KENYA

Work of the CGE in support the preparation of the NCs and BURs

Monday 10 December

Introduction

- Introduction
  - Kenya submitted its Initial Communication to the UNFCCC in 2002 and the Second National Communication in 2015
  - Kenya has not participated in the FSV yet
- Key findings from the national reports
  - Kenya is a net sink
  - Under BAU, greenhouse gas emissions projected to increase over time
  - Under a low carbon pathway, Kenya envisions to reduce her emissions in key sectors including energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste

Approach and Methodology

- The GHG Inventory in the Second National Communication of Kenya has made reference to the IPCC 1996 and 2006 guidelines

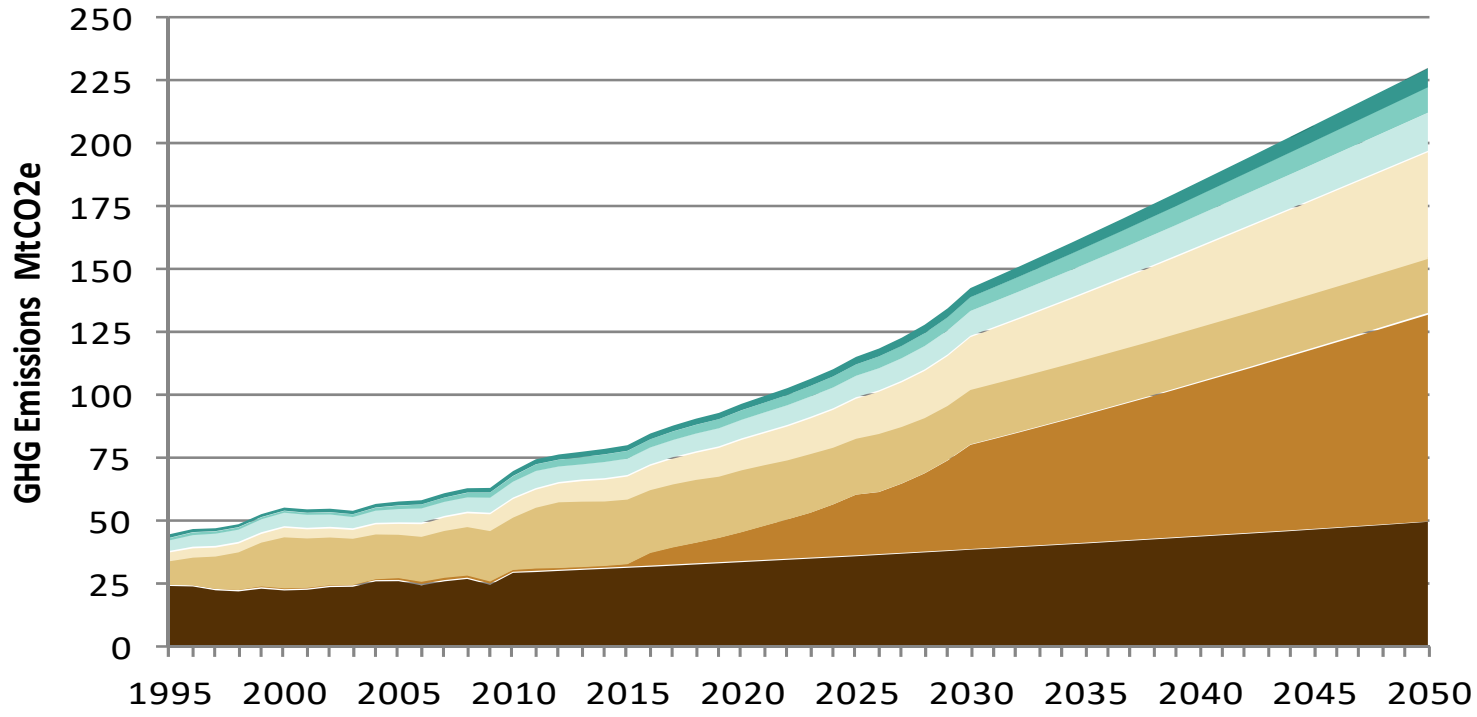
- The GHG assessment has been carried out for the period 1995-2010 with 2010 as the baseline year for the inventories

- The inventory covered the following sectors:
  - Energy including transport
  - Industrial processes and other solvents
  - Agriculture
  - Land Use Changes and Forestry and
  - Waste

