

Green Champions Capacity Building Workshop

Held at Laico Regency Hotel, Nairobi

on 17th November, 2015

WORKSHOP REPORT



On behalf of:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



Table of Contents

1.0. INTRODUCTION	3
1.2 The Greening Kenya Initiative.....	4
2.0. HIGH LEVEL PLENARY OPENING	5
2.1 Workshop Objectives.....	6
2.2 Expected Outcomes	6
2.2 Overview of the Greening Kenya Initiative.....	6
2.2.1 Activities undertaken by GKI.....	7
2.2.2 Delivery Mechanisms	8
2.2.3 Partners involved in GKI.....	9
2.3 Observations from the Moderator.....	9
2.4 Presentations by County Executive Committee Members.....	10
2.5 Presentation by the Chairman of Environment Committee of the Council of Governors (CoG)	12
3.0. PANEL DISCUSSIONS	14
3.1 Financing for Green Investments.....	14
3.2 County Experiences in Championing Green Transition	15
3.4 Green Enterprises in the Forestry Sector; by Mr. Omolo, Kenya Forest Service.....	18
3.5 Financing Green Initiatives – Banking sector by Mr. Puis Kinyua, Barclays Bank.....	19
3.6 Operationalizing Green Economy Transition in Africa, Ruth Moraa, GIZ,	19
3.6.1 Aims of the Green Economy Transition in Africa project.....	20
3.6.2 Specific outcomes	20
3.6.3 Project coordination structure of the Green Economy Transition in Africa project	21
3.7 Financing Green Growth - Global Climate Finance Flows by Mr. Peter Odhengo of the Kenya National Treasury Climate Finance Unit and Green Climate Fund Desk.....	23
4.0 GROUP DISCUSSIONS	28
Group 1: The Role of Technology in the Green Economy	29
Group 2: Financing the Green Economy and Policy Frameworks.....	30
Group 3: Capacity Building and Devolution Structures for Green Economy Delivery.....	31
Key Points by Facilitator	32
ANNEX 1 Green Champions Workshop Resolution be Signed and Adopted by All Counties	33
ANNEX 2: Program for the Green Champions Workshop.....	34

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the deliberations of the Green Champions Workshop held at the Laico Regency Hotel in Nairobi on 17th November 2015. The Workshop was organised by the African Centre for Technology Studies, Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) - the German Corporation for International Cooperation, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Kenya); National Treasury (Kenya) and the Greening Kenya Initiative (GKI). The workshop brought together over 60 Green Champions, County Government officials, and civil society leaders.

The objective of the training was to equip the participants with key elements of the draft Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), skills necessary for effective deployment and transition to low-carbon green economy development pathway, best practices from other parts of the country, sources of green funds, private sector investment opportunities and establishing Green Champions Network in readiness for green transition in Kenya. The initiative recognizes that Green Champions are the pillars and drivers of green economy at county and national levels interfacing with government and private sector officials.

The workshop organizers were interested in contributing to the overall goal of working towards a green economy transition and realization of the objectives of the Green Economy Implementation and Action Plan (GESIP) in Kenya and to build the capacity of Green Champions and County Governments to enable them undertake their prerequisite roles as stipulated in the strategy. It is upon this background that the Greening Kenya Initiative Trust and its partners sought the support of GIZ BMZ to convene this capacity building workshop, to foster awareness creation, policy analysis and information dissemination.

1.2 The Greening Kenya Initiative

The Greening Kenya Initiative (GKI) was started in 2009, as a flagship program of the Office of the Prime Minister to enable people at the grass roots level to participate and enter onto a path towards a green economy. The main objective of GKI is to catalyse demand-driven green consumerism, backed by a strong green industrial revolution and to enhance environmental protection through public participation in green initiatives. The initiative aims to train these stakeholders to become ‘Green Champions as the drivers of green economy’, through providing capacity building on the promotion of acquisition and diffusion of green technologies, development of green policy briefs, green sports, establishing green chain/linkages, a strong green entrepreneurship, design for environmental integrity, and a well-coordinated private-public-civil society participation as well as creating awareness on green consumerism throughout the country.

Despite the achievements in meeting various social economic development targets, the Kenyan economy faces several challenges such as: low productivity, high costs of production, lack of requisite skill among the youth, uncertainties related to terrorism and insecurity, and adverse weather conditions. The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) being developed by the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities, aims to address these issues through supporting development efforts such as poverty reduction, unemployment, inequality, infrastructure gaps and food insecurity in a sustainable and green manner. Yet, despite these efforts, Kenya’s long-term economic growth still remains vulnerable to external shocks and the effects of climate change which have serious impacts on the agricultural sector, biodiversity, and infrastructure.

The Greening Kenya Initiative Trust (GKIT) is, therefore, focussed on contributing to this paradigm shift that seeks to inculcate cultural, attitude and socioeconomic transformation and development in a sustainable manner through promoting: ***green consumerism; low carbon development pathways for sustainable development; poverty alleviation among communities, consumers, policy makers, products producers, manufacturers and civil society organizations.***

2.0. HIGH LEVEL PLENARY OPENING

Moderator: Dr. Cosmas Ochieng, Executive Director, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

The workshop began with a high level plenary on Policy and Financial Mechanism for Green Economy, moderated by Dr. Cosmas Ochieng, the Executive Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies. Stefan Oehrlein, the GIZ Representative, highlighted the significance of Green Champions in international development, recognising it as a first step for engaging people on and promoting Green Economy transitions. He noted that GIZ has projects on mitigation, water, health and other projects that may not be tactically classified as green economies or climate change specific but which are related. He noted that several projects are supported GIZ, which is funded by the German government, and made specific reference to the Green Economies/Green Champions Transition in Africa Program, which operates in partnership with Kenya's Ministry of Environment Natural Resources and Regional Authorities. The program is also operating in Ghana, Rwanda and Ethiopia with a possibility of expanding to Mozambique and Namibia. It is funded by the German Ministry of Environment. In Kenya within the program, GIZ works with Nakuru and Mombasa counties to pilot with the private and public sector to switch from carbon intensive economy to a green economy low carbon development. Thus, GIZ has partnered with the Greening Kenya Initiative, Kenya's National Treasury and ACTS to identify green champions from different counties in Kenya who support the theme, and work with them to promote green economy strategies.



Figure 1 Stefan Oehrlein, the GIZ Representative

2.1 Workshop Objectives

Mr. Peter Odhengo, a senior policy analyst at Kenya's National Treasury, welcomed participants and presented the objectives and expectations of the workshop. Mr. Odhengo highlighted the objectives of the workshop as:

1. Update participants on the draft Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP);
2. Equip the Green Champions with necessary skills for effective development and transition to low-carbon green economy development pathways;
3. Highlight the best practices required for a transition to a green economy from other parts of the world.
4. Provide in-depth information on the architecture and sources of climate finance;
5. Underscore the importance of the private sector and investment opportunities;
6. Provide a global overview of the climate financial flows; and,
7. Highlight key legislative and policy instruments required both at national and county levels that have been introduced in the policy.

2.2 Expected Outcomes

1. Improved understanding of the content of the key legislative and policy instruments by the Green Champions and other stakeholders to ensure action and impact;
2. Enrich the content of the draft key policies through stakeholders' comments, including the Climate Change Policy, Climate Finance Policy Draft, among others;
3. Establish an inclusive green economy implementation plan at the national and county level in readiness for a green transition;
4. Ensure inclusivity and accountability; and,
5. Enhance cooperation between the county, national governments and other key stakeholders (private sectors, academia, civil society etc).

