced by these institutions. There is need for an integrated response to these challenges - which can best be addressed through an integrated national response approach. The integrated, programmatic approach being proposed by the UN is geared towards facilitating the harmonization of activities by government agencies, NGOs, CSOs and international organizations efforts to respond to climate change in Kenya. The government is keenly aware and supportive of a coordinated approach to climate change in the country. A coordinated approach to climate change will expedite the development and implementation of the required actions, policies and frameworks for address existing and emerging climate change issues.

This approach is driven by the need to move from reactive climate change responses to proactive long - term and transformative cross-sectoral planning, implementation and monitoring at national level and county levels. There is need to shift the "national" perception that climate change impacts are unpredictable events - to recognition that despite this, climate change risks can be predicted and managed. This is best done through fostering collaboration and information sharing across government agencies, NGOs and CSOs, private sector and development partners. The government needs to be adequately empowered to provide leadership and a unified signal to all actors. Other critical pieces to this process such as ensuring research findings are transferred to policy making processes will then fall in place. This integrated approach also provides an effective avenue for development and delivery of innovations to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the country.

3.0 Program outputs

The program will support the following 5 outputs:

Output 1: Mainstreaming of pro-poor climate change adaptation and mitigation in Kenya's national and county planning and budgeting process (UNDP/UNEP)

There remains a gap between inclusion of key NCCAP components and anticipated results in national plans (e.g. MTP II), sector strategies and budget processes (e.g. Medium Term Expenditure Framework) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and budgets. A number of initiatives have provided tools for strengthening integrated, cross-sectoral planning and monitoring (e.g. The UNDP's supported Millennium Institute's Threshold 21) and pro-poor environmental sustainability (e.g. the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative and more recently the DESA-UNDP-UNEP Green Economy project). However there remains the challenge of seeing sustained change in national and county planning and budgeting processes that increase public sector engagement and delivery in support of CC adaptation and mitigation, and environmental sustainability. For instance, there is an absence of clear tracking of CC related budgeting and expenditure at national and county levels. Furthermore, CC focal points in sectoral ministries need to be established and strengthened.

Output 2: Promoting renewables and sustainable biomass production in Kenya (UNDP/UNIDO)

The overall objective of Kenya's energy policy is to ensure adequate secure, affordable, sustainable and reliable supply of energy to meet national and county development needs, while protecting and conserving the environment. Although the government has identified petroleum and electricity as the main energy sources driving the economy, it also recognizes the importance of biomass and renewables as a significant energy resource mainly for rural communities and poorer sections of the urban population.

Evidence from biomass sector studies has identified the widening gap between supply and demand for wood-fuel, a challenge that requires dedicated policy interventions to redress. In spite of various efforts to promote wood fuel substitutes, the number of people relying on wood fuel is not decreasing, and biomass is predicted to continue to be the primary source of energy for the majority of the rural population and urban poor for the near future. Studies have established that charcoal production leads to the depletion of woodlands in Kenya at the rate of 0.5 ha per annum which has potential to accelerate climate change. This is attributed to the lack of formal management of the biomass stocks, inefficient charcoal kilns, and lack of standards and clear national targets for sustainable charcoal production. Despite the significant reliance on biomass energy in Kenya, efforts to promote sustainable charcoal production have not received the level of support. Efforts to include biomass components in a number of national initiatives, such as the World Bank's Scaling up Renewable Energy (SREP) programme, have generally not been successful to date. Energy programmes in Kenya have generally focused on production and distribution of electricity through grids, and tending to leave out the cooking needs of the urban and rural poor.

Although the Kenyan solar PV market is often considered as a successful commercially driven market, market spoilage due to poor quality of products as well as design, installation and maintenance services has significantly hindered market growth. According to the 2009 census, of the 6.7 million households not connected to the grid, only 1.6% (142,000 households) have a solar PV system; this in a country where the solar PV market started in the mid 80's. This number has significantly increased with the introduction of low cost lighting products 3-4 years ago; statistics indicate solar PV lantern sales of about 400,000 units in 2013. A field inspection and testing study of installed systems was undertaken by KERA in 2009 and covered 76 randomly systems across 7 provinces. It revealed that for only 48% of the surveyed systems did the users feel that the system had met their expectations. Technical assessment of these systems further revealed that only 36% were properly installed and only 10% were correctly designed. The NCCAP identifies the enabling actions that are required to promote the diffusion of solar systems - which includes the introduction of appropriate quality standards for imported and local produced solar products.

Output 3: Enhancing Sustainability and Employment Creation in the Building Construction Industry (ILO/UNEP/UN-Habitat)

Buildings constitute the single largest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions and are responsible for more than one third of the global resource consumption, including 12 percent of all freshwater use. Furthermore, buildings significantly contribute to the generation of solid waste which is estimated at 40 percent of the total volume. In 2005, Kenya submitted to the UNFCCC its Technology Needs Assessment, which includes energy efficient appliances, rain water harvesting, waste recycling and waste-to-energy at the household level. Several of the NCCAP objectives relate to resource and energy efficiency achievable through interventions in the building construction industry. For example, in relation to Population, Urbanisation and Housing, the NCCAP notes that Kenya is expected to become a predominately urbanised country by 2030 mainly due to rural-urban migration. It identifies among priority climate change actions the upgrading of building codes to include climate resilience and green building concepts including undertaking of climate risk assessments for essential public buildings and emergency services and distributed clean energy solutions to households and institutions (such as solar lanterns, improved cook stoves and LPG cook stoves, and energy efficient lighting and appliances), which can have huge social and economic benefits. In relation to the tourism industrial which is critical for the Kenyan economy, the NCCAP identified low-carbon options applicable to tourism infrastructure development including use of renewable energy sources and local products for construction.

There are many opportunities to enhance climate resilience and adaptation, low-carbon growth, economic competitiveness and employment creation, including for the youth, through tested policy and technical solutions. Kenya's private sector is well placed to achieve transformational change, resilience and adaptation in the building construction industry, through innovation in the deployment of sustainable and low-carbon construction methods, local value addition, greater energy efficiency, the promotion of sustainably harvested timber, water conservation and waste minimization, along with local employment creation.

