REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

Quality statistics for better lives



NP-AEEA National Plan

For advancing Environmental -Economic Accounting

Strategic roadmap to guide seamless integration of the SEEA into Kenya's statistical and policy frameworks

2025 - 2028

2025-2028

National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental-Economic Accounting (NP-AEEA)

Strategic roadmap to guide seamless integration of the SEEA into Kenya's statistical and policy frameworks

Published by:
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Real Towers, Hospital Road, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254-20-3317583, +254-20-2911000/1, +254-20-3317612/22/23/51
Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke/ library@knbs.or.ke
Facebook: Kenya Stats
Twitter: @KNBStats
Website: www.knbs.or.ke

© 2024 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

ISBN: 978-9914-9650-0-1 (print)
ISBN: 978-9914-9650-1-8 (pdf)
Published 2024

Some rights reserved.
This work is made available under the Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) available at https:/ creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/ This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as the work is appropriately cited and attribution is given to the creator.

Users wishing to reuse material from this work attributed to a third party such as tables, figures or images are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third party owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Any enquiries relating to this publication should be addressed to the Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Subscription correspondence may be addressed directly to the Head of Library Services.

Image source: Istock © 2025 accessed via www. Istockphoto.com

Recommended citation: KNBS 2024. National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental-Economic Accounting (NP-AEEA) 2025. Nairobi, Kenya.




Strategic roadmap to guide seamless
integration of the SEEA into Kenya's
statistical and policy frameworks.



We will never end poverty if we don't tackle climate change

- Jim Yong Kim



Contents

Abbreviations & Acronyms I

Foreword III

Acknowledgment IV

Introduction and Background 01

Rationale for Eco- Economic Accounting 07

Situational Analysis 09

Expected Outcomes 13

Framework for SEEA Implementation 15

Investment Logic Framework 21

Conclusion and Next Steps 25

References 29

Annexes 30

Abbreviations & Acronyms



CoG	Council of Governors
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DRSRS	Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
EEAs	Environmental-Economic Accounts
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GDC	Geothermal Development Company Limited
GDSA	Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Programme on Sustainability
GSBPM	Generic Statistics Business Process Model
IEAG	Independent Expert Advisory Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KENGEN	Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited
KSA	Kenya Space Agency
KSDS	Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWTA	Kenya Water Towers Agency
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

NCA	Natural Capital Accounts
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NP-AEEA	National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental Economic Accounts
NSS	National Statistical System
NWHSA	National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
TNT	The National Treasury
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WRA	Water Resources Authority
CBD	Convention for Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Diversification
NP-AEEA	National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental-Economic Accounting
KINCD	Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
ILF	Investment Logic Framework
PS	Principal Secretary
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWCs	Technical Working Committees

Foreword



Dr. Daniel Mwirigi M'Amanja

Board Chair, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Environmental degradation has emerged as a significant global challenge that threatens the delicate balance of ecosystems and the well-being of both present and future generations

In many developing nations, including Kenya, effective management of natural resources is crucial for socio-economic development and necessitates a comprehensive approach to sustainable resource management. In this context, Kenya has adopted the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), an internationally recognized framework that integrates environmental and economic data to facilitate informed policymaking.

Since 2016, with the support of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Kenya embarked on a phased implementation of foundational Environmental-Economic Accounts (EEAs), commencing with energy accounts and progressively expanding to encompass water and forest accounts. This initiative is closely aligned with key international frameworks, including Africa's Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and climate change initiatives such as the Paris Agreement. It is also consistent with local agendas, including Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), as well as constitutional commitments to sustainable resource management.

The National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting (NP-AEEA) for 2025-2028 is a strategic roadmap to guide seamless integration of the SEEA into Kenya's statistical and policy frameworks. This plan emphasizes the development of comprehensive environmental-economic accounts across the various sectors, including land, water, forests, ecosystems, energy, and minerals.

Through implementing the national plan, Kenya anticipates substantial improvements in data quality, informed policy decisions, enhanced coordination among stakeholders, and strengthened capacity for resource management. Ultimately, the NP-AEEA seeks to underpin sustainable economic development, enhance environmental stewardship, and fortify Kenya's resilience to global environmental challenges.

We express our sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to the formulation of this key national initiative. Continuous collaboration, support, and commitment from government agencies, development partners, civil society, and the private sector will be vital for successful implementation of the NP-AEEA. We can achieve sustainable prosperity for current and future generations by adopting responsible and integrated environmental-economic stewardship.

Acknowledgment



Macdonald G. Obudho, PhD, MBS, EBS

Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The development of the National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2025–2028 has been a collaborative effort involving a wide range of stakeholders dedicated to advancing sustainable development through improved data systems

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all institutions, experts, and partners who contributed to the preparation of this Plan. Special appreciation goes to Prof. Moses Muriithi, the United Nations Statistics Division consultant, and members of staff including Mr. Collins Omondi, Mr. Robert Nderitu, Mr. Isaac Ndegwa, Mr. Benjamin Muchiri, Mr. Hirum Mbatia and Ms. Christine Magu for their valuable guidance and technical input throughout the process.

We acknowledge the strong support and collaboration from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry; the National Treasury and Economic Planning; the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation; Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development. Your contributions were instrumental in shaping the strategic priorities and implementation roadmap outlined in this Plan.

We are also grateful to our development partners, notably the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the World Bank Global Program on Sustainability (GPS), for their technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives.

Lastly, we thank all participants from government agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector who provided feedback and insights during the stakeholder consultation sessions. Your collective input and commitment have enriched the content of this Plan and strengthened its foundation for implementation.

PART ONE

Introduction and Background Information



Other information deemed relevant to stakeholders may be included, such as a report on operations for manufacturing firms or corporate social responsibility reports for companies with environmentally or socially sensitive operations

Introduction

Globally, environmental degradation has been occurring at an alarming rate and threatening the existence of flora and fauna. The degradation is aggravated by factors such as high population growth, deforestation, high economic growth, global warming, nitrogen deposition, fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, growth in infrastructure, and unchecked human settlement patterns among other factors. Many governments have operated under the assumption that the environment offers infinite and “free” goods and services. Further, the exploitation of resources from the environment has continued unabated without due consideration of the dangers that such activities pose to the universe. The result has been a triple planetary crisis of pollution, climate, and biodiversity loss.