2.2 Overview of the Greening Kenya Initiative

Mr. Odhengo then provided the history and rationale of the Greening Kenya Initiative. He noted that Kenya is currently facing the worst environmental and economic crisis in

generations. The impacts of climate change have triggered an unprecedented public demand to undertake tangible action to deliver proactive policies and strategies geared towards promoting green consumerism, growth and mind set. Therefore, there is not only need for policy and strategy formulation, which Kenya has already formed, but awareness and implementation. He observed that the Greening Kenya Initiative, through the work of Green Champions, offers green growth path advocacy and implementation platforms to create awareness on green strategies and activities at the grassroots level. In order for a green transition to be undertaken, there is a need to create linkages between development partners, the private sector operative, and civil society organizations. He observed that there exists opportunities for solving the problem of youth-unemployment through creation of Green Collar Jobs, jobs which will help spur the green transition.

There is also need for raising the profile of green initiatives, developing a “Marshall Plan” for the development of a green economy, enabling communities to benefit directly from green climate fund and initiatives, developing a well-coordinated strategic plan on green consumership in Kenya, collaborating with stakeholders and encouraging government agencies and the private sector to undertake life cycle assessment of their activities/supply chain and commit to eliminate the polluting aspects.

2.2.1 Activities undertaken by GKI

Some of the activities undertaken by GKI include:

- Awareness creation, which has been done since 2009 with uptake of geothermal, wind, solar and biogas projects. This has been done at various levels including in policy formulation. The current budget has reduced taxes on some of these items;
- Plan to establish at least one well-managed community Green Belt Bio Carbon Zone (GBCZ) of more than a million trees in all 47 counties such as the Bamboo project in Timboroa;
- Training Green Champions to monitor, guard, invest in green enterprises, consumption, and installation;
- Increased forest cover by planting trees. There has been a partnership with British American Tobacco (BAT) which donated 1 million seedlings;
- Establishing an electronic database of green enterprises;
- Plan to mobilize green corporates and civil society organizations;

- Development of a green training curriculum for universities. The draft developed in 2013 is currently being reviewed; and,
- Developing an assessment tool.
- Developing Awards. NetFund with support from SIDA has picked up the green champions award for the next 5 years.

2.2.2 Delivery Mechanisms

GKI will deliver its objectives through the following mechanisms:

- Greening Kenya Road Map/Strategy GESIP;
- Creation of green jobs at various levels;
- Establishing green investment networks and linkages globally;
- Provision of modern, transformative and innovative green business models;
- Develop a self-propelling green economy investment platform-bonds;
- Facilitate the development of pro-active green industrial transformation regulatory frameworks to drive green growth-low carbon pathway for Kenya, borrowing from its success in the United States;
- Saturate the market with quality green products locally assembled or manufactured, and establish green manufacturing industries;
- Enhanced budgetary allocation across Ministries, Departments and Agencies for deepening the Green transformation to ensure Kenya continues to allocate significant amounts of money on climate related expenditure;
- Facilitate the establishment of County based Green Industrial Parks (GIPs) for the assembly and manufacturing of green products. Legislation is already in place to exempt Green Industrial Parks from taxation;
- Facilitate the establishment of Science and Innovation Parks (SIPs) in collaboration with CENER (Spain), Deltares (Netherlands), JKUAT, RIAT & MOI University;
- Promoting of green products through a newsletter;
- Organising Training of Trainers program for Green Champions;

- Release of quarterly Green National bulletins on the state of the green transition in Kenya at the national and county levels;
- Mass and print media campaigns;
- Green information watch- through Green SMS alerts;
- Organizing County based Green Exhibitions;
- Organizing Green Competitions such as:
 - Golf Mtaani, football, essays and research proposals;
 - Green Champions Awards; and,
 - Green Company of the Year Awards, etc. ;
- Tree seedling development, distribution and planting;
- Climate change/Green Economy Round Table Consultative forums in villages, town hall meetings, shopping centres, and schools; and,
- Environmental Restoration in all public places-churches, shopping centres, road side, rivers, etc.

2.2.3 Partners involved in GKI

Partners involved in GKI include: ACTS which host the GKI Secretariat and has the required technology and capacity; Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), the main academic partner; Kenya National Chamber Of Commerce and Industry; Bungoma County; Ariya Capital Ltd; Bon Icept-University of Bonn; CENER-Spain; Global Clean Cook Stove Alliance-USA; Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology; Global Green Growth Institute-the Republic of Korea; Ramogi Institute Advanced Science and Technology (RIAT) and Deltares-Netherlands.

2.3 Observations from the Moderator

The moderator, Dr. Cosmas Ochieng, the Executive Director of ACTS emphasized that innovation is not just technological, but also encompasses policy along with organizational and business models. He noted that ACTS views a green economy to entail economy-wide transformation, including investment in green technologies. Furthermore, he explained that a green transformation extends beyond a traditional view of the economy to include how we retool our education system, what policies we

formulate and how we implement them across all sectors to be sustainable. He reiterated the importance and role that all stakeholders from national, county governments, academia, researchers and the private sector must play to truly transform to green economy. Africa is positioned to play a leading role in transitioning to a green economy because it will benefit the most and Africa does not suffer from technological lock-in. This means that as opposed to developed countries that already have pre-established infrastructure and industries reliant on unclean energy sources, such as coal, it is harder and more expensive for them to transit to a low carbon green economy trajectory. This advantage of late development, therefore, affords an opportunity for African countries and county governments in Kenya for a transition to new technologies, since they lack vested interests in the status quo.

2.4 Presentations by County Executive Committee Members

These were short statements from county executive committee members. Several counties made longer presentations during the Plenary Session as highlighted below:

2.4.1 *Bungoma County*

The county was represented by Hon. Patrick Koi, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Trade, Energy, Industrialization, Land, Urban and Fiscal Planning. He noted that Bungoma County is one of the first counties to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with GKI. Bungoma County has realised some milestones including the establishment of a directorate for spatial planning. In addition, there is a program that has helped farmers to acquire green houses, with specific attention paid to providing women and youth with green houses as well as development of banana culture tissue technology transfer centre at Mavanga Training Centre. This initiative is part of the county's climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy. The county has also procured four automatic weather stations and three mobile soil testing labs, with specific aims to help increase information related to agriculture in the county. The County is also setting up a Bamboo nursery and a partnership for the expansion of coffee growing with the Kenya Coffee Research Institute.

2.4.2 *Bomet County*

The county was represented by Hon. Mrs Elizabeth Lagat, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Environment, Natural Resources, Forestry, Public Health and Sanitation. She noted the significance of climate change to Bomet,

especially the Mau Forest water catchment area. She stated that the county would be delighted to be part of this initiative.

2.4.3 *Kilifi County*

The county was represented by Hon. Mwajitu Kiringi, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Water, Forestry, Environment, Natural Resources and Solid Waste Management. He appreciated the organisers of the workshop and the idea of using Green Champions to create awareness of green economy at the grassroots level. He noted several initiatives already in place in Kilifi and hoped to find ways to work in partnership with the initiative.

