



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SUBMISSION BY THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA ON THE METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

1. Introduction

The Republic of Kenya is pleased to submit views on methodological issues under the Paris Agreement in response to the call for submissions by the SBSTA Chair on 12th March, 2021 reference ISCP/MTP/SBSTA/Transparency Submissions, covering the following areas:

- a) *The common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports, including examples and options for the formats and contents of tables, in particular sectoral reports and background tables, and options for implementation of the flexibility provisions;*
- b) *The structured summary, including examples to demonstrate how the proposed format could encompass different types of indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) and facilitate tracking of progress;*
- c) *The common tabular formats on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support, including examples and options for the summary tables, the structure and content of the tables, and how to improve comparability and ensure consistency across specific tables.*

Kenya submission on the three methodological issues as set out above is laid out below:

2. Common Reporting Tables for GHG Inventories

Kenya has prepared three national greenhouse gas inventories, with only the third inventory prepared using the 2006 IPCC guidelines. The GHG inventory reporting system being developed should be able to accommodate Parties with inadequate capacities and capabilities, noting that developed countries have been submitting their annual inventory reports using Common Reporting Format (CRF) tables and the associated software to fulfill their GHG inventory requirements under the Convention for many years. Although Kenya has prepared her three GHG inventory reports using the IPCC software thus flexibility on account of her capacities and capabilities as espoused in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Kenya submits as follows:

- a) flexibility on account of capacities and capabilities is necessary thus supports non-mandatory use of the CRF tables or reporting software due to their complexities.**
- b) flexibility on the use of the modified CRF tables and any associated software should be considered.**
- c) welcomes co-facilitators informal note that lists options for implementing the flexibility provisions contained in the MPGs in common reporting tables as discussed at COP25 and recognizes that beyond specific paragraphs (25, 29, 32, 34, 35, 48, 57 and 58) mentioned, further application of flexibility as appropriate is not precluded.**
- d) welcomes the tables annexed in the informal note by the co-facilitators on this item dated 9th December 2019 as a good starting point for negotiations on this sub-item.**

3. The Structured Summary

Kenya understands the structured summary as one table designed to accommodate all the information from paragraph 65 to paragraph 76 of Decision 18/CMA.1. This table should be able to accommodate all types of NDCs; reflect progress and achievement of the NDC; and accommodate information on corresponding adjustments. The table should have a time series corresponding to the period of implementation for each NDC, and be able to demonstrate the

achievement of the NDC. The table should also facilitate provision of detailed information on methodologies used by different NDCs and associated indicators and accounting approaches to facilitate sufficient transparency, clarity and understanding.

Kenya submits as follows:

- a) welcomes co-facilitators informal note that consolidates Parties views and the discussions.
- b) proposes adoption of a simple performance reporting system (called “The Structured Summary”) that accommodates detailed information on methodologies used by different NDCs and associated indicators and accounting approaches (see Table 1).

Table 1: An example of a simple structured table that accommodates qualitative and quantitative indicators:

No.	Progress Indicator	Unit of Measure	NDC Target (*target yr in brackets)	Progress of achievement		Variance (achievement – target)	Brief explanation on the targets achieved/comments on any variance
				Last reporting (*yr reported in brackets)	Current reporting		
1	Climate change related GDP losses	% of GDP	N/A	YY% (in 2010)	YY%	0	The reduction in vulnerabilities has been offset by the increased intensities and frequency of extreme weather events.
2	Increased forest cover	% Forest cover	XX%	YY% (in 2013)	ZZ%	ZZ - YY%	Tree planting campaign has led to the increase, but the prolonged droughts over the last 3 years have hampered the rate of increase in tree cover.
3	Development of a policy to limit the age of importing 2 nd hand motor vehicles	Policy operational	1 policy instrument	No policy	Policy developed	n/a	There was good political goodwill that enabled the prioritization and fast tracking of the policy development process
4	Increase in the share of renewable energy sources in the national electricity grid	%	100%	YY% (in 2015)	ZZ%	ZZ - YY%	Reforms in the power purchase agreements triggered more investments in renewable energy

- c) anticipates a number of tables for chapter III.

4. The Common Tabular Formats for support provided/mobilized and needed/received

Kenya believes that the success of the implementation of the Paris Agreement among developing countries depends on the transparency of support provided. Reporting on support provided and mobilized is a legal obligation for developed

countries. In this regard, there are three sets of information to be provided in tabular format, that is, information of financial support (para. 123, 124, and 125), information on technology (para. 127), and capacity building (para. 129). Since there are no agreed methodologies and definitions for the reporting of financial support, Kenya considers information to be provided under paragraph 121 as key for the ETF, hence the need for detailed information on the same. Kenya has no experience with Biennial Update Reporting (BUR) and hence no experience with reporting on support needed and received. Nevertheless, the country has made significant effort to put in place the relevant structures and systems for tracking and reporting climate financing. Through *'The Landscape of Climate Finance in Kenya'* released in March 2021, the country employed the use of simple tables to capture information on support received.

Kenya submits as follows:

- a) supports the detailed tables proposed by the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on support provided and mobilized .**
- b) welcomes the tables proposed by the co-facilitators in their informal note based on the discussions during SBSTA 51 as a good starting point.**
- c) proposes that the tables on technology support needed and received, and capacity building support needed and received should include a column on cost. However, cross referencing will be necessary if the same is reported under financial support to avoid double counting.**

5. Conclusion

Adaptation and loss and damage are a priority for Kenya. Furthermore, Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of “... *ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.*” Thus, adaptation should receive equal treatment with mitigation, and common reporting tables negotiated need to enhance reporting and tracking of adaptation progress.