

NATIONAL PLAN FOR ADVANCING ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING (NP-AEEA)

INTRODUCTION:

- The Kenyan economy is heavily dependent on the exploitation of **finite natural resources** that if depleted would pose serious challenges to the socio-economic development of the country
- **The livelihoods** of a significant section of the population are based on **products from the environment** including food, cooking fuel, energy, water, construction materials among others
- Therefore, it is imperative that **information regarding natural resources** available for use by the various sectors of the economy is produced.

HOW IS THIS INFORMATION PRODUCED?

Through the UN framework-- **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)**:

- It is an integrated framework that shows the **relationship between the environment and the economy**
- SEEA reveals society's complex relationship with nature and helps to identify which policies can be implemented to lower environmental pressures

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SEEA KENYA

- Just like other countries in the world, need for Kenya to **account for natural capital** has been growing steadily over time
- Kenya's development discourse in the last decade has been guided by several socio-economic blueprints and laws, which have placed sustainable exploitation of the environment at the core of the aspirations contained therein
- The **Kenya Vision 2030's** social pillar envisions and the recent Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (**BETA**) where Environment and Climate Change is among the six pillars need evidence based environmental policies

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SEEA FOR KENYA...

- ❑ Kenya has ratified and joined several international conventions involved with environmental conservation such as:
 - ✓ Africa's agenda 2063,
 - ✓ UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - ✓ The Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD)/Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF),
 - ✓ Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD),
 - ✓ Paris Agreement on Climate Change
 - ✓ Etc
 - ✓ As such, the EEAs will go a long way in providing some of the environment related indicators that have not been forthcoming in the past

DEVELOPMENT OF SEEA IN KENYA

- ❑ A National Plan for the development of SEEA is now in place for year 2023-2027
 - This provide avenues through which identification of SEEA accounts is initiated.
 - The identification of Accounts to being developed is through a very intensive and extensive process.
 - The national plan is spear-headed by Kenya National Bureau of statistics (KNBS) with current support from United Nation for Sustainable Development(UNSD)

WHAT STEPS WERE USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PLAN FOR SEEA IN KENYA?

- There have been several attempts aimed at producing various accounts by various institutions in the country.
- This plan is a product of an extensive consultative and participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders.
- Consultations and stock taking meetings were held throughout the entire period of developing the plan.



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS FOR SEEA IN KENYA

The situation analysis for SEEA has been based on:

- Available Environmental-Economic Account and their current status
- Environmental Policies priorities including BETA
- Priority areas of focus that are aligned with KNBS strategic plans
- Implementation challenges of SEEA as reported from KII
- Mitigation mechanism as reported by KII
- Opportunities and Threat for Development of EEAs in Kenya as reported by KII

Expected outcome of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Account

S.No	Outomes
1	Defining and building consensus on the applications of environmental economic accounts for Kenya
2	Comprehensive environmental-economic accounting information system that responds to the requirements for informing the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint
3	Continued statistical coordination within Kenya between levels of government and initiatives for the mainstreaming of Environmental Economic Accounts
4	Enhanced coordination with national initiatives, as well as international development partner agencies for assistance with environmental-economic accounting and related data initiatives
5	Improved resourcing, data quality, access, technical capacity, and statistical infrastructure for environmental-economic accounting;
6	A set of priority accounts, namely energy accounts, forest accounts water accounts, mineral accounts, and Ecosystem Accounts at national level
7	Development of EEA products that are used for decision-making

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEEA IN KENYA TO ACHIEVE THE STATED OUTCOMES

Strategic Framework for the national Plan is guided by three pillars

- i) Stakeholder participation
- ii) Capacity building
- iii) Development of Environmental-Economic accounts.

□ National Plan adopts a log frame based strategic framework which clearly shows

- Goal
 - Outcome
 - Output
 - Action
- ✓ Note in this framework all four attributes have **measurable indicators**

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEEA IN KENYA TO ACHIEVE THE STATED OUTCOMES...

□ Production process of SEEA in the Plan entail:-

- ✓ Data collection (or generation – through surveys and censuses, and administrative sources, studies
- ✓ Data harmonization (processing, quality control, imputations etc.);
- ✓ Populating of the EEA framework;
- ✓ Estimation of outputs
- ✓ Validation of the results
- ✓ Publishing of the estimates
- ✓ Inviting feedback from users
- ✓ Monitoring utilization and interpretation of EEAs

Mainstreaming of Environmental Economic Accounting

- ❑ KNBS has adopted mainstreaming as a strategic approach to production of statistics and is expected to follow the same in the implementation of SEEA.
- ❑ Approach where environmental economic accounting actions are designed as extensions to existing activities and processes

➤ WHY?