World over, governments are shifting their approach from primarily focusing on economic growth to a more holistic development approach where human well-being and sustainability of economic activity are also given prominence. This is done with the understanding that failure to do that will have detrimental effects on current and future generations as there will be no natural capital to support economies.

Like many developing economies, the Kenyan economy is heavily dependent on the exploitation of finite natural resources that if depleted would pose serious challenges to the country’s socio-economic development. The livelihoods of a significant section of the population are based on products from the environment including food, energy including cooking fuel, 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.

To this end, the international statistical community has developed an international statistical standard for natural capital accounting called the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), is an integrated framework showing the relationship between the environment and the economy. SEEA combines economic and environmental information in an internationally agreed set of standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables to produce internationally comparable statistics. By providing a multipurpose view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment, the SEEA can help uncover trade-offs and synergies across

different policy domains. In short, the SEEA reveals society's complex relationship with nature and helps to identify which policies can be implemented to lower environmental pressures, while simultaneously managing the economy effectively. The SEEA, therefore, plays an important role in governments' desire to look Beyond-GDP and towards an economy that is focused on the promoting well-being and sustainability.

The SEEA consists of two parts: (1) the SEEA Central Framework that looks at "environmental assets", such as water resources, energy resources, forests, fisheries, etc., their use in the economy and returns to the environment in the form of waste, air, and water emissions. And (2) the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting that takes the perspective of ecosystems and considers how individual environmental assets interact as part of natural processes within a given spatial area.

Intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda produced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that build on the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDG indicator framework has a total of 247 indicators of which 92 are related to the environment. The 92 indicators cover natural resource management, climate change, energy, water-related issues, marine issues, biodiversity and ecosystems, circular economy, environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste, and many other topics. Of the 92 indicators, 54 can comfortably be answered by a consistent and integrated SEEA accounts. The six priority accounts described later in this document, in particular, will assist Kenya to track up to 38 SDG indicators from five (5) goals including: Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Goal 6); Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (Goal 7); Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal 11); Taking urgent action to combat to combat climate change and its impacts (Goal 13) and; Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Goal 15).

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) supported many countries in strengthening their institutional and technical capacity to develop Environmental-Economic Accounts (EEAs), including Kenya. In Kenya, the development of SEEA started in 2016 with assessment missions and training workshops that culminated in the production of annual Physical Energy Flow Accounts and the Land, Forest, Ecosystems and Water Accounts publication planned in 2026. Furthermore, the development of a national plan to guide the natural capital accounting activities in Kenya was also initiated in 2017. This National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental Economic Accounts (NP-AEEA), 2025-2028 provides the overarching framework for implementation of Environmental Economic Accounts (EEAs) for the next four years in Kenya.



System of Environmental Economic Accounting

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is an integrated framework showing the relationship between the environment and the economy.

Background

Global Perspective

Today, most countries across the world are facing a diverse range and an increasing magnitude of social, economic, environmental, and political challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, poor air quality, inadequate resource management, inequality and poverty, financial imbalances, and health crises, among others. To effectively tackle these problems, fundamental societal and economic transformations are needed that not only require innovative thinking but also integrated policies.

The SEEA is directly relevant to several key international initiatives, including; Africa's Agenda 2063, East Africa Community's Vision 2050, Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Climate Change, and the Paris Agreement.

One of the most influential global initiatives is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has, at its core, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They (SDGs) aim to transform the world by addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation and are based on the principles of "People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership".

The SDGs is a universal call to action and comprises 17 goals and 169 targets, designed to be achieved by 2030. Each of the goals and targets have been agreed upon by member states and are coordinated by the United Nations.

WORLD OVER, GOVERNMENTS ARE SHIFTING THEIR APPROACH FROM PRIMARILY FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC GROWTH TO A MORE HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Includes an inclusive and transformative agenda for protecting, restoring, and sustainably using and managing biodiversity and ecosystems



The goals provide a vision and future pathway towards enabling member states to better calibrate how they value and manage their resources more effectively and sustainably. However, other initiatives and movements such as “green deals”, “circular economy”, “carbon-neutrality” and the “well-being-economy”, including many others, are also contributing towards the improvement of human well-being and sustainability and therefore also play an important role in policy goals.

The recently adopted Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) includes an inclusive and transformative agenda for protecting, restoring, and sustainably using and managing biodiversity and ecosystems. While still under development, the monitoring framework will include three types of indicators: a minimum set of high-level headline indicators; a set of optional component indicators that cover all components of the goals and targets of the GBF; and a set of optional complementary indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target. The SEEA already provides the methodological basis for multiple headline and component indicators. Climate change is one of the major challenges facing humanity in modern times. Climate change has a direct impact on the environment, economy, and the social wellbeing of current and future generations. The Paris Agreement, a landmark pact to combat climate change, signed by 184 countries in April 2016, launched an ambitious global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate.

SEEA accounts are well-suited to support climate policy at all levels of government. Its integrated approach, building on existing greenhouse gas emission inventories and other climate change data, complements the existing Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) framework. The SEEA's alignment with the System of National Accounts makes it particularly helpful for understanding issues such as the climate footprint of different economic activities, the vulnerabilities of different economic sectors to climate impacts, and the current expenditure levels on climate mitigation and adaptation.

All over the world, governments are grappling with these complex policy questions about how to execute better resource management. What makes these challenges even greater is that they are all interrelated. If these issues are looked at in isolation, using a “silo” approach, it is difficult to take advantage of the synergies across the different policy domains. Moreover, it is likely that there may be unintended consequences of how one policy might impact another.

ALL OVER THE WORLD, GOVERNMENTS ARE GRAPPLING WITH THESE COMPLEX POLICY QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW TO EXECUTE BETTER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. WHAT MAKES THESE CHALLENGES EVEN GREATER IS THAT THEY ARE ALL INTERRELATED

Kenya’s Perspective and Global Environmental Commitments

Since independence, Kenya has ratified and joined several international conventions involved with environmental conservation . Kenya subscribes

Climate Change

Climate change is one of the major challenges facing humanity in modern times. Climate change has a direct impact on the environment, economy, and the social wellbeing of current and future generations.



Spearheading the production of the EEAs

KNBS is the agency responsible for spearheading the production of the EEAs in a collaborative effort and providing the technical support needed to actualize work on natural capital accounting.

to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is obligated to provide indicators for monitoring the developments on this front. As such, the EEAs will go a long way in providing some of the environment related indicators that have not been forthcoming.