2.4.4 *Mombasa County*

The county was represented by Hon. Mohammed Ibrahim Abdi, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Trade, Investment, Energy and Industry. He noted that Mombasa, being a port city, faces a myriad of environmental challenges especially how to turn solid waste into an opportunity. The transformation to a green economy is therefore a priority for the county. He informed the meeting on array of green opportunities already being undertaken by the county government such as coastal shore protection, mangrove ecosystem conservation, coral reef protection as well as development of various policies and legislative frameworks to accelerate the uptake of green technologies and transition. He acknowledged the GIZ Mombasa County partnership as timely and a worthy course.

2.4.5 *Kisii County*

The county was represented by Engineer Barak Sidho, Director of Energy, standing in for the CEC. He emphasized the need to focus on renewable energy, especially as a strategic directive for power generation in Kenya. In addition, he said the County government of Kisii has developed a strategy which identifies most of the requirements for green investments.

2.4.6 *Siaya County*

The county was represented by Hon. Sarah Ondego, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Water, Environment and Natural Resources. She observed that the

county is confronted with challenges in terms of environmental degradation. Since it is among the counties with the lowest forest cover, the county's first initiative has been to involve youth groups to establish tree nurseries. She hoped to find ways of engaging in the Greening Kenya Initiative through Green Champions.

2.4.7 Nairobi County

The county was represented by Hon. Evans Ondieki, the County Executive Committee member in charge of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. He noted that while Kenya has excellent legal frameworks, their effective implementation and enforcement is key to transformation into green economies. He noted that there is an opportunity for Nairobi to have quick wins through transitioning to a green economy. He highlighted that the county has plans of creating Green Walks in places such as the Aga Khan Walk and Jevanjee Gardens in conjunction with UN Habitat and other development partners. He recognized the importance of partnerships in realizing these initiatives.

2.5 Presentation by the Chairman of Environment Committee of the Council of Governors (CoG)

The statement was presented by the County Executive Committee member (CEC) for Environment, Water, Natural Resources and Energy in Nakuru County, Hon. Richard Kipsang Rop on behalf of Dr, Chumo CEC Environment, Water and Natural Resources of Nandi County and Chairman of Environment Committee of the Council of Governors (CoG). He recognized the unique responsibility that counties have in building resilience to climate change, noting that addressing effects of climate change can be effectively done through working with counties. He observed that counties have carried out various initiatives, including smart agriculture, urban and spatial planning and working with local communities on disaster response.

He noted that while counties have a great responsibility to help transition to a green economy, in order to do so, they need to attract funds for any meaningful transformation. Successfully addressing climate change in Kenya, he stated, will only be achieved through working with counties. Specific functions of the counties include: agriculture, health, environment, infrastructure, etc. He noted that counties are practicing smart agriculture, trying to address the issue of public amenities that generate waste that limits public recreation amenities, county mapping, land use planning and spatial planning and disaster response at the local level. The Council of Governors has

placed climate change as a priority and the counties are working in collaboration towards tackling climate change. He noted that mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation are clearly articulated, not only by legislation but through economic cooperation blocks of counties such as the Jumuiya ya Pwani Group, Western Kenya Counties Economic Block, Arid and Semi-Arid Group, Mount Kenya Economic Group, North Rift Block, Uasin Gishu Group etc. He emphasized that the Council of Governors has placed climate change as a priority, as it is evident that realisation of INDCs can only be achieved in collaboration with counties. He gave an example of reforestation of the Mau in collaboration with the Kenya Forestry Service and concerted efforts within Nakuru County to increase forest cover in collaboration with institutions, community groups and other stakeholders.



3.0. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Panel Moderator: Mrs Joan Kariuki Kungu, Research Fellow, ACTS

This session focussed on financing climate and various activities being done to promote green growth.

3.1 Financing for Green Investments

a. Patrick Themba-Country Representative for Climate Initiative Private Advisory Network

Mr. Themba gave an introduction to the Climate Technology Initiative Private Advisory Network, which is based in Washington D.C. and Japan. The network helps to pair project developers with project financiers and donors. He explained that there is a gap between project development and receiving the funding to implement the project. The Climate Technology Initiative Private Advisory Network aims to fill this gap, by helping project developers write “bankable” proposals and then link them to potential investors. They have a call every year for ideas for green projects, which are then selected for mentorship. He mentioned that CITPFAN are partners and have an MoU with GKI, which was signed under the last government. County governments have a great opportunity to submit projects, he stated. The funding is not the problem, it is there, but the problem is that on the ground the capacity to develop proposals is inadequate. He spoke specifically of the issue of solid waste management in Kenya, stating that there exists a large opportunity as the investors are waiting. He said that his network is here to help stakeholders develop proposals and attract funding.

b. Mr. Mithika Mwenda, Secretary General of Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

Mr. Mwenda began his remarks by saying that the global community needs to see how they can assist vulnerable communities to build their resilience and how we can stop the growth of greenhouse gases. It is no longer business as usual, he stated, and the world needs a paradigm shift to address climate change. The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, is a coalition of organizations from 45 African countries, which aims to promote climate policy framework across

African countries. He stated that he was very happy of the climate change bill being proposed here in Kenya. This bill shows how civil society working with policy makers can catalyse positive shifts. The Kenyan initiative is a show case of how we can work collaboratively. Climate change is a global challenge and the most impacted are the people, it requires local solutions, we need to inspire that. He recognized that climate change is a hindrance to poverty reduction therefore the need to urgently address it. He went on to say that climate change is an economic issue, but that it is also a humanitarian issue which can lead to catastrophes and natural disasters. Each of the new Sustainable Development Goals includes elements of climate change. Goal 1 says that “*climate change is the root cause of poverty*,” thus calling for action on climate change. He therefore urged for careful negotiations in unity, adopting a common Africa negotiating position to reach an international agreement to facilitate the UNFCCC framework during the COP21 negotiations in Paris in 2015. He noted that Kenya needs to pass the Climate Bill and implement the national climate change policy. He therefore called upon the GKI and the civil society and private sector to work together in doing this.

3.2 County Experiences in Championing Green Transition

Kilifi County

There are various opportunities for Green Growth. Kilifi County is encouraging women and youth groups to make briquettes using coconut waste and encouraging the use of energy efficient cook stoves called Jiko koa. The County has also established a fund called Mbegu Fund, for youth groups to begin green initiatives. There are also ongoing initiatives to protect the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, by working with communities around the forest to form income generation projects, which will provide them with an income, thus reducing their need to forage in the forest. The County has organized farmer field schools for various farming activities, including poultry farming. Lastly, the County has established an Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, where youth will be trained and contracted to undertake environmental conservation for projects.

Siaya County

The county aims to raise forest cover from 1% to at least 5% through planting trees, especially in schools and public places. There are plans to plant bamboo in the Yala Swamp, on about 1700 hectares, but for this to proceed, an investor needs to be identified. There are also plans for to engage the youth in solid waste management. Overall, the County is very conscious of environmental issues and allocates 2% of the annual budget towards environmental improvement.

Bungoma County

Bungoma County is working to improve the performance of the agricultural sector and aims to promote technologies and initiatives to achieve a green economy. The county has adopted a value chain approach to address challenges posed by climate change. Consequently, this has had a double benefit of addressing issues of food insecurity, hunger and creating platforms for income generation. The county has also subsidized the inputs for farmers to alleviate the hunger gap, especially for the most vulnerable. The county also has one of the largest forests of bananas from tissue culture.