Tasks undertaken for the GHG Inventory in the SNC

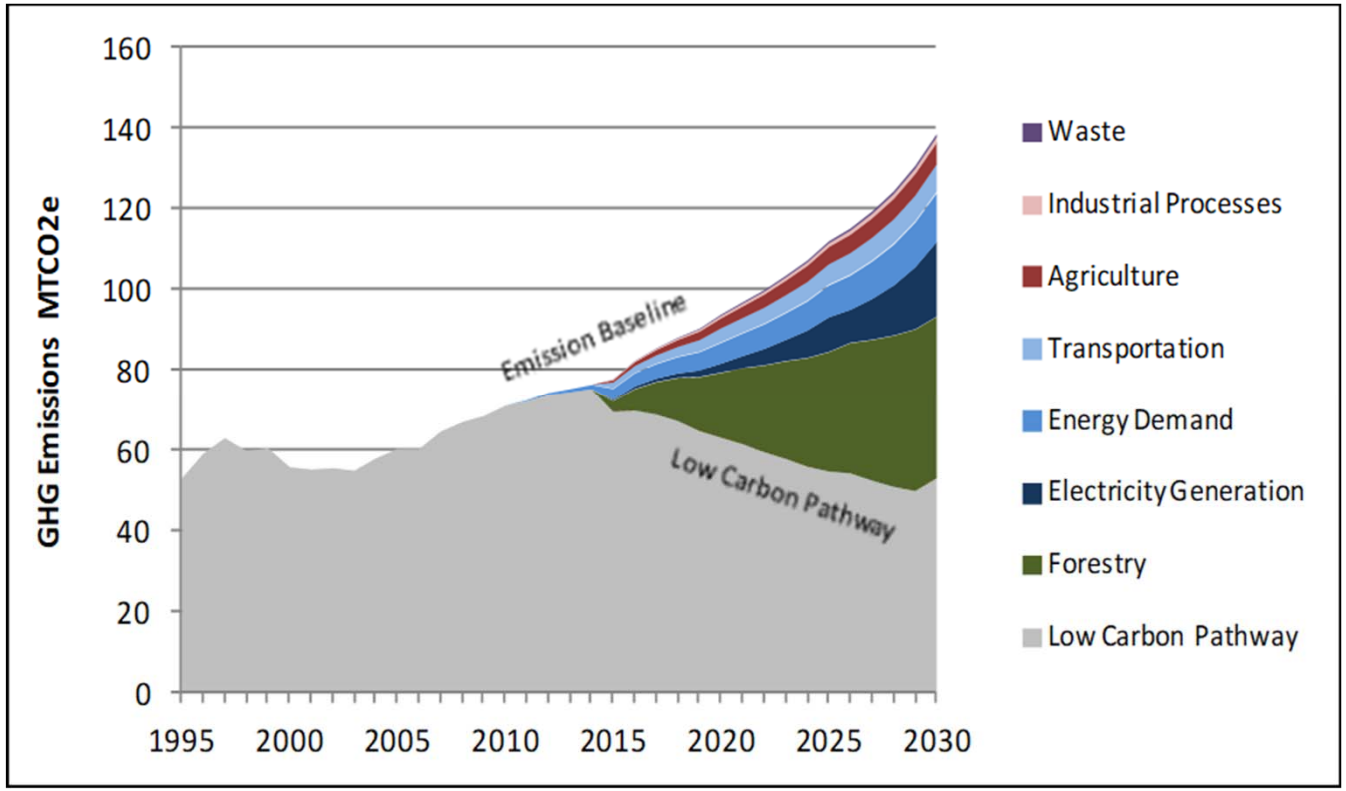
- Collected data up to the year 2010 for the estimation of CO_2, N_2O, CH_4
- Include information on the other non-direct GHGs such Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6) as well as CO, NO_X, SO_X and NMVOCs
- Undertake data quality assurance based on IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventory, including key source analysis
- Data analysis using sectoral and reference approaches based on 1996 IPCC revised Guidelines on national inventories
- Undertake an in-depth review of GHG emissions from all five sectors up to County level and on sub sectoral level in agriculture and waste sectors and energy sector (on sub-sectoral level)

Greenhouse gas emissions baseline projection for Kenya (MtCO2e) (SNC 2015)



Composite abatement potential for all sectors for Kenya

(technical potential) in $MtCO_2e$ (SNC, 2015)



Key challenges

- Challenges experienced in the process preparing national communication reports and how it was addressed :

  - Kenya used national consultants to prepare the initial and second communications. Negligible institutional memory was built in the process
  - Kenya faced administrative challenges in starting the SNC which slowed down its development and submission timelines

  - The 3rd NIR is being developed by government officers from various sectors through a learning by doing approach thus building capacity internally
  - Kenya developed its SNC within 1 year cutting out all training opportunities and minimizing wider stakeholder engagement in order to complete the task that was time barred

Key challenges contd…

- Methodologies - Used Tier 1 reporting - the methodologies used were adequate. No challenge encountered

  - Support needed for preparation of the national reports – Kenya received technical and financial support from
  - What are the institutional arrangements for reporting – National Steering Committee was the overall oversight body. The Consultant worked with Thematic Technical Working Group Committees and reported to the Steering Committee. National Validation conference was held and was officiated by the Minister for Environment

- **Usefulness of CGE training materials** – very useful in enabling the national project coordinator for the SNC and team to track progress on development of the report and critique.
- Materials currently being used in development of the 3rd NIR, 1st BUR and NATCOM

Next steps

- Kenya currently developing its 3rd National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and BUR through a learning by doing process
- Experts undertaking online GHG inventory development courses and also meet and train courses

- Kenya developing its MRV institutional framework
- Kenya developing country-specific emission factors for AFOLU sector. Plans for other sectors underway

- More technical capacity building needed for GHG expert teams to enhance skills in inventory development, QA/QC and review

THANK YOU/SHUKRAN