**THE GREEN BELT MOVEMENT**

**EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) AND REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSALS**

**TO DEVELOP AN ON-LINE COMMUNITY- BASED MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFYING SYSTEM (MVR) AT COUNTY LEVEL ON CARBON EMISSION**

# 1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## 1.1 About the Green Belt Movement

Founded in 1977 by Professor Wangari Maathai the Green Belt Movement's (GBM) work has focused on conserving the environment by empowering rural African women and their families and creating sustainable livelihoods. To date, over 52 million trees have been planted and hundreds of thousands of women have been empowered and experienced improved family incomes.

Underpinning GBM's work has been a fundamental understanding that when people understand the linkages between their actions and their livelihood situations (poverty, water scarcity, soil loss and food insecurity) they are more likely to muster their energies and take action for change.

Today GBM still uses tree planting as an entry point into communities. This simple act enables the work with women and their communities, to start to address the root causes of the complex problems they face. Through GBM's community empowerment and education approach, GBM takes women and men from different communities through a process of identifying their problems, understanding where they come from, and together exploring solutions. This approach is a powerful way for issues to be identified and linkages understood. It is also during these seminars that communities experience an awakening that they can do something about their situation(s).

## 1.2 Climate Change and Low carbon Development Path-way

Climate change and climate variability pose major threats to the environment, to economic growth and to sustainable development. Africa is the continent least responsible for climate change but it is the most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. The negative effects include reduced agricultural production, reduced food security, increased incidences of flooding and droughts, widespread disease epidemics, and increased risk of conflict over scarce land and water resources.

On the other hand, Kenya's economy is very dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, tourism and wildlife, and health. The increasing intensity and magnitude of weather-related disasters in Kenya aggravates conflicts, mostly over natural resources, and contributes to security threats. Kenya is working to reduce its Green House Gases (GHG) emissions from the projected emissions trajectory. Kenya has little historical or current responsibility for global climate change and emissions are insignificant relative to global emissions, represent less than 1% of total global emissions. Transitioning to a low carbon development pathway will ensure that the country's contribution to global emissions remains low.

A low carbon development pathway delivers benefits beyond GHG emissions reductions including sustainable development, green growth and resource efficiency. While adaptation is the priority for Kenya, action to reduce GHG emissions is needed because emissions are projected to increase due to population and economic growth Actions in the six mitigation sectors set out in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – **agriculture, energy**, **forestry, industry, transport**, and **waste** – help Kenya keep emissions lower than the projections. The forestry sector has the largest potential to reduce GHG emissions because forests act as a "sink" by sequestering carbon and storing it for long periods

of time. Forests also have important adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits, such as water purification, erosion control, and improved livelihoods.

Kenya, like other African countries, is currently bearing the brunt of climate risks and there is NDC-reduction of 30% by 2030. Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) is a five-year plan that helps Kenya adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **This second NCCAP (2018-2022) aims to further Kenya's development goals by providing mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate resilient development in a manner that prioritizes adaptation**.

### 1.2.1 The System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK)

**SLEEK** is a Government of Kenya program which developed a Measurement, Reporting and Verification system to estimate land-based emissions in Kenya. It also provided data to drive development in the country. The System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) is a cutting-edge system that track emissions in Kenya and find innovative ways to deliver this information to Kenyans.

SLEEK's primary aim is to allow Kenya to accurately estimate and track its carbon emissions in the land sector. These sectors include forestry, agriculture, and other land uses. To do this, a wide range of data sources and scientific information were used– climate data, models of Kenya's plants and crops, information about the carbon content of our soils and maps of land use.

The system also played a key role in providing information to help Kenya respond to a range of other development challenges. These included guiding Kenya's reforestation effort, helping reduce emissions from agriculture, and helping Kenya benefit from carbon markets.

SLEEK is Kenya's Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the land-sector. It combines weather data, biological growth models (capturing carbon emissions and sequestration from trees, crops and soils), and land cover maps to estimate the changes in Kenya's land-sector emissions over time. It also develops scenarios and models to assess changes in carbon emissions in response to land use changes.