Mombasa County

Mombasa and Nakuru are the two counties that were chosen for the GIZ pilot program (2015-2017), and they have held their first stakeholder's meeting. The mapping of key stakeholders especially from government, the tourism sector, organizations in transport and infrastructure, port and road network authorities has been completed as one of the key activities for 2015. One of the major issues facing the county is solid waste management, but within this lies an opportunity to generate energy, which the county sees as an avenue of green investment. There is also an opportunity for developing building codes to explore possibilities of promoting green building concept. The county is in the process of developing energy performance standards for electrical equipment, such as refrigeration and air conditioning appliances to ensure they are energy efficient and affordable. It has undertaken a pilot project in 400 homes of the Bangladesh informal settlements in Mombasa to provide them access to clean and affordable energy. The county has engaged youth in collecting socio-economic data in partnership with the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing

(DRSRS) to determine household energy consumption levels and preferred type of energy efficient appliances and source such as biogas, jikos etc.

Nakuru County

Nakuru is one of the pilot counties along with Mombasa for the GIZ program. The first mapping meeting with stakeholders was held. The county has initiated projects to turn solid waste into energy and fertilizer, as well as facilitating community projects in making briquettes and jikos. The main challenge the county is currently facing is the development of public private partnerships, they have faced bureaucratic bottlenecks, which have cost them projects in the energy sector.

3.3 Issues from Discussions

The main questions raised following these presentations concerned the need for cascading national policies reaching down to the counties and a call for review of taxation regimes to attract investors interested in green economy. Key issues raised included:

- a. *Need for the expansion of policy and regulations, especially biogas and solid waste management.*

It was noted that while biogas and solid waste management provided opportunities for clean energy, regulatory frameworks largely exist only at the national level. For instance, while the NEMA has regulations requiring biogas to be compulsory for slaughterhouses, the same is yet to be implemented at the grassroots level. Since county policy frameworks are tied to the national policy frameworks, there is need to customize the policy frameworks for counties.

- b. *How do we ensure that the youth involved in various projects have the capacity to carry out the activities in those projects?*

This question was particularly for Kilifi County, which involves youth in carrying out environment impact assessments. It was reported that they must be qualified and registered by NEMA and will generally work with experts in conducting the environment impact assessments.

c. Need for tax incentives and rebates to encourage green growth

Tax incentives such as tax reduction and tax grace periods are major motivators for investors interested in green growth. There is therefore a need to reduce bureaucratic red tape and remove personal interests in public processes to attract and retain investors.



3.4 Green Enterprises in the Forestry Sector; by Mr. Omolo, Kenya Forest Service

Kenya Forestry Service (KFS), under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, has been at the forefront of promoting green growth. They have devolved forestry conservation committees and forest officers to the county level. KFS aims at

managing natural indigenous forests, soil, water, bio-diversity and wildlife habitats. They have industrial plantation forests for wood for industrial use. They have partnered with Government of Finland on a 5 year project called Miti Mingi Maisha Bora to reduce poverty by improving the forests and increasing economic growth of forest communities.

KFS has seen more community participation in forest conservation and has established the Kenya Forest Policy Support Unit. They have also established school greening programs, which have been piloted in one school per county and farmer field schools. They have also developed transition implementation plans, which have been shared with all counties to transfer several functions to the devolved units. KFS has also created community woodland management plans, which need to be cascaded to the county level. In partnership with Equity Bank, they have also developed a mobile phone based monitoring system and a farmer loan program.

3.5 Financing Green Initiatives – Banking sector by Mr. Puis Kinyua, Barclays Bank.

Mr. Kinyua, a representative of Barclays Bank, focussed on how farmers are being financed by banks to encourage green initiatives. He noted that Barclays Bank plans to train farmers in agriculture, recognising the critical role that agriculture plays in Kenya's economy. Barclays also offers several financing options for farmers, including solar and biogas projects.

3.6 Operationalizing Green Economy Transition in Africa, Ruth Moraa, GIZ,

The Rio+20 Outcome document recognized Green Economy as a pathway for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The African Green Economy Partnership was subsequently approved as one of the five regional flagship programmes as a follow-up to Rio+20. A number of African countries are now working to integrate Green Economy into their National Development strategies and planning.

The Operationalizing Green Economy Transition in Africa Program, which is a program funded by GIZ in partnership with UNEP, aims to help African nations operationalize planning for a green economy at both the national and local levels. The project is currently being undertaken in five countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana and Mozambique. The project's objective is to complement ongoing national efforts to help develop key planning and management tools, build capacity at

the subnational level, and provide technical back up support. This program builds upon existing national frameworks and processes such as The Climate Resilient and Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy of Ethiopia, The Green Growth and Climate Resilient (GGCR) Strategy of Rwanda, The Green Economy Roadmap and action plan of Mozambique, The Green Economy Assessment study and the on-going development of Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), The Green Economy Scoping Study and on-going Fiscal Policy Study and the Green Economy Indicators development in Ghana. The project commenced in 2014 and is expected to end in December 2017.

3.6.1 Aims of the Green Economy Transition in Africa project

1. Develop a Toolbox on Planning for Green Economy Transition at subnational level together with a practical step-by-step guide;
2. Increasing the capacity of regional national and local institutions and experts to effectively utilize the toolbox and provide technical back-up for the planning process. This will be done through a training of trainers (ToT) model;
3. Supporting the pilot development and implementation of Green Economy Transition Plan in selected regions at subnational level; and,
4. Consolidating the knowledge generated through the piloting support and dissemination for wider replication and scaling-up.