Output 4: Catalysing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya (UN-Habitat/UNEP)

Kenya is rapidly urbanizing, with the population of the Nairobi metropolitan region expected to reach 20.6 million by 2030. One of the significant consequences is increased transport related externalities. The country's urban transport sector is a key source of air pollution (small particulates) and climate emissions (CO₂ and black carbon). Better city planning, a systems approach, and introduction of proven approaches and technologies can significantly reduce these emissions and facilitate poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development, in addition to enhancing the resilience of transport in light of climate change adaptation. The NCCAP recognizes Kenya's transport sector as a major climate change contributor. Current infrastructure is poorly integrated, overburdened and inaccessible to many Kenyans. Non-motorized transport facilities are inadequate despite the majority of trips in cities being on foot, estimated at 47% in Nairobi. Passenger cars represent a significant and rapidly growing segment of the transport sector; comprising of old and poorly maintained vehicles, coupled with poor fuel quality. Though carrying a mere 22% of travelers in Nairobi, they account for 64 % of traffic volume. Heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) deliver the majority of freight across the country, further contributing to emissions. For Kenya, planning and implementing low-carbon transport strategies within the context of on-going urban planning processes is one of the most feasible means of reaching a low carbon climate economy while also addressing poverty and promoting development.

Output 5: Addressing illegal wildlife trade (UNEP/UNESCO)

Along with other African States, Kenya is facing an upsurge in poaching and illegal wildlife trade, which is undermining national and regional security, local and national development gains, and household and community resilience. Wildlife crime not only results in the theft of natural capital and heritage, but also represents a major threat to the security, economy, and political stability of countries affected. Wildlife

tourism comprises approximately 70% of Kenya's tourism market, which employs around 300,000 nationals, and generates approximately 12% of the country's GDP. The illegal trade in wildlife and timber has become increasingly organized in recent years, in response to a growing demand for ivory, rhino horn and other wildlife and timber, and the growing involvement in organized criminal networks. The economic benefits for criminal networks, including for example Al-Shabaab in East Africa, is estimated at USD 7-23 million per year from the illegal trade in wildlife, and USD 30-100 billion per year from the illegal trade in timber. Illegal logging and timber trade is estimated to be responsible for over half of all deforestation in tropical countries. In Kenya in 2013 around 200 elephants and 40 rhinos (approximately 8% of Kenya's black rhino population) were poached from private, community, and government lands.

In recognition of the poaching crisis affecting Kenya's natural capital and heritage, a range of responses have been implemented at national level. These include the development by the Kenya Wildlife Service of national conservation and management strategies for elephant (2012 - 2021) and black rhino (2012 – 2016); the development by the Government of Kenya of a CITES national action plan to reduce illegal ivory trade (May 2013); the adoption by Parliament in December 2013 of a Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill, which aims to *inter alia* strengthen the deterrents for illegal killing and trade of wildlife; and the establishment by the Kenyan Cabinet of a national inter-agency collaboration, and an anti-poaching response unit. In addition, there has been a significant mobilization of national and international interest in particular in the plight of elephants and rhinos from the United Nations, Intergovernmental and Nongovernmental organizations and other Governments.

This output will bring the combined experience and expertise of UNEP and UNESCO, working with other national stakeholders, to support the Government of Kenya's efforts to address the illegal trade in wildlife and timber. Although the focus of the output will be on providing support to addressing the illegal killing of and trade in elephants and rhino, the output will provide multiple benefits for Kenya's wider natural capital and heritage.

4.0 Objectives

The overall intended outcome is that *Kenyans benefit from application of pro-poor and cross-sectoral CC adaptation and mitigation initiatives at national and county levels*. The 5 outputs will contribute towards achieving the overall intended outcome as follows:

Output 1: This output aims to support the NCCAP Secretariat to engage with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the National Treasury to to inform and influence the budget (MTEF) and planning (MTP II) process to enable the allocation, monitoring and reporting of public sector finance to support the implementation of the NCCAP at national and county levels.

Owing to the start date of March 2014, and taking into consideration the Kenyan annual budget cycle, the aim is to influence the national 2016-2017 budget.

Output 2: This output addresses both Subcomponent 1 and 4 of the NCCAP- Long Term National Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Path and Mitigation and NAMAs - and seeks to support government efforts to secure multiple benefits from the commercialization of renewables and biomass energy uses along the demand-supply value chain. The main focus under this component will be removal of barriers to renewables and biomass technologies uptake.

- a) This will be done through support to the development and adoption of voluntarily solar products quality standards in the solar market

- b) Supporting Kenya's new charcoal legislation including the promotion of energy efficient kilns in semi-arid and arid lands (ASALs). The output will also look to support Kenya in the development of charcoal NAMAs.

Output 3: The proposed project seeks to achieve more and better jobs among MSMEs operating in a well-established Kenyan green building industry. The proposed programme is fundamentally focussed promoting green buildings in the construction sector in Kenya, with associated employment creation benefits.

The programme seeks to remove key policy and regulatory bottlenecks, including building-related standards, so as to unlock the green jobs creation potential among MSMEs in Kenya's green building industry by addressing the following challenges:

- i. Limited knowledge about international best practice in green building;
- ii. Weak regulatory regimes to support green building development and the competitiveness and environmentally sustainable practices among MSMEs;
- iii. Limited policy dialogue among industry stakeholders;
- iv. Limited technical, business and green building skills among micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs

Within a policy framework supportive to green building development, the proposed programme would support sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) along the building construction value chain - including small scale contractors - to become more productive and competitive; to grow, create green and decent new jobs as well as improve the quality of existing jobs by extending basic social protection and improving access to occupational safety and health services for workers in the building construction sector. The proposed three-year ILO led programme would work with policy and standards setting institutions on green building, professional architectural bodies in Kenya, universities, local and international research centres and UNEP and UN Habitat to strengthen the capacity of local architects to design water, energy and material-efficient, quality and affordable living spaces for low and middle-income families in Kenya.

Output 4: The objective of this output is to move towards low-carbon road transport in Kenya. The project would employ an Avoid- Shift- Improve approach including; a) Avoid: the demand for motorized travel through compact city design; b) Shift: shift to less carbon-intensive modes of transport; and c) Improve: adopt cleaner, more fuel efficient light and heavy duty vehicles.

Output 5: This output will build on existing collaboration between UN agencies, and with the Government of Kenya, to contribute to governance reforms in the wildlife sector to address illegal wildlife trade. The output will indirectly support efforts to build resilience to adapt to climate change in Kenya, at local and national scales, and serve as a foundation for a larger-scale UN collaborative initiative on illegal wildlife trade in Kenya and the region.