### 1.2.2 The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC

The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC sets out an enhanced transparency framework for action and support. Under the Paris Agreement, Kenya will be expected to provide information on mitigation, adaptation and support received, including: National GHG inventory report to enable tracking of progress on implementing and achieving mitigation NDC; Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation and Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support received from developed countries.

MRV typically refers to the measurement, reporting and verification of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases. Countries report to the UNFCCC through National Communications that include inventories setting out GHG emissions and removals in the agriculture; energy (including transport); land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); industrial processes; and waste sectors. Countries follow guidelines and protocols developed and approved by the IPCC to develop their inventories. GHG

measurement and targets for the NCCAP (2018-2022) are set at the sector level (i.e., six mitigation sectors) for the five-year period. Setting annual emission targets and measuring emissions at a project level or County/sub-national level would be extremely costly and resource-intensive. GHG emissions reporting at the County level would mean a bottom-up assessment that is time-consuming and likely would provide limited information to drive the transformative change needed for large-scale emission reductions.

Adaptation actions are typically tracked through M and E systems. Currently, there are no agreed indicators at the international level. Kenya is expected to identify relevant and appropriate indicators to track progress on adaptation and building resilience to cope with climate change. The Green Belt Movement intends to support the development of an online measurement, reporting and verification systems at county level (Nandi and Nakuru Counties) in Kenya.

### 1.2.3 What's Measurement – Reporting – Verification (MRV)?

MRV can be interpreted as the means to addresses countries' commitments to collect and share information on the progress of the implementation of provisions and/or commitments of Parties, according to Article 4.1 (a) of the Convention, to: "Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties." Annex I Parties can meet their MRV commitments by compiling and submitting information to the UNFCCC Secretariat, including National Inventory Report (NIR); GHG data in Common Reporting Format (CRF) tables, which standardize the way in which this information is compiled, and National System for the National GHG Inventory under the Kyoto Protocol, which contains details of their national institutional arrangements.

Parties at COP 16 in Cancun, December 2010, adopted Decision 1/CP.16, section C of which covers "Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries". The five activities under REDD+ are defined for the first time in Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, which reads as follows:

"Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances: Reducing emissions from deforestation; Reducing emissions from forest degradation; Conservation of forest carbon stocks; Sustainable management of forests and Enhancement of forest carbon stocks."

MRV frameworks provide assurance to stakeholders that projects and programmes meet clear standards; that their implementation is carefully monitored, and that progress is reported and the results verified. Verification is a key component to MRV as it promotes transparency. Verification is the systematic, independent and documented process for the evaluation of a greenhouse gas assertion against agreed verification criteria. Verification provides an independent assessment of the data associated with a GHG inventory or project and typically offers an opinion on

the accuracy of the estimates or measurements, thus giving confidence to others interested in the results

### 1.2.4 Why does Kenya want MRV system at National and County Level?

Without an accurate assessment of Kenya's emissions it will be difficult to plan effective policies to reduce emissions as well as benefit from international programs to reduce emissions through stopping deforestation or implementing clean growth policies. SLEEK was to position Kenya as a leader in emissions estimation and provide a basis for other countries in the region and across the world to learn from Kenya.

The IKI project will support the development of MRV systems at the county level through workshops, training events, and case studies. The project will incorporate decision-makers, private sector, and civil society in all phases. With the support of all relevant stakeholders, this top-down/bottom-up approach will help to establish guidelines and standards at the county level and also prepares the ground for uniform national MRV standards. The experience gained will be analysed and made available to replicate successes and influence the development of national MRV regulations.

## 1.3 IKI Project Back-ground

The Green Belt Movement through funding from International Climate Initiative (IKI) is implementing a project on implementing strategies for regional transition to low emission rural development in Kenya. The project is consistent with the ongoing government initiatives on low carbon emissions in the country, for instance the government-led process for estimating land-based emissions in Kenya which will build into a carbon monitoring programme. Technical expertise is needed for Kenya to measure and account for its emissions reductions, and that is one objective this project aims to achieve through trainings and capacity-building workshops.