Further, the development of EEAs will be pivotal in monitoring compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and other international commitments such as Paris Agreement, Global Biodiversity Framework, environmental policies and legislation.

Owing to the ramifications of overexploitation of resources, the government has had initiatives such as targeted drives to reclaim forests (e.g., Mau Forest which is a major water tower for Kenya), tree-planting activities aimed at increasing the forest cover, moratoriums on logging to slow down cutting of trees, reclamation of riparian lands and other initiatives aimed at protecting wetlands.

Legal and Policy Framework

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides the overarching framework for producing statistics. The constitution stipulates that production of statistics is a shared function between the National and County Governments.

In particular, the fourth schedule identifies “national statistics, data on population, the economy and society in general” as a function of the National Government.

KNBS is therefore expected to play a crucial role in the development of statistics, both at the National and County levels. The operations of KNBS are governed by Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006 (Revised edition, 2019). The Act established KNBS as the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Kenya and the custodian of official statistical information.

KNBS, therefore, is the agency responsible for spearheading the production of the EEAs in a collaborative effort and providing the technical support needed to actualize work on natural capital accounting. KNBS is the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and, as such, is the entity that should spearhead environmental-economic accounting activities.

Alignment of Natural Capital Accounting with the KNBS Strategic Direction

KNBS is currently implementing the medium-term strategy for the national statistical system dubbed the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics. The KSDS was developed based on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which is prescribed by PARIS21 and has been adopted globally as good practice.

The Strategy whose Theme is “to provide high quality and disaggregated statistics to support sustainable development” has the following focus areas; effective National Statistical System (NSS), improving data quality and enhancing statistical advocacy. This augurs and identifies very well with the spirit of SEEA and is, therefore, a big boost to the EEA production processes.

For example, since most of the data required for compilation of EEAs is harbored in institutions other than KNBS, the focus area on having an effective NSS will contribute im-





Case for an effective NSS

Since most of the data required for compilation of EEAs is harbored in institutions other than KNBS, the focus area on having an effective NSS will contribute immensely to EEA work since these agencies are members of the statistical system

mensely to EEA work since these agencies are members of the statistical system. The data evaluation and validation processes, which are part of ensuring data quality are vital in EEA development. The KNBS Strategic Plan 2023-2027 also adequately addresses the foundations for accounting for the country's natural resources. Some of the key aspects of the strategy that will support SEEA activities include the quality of official statistics, enhancing communication of statistical activities and strengthening the legislation governing statistics production.

Process of Developing the National Plan for EEAs in Kenya

Many countries around the world have adopted NCA and the SEEA framework in compiling Environment Economic Accounting. In the Africa context, countries like South Africa, Uganda and Ghana have done quite exemplary work in this field. These countries have used these accounts to inform policy making decisions that advance environmental restoration and protection and sustainable use of resources. Similarly, in Kenya, demand for EEAs has been on the rise in Kenya in recent years. 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. Similarly, regular consultations were held with experts from UNSD and an EEA consultant through virtual meetings. Below are some of the key steps taken from the inception of SEEA work in Kenya to the Plan's conclusion

a) Capacity Building:

i. The first step was to build capacity on the SEEA framework and identification of the focal points that would steer development of environmental economic accounts. This was done by UNSD with assistance from participants from countries that have experience in production of EEAs such as Statistics Netherlands.

b) Consultative meetings:

ii. Consultations were conducted with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) between May 22nd and 30th November 2017.

iii. A National strategic planning workshop supported by UNSD was held on May 26, 2017, in Nairobi Kenya.

iv. A regional workshop supported by UNSD was held between 11th and 13th November, 2017 in Nairobi Kenya.

v. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders were carried out between the months of May and June 2023. The stakeholders were instrumental in identifying the priority accounts for the country. The institutions that were consulted in this process include: State Department of Economic Planning; The State Department of Environment and Climate Change; The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; The Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing; Kenya Space Agency; The Commission for Revenue Allocation; The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority; The Water Services Regulatory Authority; among others.

vi. Participated in many SEEA meetings convened by the UNSD. Similarly, the KNBS leadership took part in SEEA side events annually during the United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC) meetings in New York

c) Plan Development:

vii. Identification of a consultant to drive the process was done.

viii. Several meetings with the management of KNBS to discuss the plan implementation strategy

ix. During the entire course of preparing the plan, numerous meetings were held to track the progress of plan development that went a long way in improving the content.

DEVELOPMENT OF EEAs WILL BE PIVOTAL IN MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS SUCH AS PARIS AGREEMENT, GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

PART TWO

Rationale for Eco-Economic Accounting



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 NEED TO QUANTIFY THE VOLUMES AND VALUES OF EXISTING ASSETS THAT COME FROM THE ENVIRONMENT STEM FROM THE FACT THAT MOST DEVELOPING ECONOMIES RELY HEAVILY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The need for countries to account for natural capital has been growing steadily over time. The need to quantify the volumes and values of existing assets that come from the environment stem from the fact that most developing economies rely heavily on the environment. 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. Key among them is the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Chapter 5, Part 2 which states that;

(1) The State shall:

(a) Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits;
(b) Work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya;
(c) Protect and enhance intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities;
(d) Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;
(e) Protect genetic resources and biological diversity;
(f) Establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment;
(g) eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and;



A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment

The social pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030 envisions "A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment", and the recent Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) has Environment and Climate Change as one of the six pillars

(h) utilise the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.

(2) Every person has a duty to

Cooperate with State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources.

The social pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030 envisions "A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment", and the recent Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) has Environment and Climate Change as one of the six pillars.