5.0 Expected Results/Beneficiaries

Output 1: In order to achieve the stated objective, the expected results are:

- 1) Pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation priority programmes incorporated in national MTEF guidelines, and recommendations made for county level.
- 2) At least two MTEF Sector working groups (Agriculture and Rural Development, and Environment, Water and Housing) apply revised MTEF guidelines for budget year 2016-2017, and two pilot county teams.
- 3) A cadre of staff from the Treasury, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, MTEF sector working group members, CC Units in sectoral Ministries, two pilot country teams, and NCCAP Secretariat

trained in analysing expenditure reviews, and applying MTEF guidelines towards inclusion of priority CC adaptation and mitigation programmes.

- 4) Proposed pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation related indicators and corresponding sources of information identified for inclusion in the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

The Output 1: beneficiaries at national level will include staff of: 1) The NCCA Secretariat; 2) the Rural Development and Monitoring and Evaluation Divisions of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 3) the Climate Finance Unit of The National Treasury; 4) Members of the MTEF Sector Working Groups for Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Environment, Water and Housing; and, 5) Members of the Sectoral Planning Units and CC units the Ministries that are part of the two MTEF Sector workshop groups. It will also benefit members of County Steering Committee in two case-study pilot County Administrations.

Output 2: This output will promote private public partnership in the sustainable management of energy production and poverty alleviation. The solar market growing rapidly and the charcoal industry employs an estimated 200,000 producers while an estimated 500,000 people are directly involved in the charcoal trade as transporters and vendors. They in turn support 2.5 million dependants, mainly family members. Sustainable charcoal is also recognized as a viable SME. The output will further reduce GHG emissions and contribute to stabilization of GHG concentrations through, promotion of grid connected renewables, dissemination of solar systems and promoting practices which lead to conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.

Output 3: This output will focus on policy support, awareness raising and demonstration exercises of benefits of applying sustainable construction at the industry level – through innovative construction methods, and consumer level – by promoting greater awareness on cost savings and quality of housing (including better insulation and ventilation, energy and water cost savings). The output will promote regulatory reform through building codes, government procurement policies, energy efficiency standards, and safety norms to enhance resilience. Such a promotion of green buildings within the context of the observed boom in the construction sector in Kenya would lead to important gains in employment.

While MSMEs will create 200 new jobs and improve 100 existing jobs in the green construction sector over the inception period of the first twelve months (January 2014 - December 2014) these figures are projected to increase dramatically should this intervention continue for an additional projected two years and as the project gains traction. It is anticipated that with this catalytic initial intervention. MSMEs will be stimulated to create at least 2,000 new jobs and improve at least 1,000 existing jobs in the green construction sector value chain over a three year period (January 2014 – December 2016) while effectively participating in the green building construction, goods and services market in Kenya. This output will promote skills and employability in the construction industry, focusing on training and skills building in the SMEs. Activities will target the needs for upgrading skills in existing occupation along the value chains, from sourcing of building material to the construction and service delivery for increased development of water and energy efficient houses in Kenya. Beneficiaries will include primarily micro, small, and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) in the construction industry, policy makers and regulatory authorities, industry associations, organizations of employers, organisations of workers, training centres, financiers and consumers at large. This output will relate and contribute to the following Key Performance Indicators of the UK International Climate Fund (ICF): (2; 4; 5; 6; 7; 9; 13; 14; 15)

Output 4: Two activities are planned (i) Integrated urban transport systems: whereby UNEP and UN-Habitat will provide expertise to strengthen the transport component within the on-going urban planning programs in Kenya (including the World Bank funded project on Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans). Under this activity, support will be provided to ensure low carbon transport is included in the urban plans. In specific looking at efficient public transport and non-motorized transport (NMT) mobility

options. This support will also include capacity building of local and national authorities using UNEP's NMT policy and design tools and UN-Habitat's Sustainable Urban Mobility Strategies (SUMS) approach. This component will also include national policy dialogue on sustainable urban transport policies, and (ii) Promoting cleaner, fuel efficient vehicles: whereby UNEP will support Kenya to introduce policies that promote import of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles. UNEP has already started a national fuel economy activity in Kenya, as part of a global initiative (the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative - GFEE). UNEP has been working with the University of Nairobi which has completed a baseline of fuel economy of the Kenyan fleet and analyzed trends. Using this data, UNEP is proposing to support Kenya to develop policies that will support the import of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles including development of improved vehicle standards, support of public outreach to promote import of cleaner vehicles e.g. vehicle labelling program and preparation of a feebate program. A feebate program will see taxes increase for inefficient vehicles and decrease for efficient vehicles. This results in a budget neutral intervention that will have immediate effect on carbon and other pollutant emissions. As part of this intervention as well, a national sensitization campaign (that will include a national and/or East Africa regional workshop, and media campaign) to present cleaner vehicles standards and policies for national adoption and public awareness will be supported

Output 5: This output will support the Government of Kenya in three key areas:

1. Supporting overall strategy and coordination of the national response to illegal trade in wildlife: There is a strong need to enhance coordination for implementation of the newly-enacted Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill and other relevant legislation and recommendations (eg recent report of the Presidential Task Force on Parastatals Reform). This project element will support capacity development for the operations of the national Inter-Agency Task Force/Committee. The interagency committee was established in August 2013 by the Cabinet to advise and co-ordinate wildlife security management interventions across the country. As a young institution, the committee requires support for coordination and operationalization. Initial capacity develop for the committee will draw on available materials such as the Interpol manual on establishment and operationalisation of national environmental security task forces (NESTs), and focus on understanding roles, responsibilities, and modalities of information sharing nationally and regionally, such as support for the integration of field level intelligence information (from KWS, border controls, and local communities) into national wildlife trafficking control efforts. Other needs-based training will also be developed, drawing on existing capacities of UNEP, UNESCO, UNODC, and Interpol.

Two training sessions will be provided. The first focusing on the committee itself and the second will be a wider session, including representatives from civil society and from adjacent countries (e.g. Lusaka Agreement Task Force countries) to ensure widespread understanding of the operations of the committee. Background material providing an overview of the current coordination mechanisms and opportunities to strengthen coordination and implementation will be developed for the first training session, and modalities for operationalization will be further developed for agreement at the second session, and subsequent discussion with representatives of civil society and adjacent countries.

