

Module 2: Policies and Global requirements for GHG reporting

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Module Objective

- Understand key international + national policies and regulatory frameworks governing greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting in the agriculture sector



Global Requirements for GHGs: The Convention



The UNFCCC is the foundational international treaty for addressing climate change. It establishes a framework for negotiating specific international treaties (called protocols) that may set binding limits on greenhouse gases.

Reporting Requirements:

- **National Communications:**
 - Developing countries (e.g. Kenya) must also submit National Communications, but less frequently and with flexibility based on their capacities.
- **GHG Inventories:**
 - Annex I Parties: Annual GHG inventories are required. These inventories must cover emissions from all sectors and use IPCC guidelines for consistency.
 - Non-Annex I Parties: Biennial Update Reports (BURs) include GHG inventories, though these are less detailed and less frequent than those from Annex I Parties.



Global Requirements for GHGs: The Convention



The Kyoto Protocol builds on the UNFCCC and commits Annex I countries to binding emission reduction targets. It established more stringent reporting and compliance mechanisms compared to the UNFCCC.

Reporting Requirements:

- **Annual GHG Inventories:**
 - Detailed annual reports on GHG emissions and removals by sources and sinks using IPCC methodologies.
- **National Communications:**
 - Regular submissions providing information on emissions trends, mitigation actions, projections, and effects of implemented measures.
- **Supplementary Reporting:**
 - Additional reports on activities under market mechanisms like Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI).
- **Compliance and Review:**
 - Expert review teams assess the submitted reports for accuracy and completeness.
 - The Compliance Committee addresses any issues related to non-compliance.

Global Requirements for GHGs: Paris Agreement



The Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC, applies to all countries and aims to **limit global warming to well below 2°C**. It introduces a more flexible and inclusive approach compared to the Kyoto Protocol, with a strong emphasis on transparency and accountability.

Reporting Requirements:

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): (Article 4)**
 - Each country submits its own targets and actions for reducing GHG emissions. NDCs are updated every five years to reflect increased ambition.
- **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs): From 2024, countries must submit BTRs every two years. These reports include:**
 - National GHG inventories these contain regular updates on GHG emissions and removals using IPCC methodologies for consistency.
 - Information to track progress toward NDCs.
 - Details on adaptation actions
 - Support received/provided - capacity building, technology transfer and finance.
- **Others**
 - Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) and Common Tabular Formats (CTFs):
 - Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration (FMC)
 - Global Stocktake:(Article 14)
 - The Compliance Committee addresses any issues related to non-compliance

IPCC Reporting guidelines



Refined in
2019

for consistency and updated scientific information



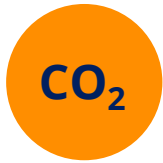
Started from

1996

Types of GHGs covered: includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ and other halo carbons and precursors

Types of GHGs Covered

- The 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2019 Refinement) can be applied for the following two groups of greenhouse gases, and a third category for precursors:**
 - Greenhouse gases with a GWP in an IPCC Assessment Report and not covered by Annexes A through E of the Montreal Protocol In addition to the greenhouse gases included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, gases for which global warming potential (GWP) values are given in one of the IPCC Assessment Reports



Carbon dioxide



Methane



Nitrous oxide



Other gases (i.e., hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, Sulphur hexafluoride, Nitrogen trifluoride, halocarbons)

Greenhouse gases covered

2. **Other halogenated greenhouse gases not covered by Annexes A through E of the Montreal Protocol:** The 2019 Refinement also provides estimation methods for halogenated greenhouse gases which are not covered by the Annexes A through E of the Montreal Protocol and for which GWP values were not available from IPCC Assessment Reports at the time the 2019 Refinement was developed.
- Examples of such GHGs include:
 - c-C₄F₈O;
 - Perfluorotripropylamine,
 - Perfluoromethylmorpholine,
 - 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-trifluoromethyl-hexane, and
 - Other heat transfer fluids used in electronics.

Precursors

3. **Other gasses:** Emissions of the ozone precursors nitrogen oxide (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and carbon monoxide (CO) and the aerosol precursors sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and ammonia (NH₃) are reported in the appropriate tables if the country has prepared an inventory of these gases.

- Please note that NO_x includes NO and NO₂ reported in NO₂ mass equivalents.
- SO₂ includes all sulphur compounds expressed in SO₂ mass equivalents.
- NMVOC refers to all organic compounds of an anthropogenic nature, other than methane, that are capable of producing photochemical oxidants by reaction with nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight.
- NH₃ is reported in NH₃ mass units.