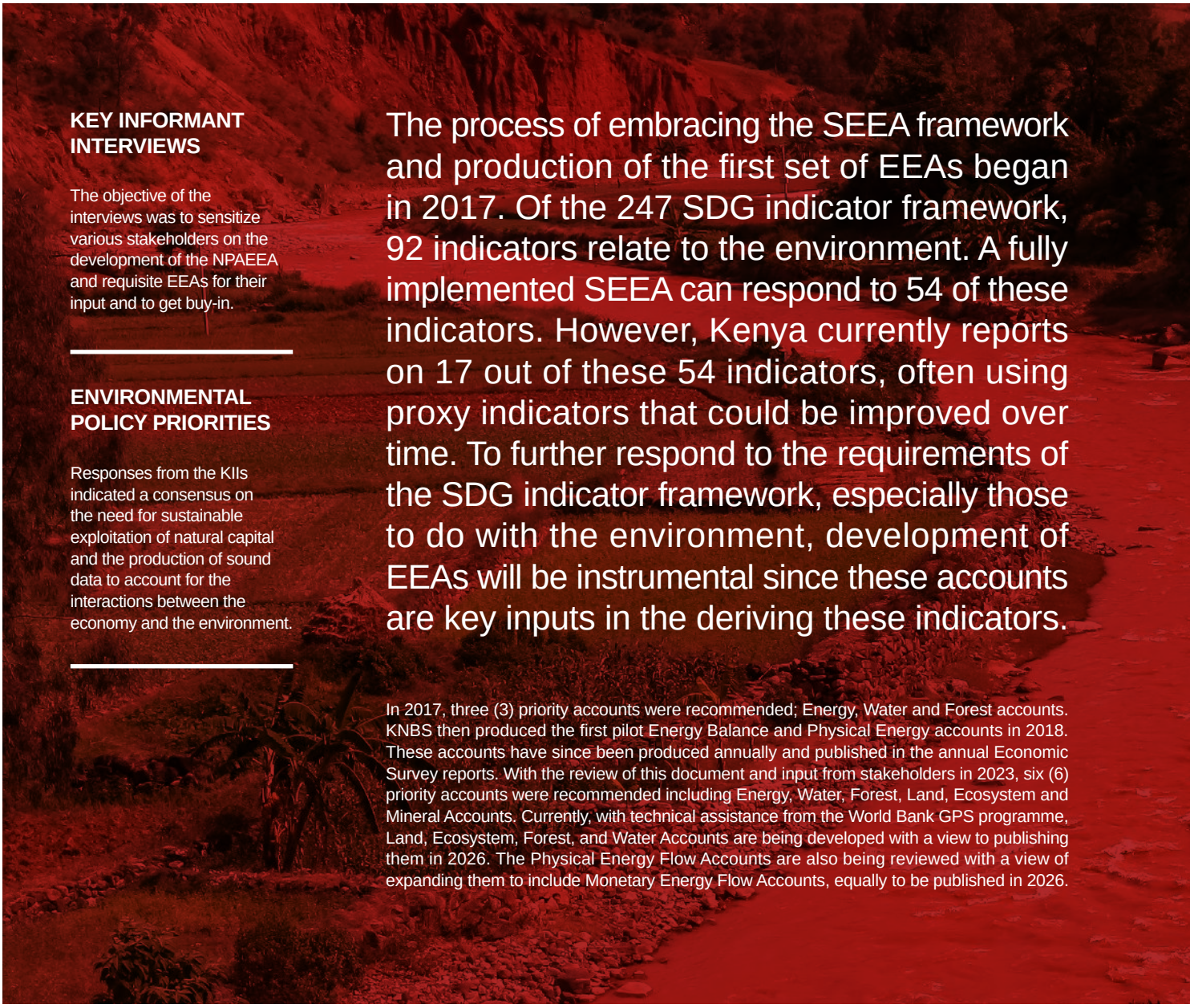
The environmental economic accounts will therefore be instrumental in providing critical statistics that will inform suitability of various policy interventions, sustainability, and scalability. Environmental Economic Accounting, therefore, is underpinned by the following;

a) The need for a sustainable statistical infrastructure with integrated data that can inform policy.
b) A general public that is adequately informed about the environment and its contribution to socio-economic development.
c) Improving statistical collaboration among government agencies and public-private co-operation since the development of the accounts require the relevant parties to work together.
d) Adequate resources (human and financial) and technology / data systems within sector agencies to collect the necessary data at the scale and frequency needed. This data system should be connected across platforms.
e) Governments' desire to look Beyond-GDP and towards an economy that is focused on the promotion of well-being and sustainability.

In addition to National Goals and Plans, Environmental Economic Accounting is also expected to respond to international statistical reporting such as Africa's Agenda 2063, East Africa Community's Vision 2050, 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD)/Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

PART THREE

Situational Analysis



KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

The objective of the interviews was to sensitize various stakeholders on the development of the NPAEEA and requisite EEAs for their input and to get buy-in.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PRIORITIES

Responses from the KIIs indicated a consensus on the need for sustainable exploitation of natural capital and the production of sound data to account for the interactions between the economy and the environment.

The process of embracing the SEEA framework and production of the first set of EEAs began in 2017. Of the 247 SDG indicator framework, 92 indicators relate to the environment. A fully implemented SEEA can respond to 54 of these indicators. However, Kenya currently reports on 17 out of these 54 indicators, often using proxy indicators that could be improved over time. To further respond to the requirements of the SDG indicator framework, especially those to do with the environment, development of EEAs will be instrumental since these accounts are key inputs in the deriving these indicators.

In 2017, three (3) priority accounts were recommended; Energy, Water and Forest accounts. KNBS then produced the first pilot Energy Balance and Physical Energy accounts in 2018. These accounts have since been produced annually and published in the annual Economic Survey reports. With the review of this document and input from stakeholders in 2023, six (6) priority accounts were recommended including Energy, Water, Forest, Land, Ecosystem and Mineral Accounts. Currently, with technical assistance from the World Bank GPS programme, Land, Ecosystem, Forest, and Water Accounts are being developed with a view to publishing them in 2026. The Physical Energy Flow Accounts are also being reviewed with a view of expanding them to include Monetary Energy Flow Accounts, equally to be published in 2026.

Background Information

Key informant Intervies offered important information that provided the background in prioritizing the EEAs to be developed in the medium term and the order in which they would be implemented



Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted on selected Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) involved in environmental and related matters in May and June 2023. The interviews were also extended to other stakeholders who were either deemed to be facilitators of EEA work or potential users of the accounts. The objective of the interviews was to sensitize various stakeholders on the development of the NPAEEA and requisite EEAs for their input and to get buy-in. In addition, the interviews offered important information that provided the background in prioritizing the EEAs to be developed in the medium term and the order in which they would be implemented. Co-operation among stakeholders was also emphasized during the interviews with the understanding that no account can be prepared without stakeholder involvement.