2. Strengthening the national enforcement capacity for investigation, prosecution and judiciary in relation to wildlife crime. Improved wildlife law enforcement in Kenya requires capacity to be developed along the entire enforcement chain. This project element will focus on capacity development for prosecutors and judges/magistrates, building on existing programmes and linking to the work of the interagency committee as above, working to ensure a common understanding of the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill and its relationship to other relevant legislation such as the Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money-Laundering Act (2010), the Prevention of Organized Crimes Act (2011), the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (2003), and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012). Capacity development will be undertaken in partnership with the Land and Environment Division of the High Court of Kenya, focusing on the judiciary, but involving other elements of national enforcement as appropriate, for example appropriate representatives from KWS, customs, police, and prosecution. In addition to considering coherence in the implementation of legislation by the judiciary, this project

element will undertake a review of existing laws and processes, and make additional recommendations, including on the need for further development and/or adoption to tools to support intelligence-based national enforcement efforts, such as the possible uptake and implementation of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), which is being adopted elsewhere in Africa to strengthen surveillance and monitoring in support of law enforcement.

3. Strengthen national communication and outreach: Raising awareness and changing the consumptive behavior of illegal wildlife products remains the most important factor in addressing illegal wildlife trade. This project element will develop an overarching campaign and communications products to support national (supply and transit) and international (demand reduction) efforts. In doing so, it will also contribute to raising the profile of the Government of Kenya's efforts to address illegal wildlife trade, through raising awareness of its ongoing and recently established initiatives. Focusing communications on the media that most effectively reach target audiences, the campaign will develop and work through targeted media partnerships to support the dissemination of information materials and to raise the importance of the issue on the public agenda; leverage existing and potential high profile personalities and UN Goodwill Ambassadors; and build strategic alliances with the Private Sector and NGO's to enhance outreach and messaging in Kenya to the national and expatriate community involved in illegal wildlife supply chains. In particular, the Asian expatriate community in Kenya will be the focus of an awareness raising campaign to clarify the legal status for wildlife products.

Although awareness among local communities of the importance of wildlife resources is relatively high in Kenya, appreciation of the contribution that natural heritage provides to local livelihoods appears to be diminishing in rural and urban communities. A review will be undertaken of alternative livelihood opportunities linked to wildlife trafficking, and of how sharing of benefits from wildlife could be improved to strengthen the support/buy-in of local communities to wildlife conservation as a basis for local and national economic development.

6.0 Existing /past support from GOK and Other Donors

Output 1: Will build on previous joint UNDP-UNEP support provided to the Ministries of Devolution and Planning and Environment, Water and Natural Resources since 2005 in the integration of pro-poor and environmental sustainability in national and sub-national policy and planning processes as well as previous UNDP support towards sustainable development and climate-resilient livelihoods in Kenya's Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) and on-going collaboration with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning on climate resilience analysis, planning and monitoring. Specific efforts will be made to build on inputs between the DESA-UNDP-UNEP Green Economy Initiative which is supporting a CC focused budgeting review with the Ministry of Finance. A planned Public Environment Expenditure Review has been cancelled and instead will now be assimilated into the planned CPEIR including a US\$ 50,000 co-financing to the CPEIR. This project will build on the progress and results of the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative and the UNDP Drylands Development Centre (DDC), and the wider UNEP Green Economy Initiative and Climate Change adaptation initiatives. In particular, the project will build on the knowledge and skills acquired by the 26 civil servants from different Government institutions that benefited from the T21 project supported by the UNDP's Africa Adaptation Project in 2011 and 2012. The T21 can serve to provide economic analysis of different CC adaptation and mitigation strategies for inclusion in national and county level development planning.

Output 2: In 2008, Australian Aid and UNDP Kenya signed a cost-sharing agreement of USD 100,000 to pilot approaches on promoting private-public partnerships in sustainable energy production and poverty alleviation in ASALs of Kenya. This output will built upon work and lessons from this pilot. UNDP has also worked closely with the Ministry of Energy on policies and tools aimed at popularizing grid and off-grid renewable energy solutions - including frameworks for micro-hydro development in the country.

Additionally, UNDP has been working with KERA to support standards mainstreaming in the rapidly growing solar market.

Output 3: At the policy level, the ILO is currently working with Kenya ministries in charge of environment, economic development and labour to undertake a green jobs assessment covering the building sectors, among other sectors. This builds on Kenya's Vision 2030 and Medium Terms Strategy 2013-2017, identifying economic sectors that would offer new opportunities to create green and decent jobs through environmental interventions. These streams of work offer a building block for a focused intervention in the booming building construction sector. The ILO, through its Youth Entrepreneurship Facility (YEF) being implemented in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda since 2011 (up to 2014), has supported Kenya in promoting youth entrepreneurship in a variety of sectors, providing opportunities for young Kenyan women and men with innovative business ideas to receive business development support (BDS) and entrepreneurship skills building including tested approaches and tools such as Know About Business (KAB), Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) along with facilitation of access to financing. YEF entrepreneurs operate in areas related to clean energy supply, sustainable housing, or waste management and recycling.

Output 4: UNEP's NMT programme, "Share the Road" supported by the FIA foundation and others, is facilitating East Africa to systematically invest in cycling and walking facilities. UNEP, mainly through EU funding, is supporting Kenya to analyze and recommend policies to improve LDVs fuel efficiency. UNEP has also secured funding from Environment Canada and USEPA to support the preparation of a regulatory toolkit to match vehicle emission standards to improving fuel quality to be piloted in East Africa. UN-Habitat is coordinating a GEF funded project to support efficient BRT systems in Nairobi.

Output 5: The support provided by UNEP and UNESCO will build on the ongoing work of the UN agencies in Kenya and the region, supported by Norway and other donors, and the ongoing initiatives of the Government of Kenya, including the work of the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources, the Kenya Wildlife Service, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. The work will also build on experiences within civil society and the private sector in Kenya, and various GEF projects implemented in the wider region.

Achievements so far (if any)

In terms of mainstreaming (Output 1), key achievements include strengthened national and sub-national development planning processes led by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning arising from an improved understanding of the poverty-environment nexus; enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Treasury in using economic modelling and valuation of environmental and natural resources in planning and budgeting processes with a cadre of professions in the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the National Treasury and the Ministry of Environment and Water trained in T21 modelling; and participatory and evidence-based assessment and planning processes among partner ministries/institutions, affected communities and other stakeholders.

7.0 Project Approach/Methodology

The combination of UN agencies involved in this program approach creates a unique set of competencies toward offering an innovative programme to support the GOK. All agencies proposed under this program have extensive relevant experience and existing relationships with a wide range of climate change actors in the country and beyond. The proposed integrated program approach will foster collaboration among participating UN agencies and other implementing partners - further strengthen the UN-wide "delivering as one" initiative. The following approaches will be used:

Output 1: Working in close collaboration with the NCCAP Secretariat, UNDP Kenya will support the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the National Treasury to establish a Steering Committee, comprising of senior staff, from relevant institutions (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, National Bureau of Statistics) and bodies (e.g. Chairs of the MTEF Sector Working Groups for Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment, Water and Housing).