National Policy and Legal Frameworks



Kenya Vision
2030 (2008)



National Climate
Change Strategy



National Climate Change
Action Plan (2023-2027)
(NCCAP I, II, III)



National
Adaptation Plan
(2015-2030)



Kenya's Nationally
Determined Contribution
(NDC) (2016)



National Climate
Finance Policy (2018)



Climate Change
Act (No. 11 of
2016) (CCA)



Kenya Climate
Smart Agriculture
Strategy (2017-
2026)



Kenya Climate Smart
Agriculture
Implementation
Framework 2018-2027



Kenya Climate Smart
Agriculture M&E
Framework 2018-2027



CSA- MSP
Strategic Pan
2022-2026



Climate Risk
Management
Framework (2017)



Agriculture Transformation
and Growth Strategy (2019-
2029)



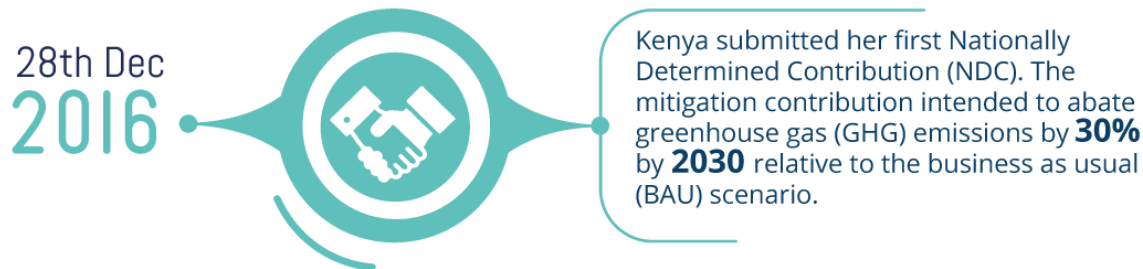
Kenya's Updated Nationally
Determined Contribution
(2020)



National Climate
Change Framework
Policy (2018)

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

NDC, or Nationally Determined Contribution, is a climate action plan to reduce emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Each Party to the Paris Agreement is required to establish an NDC and update it every five years.



Kenya submitted her updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The updated NDC commits to abate GHG emissions by **32%** by **2030** relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances.



Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Mitigation goal

Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the Paris Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate her GHG emissions by **32%** by **2030** relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq; and in line with her sustainable development agenda.

Implementation through the NCCAP II.



Adaptation Goal

Kenya aims to ensure a climate resilient society. This is to be achieved through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the **Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)** and implementing adaptation actions. **In line with Kenya Vision 2030, MTP III (2018-2022), the NCCAP II (2018-2022) and the NAP (2015-2030).**



County Policy and Legal Frameworks



- County policies should be developed within the legal framework established by the Constitution of Kenya and national legislation.



- The County Governments Act, 2012, and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, among others, guide how counties should formulate policies that are:
 - aligned with national priorities and national development plans such as, the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and sector-specific Policies-(e.g., health, education, agriculture)
 - harmonized with International Treaties and Conventions that Kenya is a signatory to, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change agreements (e.g., the Paris Agreement), and human rights treaties.



- County policies should reflect these commitments by:
 - Integrating SDGs into county development plans and policies, implementing strategies to address climate change at the local level and upholding human rights standards as per international conventions

County Policy and Legal Frameworks

Guidance for developing effective and innovative county policies through Coordination and Collaboration as provided by the Constitution is provided in:



- **The Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC)** which facilitates consultations and cooperation between the two levels of government.
- **The Council of Governors (CoG)** which allows county governments to consult and cooperate among themselves and with the national government.
- **Joint Implementation Frameworks e.g. Joint Agriculture Sector Coordination Mechanism (JASCOM)** to ensure synergy and avoid conflicts. Especially in areas such as infrastructure development, food security, and disaster management, where both levels of government have roles to play.
- **Climate Smart Agriculture Multistakeholder Platform with membership drawn from both levels of government, private sector & CSOs** – to facilitate an inclusive and well-coordinated agriculture sector implementing and reporting on climate actions.



County Policy and Legal Frameworks



- **Public Participation and Inclusivity-** County policies should be developed through inclusive processes that involve local communities and stakeholders to ensure that policies are not only aligned with national and international standards but also reflect the unique needs and priorities of local populations.



- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** To ensure that policies are effectively aligned with national and international policies, counties should establish monitoring and reporting systems that track the implementation and impact of their policies and share the reports with relevant national authorities and stakeholders



- **Evaluation Frameworks:** Counties should develop frameworks to evaluate the effectiveness of their policies and make necessary adjustments to align better with national and international goals

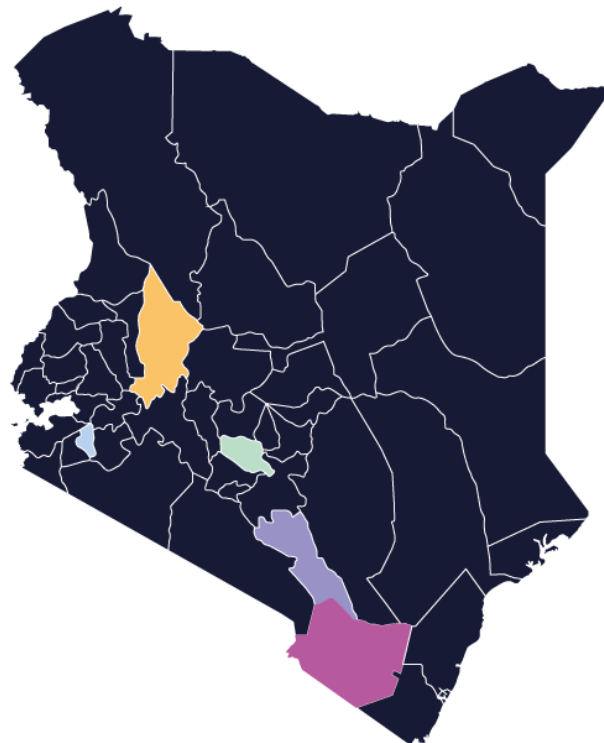
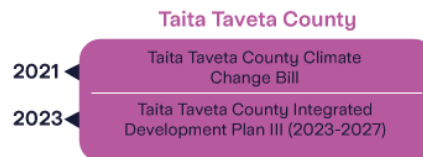
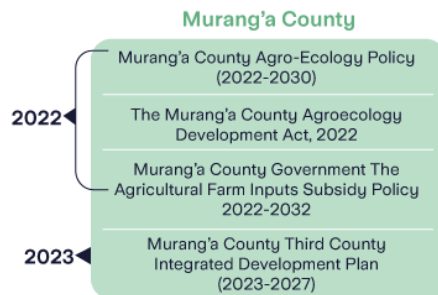
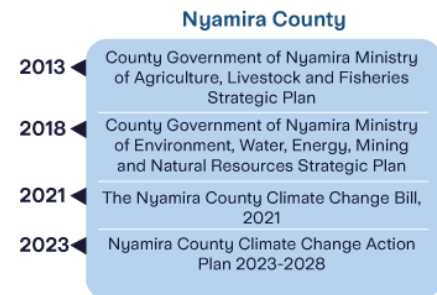
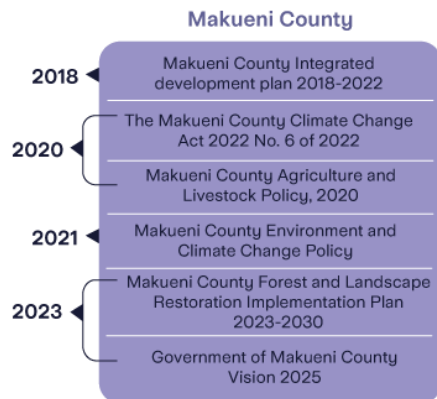


County Policy and Legal Frameworks

Current GHG Climate Change, Mitigation/emissions-related policies

1. **County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs):** Some of the climate change-related adaptation and mitigation strategies/ actions in the CIDPs include:
2. **County Climate Smart Agriculture Multistakeholder Platforms** – currently there are 24/ 47 CSA –MSPs supporting the implementation of the **Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017 – 2026** at the subnational level.
3. **County Climate Change Policies:** A number of counties have developed specific policies for climate change that majorly focus on
4. **County Climate Change Acts and County Climate Change Fund Regulations**
5. **Climate Change Adaptation/Action Plans**
6. **County Environmental Policy**
 - Interventions contained in these policies include: sustainable agriculture, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable livestock management, drought-resistant crops, climate resilience strategies in agriculture, reforestation, water harvesting renewable energy, Sustainable natural resource management and environmental conservation, among others.
 - Tough note explicit in their statements, these county policies support national goals for emissions reduction and sustainable development interventions and are aligned to the NCCAP, the NAP, KCSAS, National climate change Act.

County policies and legal framework



Thank you for your attention!

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