Environmental Policy Priorities

The country's policy priorities on environmental conservation are spelt out in the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010, National Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027, Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015, The Climate Change Act 2016, National Climate Change Framework Policy 2016, Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

Responses from the KIIs indicated a consensus on the need for sustainable exploitation of natural capital and the production of sound data to account for the interactions between the economy and the environment. More specifically, stakeholders agreed that data emanating from EEAs will be useful in informing policy decisions on environmental conservation, sustainable development purposes and, for reporting to the international conventions like UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD that Kenya subscribes to.

Priority Areas

Some of the key areas related to EEAs as derived from the KIIs include monitoring of forest cover/vegetation and trees, access to clean water, obtaining geospatial data on land cover, geospatial data on early warnings for food security policymaking, wildlife and livestock surveys/censuses and implementation of land degradation surveys.

Other prioritized areas include water quality, enhancement of natural resources as stipulated by Article 69 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, energy efficiency initiatives including conducting energy audits to ascertain the country's energy needs and shortfalls.

Other areas that may be given consideration in future environmental accounting initiatives include flood mapping, disaster management and water pollution. Noteworthy, this information was instrumental in the determination of the accounts to prioritize and those that might take more time for implementation.

Implementation Challenges

The initial phase of the development of EEAs was not without some pitfalls and false starts, but what was important was the invaluable lessons learnt. Below are some of the challenges encountered during the implementation of the first pilot energy accounts and development of the plan as well as potential limitations that may hinder or slow down SEEA implementation in Kenya, if not properly mitigated.

a) EEAs work remains uncoordinated and is conducted in silos, which hinders the achievement of the desired objectives.
b) KNBS does not have a dedicated team/unit that works on EEAs, leading to dispersed responsibilities and reduced efficiency.
c) Lack of technical capacity within KNBS with only a few officers having the neces-

STAKEHOLDERS AGREED THAT DATA EMANATING FROM EEAS WILL BE USEFUL IN INFORMING POLICY DECISIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES AND, FOR REPORTING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS LIKE UNFCCC, UNCCD AND UNCBD THAT KENYA SUBSCRIBES TO



sary expertise and skills on SEEA methodologies.

d) EEAs are not institutionalized in KNBS and currently do not receive any internal funding.
e) Due to their technical complexity, EEAs risk misinterpretation if not communicated effectively.
f) Lack of targeted awareness on the usefulness of EEA data across the NSS.
g) lack of standardized methods to measure NCA among different data-producing organizations leads to inconsistencies, complicating data integration and comparability.
h) Capacity constraints outside KNBS as noted from one of the agents "we are not very conversant with SEEA; so, we need capacity building on SEEA framework".
i) Some stakeholders lack framework for reporting data in a way that KNBS will easily use as noted by one of the agents "We do not have the frameworks/systems in place for some datasets we want to collect (bio-energy data)".
j) SEEA involves several key stakeholders and KNBS has to specify roles/ data needs and build capacities.

Mitigation Mechanisms

The following mechanisms can be employed to mitigate against some of the potential risks that can impede implementation of EEA activities.

a) KNBS should properly coordinate EEAs in the country and harness efforts towards production of accounts to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure work done by various agencies is comparable.
b) A dedicated team of statisticians/national accountants/GIS experts whose primary duties are production of EEAs be setup at KNBS.
c) Build technical capacity within KNBS to ensure proper production of accounts.
d) Properly institutionalize EEAs within KNBS and to ensure that production of accounts has sufficient and consistent funding.
e) Engagement with communication teams of key institutions to structure messages for various audiences such as; policy makers, given that EEAs are technical in nature.
f) Stakeholders should be enlightened on the NCA national plan and SEEA.
g) Standardization of methodologies among the producers of indicators related to EEA.
h) Build technical capacity among stakeholders to ensure proper data production and use of accounts.
i) Develop data sharing and reporting templates among data producers
j) KNBS, as the NSS coordinator, needs to clearly specify roles, identify data needs, and build capacity for each stakeholder for them to execute their responsibilities effectively.

Opportunities for Development of EEAs in Kenya

There are numerous opportunities for development of EEAs and therefore, every effort should be made to leverage the benefits that may accrue from them. Some of the opportunities are as highlighted below.

a) Development of the national plan for advancing environmental economic accounts presents a structured and well thought approach actualizing the contribution of natural capital in Kenya. This plan will serve as a resource mobilization tool and provide the basis for enhancing capacity building initiatives.
b) Support from development partners. This national plan has been developed with input from the United Nations Statistics Division. Other development partners are collaborating with KNBS towards its full implementation, chief among them, the World Bank GPS programme. More development partners are welcome to assist KNBS to fully implement this plan towards evidence-based decision making on environment matters.
c) Availability of modern training platforms such as online webinars and readily available training materials as well as a pool of

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR ADVANCING ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS PRESENTS A STRUCTURED AND WELL THOUGHT APPROACH ACTUALIZING THE CONTRIBUTION OF NATURAL CAPITAL IN KENYA



THERE ARE NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EEAS AND THEREFORE, EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO LEVERAGE THE BENEFITS THAT MAY ACCRUE FROM THEM

knowledgeable experts in environmental accounting, which will be critical in building capacity.

d) The Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics places considerable emphasis on mainstreaming of statistics through empowerment of MDAs to produce sound statistics. Further, KNBS is mandated by law to coordinate the NSS and therefore provides a platform for development of EEAs.

e) Availability of administrative data to kick-start development of the accounts, though not sufficient in scope and formats to cover the entire extent of the data requirements. Such data are regularly produced by the various MDAs such as the Water Resources Regulatory Board (WASREB), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), Kenya Electricity Generation Company (KENGEN) and the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) among others. Other data that can be leveraged on include information on natural resources like water bodies, condition of ecosystems data, carbon-related stocks and flows data, data for urban areas in form of urban land use/ mapping and planning, and accounts for protected areas.

f) The existence of technical working groups that draw representation from KNBS and the various MDAs that have already established structures for working together. The existing synergies are key to successful implementation of natural capital accounting activities.

g) The existence of the Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice that seeks to provide a platform for African countries to learn and share knowledge; and bring together professionals from governments, institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and academia who are interested in natural capital accounting (NCA) in Africa. It also encourages South-South exchange enabling experts in various SEEA accounts in Africa to be utilized across the continent.