The achievement of the results (see above) will largely be informed from the information, analysis and recommendations of a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR). The CPEIR will be conducted in accordance to the ODI/UNDP Manual for CPEIRs while responding to the specific needs and situation of Kenya. The CPEIR will aim to ascertain efficiencies and effectiveness of public sector financing in support of the NCCAP and in particular pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation initiatives, and recommend improvements in the national system of accounts and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process, the latter serving to connect national and sector plans with budgets.

Key steps will include: 1) Establishment of a CPEIR Steering Group comprising of senior representatives from the The National Treasury (CFU), Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, National Bureau of Statistics, central Bank of Kenya and NEMA. The CPEIR Steering Group will steer the implementation of the CPEIR and its follow-up on recommendations and lessons learned. 2) The implementation of the CPEIR by a study team under the direction of the CPEIR Steering Group over a six month period which will comprise of: a) Policy Analysis to assess the overall policy environment for climate change expenditure; b) an institutional analysis looking at the institutional clarity regarding the NCCAP and climate finance roles and responsibilities as defined in policies and legislature at national and county levels; c) detailed expenditure analysis of activities, projects and programmes that are recognized as being part of the national and county level response to CC. 3) Dissemination of CPEIR findings and recommendations to key stakeholders, in particular the MTEF sector working groups with a view to seek agreement on changes to CC coding in national system of accounts and MTEF procedures; 4) Elaborate changes to the MTEF Sector guidelines and Budget coding based on CPEIR recommendations and obtain endorsement for their application by Dec 2014; 5) Train and support 2 MTEF sector working groups to apply the approved guidelines for the 2016-2017 Budget and establish recommendations for application in the county context. This process will also include setting of priorities for funding of NCCAP and explore the opportunity of applying the T21 tool to assist in determining funding priorities; and 6) Support the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of Ministry of Devolution and Planning to review progress of the MTP II towards pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation by reviewing MTP II and CIDP indicator of change, with a view of recommending improvements in indicator formulation and data collection in the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (i.e. NIMES).

The CPEIR and the follow-up on the recommendations will also engage with members of Sectoral CC Units and Planning Units, and members of two County Steering Committees. Embedded in all steps of the process will be an aspect of training and capacity building in expenditure reviews, MTEF processes and prioritizing expenditure in support of the NCCAP, and tracking of climate finance in the future.

UNDP is leading on a South-South Exchange initiative in support of exchanging experiences between Asia and Africa countries engaged in CPEIRs. Subject to the availability of UNDP funding and demand from Kenyan partners, a south-south exchange mission by Kenyan Government staff to Nepal and Bangladesh will be explored.

Output 2: The Ministry Environment Water and Natural Resources, under which the Kenya Forest Services (KFS) operates will be the main leader of this output. The Ministry of Energy, Department of Renewable Energy and the Energy Regulatory Commission and Kenya Renewable Energy Association will also play a central role. While KFS is structurally designed to effectively deal with upstream issues including renewable feedstock generation, the Ministry of Energy is better placed to monitor downstream activities including marketing and distribution. Both ministries will deal with the midstream issues of technology dissemination and improved charcoal production. Local and International NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) will provide inputs in community mobilization, research, gender mainstreaming and climate change mainstreaming as their strength lies in actual project implementation. The solar market players, charcoal producers, transporters and vendors will be the primary beneficiaries of this project component.

Output 3: The output will take an integrated approach to promoting green buildings by addressing the technical (design and construction), policy (building codes and labour standards relevant to the construction industry), human capacity dimensions (training and skills building) of greening the building construction industry. This approach will include a market system development framework and value chain development, while taking into consideration transversal issues of gender (women entrepreneurs will receive preferred access to functional and technical-vocational skills training, and the promotion of suitable financial products and services), skills development and working conditions (conditions for vulnerable workers for improved productivity and competitiveness in MSMEs). In the context of promoting the development of green buildings, the proposed intervention will also create entrepreneurship and skills development for youth employment in Kenya. The programme will collaborate and create synergies, and work with private and public technical and vocational training and other business support providers to promote skills for green jobs, access to finance, markets, business linkages and BDS targeting young people. Types of jobs that are created in green building and retrofitting processes including green designers, architects, auditors, engineers, estimators, project managers, and various jobs in the construction trades, such as pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, and general construction workers, among others will offer a pathway to employment through skills development and on-the-job training and experience. These jobs are created during the initial construction or investment periods and are likely to be local jobs, which is especially beneficial for developing regions and areas of high unemployment.

Better working conditions for vulnerable workers for improved productivity and competitiveness in MSMEs will also be targeted by this intervention. This element of the strategy will focus on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and social security in the green building and construction industry in Kenya. With regard to OSH the overall strategy will integrate safe and healthy working conditions, the use of safe and healthy ecological material in the supply chain and construction. With respect to social protection, activities will make evidence based recommendations on practical and viable social protection options and assess the feasibility of given sets of instruments to extending social protection coverage to vulnerable workers, in the construction sector in Kenya. The programme implementation will ensure an effective involvement of all actors and stakeholders of relevance to the greening of the construction industry. This includes relevant government entities: ministries of environment, labour, industry, housing, economic development, SMEs, association of architects, employers' organisations, workers' organisations, banks and other financing institutions, consumer associations, and vocational training institutions. The whole approach will build on the experience and leanings from a One-UN Programme on "Enhancing Competitiveness and Sustainable Business among MSMEs in the Building Construction Industry" which the ILO is coordinated in Zambia as a common effort by several UN agencies in Zambia including the ILO, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Output 4: This activity will build on on-going cooperation between UNEP and UN-Habitat in the areas of improving public transport and non-motorized transport. Activities will be coordinated between the 2 agencies, whilst recognition is given to the UN-Habitat strength at city level, whilst UNEP focuses at the national level.

Output 5: The output will be collaboration between the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources, Kenya Wildlife Service, UNEP, and UNESCO, working with additional partners in civil society and the private sector. Each of the three sub-components will be led by UNEP or UNESCO, building on the comparative advantages and experiences of the agencies in Kenya and the region, and working in close collaboration with the Ministry, KWS and other partners.