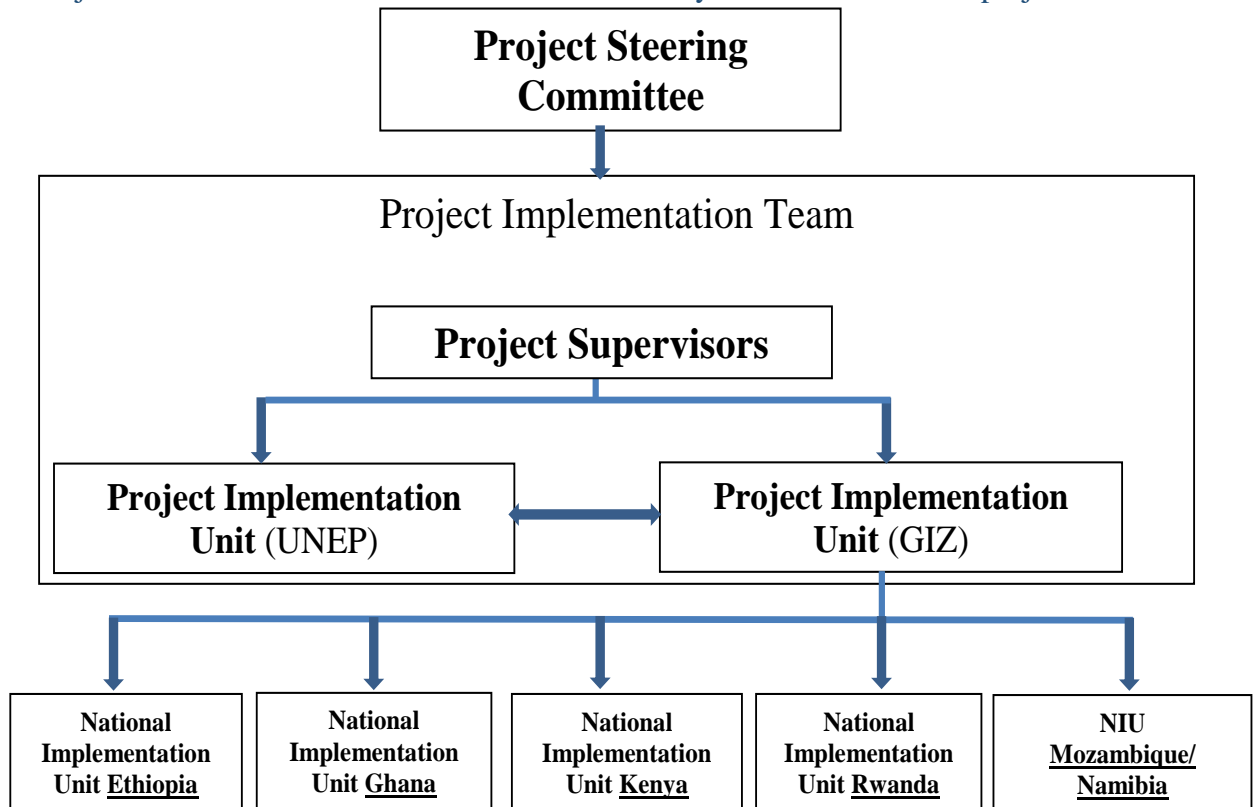
3.6.2 Specific outcomes

1. A Toolbox for Green Economy Planning at the subnational level, which includes a practical guide and which could be having a global application with some modification;
2. A set of training compendiums on the Green Economy Planning Toolbox, which could have regional application with some adaptation;
3. More than 200 experts trained at regional, national and local level on the application of the toolbox.

4. The capacity of five national technical institution enhanced on the development of a Green Economy Transition plan at the subnational level; and,
5. Practical examples and best practices generated on promotion of Green Economy Transition at subnational level and made available for further replication.

UNEP has taken the lead responsibility for completing components one and two: the toolbox development and the creation of guidelines for regional and national capacity building. GIZ has taken the lead responsibility for components three and four: operationalization of pilots and knowledge management.

3.6.3 Project coordination structure of the Green Economy Transition in Africa project



There are four implementation modalities for the project:

1. National partner agencies shall guide the implementation of activities at the country level;
2. National Project Coordinators shall be recruited through GIZ to support country implementation;
3. The development of the toolbox shall be guided by an International Expert Group which include national technical institutions from pilot countries; and,
4. The national technical institutions shall be contracted to adapt the toolbox to local context and provide training and technical support.

National partner agencies play four critical roles. Firstly, they provide coordinated guidance through existing or new inter-sectoral coordination mechanism. Secondly, they identify a national technical institution and get into contract for the support service to be provided. Thirdly, they identify the local regions where the pilot support on operationalization focuses. Lastly, they lead the process of developing the replication and up scaling strategy.

The project has so far achieved the following:

- 1) The Toolbox has been created and piloted in Mombasa and Nakuru Counties and is ready for implementation;
- 2) Three regional training of trainers workshops have been held (Nairobi and Ethiopia);
- 3) Baseline surveys in Nakuru and Mombasa Counties are ongoing; and,
- 4) A Kenya national training of trainers will take place in January 2015.

The following are expected within the timeline of the project:

- 1) June -2016 Green Economy Transition Plans for selected local regions developed and implementation started ;
- 2) June 2017 – Cases of best practices identified and developed; and,
- 3) December 2017 – Knowledge management platform launched.

The main question raised by the participants in regards to this presentation was the rationale behind the choice of Mombasa and Nakuru counties as the only two counties where the project is being implemented in Kenya. GIZ responded by explaining the selection process, and that letters asking for expressions of interest were sent to all counties, but only Mombasa and

Nakuru responded to the call. Furthermore, responding to questions that Mombasa and Nakuru are both urban counties, it was noted by GIZ that Nakuru is considered a “rural” county for the program. They also expressed optimism that after the pilot is completed in 2017, it could be scaled up to other counties. It was however emphasized that the government needs to partner and provide funding for this program.

3.7 Financing Green Growth - Global Climate Finance Flows by Mr. Peter Odhengo of the Kenya National Treasury Climate Finance Unit and Green Climate Fund Desk

According to the 2012 OECD report on Environmental Outlook Report to 2050, the world is faced with an explosive new cocktail of geopolitical challenges characterized by population explosion, environmental degradation, climate change, and the increased competition over limited natural resources. There is therefore need for funds in transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable and clean energy

There are four main pillars of green growth:

1. Sustainable Infrastructure Development (Energy, Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation, Public Health and Social Protection, Waste Management, ICT);
2. Natural Resources Management (Forests, Water resources, Fisheries, Land use, Fossil fuel extraction);
3. Resilience building (Human capital, Gender equity, Disaster risk management, Education, Ecosystems management); and,
4. Promoting Resource Efficiency (Manufacturing, Agriculture, Mining, Tourism, Buildings).

For these to be realised there is need for large scale investment. Developed countries reported that they mobilized US\$ 35 billion for climate change action in developing countries from 2010 through to 2012, exceeding their target of US\$ 30 billion. The purpose of the Fast-Start Finance (FSF) period was to increase funding for adaptation measures in developing countries. While adaptation measures received US\$ 5.7 billion globally, mitigation measures (including initiatives to address emissions from forests) received US\$ 22.6 billion, more than 70% of the total global funding. Furthermore, the

largest chunk of climate finance funding went to the private sector. Thus, as Mr. Odhengo stated, there is a need to work in partnerships with the private sector, which he said can be accomplished through the formation of economic blocks by counties.