Most of the government functions are getting devolved to the counties and it is in line with this development that counties need to be prepared to handle many more devolved functions and one of the key areas that need attention is the area on environment and climate change. The counties need to take more responsibility in management of their environment and although the country has a County Integrated Development plan, it is important for the county governments to come up with an effective measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system to assess and quantify its emissions which is lacking.

### 1.3.1 The Environmental, social and economic Co-benefits

The project (a transition to LED-R) is expected to achieve a range of environmental, social and economic co-benefits.

**Environmental Co-benefits**: Reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increases in forest regeneration generally have positive effects on local soil resources, local and regional hydrological regimes, water resources, climate, and terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

**Social and Economic Co-benefits:**
The project approach targets social and economic drivers of deforestation, and thereby seeks to synergize social and environmental benefits to drive an enduring shift to LED-R. Potential social/economic co-benefits associated with these objectives include:

- Agricultural Productivity: More dependable/predictable local/regional climate leads to more stable agricultural income.
- Participation: Greater inclusion of the concerns and interests of women and indigenous peoples, through their participation in multi-sectoral regional planning processes.
- Policy Alignment: Increased compliance with social and environmental legislation resulting from alignment of policies and programs for delivery of economic incentives to producers and other actors.
- Territorial Security: Assertion/defense of land tenure & territorial/customary rights, resulting from increased participation of indigenous peoples (IP) and traditional communities (TC) in multi-sectoral dialogues.
- Improved Human Well-Being and Food Security: Increased food and fuel security and alternative incomes sources (e.g., ecotourism, NTFPs, fisheries) through changes in production systems
- Health: Improvements in health (respiratory, water quality, nutrition)—resulting from improved environmental conditions, agricultural productivity, and/or improved income opportunities.
- Accountability and Equity: Increased accountability of governments and companies to regional stakeholders and increased reputational and political risk of failure to follow-through with agreed upon plans due to transparent monitoring systems developed by the project (e.g. TPS, regional university networks). This could result in general improvements in the provision of services, including extension, health, infrastructure, and education. Further, equitable incorporation of smallholders, traditional and indigenous peoples into formal economy, as a result of more equitable terms of engagement and improved capacity of IP and TC to negotiate with other stakeholders.

# 2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

## 2.1 Background

This Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) system will be designed to combine adaptation and mitigation functions. Core characteristics of an MRV system that will be important includes; Transparency, Comparability, Reliability, Usefulness, Timeliness and Completeness.

There are a number of core elements that will be designed within the system designed to carry out these three stages and to facilitate the MRV process. The common core components of the system are as follows: Data Supply and Reporting Obligation Agreements (DSROAs): these ensure that all relevant parties to the system provide the data required; Climate Change Relevant Data Repository (CCRDR): this stores the data required for estimating GHG emissions, and for monitoring progress towards mitigation, adaptation and synergy indicators and reports and other outputs produced by the system. These data will be geo-coded where possible and Indicators and Baselines Working Group: this is responsible for

determining indicators required to monitor performance and quantifying the baselines for each. In practice, well-defined MRV arrangements should provide the informational basis for the planning and implementation of mitigation initiatives in the County.

The measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) processes enable the assessment of the effectiveness of investment in mitigation and adaptation. The MRV system should deliver both MRV of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigation activities and Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) of the adaptation activities.

The MRV system needs to endure changes in County Government structures and be able to preserve key functions and institutional memory even when key technical and management staff move on. GBM will ensure that the MRV system design is built on existing institutions and skills wherever possible and take into account the planned climate change governance structures. Existing M and E systems within the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and M and E related governance structures for the National and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which have important roles to play in the MRV system.

NB: The governance and reporting structures of the MRV system will be kept as simple as possible to avoid complex management structures. An MRV system is a package of institutional arrangements (hardware), process, procedures and guidelines (software) for operationalizing the system.