8.0 Project Management Arrangements

This Joint Program will use the pass-through fund management modality according to the United Nations Development Group Guidelines on UN Joint Programming, whereby the Participating UN Organizations have appointed UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office to perform the role of the Administrative Agent (AA)¹ for the Joint Programme. The UNDP MPTF Office, as set out in the standard MOU, will perform the following functions:

1. Administer such funds received, in accordance with the MOU, including the provisions relating to winding up the Joint Programme Account and related matters.
2. Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) in accordance with instructions from the Program Board, taking into account the budget set out in the Joint Programme Document, as amended in writing from time to time by Program Board.
3. Consolidate financial reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each PUNO, and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Program Account and to the Steering Committee and PUNOs.
4. Provide final reporting, including notification that the Joint Programme has been operationally completed.
5. Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the tasks that the Steering Committee may decide to allocate (as referred to in Section I, Paragraph 3 of the MoU) in accordance with Joint Program Document.
6. Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Joint Program. Prior to the Joint Program launch, a MoU will be signed between PUNOs and the Administrative Agent. The Administrative Agent then concludes the agreement with the contributor.

.Each **Participating UN Organization** assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations.

PUNOs will establish a separate ledger account for the recipient and administration of the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent.

PUNOs are entitled to deduct their indirect costs (7%) on contributions received according to their own regulations and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the particular programme.

The envisaged program implementation process will have a UNDP recruited Program Coordinator (PC) who will be responsible for overall coordination of program implementation. The PC will have oversight and supervisory role for activities under all outputs and will work closely with all participating UN agencies to which he/she provides support. The PC will be acquired competitively by both UN and GoK.

¹ The Administrative Agent will charge 1% administration fee for performing the AA functions.

Working with the PC, all UN agencies will lead the development of their respective component/outcomes as described in the results matrix. They will also assume technical, programmatic and financial accountability for their respective components. The Administrative Agent will sign the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with DFID detailing program development funds flow and accountabilities/responsibilities among participating UN agencies.

The Program development process will be guided and overseen by the Program Steering Committee (PSC), the highest decision making organ of the program. The PSC will be chaired by the Government and will be responsible for supervising program implementation, guiding activities through technical backstopping and support PC where necessary. All involved UN agencies will co-chair the PSC for their respective outputs. DFID will be invited to participate as an advisor. The PSC will meet at least two times in a year to discuss program development progress and approve work plans.

The roles of the PSC will be to:

- Supervise program development activities
- Review and approve work plans, financial plans and reports
- Provide strategic advice to the PC for the integration NCCAP
- Ensure inter agency coordination
- Ensure full participation of stakeholders in program development activities
- Provide needed technical backstopping to the process
- Provide guidance with the contracting consultancies

10.0 Other Partners

Output 1: The lead Government agency will be the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (including NDMA and MED) working in collaboration with the National Treasury, MEWNR and NCCAP Secretariat, key sectoral ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and three County Administrations.

Output 2: The lead Government agency will be the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources in collaboration with the Kenya Forest Services (KFS), the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, CFAs and NGOs.

Output 3: ILO in collaboration with UNEP and UN-Habitat will partner with Ministries of Labour, Social Security and Services; Industrialization and Enterprise Development; Land, Housing and Urban Development; Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Devolution and Planning; Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK); Kenya Federation of Master Builders (KFMB); National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM); Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA); Kenya Bureau of Standards; Federation of Employers of Kenya (FKE); Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU); MSMEs, banks and other financing institutions; consumer associations; and vocational training institutions.

Output 4: Ministries of Environment, Energy, Devolution and Transport; Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC); and University of Nairobi.

Output 5: UNEP and UNESCO in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources (KWS and KFS) and other relevant partners from the civil society and private sector.

11.0 Gender/Inclusion of Women and Girls

Over many decades, the UN has made significant progress in advancing gender equality, including through landmark agreements such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The programme

will ensure that climate change policies, decision making and initiatives at the national and county levels are gender responsive. It will integrate a gender perspective into policy and decision making in order to ensure international mandates and other legal instruments on gender equality are fully implemented; ensure that financing mechanisms on mitigation and adaptation address the needs of poor women and men equitably; build capacity at all levels to design and implement gender-responsive climate change policies, strategies and programmes and develop, compile, and share practical tools, information, and methodologies to facilitate the integration of gender into policy and programming.

Output 1: The Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Ministry of Finance will be supported to include gender disaggregation in pro-poor CC mitigation and adaptation related MTEF and budgets processes at national, sectoral and county levels. This will include consideration of benefits and costs for women and vulnerable groups associated from CC adaptation and mitigation.

Output 2: Availability of a clean and affordable energy option for rural and urban low income households in form of sustainable charcoal and affordable renewable energy will provide alternative to electricity and other fossil fuel sources (which are more GHG intensive in most cases). Women are mostly affected by this lack of alternatives as they are mainly lead in domestic chores and food preparation. A reliable supply of sustainable household energy will also reduce the associated strains of sourcing energy for cooking and lighting.

Output 3: A gender analysis will be conducted to establish the exact challenges faced by women in the building industry and the results will be fed as a cross cutting or mainstreaming strategy. Women entrepreneurs will receive preferred access to functional and technical-vocational skills training, and the promotion of suitable financial products and services will be considered for women in building construction.

Output 4: Labour intensity and the employment of women during the upgrade of NMT facilities will be pursued. Improvement in public transport systems will benefit the poor and vulnerable in societies who tend to pay a higher proportion of their income on transport. Safe and well-designed public transport systems and non-motorized transport systems will increase mobility for women and children.

Output 5: Gender considerations will be included in the monitoring and surveillance of illegal wildlife trade. The review of alternative livelihood opportunities linked to wildlife trafficking, will have a specific focus on gender inclusion so as to ensure better engagement from local communities in supporting wildlife conservation.

12.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented to monitor the program implementation process, outcome and outputs achievement. The monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP procedures (and DFID principles) using Log frame indicators and means of verification as benchmarks. The monitoring and evaluation process will rely heavily on active involvement of all project partners and collaborators - and will include joint evaluation by Participating UN Organizations, DFID, GOK and other partners in accordance with this Programme Document

13.0 Sustainability

A programmatic approach will be used to ensure sustainability. Most of the outputs will leverage on going initiatives and there will be a high level of ownership by the stakeholders and beneficiaries to ensure sustainability. All stakeholders will be consulted in the design and implementation stages of the project. In addition, activities will include consideration of affordability and other socio-economic factors which directly affect the suitability of technologies as a sustainable option for the poor. This will include the opportunities available for local income generation. The effect of institutional operating systems on the provision of sustainable systems to the poor will also be investigated.