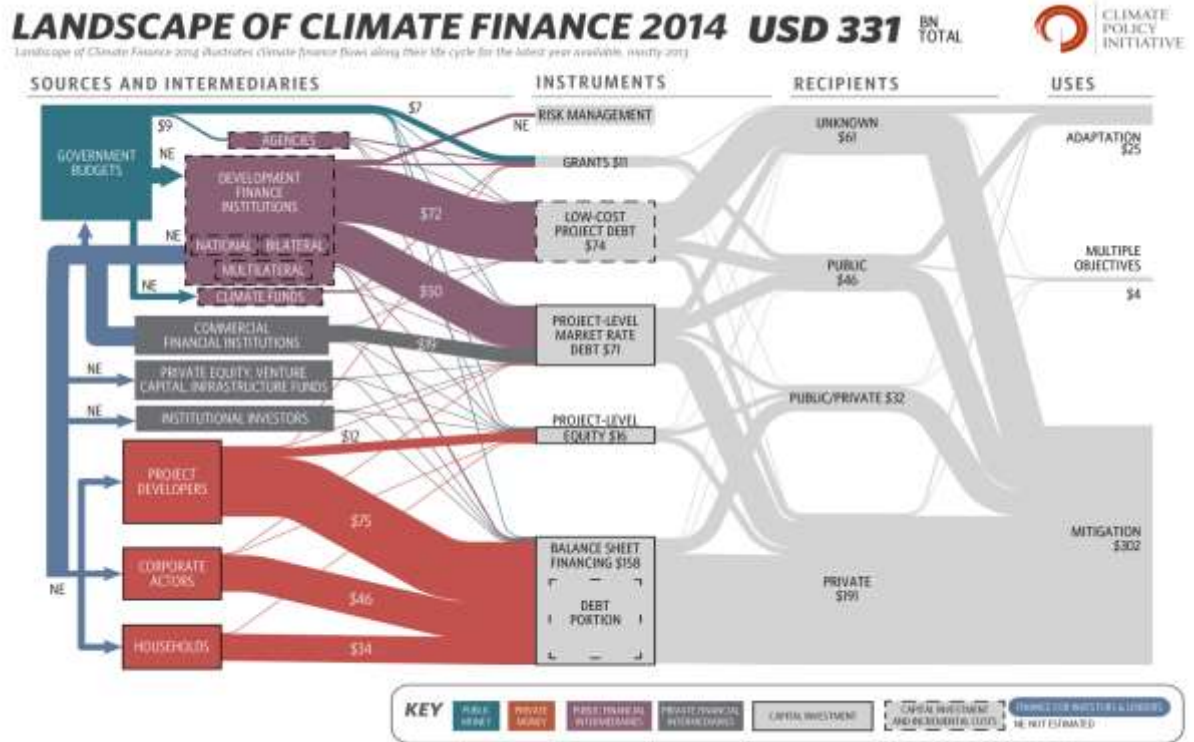


Figure 2 Green Climate Finance Landscape

Private banks are also involved and seeking to make investments in relation to spurring the transition to a green economy yet the public sector will continue to play a central role by leveraging private sector investment through incentives, such as tax breaks and reduction of duty fees. The vast majority of money flowing from developed to developing countries is public sector finance. Additionally, international public sector financing is also critical, as this is expected to increase after the formulation of the global agreement in Paris. Additionally, solar and wind initiatives receive the lion's share of climate financing with 40% of the FSF comprising loans, guarantees and insurance, export-credit finance for companies from developed countries to invest in developing countries within these sectors.

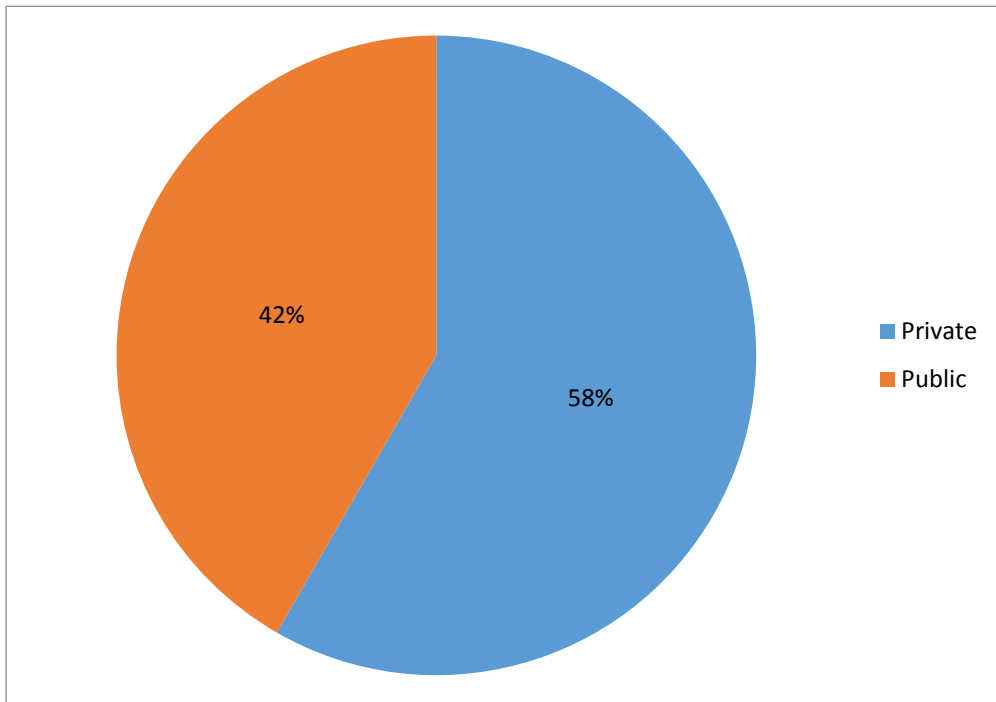


Figure 3 Financiers of the Green Economy

After the finalization of the global agreement at COP 21, global financing will swing more towards the public sector, but the public sector needs to be able to absorb this funding. Therefore, countries will need to create strong climate change units, in order to be able to access finance and show they have the capacity to spend and manage the funds.

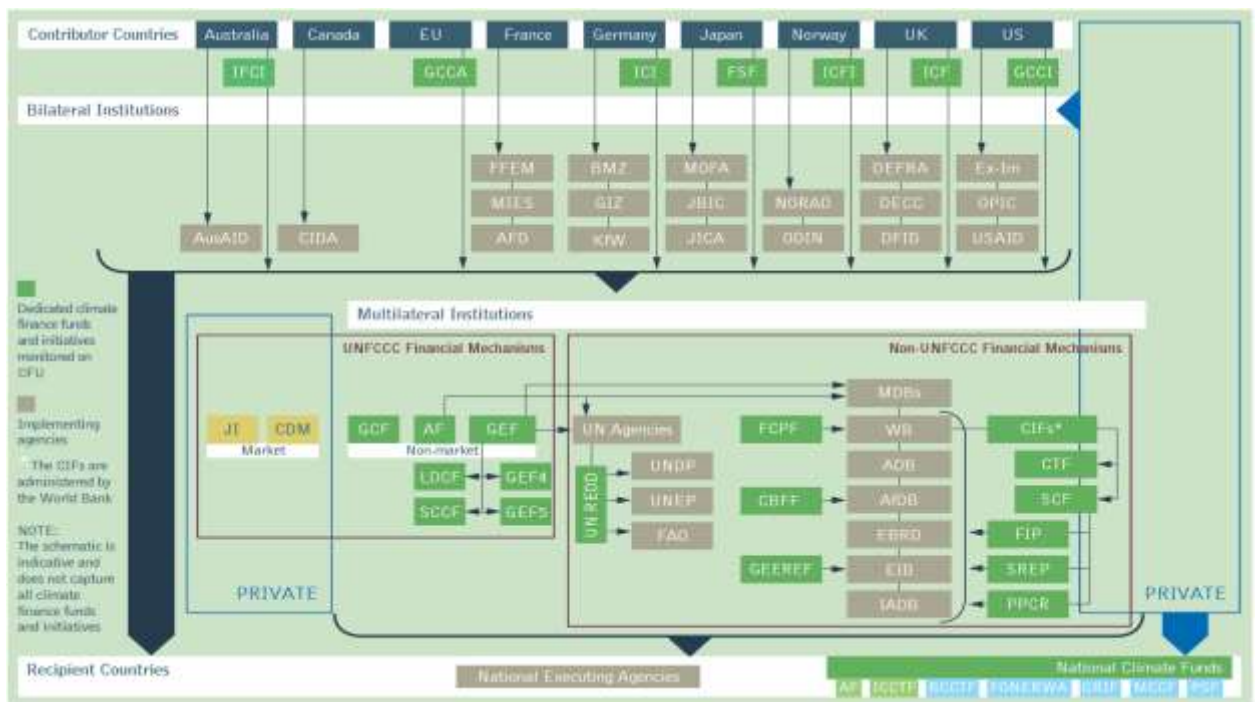


Figure 4 Architecture of Green Financing

Furthermore it is observed that 80 % of FSF funding, is reported as Official Development Assistance (ODA), and the geographic distribution of FSF closely mirrors that of non-climate-related ODA.