## 2.2 Objective of the Assignment

### 2.2.1 Overall Objective

The Green Belt Movement with support from the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and other development partners is desirous of putting in place mechanisms to enhance the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) for the selected counties of Nandi and Nakuru. In this regard, GBM intends to develop a measurement, reporting and verification system at county level

The main objective of the consultancy is to develop an online measurement, reporting and verification system at County level:

### 2.2.2 Specific Objectives:

- Training workshops for National actors on emission measurement and reporting
- The development of an online measurement, reporting and verification system for Nandi and Nakuru Counties.
- Training workshops for a community based measurement, reporting and verification system

## 2.3 Scope of work and design

### 2.3.1 . Duties and Responsibilities

The consultant will be expected to work in close cooperation with the project team

The key tasks to be performed include:

- Review and analysis of existing mechanism/frameworks for the collection and management of all data relevant to development of a county climate change online MRV system, including the identification of the key public and private sector stakeholders necessary for its design, development, implementation and sustainability.
- Provide technical guidance on:
    a. the design of a County MRV System to support tracking of GHG emissions, the impact of mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate finance flows that collectively contribute to the pursuit of communicated NDC targets as well as other relevant transparency arrangements under the Paris Agreement;
    b. MRV plans for prioritised mitigation and adaptation actions to support the NDC;
    c. the analysis of co-benefits for prioritised actions, including gender/poverty reduction impacts;
- Provide recommendations on the policy, legal and institutional frameworks necessary for the development and implementation of the MRV system, as well as the supporting coordination mechanisms, based on international best practices;
- Provide advice on mechanisms at the county and institutional levels to link mitigation and adaptation actions with MRV-related activities on a sustained basis, based on international best practices;
- Design and conduct a course of consultation, training and workshops on the development and implementation of the MRV system.
- Conduct training workshops for National actors on emission measurement and reporting

### 2.3.2 Scope of the MRV.

- This constitutes two aspects: aim (why MRV), and objectives (what to MRV). The scope thus defines the boundaries, objectives and requirements of the MRV. The scope lays the foundation for defining the roles of various actors and their interactions, as well what is measured, reported and verified.

### 2.3.3 Institutional arrangements

- To operate an MRV system, a clear definition of responsibilities and of the institutions that will implement these responsibilities is required. Such an arrangement would include governing body, technical bodies for establishing guidelines, systems for data collection and storage, verification entities, etc.

### 2.3.4 Process, procedures and guidelines

- Software for the MRV system that includes a clear process and procedures, as well as guidelines for the different steps in the MRV process and Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for functioning community based monitoring system.

### 2.3.5 Legal/regulatory framework

- To support the institutional arrangements and the responsibilities of various actors involved in the MRV. This may include formal agreements among ministries or regulation requiring regular reporting by industry on relevant information

## 2.4 MRV system design:

MRV system will carry out a process that contains three main stages, as follows:

- Measurement, monitoring (and evaluation): data and information will be gathered and fed into the system; the data and information will be quality checked and evaluated.
- Verification: the analysis will produce results that will be cross-checked and verified to ensure that they are realistic estimates of the outcomes being monitored.
- Reporting: once the results have been verified, they will then be reported in whatever format is required.
- The governance and reporting structures of the MRV+ system have been kept as simple as possible to avoid complex management structures.

### 2.4.1 MRV design elements

- The GHG Inventory
- The MRV of GHG emissions in the county is divided into two aspects
    - The Data management system
    - The Process Governance required to manage the MRV system; this includes the institutional arrangements, legal requirements, resources etc.
        - In building a County MRV system.
            - Need to develop high level framework
            - Need for guidelines that will focus the scope of the monitoring
            - Need to be inclusive (broad participation)
            - Be perceived to be supporting, building on and actively aligning with existing strategies, plans, monitoring systems and networks
            - Need to identify, and find active roles for, champions at operational, strategic and political level across various key role players
            - Need high level support from one's own organization
            - Have a clear long term action plan with clear phases of core activities