14.0 Assumptions/Risks and Mitigation

The new system of government has decentralized planning to the county levels. This new arrangement is still evolving. Currently, there is inadequate national sectoral government representation at the county level. There are also fragile coordination channels between national and county levels. The willingness of the county governments to adopt changes in planning and budgeting processes in line with NCCAP is not assured. However, adequate capacity to formulate policy frameworks exists at the national level. The new constitution associated changes to government structure and mandates can be implemented in a reasonable time after the project ends to ensure that the framework developed remains applicable. UNDP has also established a frame work and working relationship with the Department of External Resources at the National Treasury to ensure smooth flow of resources and timely implementation by the IPs. The next UNDAF (2014-2019) is also being formulated jointly by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

15.0 Reporting

UNDP will provide DFID and the Steering Committee with the Quarterly consolidated narrative progress reports, based on quarterly narrative progress reports received from Participating UN Organizations. The reports will be prepared in accordance with the reporting procedures agreed between UNDP, DFID and FICCF.

15.0 Annex1: Project Log frame

PROJECT NAME	Support to low carbon climate resilient development for poverty reduction in Kenya (2014-2015)		
		Logframe date/version	1/1/2013

IMPACT	Impact Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
Kenya will have a transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway reducing the country's vulnerability to climate risk and improving livelihoods while contributing towards the global efforts to reduce green house gases emissions	Number of people and communities whose livelihoods have improved and reduced climate change vulnerabilities	Planned	National Climate Change Action Plan baselines	Implementation of the NCCAP components	Upscaling of programs been implmented	Dec-15		
		Achieved						
			Source					
			NCCAP, MTP II, National Development Plans, Annual Economic Survey					
	Impact Indicator 2		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
	Tonnes of green house gases avoided	Planned	Second national Communication			Dec-15		
		Achieved						
			Source					
		IPCC Reports						

OUTCOME	Outcome Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (date)	Milestone 2 (date)	Target (Dec 2015)	Assumptions
Kenyan's benefit from application of pro-poor and cross-sectoral CC adaptation and mitigation initiatives at national and sub-national levels	KPI 13: Level of integration of climate change in national and county planning as a result of ICF support.	Planned	Limited. Some reference in Second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 (MTP II).				* Continuous security and stability in the country

		Achieved				
			Source			
			MTPII and annual progress reports, Country Development Plans and annual progress review documents.			
	Outcome Indicator 2		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)
	KPI 11: Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF funding.	Planned	To be confirmed by the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)	To be determined based on the CPEIR results		To be determined based on the CPEIR results
		Achieved				
			Source			
			CPEIR Report, Government budget, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)			
	Outcome Indicator 3		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)
		Planned				
		Achieved				
			Source			
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	1,140,000			(total of ALL Output cofinancing]	DFID + cofinancing	

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (Dec 2014)	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)	Assumptions
Pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes.	Number of approved MTEF Sector guidelines/procedures and Budget Chart of Accounts that incorporate pro-poor	Planned	0	1 National level guideline/procedure approved		2 Sector working group guidelines approved	* Willingness of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and Treasury to adopt changes in
		Achieved					

	CC adaptation and mitigation.	Source					planning and budget processes in live with National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) * Assigned focal points with clear roles and responsibilities within the newly established line ministries as of January 2014. *Willingness of country leadership to integrate the NCCAP recommendations into planning and budgeting processes. * Existence of effective coordination channels between national and county levels. * Adequate national sectoral government representation at county level.
		Treasury MTEF Guidelines and Instructions, MTEF Sectoral Budgets for 2015, MTEF 2016-2017					
	Output Indicator 1.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (Dec 2014)	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)	
	Number of MTEF Sector working groups that apply revised MTEF Sector guidelines/procedures for budget year 2016-2017		0	Awareness of benefits from CC integration achieved		2 Sector working groups apply guidelines for 2016-2017 Budget	
		Achieved					
		Source					
		National Treasury Progress Reports, Endorsed amendments to national system of accounts, National Economic Outlook Report					
	Output Indicator 1.3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (Dec 2014)	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)	
	Number of government and county officials trained in application of MTEF Sector/County guidelines/procedures that incorporate pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation.		0	50 officials (at least 25 Women) from national institutions and 2 pilot County administrations		100 officials (at least 50 Women) from national institutions and 2 pilot County administrations	
		Achieved					
		Source					
		NCCAP Secretariat Annual Reports, UNDP CO Reports.					
WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 1.4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (Dec 2014)	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)	
40%	Number of pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation indicators included in MTP II National and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP), and adopted in the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System	Planned	0	Awareness of benefits from CC integration achieved		At least 5 pro-poor CCA&M related indicators	
		Achieved					
		Source					
		NIMES Reports, NCCAP Secretariat Reports and UNDP CO reports					
		RISK RATING					
		Low					

	(NIMES)					
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Appeal income (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	GBP 400,000		400,000	46,464	446,464	90%

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)	Assumptions	
Renewables and sustainable biomass production promoted in Arid and semi arid Lands	Number of kilns deployed for demonstration in ASAL counties, and charcoal associations strengthened	Planned	Few functional charcoal associations - characterized by weak leadership and governance structures, Wood-charcoal conversion range of 10-15%	30 charcoal production associations install efficient kilns	Wood- charcoal conversion of 50-60%	Wood-charcoal conversion of 50-60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There is going to no resistance or new rules at the county level *Charcoal kilns are suitable for the proposed areas *Introduction of improved kilns will not lead to increased charcoal production increasing pressure on forests *The new charcoal regulations revised and institutions strengthened *Renewables promotion regulation supported by parliament 	
		Achieved	National Charcoal Regulations, NEMA, KEFRI					
	Source							
	National Energy Policy, County Development Reports							
	Output Indicator 2.2		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)		
	Level of increased consumer access to good quality solar PV products and services	Planned		Accreditation criteria and processes (i.e. implementation and continuous monitoring and verification) developed (end 2014)	50 solar PV vendors in 5 major towns adopt the voluntary standard and are accredited (end 2015)	50 solar PV vendors in 5 major towns adopt the voluntary standard and are accredited (end 2015)		
		Achieved						
	Source							
	National Energy Policy							
	Output Indicator 2.3		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec		