- it is easier to implement,
- less costly,
- Enables the integration of environmental statistics into existing processes.

PRIORITIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS (EEAS) IN THE CURRENT NATIONAL PLAN

- ❖ **Water Accounts**
- ❖ **Forest Accounts**
- ❖ **Ecosystem accounts (EA)**
- ❖ **Energy Accounts**
- ❖ **Mineral Accounts**

□ Why prioritization?

- **Water Accounts:** Help in planning for supply especially during dry periods and give more accurate information for better management of water resources.
- **Forest Accounts:** Most of the services offered by the forest do not have direct market values, and the contribution of forestry to Kenya's economy is much higher than the estimated 7 billion,
- **Ecosystem accounts (EA).** Gives critical information to policy and decision makers on the importance of ecosystems and the value of the services derived from them.
- **Energy Accounts: Over** a relatively short period, power supply has shifted from dependence on non-renewable to renewable energy sources
- **Mineral Accounts. Give** the country a chance to take stock of available mineral resources and analyze their flows, both in physical and monetary terms.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Sufficient technical capacity within KNBS is a key enabling factor for successful execution of this plan:
- Currently KNBS does not have adequate competent personnel for preparation of EEAs.
- Capacity building plan is an essential part of the National Plan

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

❑ **Need for a Resource mobilization strategy**

- ✓ The strategy identifies funding mechanisms for all statistical activities identified in the medium-term strategies
- ✓ By extension it should provide for mobilization of funds for implementation of SEEA.
- ✓ The funding of EEAs will also be integrated within the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and sustain allocation of funding in the long term.

Partnerships

- This plan welcomes partnerships from international organizations, national organizations and private sector interested in this programme of work.
- Partnership identification is a key ingredient of the this plan.

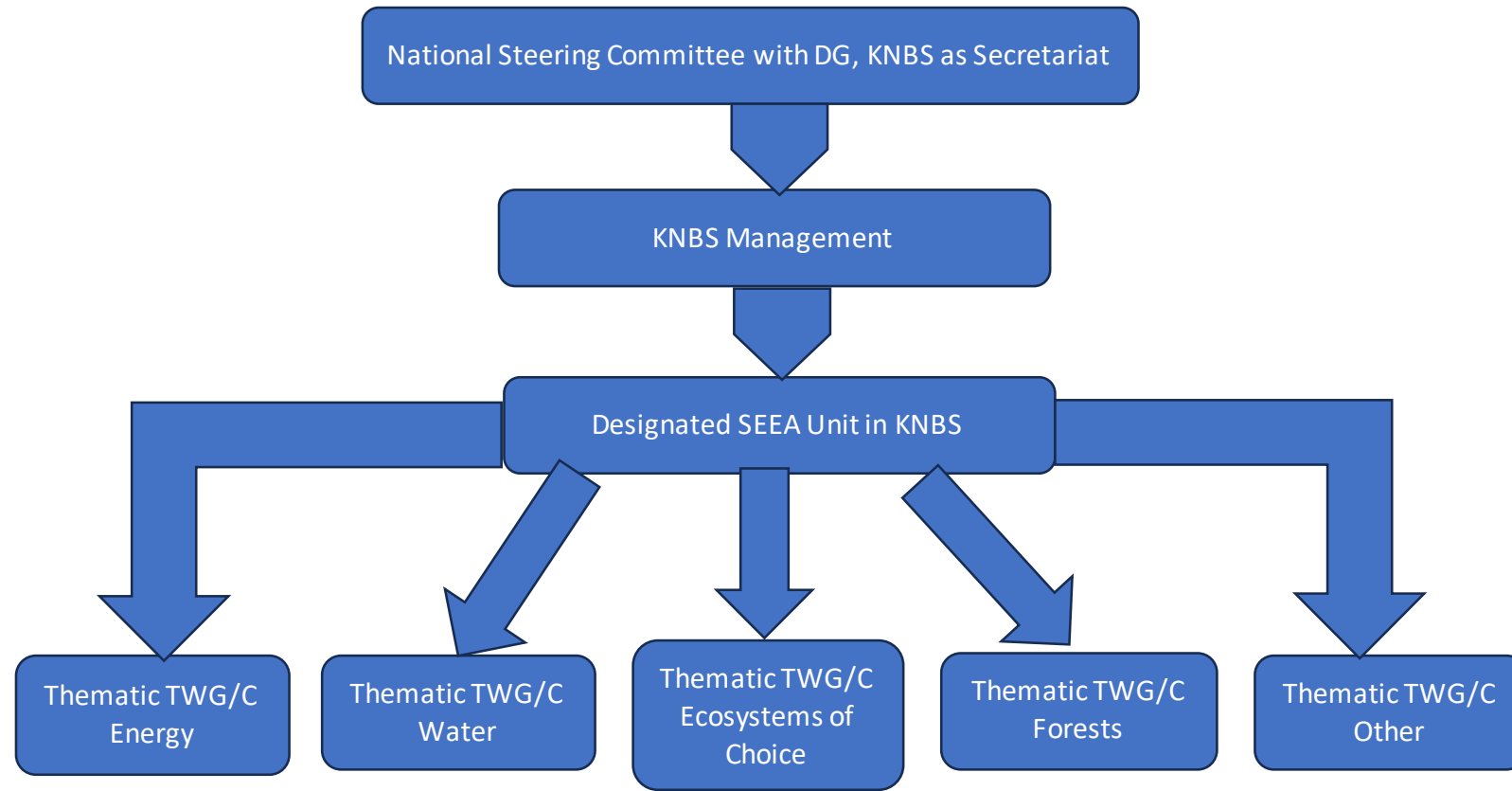
NP-AEEA – INVESTMENT LOGIC FRAMEWORK (ILF):