### 2.4.2 Priority sectors in each county

- Forestry
- Agriculture and other land uses in the two counties
- Energy
- Waste management
- Transport

- Priority mitigation and adaptation action under each sector in each county
- Building national capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the emission and sequestration levels

## 2.5 EXPECTED OUTPUT (DELIVERABLES)

The consultant will be required to produce the following deliverables:

1. A report that includes

- The recommended policy, legal and institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms to comprise the national climate change MRV system;
- Recommendations on data types and management protocols for tracking of GHG emissions, the impact of mitigation and adaptation actions, and climate finance flows that collectively contribute to the pursuit of communicated NDC targets, as well as other relevant transparency arrangements under the Paris Agreement
- The medium to long-term capacity building needs to support implementation of the MRV system.

2. A MRV training needs analysis for the key sectors identified in the NDC;
3. Detailed MRV plans for a minimum of 4 prioritised mitigation and adaptation actions identified to support the NDC;
4. Training modules and materials on appropriate MRV methodologies and monitoring protocols, as required;
5. Analysis of co-benefits for prioritised mitigation and adaptation actions, including gender/poverty reduction impacts, as required.
6. Training of National Actors on MRV
7. An online MRV system at county level (Establish a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for functioning community based monitoring system indicating the location protocol used to access the resource and the location of the server (whether by IP address or domain name).
8. Develop MRV system training manual for technical, operational and administrative staff and community and other national key partners
9. Guide and support in conducting training workshops to develop local expertise in setting up and maintaining of an MRV inventory and dissemination of information
10. Provide a detailed technical report of all the activities implemented to set up the MRV system outlining key activities, outputs, findings and general recommendations for rolling out a robust MRV strategy in the county for the future

## 3 DURATION AND TIMELINE

The assignment is expected to be completed in **6 months from** the date of commencement.

## 4 REPORTING

The consultant(s) will report on all administrative issues of this consultancy to Dr. Karenge Gacuuru, the Administration & Operations Executive, Green Belt Movement**.**

## 5 SUBMISSION OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

The Green Belt Movement invites proposals from eligible consultant(s), with valid experience in climate change and landscape restoration. Proposals should be submitted electronically. Acceptable formats include Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and PDF. Technical proposal to undertake the consultancy, including a concept note of not more than 8 pages on the planned approach should be sent by **21st August 2019** to the Chairperson, GBM procurement committee, Green Belt Movement on **procurement@greenbeltmovement.org.**

The technical and financial proposal should include the following information:

1. Consultant's specific experience (please attach CVs of the key personnel to be deployed for and the Lead Consultant)
2. Description of methodology to be adopted for each component.
3. A work plan and time frame.
4. A budget indicating fees and costs for logistics.

## 6 Competencies

- Good understanding of MRV system and international measurement, reporting and verification procedures, as well as mitigation procedures and actions;
- Demonstrated knowledge of UNFCCC, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Clean Development Mechanism and other mitigation impact assessment policy and procedures and financing requirements;
- Demonstrated ability of analytical and drafting work;
- Ability to work under time pressure, good communication, analytical and writing skills.
- Proven knowledge of communication tools, excellent – concise and easy understandable writing and presentation skills, computer literacy;
- Strong interpersonal skills with ability to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different professional, social and cultural backgrounds;
- Flexibility to easily adapt to the modifications of assignment as needed and/or induced by policy or scenario change;
- Strong track record with producing high quality research and strong quantitative skills in project design, scenario analysis;
- Excellent coordination and collaboration skills, with ability to work under time pressure and handle multiple activities and projects concurrently;

### 6.1 Required Skills and Experience

#### 6.1.1 Education:

- An advanced degree in natural resource management, environmental management, forestry and climate change or other field relevant to the task.

#### 6.1.2 Experience:

- A minimum of 10 years of working experience in the area relevant to the Climate Change mitigation.
- Experience with greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting requirements under UNFCCC
- GBM is an equal opportunity employer and canvassing will lead to disqualification.