						2015)		
	NAMA policy framework for sustainable charcoal to guide the development of nationally appropriate mitigation actions along the charcoal value chain, ie forest management, production, trade and final consumption	Planned	Weak national charcoal regulations enforcement	Key stakeholders identified and stakeholders meetings held in 4 counties	NAMA Policy framework development	Dec-15		
		Achieved						
		Source						
	PISCES/Practical Action Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Study of a Sustainable Charcoal Sector In Kenya (2013), Forest Act 2005, Sessional Paper No.4 on Energy							
Weight 20%								
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Appeal income (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
	GBP 200 000		200,000	50,000	250,000	80%		

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (2013)	Milestone 2 (2014)	Target (Dec 2015)	Assumptions
Green buildings are promoted in the construction sector with associated benefits for employment, environmental	Number of green building related direct Jobs created as a result of ICF support	Planned	111.78 thousand in Building and construction sector 2012	1000 new jobs created, 500 quality of jobs improved	1000 new jobs created, 500 quality of jobs enhance	2000 new jobs created, 1000 jobs enhanced	* Continuous security and stability in the country (Please add more). Willingness of
		Achieved					
		Source					

improvement, social equity and economic prosperity

		Economic Survey 2013			
Output Indicator 3.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (2013)	Milestone 2 (2013)	Target (Dec 2014)
Number of building related low carbon technologies supported (units installed) through ICF support	Planned	Limited data exists on low carbon units: 35,000 housing units constructed annually	50	50	100 Units of green buildings
	Achieved				
		Source			
		MTP II, Progress reports, National Housing Reports, County Development plans, County Dev reports, Annual Progress reports			
Output Indicator 3.3		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (Dec 2015)
Level of installed capacity of clean energy in buildings as a result of ICF support	Planned	Limited data			
	Achieved				
		Source			
		Progress reports, National Housing Reports			

Government to adopt policies for new technologies in construction industry .
 Willingness of county governments to adopt the new technologies in county development plans and budget
 * Willingness of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and Treasury to adopt changes in planning and budget processes in live with National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)
 * Assigned focal points with clear roles and responsibilities within the newly established line ministries as of January 2014.
 *Willingness of country leadership to integrate the NCCAP recommendations into planning and budgeting processes.
 * Existence of effective coordination

						channels between national and county levels. * Adequate national sectoral government representation at county level.
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	GBP 200,000		200,000	0	200,000	100%

OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1	Planned	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions
Low carbon transport is included in the on-going urban planning processes and national policies are developed to promote importation of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles in Kenya.	The SUMS Avoid-Shift-Improve approaches incorporated at city planning and national policy levels by 2015	Planned	Current planning approaches lack a people- based and consensus driven focus and do not address mobility challenges holistically.	One national workshop held to increase awareness and incorporate SUMS and NMT tools	Low carbon transport plans incorporated into urban planning - December 2015	Dec-15	* The World Bank project on urban planning remains on-course. * The new constitution associated changes to

		Achieved					government structure & mandates can be implemented within a reasonable time to commence the urban planning process *NMT facilities/user perception & social/economic needs for NMT modal use remain roughly consistent * Public transport is developed in tandem with NMT * Investment in construction must be secured to ensure that final benefits (environmental, economic & social) are realized * There is technical expertise to develop a feebate program.
		City plans, Government statistics, UN data and surveys - annual reporting					
WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 4.2		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
10%	Develop a comprehensive national policy to promote import of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles through improved vehicle standards, public outreach e.g. promotion of vehicle labeling, and development of a feebate system	Planned	Use vehicle import information and report on existing vehicle regulations compiled by the University of Nairobi	Vehicle emission standards developed to match fuel quality, and design of a feebate program and vehicle labeling completed	A national/regional workshop organized and a media campaign to promote policies on cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles, including vehicle labeling	Dec-14	
		Achieved					
		Government Standards, UN reporting					
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Appeal income (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	GBP 100,000		100,000	20,000	120,000	83%	

OUTPUT 5	Output Indicator 5.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (June 2014)		Target (Dec 2015)	Assumptions
Governance reforms in the wildlife sector contribute to reducing illegal wildlife trade in Kenya	Improvement of coordination of national response towards illegal wildlife	Planned	(i) Not assessed, (ii) WCMC anticipated, (iii) 0	(i) Assessed, (ii) Approved, (iii) 1	(i) Assessed, (ii) Implementation underway, (iii) 2	Dec-15	* Government fully commits to the WCMB and take quick measures for

	trade						implementation
	(i) Assessment of coordination mechanisms, (ii) Status of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill (WCMB), (iii) number of training workshops with government officials	Achieved					* Willingness of the Government to cooperate with the United Nations on these issues
			Source				* Local partners and national campaigns are able to reach concerned users in local communities
			Assessment report on coordination mechanisms, official statements, workshop reports				
	Output Indicator 5.2						
	Number of prosecutors and judges/magistrates trained to implement/apply existing and new wildlife laws	Planned	0	10	30		Dec-15
		Achieved					
			Source				
			Workshop reports				
	WEIGHTING (%)	Output Indicator 5.3					
20%	Number of people reached through national/international media campaigns	Planned	0	50,000	200,000		
	Number of strategic partnerships (private sectors, Embassies, NGOs) signed to		0	1	3 (1 Private sector, 1 Embassy, 1 NGO)		Dec-15

	leverage greater coverage					
		Achieved				
		Source				
		Media surveys, internet hits				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)			Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	GBP 200,000			50,000	250,000	80%

Annex II: Value for Money (VFM)*

This joint UN proposal offers an overall strong positive potential for value for money for the following reasons:

Economy: Each Output will benefit from technical assistance offered by respective UN agencies through their Nairobi-based offices and access to in-house experts at other regional resource centres and/or HQ units.

Efficiency: Due to the integrated nature of the proposed program, operations including procurement and logistics management will be centralised - this will offer management economies of scale benefits. The program operations functions will be organised and managed according to the rules and procedures of the United Nations and monitored under and agreed reporting framework.

Effectiveness: Execution of all components/outputs under this program will employ evidence-based planning and implementation

Equity: This is a top priority in all UN funded and managed programs. This program will be subjected to standard UN Human Right Based Project Management principals.

Annex III Legal Context

National activities:

1. The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.
2. **Agreements.** Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”) should be attached.
3. **Special Clauses.** In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the UNDAF, the following clauses should be included:
 - The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
 - The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
 - The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
 - UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
 - All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
 - If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
 - If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

- Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
- In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
 - The contribution shall be charged:
- Cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
- Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
- Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
- The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.