Participation	Enabling Factors	Action Plan Activities	Outputs	Impacts
<p>Mandated Organization:</p> <p>KNBS</p> <p>Technical Working Group:</p> <p>TWGs to be convened as sub-committees out of the existing Trade Committee</p> <p>Each SEEA to have its own sub-committee or subject matter working group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy SMWG • Water SMWG • Forest SMWG <p>Policy makers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet secretaries • Principal secretaries • Director generals of government agencies • Other senior civil servants 	<p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act of 2006 • Draft National Energy Policy 2014 • Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 (revised, 2015) • Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) Policy (revised, 2012) • National Forest Policy 2014 • Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 • National Spatial Plan • Draft National Water Policy 2012 • Water Act 2016 <p>Technical resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KNBS Capacity • Technical approach <p>Data availability and quality</p> <p>Stakeholder approved applications of SEEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority accounts identified • SEEA applications <p>Lobbying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain political buy-in 	<p>Building priority accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design architecture - application of common concepts, classification, and standards • Data inventory and data mining • Data quality control • Prototyping • Verification by TWGs • Publication • Evolutionary approach <p>Capacity development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional networking • Technical support during prototyping • Training workshops for users <p>Project Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and evaluation 	<p>Pilot accounts for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Forestry • Water <p>Publication of Environmental-Economic Accounts in the Economic Survey</p> <p>Additional or improved indicators for policy priorities</p> <p>Publicly-available environmental-economic information</p>	<p>Environment-economic accounts mainstreamed into planning and decision making</p> <p>Sustainable statistical infrastructure with integrated data</p> <p>A civil service and civil society that is informed about environment and development</p> <p>Improved statistical collaboration among government agencies and public-private cooperation</p> <p>Better policies, decisions on trade-offs between development and environment</p>

Participation

- **KNBS will be coordinating the implementation of the plan**
- **At the highest level will be to give policy guidance and allocate resources. They will include:**
 - Principal secretaries, Director generals of government agencies, Other senior civil servants
- **Technical Working Groups**
 - TWGs to be convened as sub-committees out of the existing Trade and energy Committee. Each will have its own SEEA
- At the lowest stage will be the **subject matter working groups** for each SEEA i.e. Energy SMWG, Water SMWG, Forest SMWG

Planning and Coordination/Organization Chart



NEXT STEP AND WORK IN PROGRESS FOR NATIONAL PLAN

- Further Identification of stakeholders
- Adaptation of the NP-SEEA to the needs of potential development partners
- Implementation, timelines, deliverables and budget.



DIGESTED ROAD MAP FOR NP-AEEA IMPLEMENTATION:

Activity	September-December 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Presentation of the highlights of the NPAEEA And the preliminary launch of the plan					
Further stakeholder engagement and obtaining further buy-in on the plan					
The official launch of the plan and the final water accounts (Published in the economic survey)					
Dissemination of water flow accounts to the stakeholders including the county governments that manage water resources					
Capacity Building on SEEA framework and benchmarking with best practices across the globe (Continuous)					
Meetings of the various technical working group					
Preliminary engagement on development of Forest and minerals accounts					
Development of forest accounts					



Thank You