Threats

The main threat which faces implementation of EEA is scarce resources that may result in underfunding of the requisite data generation activities. To mitigate this, alternative funding sources and advocacy for funding capital accounting initiatives should be prioritized and accelerated.



Expected Outcomes



The NP-AEEA envisages the achievement of the following broad outcomes:

- Consensus on the applications of EEAs for Kenya;
- A comprehensive environmental-economic accounting information system that responds to the requirements for informing national development plans like Kenya's Vision 2030 blueprint and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA);
- Continued statistical coordination within Kenya between levels of government and initiatives for the mainstreaming of Environmental Economic Accounts;
- Enhanced coordination with national initiatives, as well as international development partner agencies for assistance with environmental-economic accounting and related data initiatives;
- Improved resourcing, data quality, access, technical capacity, and statistical infrastructure for environmental-economic accounting;
- A set of priority accounts, namely land, energy, forest, water, mineral and ecosystem Accounts at national level; and
- EEA products for use in decision-making.

PART FIVE

Framework for SEEA Implementation



5.1. Strategic Framework

This National plan is closely linked with KNBS strategic objectives as outlined in its strategic plan. It is centered around the following three pillars:

i) Stakeholder participation
ii) Capacity building
iii) Development of environmental-economic accounts.

In addition, this National Plan adopts a logical framework based strategic framework.

Table 1: Strategic Framework

	Description	Indicators
Goal	KNBS in collaboration with key ministries and partner organizations to mainstream environmental economic accounts for the most crucial natural capital resources in Kenya by 2028. The environmental economic accounts can be updated annually or as determined and used for decision-making on national development policies.	· Regular (as determined by the National Steering Committee) production and publication of EEAs
Outcomes	· Enhanced institutional coordination within Kenya. · Increased technical and decision-making capacity. · Key aggregate macro-environmental statistics and indicators	
Outputs	· Environmental-economic accounts	
Actions	· Formalise stakeholder relationships · Capacity development · Development of environmental-economic accounts	· Constitution of TWGs · Implement capacity development plan · Regular (as determined by the National Steering Committee) production and publication of Environmental Economic Accounts



Generic Statistics Business Process Model (GSBPM)

The GSBPM is applicable with desirable levels of flexibility in the sense that there is no strict order through which all steps must be followed, but rather a logical process that identifies the most reasonable steps in the statistical production process, and the inter-dependencies among them.

5.1.2. Integration of Data Production Infrastructure and Statistical Production Processes

Production of EEAs will follow the Generic Statistics Business Process Model (GSBPM), which is the universally accepted best practice for production of official statistics. The GSBPM is anchored on a set of processes and provides a standard framework and harmonized terminology for production of official statistics. The model is also used for integrating data with metadata that is concomitant with the production of quality statistical information.

Quality Management / Metadata Management							
Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 7**	**Phase 8**
Specify Needs	Design	Build	Collect	Process	Analyse	Disseminate	Evaluate
Sub-processes to support the delivery of each phase							
Institutional Framework							

The GSBPM is applicable with desirable levels of flexibility in the sense that there is no strict order through which all steps must be followed, but rather a logical process that identifies the most reasonable steps in the statistical production process, and the inter-dependencies among them.

Guided by the GSBPM the production process shall entail;

- Data collection (through surveys, censuses, studies and administrative sources);
- 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; and
- Monitoring utilization and interpretation of EEAs

Mainstreaming as a strategy

Mainstreaming is an approach where environmental economic accounting actions are designed as extensions to existing activities and processes.

5.1.3 Mainstreaming of Environmental Economic Accounting

KNBS has adopted mainstreaming as a strategic approach to production of statistics and the implementation of SEEA is expected to follow the same approach. Mainstreaming, in this case, is defined as an approach where environmental economic accounting actions are designed as extensions to existing activities and processes. This contrasts with establishing new activities and processes. The mainstreaming approach offers three (3) main advantages: it is easier to implement; less costly; and facilitates the integration of environmental statistics into existing processes.

5.1.4 Strengthening and Streamlining Institutional Arrangements

The institutional framework should facilitate the exchange of knowledge, expertise and even experts between the partners. The creation of the integrated systems of statistics should be the shared responsibility of the top management of KNBS, Ministries responsible for environment, natural resources, energy, petroleum, water and irrigation and the agencies under these ministries. Once there is agreement on the detailed programme, the plan, and the specific roles and responsibilities, holding periodic high-level meetings shall be highly beneficial for reviewing progress, addressing challenges, reinforcing commitment, and ensuring that the outcomes meet stakeholder needs.



Designing, developing and implementing an integrated system of statistics is a large programme and requires a broad management strategy. For the plan to work efficiently, all members should seek to have a mandate to make decisions within the scope of their area of operation. Other elements to enhance efficient implementation and adaptation of the plan to the situation in Kenya include:

- High level commitment, and engagement of partners; common coordination; data collection/sharing implications;
- Establishment of advisory committees;
- Legislation: mandates to coordinate, produce, supply inputs etc;
- Inter-institutional commitments for production of integrated statistics – Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). An example would be an MoU between KNBS and KPLC or KNBS and KenGen to facilitate data sharing;
- Inter-departmental commitments – Service-Level Agreements; and
- Programme governance structure development.

5.2. Prioritization of Environmental Economic Accounts (EEAs) in the Current National Plan

Development of environmental-economic accounts for the different natural resources in Kenya will provide data that shows the interaction and interdependency between the economy and the environment to sustain livelihoods and support growth. Development of EEAs comes with enormous data requirements, which may not be readily available or may require mobilization of resources to collect. Against this backdrop, it is necessary to conduct a thorough assessment of what is practically possible given the data and resources at the disposal of KNBS and the relevant agencies.

Furthermore, it is imperative that the development of the accounts to the extent possible be demand-driven, taking into consideration users' needs. It is therefore good practice to conduct a prioritization of the accounts to



Interaction and interdependency

Development of environmental-economic accounts for the different natural resources in Kenya will provide data that shows the interaction and interdependency between the economy and the environment to sustain livelihoods and support growth.

be developed. Six priority SEEAs for Kenya Plan were identified through consultations in workshops, key informant interviews and critical analysis of global commitments.The choice of the identified accounts considered their relative policy relevance, including the SDGs, BETA and Kenya's Vision 2030, data availability and efforts required to collect the data that is important but not readily available. The six priority natural capital accounts are directly or indirectly linked to climate change, inequality, poverty and health outcomes which comprise key SDG goals and targets.