Actors	Finance
Bilateral Financial Institutions	USD 14 Billion
Multilateral Development Banks	USD 22 Billion
Government Bodies	USD 11 Billion
Climate Funds	USD 1.4 Billion
Private investment in large scale renewable	USD 13 Billion
TOTAL	USD 61.4 Billion

Figure 5 Flows of Green Finance

Estimates of the level of funding required to meet developing countries' needs in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation, varies widely. For adaptation, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2007/2008 Human Development Report estimates that an additional US \$86 billion is needed for adaptation measures by 2015. The UNFCCC estimates US\$ 28–67 billion per year will need to be contributed by 2030, while a 2010 World Bank study estimates the cost to be US\$ 70–100 billion/year between 2010 and 2050. Estimates of annual needs towards mitigation range from US\$ 63 billion to US\$ 565 billion by 2020, and from US\$ 264 billion to US\$ 565 billion by 2030. Developed countries have committed to mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020 for climate change through the Global Climate Fund (GCF).

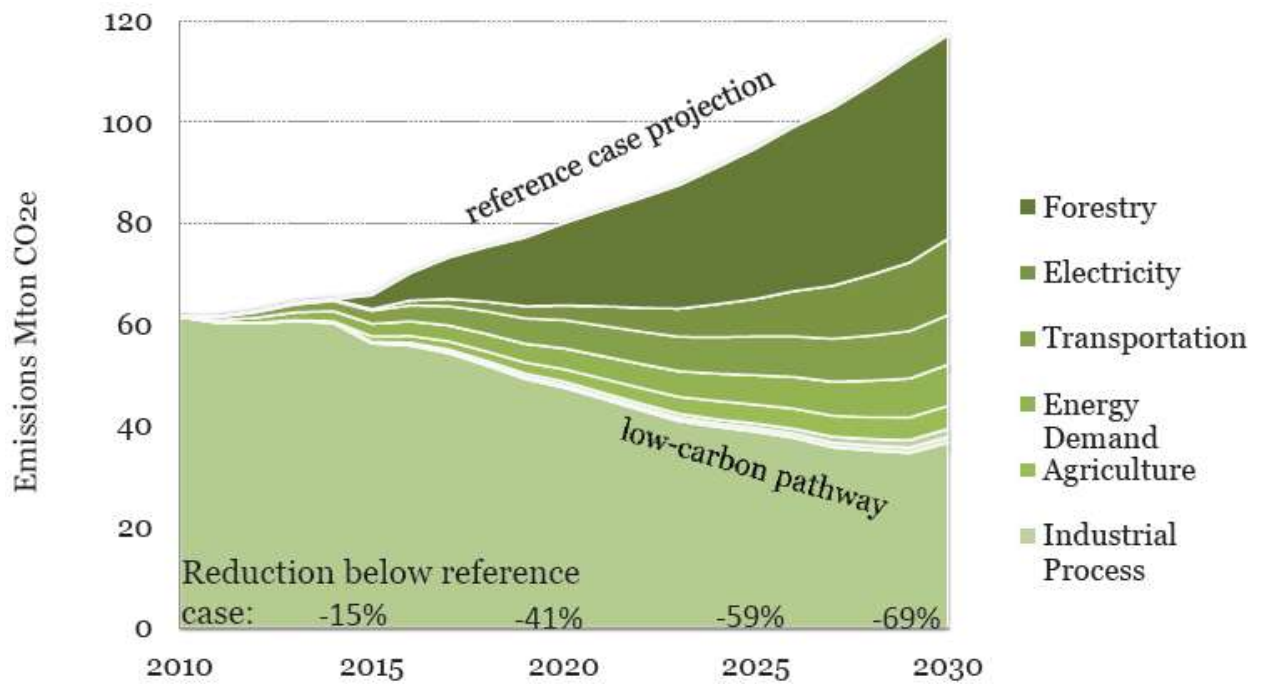


Figure 6 Key Sector for Green Growth-Kenya

Yet, within the GCF, there are geopolitical considerations to ensure an equal distribution of climate financing. UNFCCC parties have agreed to give priority to the most vulnerable countries for adaptation finance. But there is also a need to target finance where it can most effectively achieve adaptation and mitigation goals. Furthermore there is a possibility that a reliance on ODA for the delivery of climate finance could shift its distribution away from countries that are small GHG emitters.

These factors are prerequisites for financing:

- Public-private partnerships;
- Tax incentives for green investments;
- Green Economy Investment Strategies;
- Education/professionalism/experience;
- Access to information by the public; and,
- Stronger green procurement processes.

Transparent and publicly available information on financing green growth is essential in order to promote adequate and effective spending on green investments. At the international level, this information will reveal if developed countries have met their collective pledges agreed to under the UNFCCC. In developed countries, policy-makers and civil society organizations (CSOs) can use this information to advocate for the mobilization of adequate and effective green financing. In addition, policy-makers and other stakeholders can use this information to inform national budget decision-making and to ensure fair and effective use of international financial flows.

4.0 GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Facilitator: Kennedy Liti - Research Fellow, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

The last session of the workshop consisted of three breakout groups, where participants in small groups had discussions and reported back to the larger group. These discussions revolved around three main sets of issues:

- The Role of Technology in the Green Economy,
- Financing the Green Economy and Policy Frameworks; and,
- Capacity building/ Devolution Structures for Green Economy Delivery

Participants were divided into three groups to discuss these issues, each group was allocated one issue to discuss and report back to plenary session.



Figure 7 One of the Groups in Session

Group 1: The Role of Technology in the Green Economy

The group considered the status of green technology diffusion, and how far green industries have developed in Kenya. They remarked that there are few technological initiatives, but that the prospects are high. Various factors that constrain green technology choices include cartels and bureaucracies in government institutions, political interests that hinder effective implementation and innovation, land policies and a lack of expertise to design and implement technologies, despite a number of good ideas and commitments from investors.

It was noted that there are very high prospects for rapid and sustained diffusion of green technology in Kenya, especially in reference to a shift to alternative forms of electricity generation. Currently hydroelectric power only accounts for 5% of the total capacity of electricity generated. However, it was suggested that Kenya Power's monopoly should be lifted to provide avenues for competition and diversified sources of electricity. It was recommended that good policies and transparent, simplified strategies need to be considered in Africa for green growth to have a meaningful impact. Further, it was noted that there remains a lot to be done to create awareness on opportunities for green economy in most parts of Africa.

The following were recommendations for promoting green technology in Africa:

- Need for proper implementation mechanisms for green technology;
- Need to invest in rewired skills and expertise in tapping green energy;
- Need to involve and pressure governments in tapping international policies; and,
- Inculcate the aspect of green energy at the earliest opportunities. There is need to revise curricula to insert green energy component in them.