Land Accounts

Land Accounts are the cornerstone of all Environmental-Economic Accounting in Kenya. They measure and monitor the area of land, including land cover (such as; forests, grasslands, urban areas) and the various uses of land (such as; agriculture, forestry, residential). They provide a spatial foundation for national administrative data, helping to understand how land resources change over time and how they are used. They could also detail the ownership of land by the type of user. Land accounts are crucial for informed decision-making in land use planning, environmental management, and resource management.

Water Accounts

The contribution of water to the economy is immense due to the nature of its uses in different economic activities. A SEEA-water for Kenya is important for showing the uses of water in the economy and by sector. This will help in planning for supply especially during dry periods and give more accurate information for better management of water resources.

Forest Accounts

According to KFS, forests rank high as some of the most important national assets regarding economic, environmental, social and cultural values. It is estimated that the forest sector contributes about KSh 7 billion to the economy and employs over 50,000 people directly and 300,000 indirectly. More than half a million households living within five (5) kilometres radius of forest reserves depend on forests for cultivation, grazing, fishing, fuel food honey herbal medicines, water and other benefits. Sustainable supply of raw materials to the wood industry has been found crucial to protection and conservation of natural forest. Natural forests also act as carbon sinks and offer water catchments and biodiversity conservation functions. 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, which mostly relies on direct market values. Constructing forest accounts would support decision-making in the subsector and ensure decisions taken on forest resources are based on sound evidence.

Ecosystem accounts (EA)

SEEA Ecosystem Accounts (EA) is an international statistical standard that measures ecosystem extent and condition of the environment and environmental assets, the contribution of the environment to the economy and the impact of the economy. Ecosystem Accounts are largely spatial in nature and require a lot of collaboration between Statisticians, GIS experts, National Accountants and Ecologists for successful implementation. Ecosystem Accounts consider natural resources in the territory in question. They could either be for specific ecosystem assets, such as forests, or for all the ecosystem assets available either nationally or sub-nationally. These accounts are divided into three (3); Ecosystem Extent; Ecosystem Condition and Ecosystem Services both in physical and monetary terms. Ecosystem extent accounts, give the area occupied by the ecosystem(s) in square kilometres while ecosystem condition considers the state of the ecosystem using an index.

Ecosystem services highlight the services obtained from the ecosystem(s) in physical terms (numbers, kilogrammes, litres, among others) and in monetary terms (Ksh/USD/other currency). It is important to analyse important ecosystems in Kenya as it gives critical information to policy and decision makers on

DEVELOPMENT OF EEAS COMES WITH ENORMOUS DATA REQUIREMENTS, WHICH MAY NOT BE READILY AVAILABLE OR MAY REQUIRE MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES TO COLLECT.

Top Priorities

Energy Accounts were identified as top priority SEEA for Kenya because of the rapid changes in Kenya's energy sector over the past five (5) years. Over a relatively short period, power supply has shifted from dependence on non-renewable to renewable energy sources (currently about 90 per cent of country energy needs).

the importance of ecosystems and the value of their services.

Energy Accounts

Energy Accounts were identified as top priority SEEA for Kenya because of the rapid changes in Kenya's energy sector over the past five (5) years. Over a relatively short period, power supply has shifted from dependence on non-renewable to renewable energy sources (currently about 90 per cent of country energy needs). This remarkable shift in energy supply significantly increases the resilience of Kenya's economy to climate change, increases energy security and attracts private investment.

Mineral Accounts

Kenya is a mineral-rich country with minerals ranging from gold to diatomite, soda ash and gemstones. These minerals have for a long time been exploited and support economic growth. However, efforts to take stock and flows of available resources and reserves have remained uncoordinated. This account will allow the country to take stock of available mineral resources and analyze their flows, both in physical and monetary terms.

5.3 Capacity Building

This plan has been designed to adopt a developmental approach that essentially entails leveraging lessons learnt to improve implementation of future SEEA activities. Environmental economic accounting holds unique challenges with respect to data classification, structure of accounts, data collection and data quality control. Sufficient technical capacity within KNBS is a key enabling factor for successful execution of this plan. Currently, only three (3) officers have the requisite skills for production of these accounts, but it is worth noting that these officers are not dedicated to SEEA work which could potentially impact regular production of EEAs.

As the SEEA portfolio of accounts expands, KNBS will require additional staff to support systems and handle the workload. In the long term, KNBS will be required to recruit additional staff and train them in the development of SEEAs. In the short term, MDAs involved in the development of the SEEA will contribute staff at the level of TWGs which may ease the workload of KNBS staff during the period of this plan. However, this should be well coordinated and KNBS should ensure that it formally writes to other MDAs or signs memoranda of understanding to facilitate release of relevant staff from these organizations (especially SMWG representatives) so they can be trained and assist in developing the respective SEEAs.

5.4 Resource Mobilization

Annex 3 provides estimated resource requirements for this plan. The available budget for the project enables one to plan realistic activities that can be accomplished with the funds. During planning, the costs that need to be considered include capacity building, salaries of core participants, overhead costs of administration, capital equipment, data, translation (if necessary), travel, meeting venues, and dissemination, workshops among others.

This calls for an elaborate resource mobilization strategy, which is an integral instrument in the implementation of the KSDS and the KNBS strategic plan. The strategy identifies funding mechanisms for all statistical activities identified in the medium-term strategies, which by extension will 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.