Group 2: Financing the Green Economy and Policy Frameworks

The group considered the status of climate financing and policy in Kenya. The group observed that since financing is based on proposals, there is need for capacity building in writing strong proposals for funding green initiatives. It was noted that while there is funding allocated for environmental conservation in the CDF, there is lack of awareness of the availability of the funds and how to access them. Further, it was suggested that there should be allocation of funds for green technology in the county budgets, which inherently would include devolving funds for green growth. There exists an opportunity for access to funds through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Further, it was proposed that counties can tap into learning institutions such as Kenyatta University which has invested in green initiatives (in technologies such as solar, biogas and biofuels) thus referred to as "a green school". They also emphasized the need for increased synergies among stakeholders, creating a common line for actors.

The lack of policy linkages between the national government, county governments and other non-state actors was noted as a challenge in implementing policy frameworks on

green economy and transformation. There is lack of awareness of existing policies on green growth. Additionally, the counties do not have their own policy frameworks on implementing green growth. This is due to the fact that the counties are guided by the national policies, some of which are not yet available.

The group therefore made the following recommendations:

- Leveraging synergies between ministries and actors working on green economy;
- Increase available information on climate financing;
- Build capacity in writing bankable funding proposals; and,
- Finalize national policies, which can then be implemented at the county level.

Group 3: Capacity Building and Devolution Structures for Green Economy Delivery

It was established that there exists a need for awareness creation and sensitisation, which will help people to understand the green economy terminologies and jargon, especially at the grass root level. It also was observed that while green initiatives are beneficial and easy to implement, the lack of awareness and mysticism that surrounds the concepts of green economy and low carbon development continue to hinder their successful adoption. It was therefore suggested that awareness programmes should emphasize positive impacts of green economy, as well as share specific opportunities and ways to access financing for green growth to people at the grassroots level.

It was also established that there exists a gap between green innovators and uptake at the industry level. This is due to insufficient institutions offering trainings in green growth key areas, *which offer linkages between innovators and industries and the failure of consumers to take up green innovations*. It was therefore emphasized that assessments of user needs must precede innovation, to ensure that they suit consumer expectations.

It was estimated that 90% of counties had taken up green initiatives, but there still exist capacity gaps for wide-scale implementation. Some of these capacity gaps and barriers include some counties not considering green economy a development priority, resistance to change, information and knowledge gaps in understanding of the concept of green economy and insufficient financial resources.

They also discussed the challenges associated with devolution, noting that a lot more work needs to be done to have the counties and their respective departments functioning at full capacity. This relates to lack of financing and capacity at the county level to fill posts and implement initiatives.

The following were observed as opportunities that exist within county structures for green economy delivery:

- Most counties have the political good will and most counties have existing structures, they only need to be enhanced to be efficient;
- Existence of blocs of neighbouring counties, counties have come together to form a block, allowing for peer to peer interaction and opportunities for learning;
- Existence of Green Champions in most counties;
- Good leadership at the county level; and,
- The availability of technical expertise in the counties.

Key Points by Facilitator

- There is no one clear meaning of “Green Economy”;
- There is a good sense amongst participants that there is a strong understanding of what needs to be done to move Kenya on a path towards a Green Economy transition;
- More effort needs to be placed on awareness creation and drawing in support from the national and county governments, the private sector, academia, and at the grassroots level; and,
- Counties are committed to combatting climate change and moving towards a Green economy, they just need more assistance.

ANNEX 1 Green Champions Workshop Resolution be Signed and Adopted by All Counties

We, the participants of the Green Champions Workshop,

Recalling importance of transition to a green economy

Noting need to focus on green economy barriers removal and implementation aspects

Reaffirming commitment to implement and invest in green economy technologies, activities, programmes and projects, strategies; need to involve national government and all counties in awareness creation and

Resolve to:

1. Make Kenya a Green Economy;
2. Incorporate Green Champions as part of County programmes and projects delivery mechanism;
3. Include all green champions representatives to be facilitated to mobilize people about green economy;
4. Involve all learning institutions; CFAs, WRUAs and CBOs;
5. Establish mechanisms to promote public awareness on green economy;
6. Develop responsive strategies and policies;
7. Build and enhance skills and knowledge to implement green economy programmes and projects;
8. Build the capacity of policy makers to enable them fully understand the green economy concept and its benefits;
9. Introduce Green Champions to County Governors ;
10. Bring on board all sectors dealing with the economy;
11. Simplify the green economy concept so that it can be understood by everyone;
12. Commit to mentor others to become Green Champions;
13. Incorporate, consolidate and circulate deliberations from the workshop to participants, other stakeholders and beyond;
14. Have an intergenerational approach towards implementing the green economy, for sustainability;
15. Create a knowledge management platform to showcase best case studies and also serve as an e-learning platform;
16. Devolve the knowledge acquired from this workshop to the grassroots; and,
17. To meet quarterly to assess progress on commitments.

ANNEX 2: PROGRAM FOR THE GREEN CHAMPIONS WORKSHOP

PROGRAM FOR THE GREEN CHAMPIONS WORKSHOP			
17 TH NOV 2015, LAICO REGENCY HOTEL, NAIROBI			
DAY 1: 16 th November, 2015: Travel to Nairobi and Reporting to the Laico Hotel			
DAY 2: 17 th November 2015			
Time	Activity	Speaker	Moderator
08.00 – 08.30	Participants Registration		GIZ/ACTS
08.30 – 08.40	Introduction, Workshop Objectives and Expected Outcomes	Peter Odhengo	ACTS
08.40 – 9.00	Key Note address by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Prof Judi Wakhungu	Dr. Cosmas Ochieng – Executive Director, ACTS
09.00 -10.00	High Level Opening Plenary	Stefan Oehrlein - GIZ Representative Achim Steiner - Executive Director, UNEP Amb. Mette Knudsen - Danish Ambassador United Nations Development Programme Representative Maurice Makoloo – Ford Foundation Amb. Jutta Frascch - German Ambassador	
10.00 – 10.20	Health Break and Group Photo		
10.20 – 11.30	Panel Session 1. Overview of Greening Kenya Initiative – <i>The Green Philosophy platform, Is it working?</i> 2. Highlights of NCCAP, climate change Bill and the Green Economy Strategy, Implementation Plan	Peter Odhengo	Joan Kariuki

	<p>(GESIP) and the Road to Paris COP21</p> <p>3. The Green Technological innovations, incubation and transfer: Challenges and Opportunities for Kenya</p> <p>4. Transformational leadership skills for green economy transition-'Key Pillars for swift and the role of Universities'</p> <p>5. <i>Green enterprises in the Forestry Sector</i></p> <p>6. County experiences in championing the green transition – Challenges and opportunities?</p>	<p>Dr. Stephen King'uyu /Dr Charles Mutai - MENR</p> <p>Dr. Cosmas Ochieng, Executive Director- ACTS</p> <p>Prof. Kenji, JKUAT</p> <p>Dr. Alfred Gichu, KFS</p> <p>Mombasa, Nakuru and Bungoma Counties</p>	
11.30 – 12.30	Discussion Session		
Lunch Break			
12.30- 13.30			
13.30 – 14.30	Group discussion (three groups)		Joan Kariuki & Ken Liti
14.30 – 15.00	Group presentations		
15.30 – 15.45	Questions and Answer Session		
15. 45 – 16.45	Summary of the outcome and way forward		
16. 45 – 17.00	Vote of thanks and closing remarks		Mr Peter Odhengo
DAY 3: 18th November, 2015			
600.00 – 08.30	Breakfast and Departure	All	