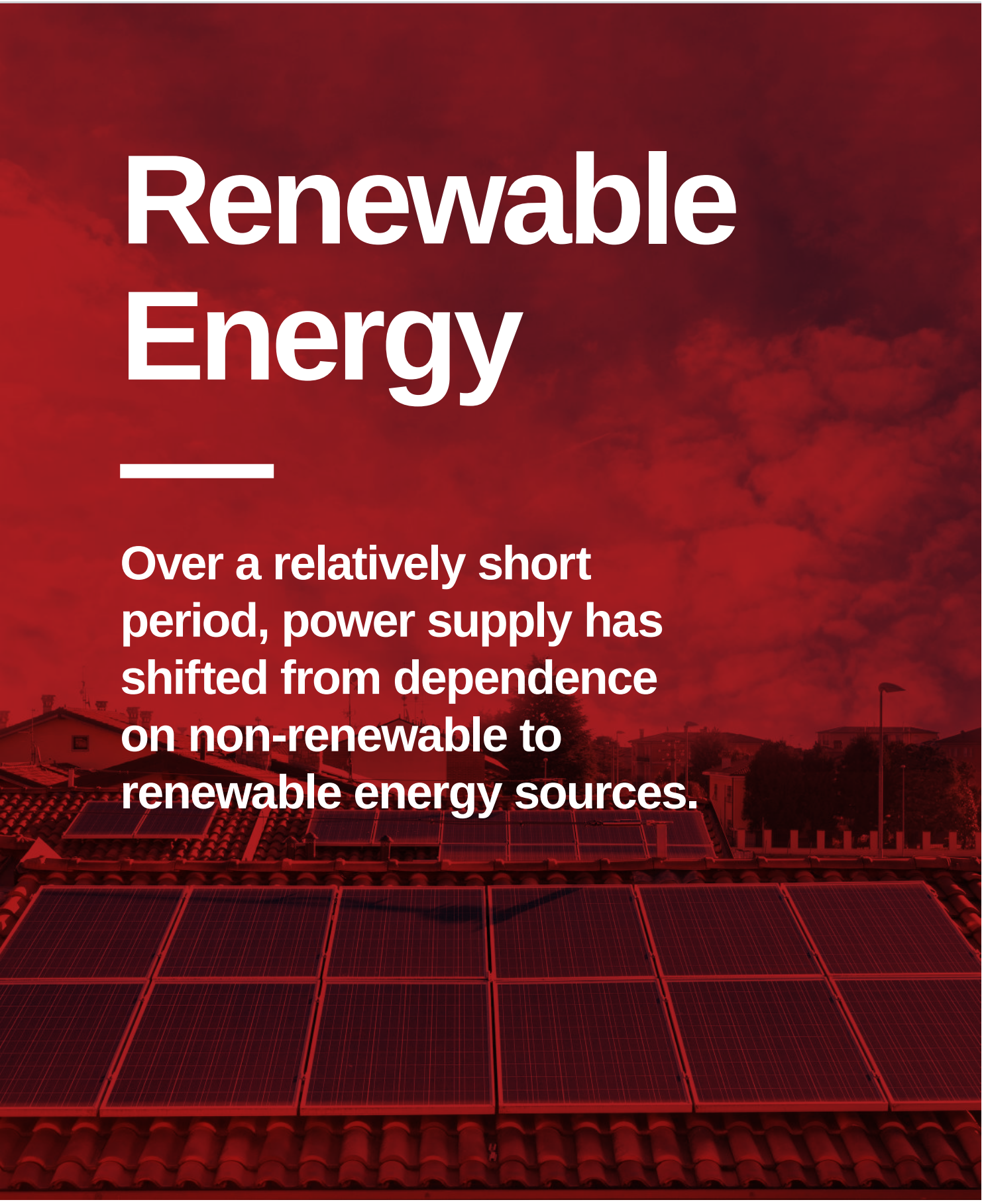
The NP-AEEA is also intended to serve as a fund-raising instrument to support the production of environmental-economic accounts. The Government of Kenya (GoK) is expected to fund a significant portion of the budget through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Additional funding can be sourced from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) initiative which has been funding environmental projects in different parts of the world. These funds will be requested through the GEF focal point in Kenya at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. Other potential funding sources include the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) initiative and development partners interested in environmental conservation. A resource mobilization tool will be developed in collaboration with key stakeholders in the environmental fields.

5.5 Partnerships

The creation of partnerships in statistical production is an integral part of the EEA development work. The partners should be cognizant of the mutual benefits of participating as a stakeholder and the roles they are expected to play at all stages of development of the accounts. This plan welcomes partnerships from international organizations, national organizations and private sector players interested in this work programme.

Once the scope for development of the accounts is established, a detailed design of the whole chain of processes, inputs, intermediary products, outputs, and all interdependencies among the entities involved will be prepared. The processes will be iterative to check for data sensitivity and actions taken including assumptions made.

Piloting of the accounts is important as it provides the users with an opportunity to test the usability of the data before the firmed-up estimates are available. Over time, the pilot accounts developed at the initial stages will be revised based on the experience gained.



Renewable Energy

Over a relatively short period, power supply has shifted from dependence on non-renewable to renewable energy sources.

PART SIX

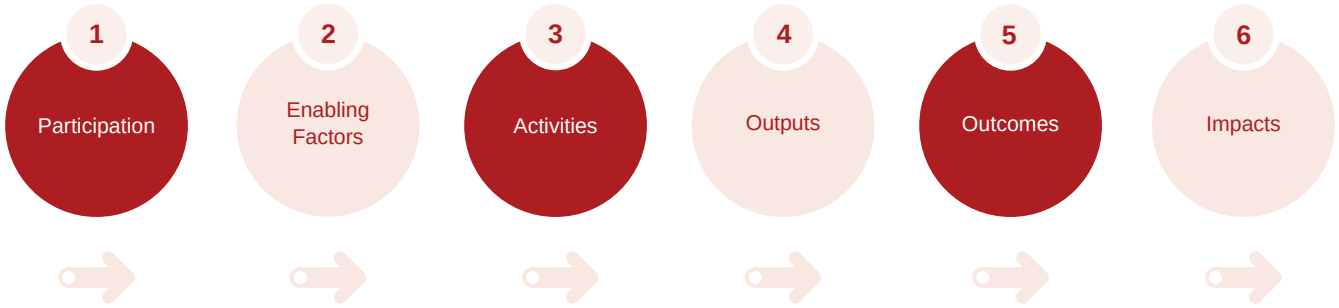
Investment Logic Framework

Active participation from inception to the eventual publication of the EEA estimates is a key driver to mainstreaming of environmental-economic accounting and obtaining goodwill and buy-in from the relevant authorities and decision makers.

6.1: Investment Logic Framework

The Investment Logic Framework (ILF) provides an elaborate approach for identifying the prereq-uisite activities for the realization of a set of outcomes. Implementation of the activities need not be sequential, but as critical ingredients for achievement of the outcomes envisaged in the NP-AEEA, irrespective of the order followed. The NP-AEEA will follow the following investment logic Framework.

Figure 2: Investment Logic Framework (ILF)







National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee will be the highest organ charged with the mandate to provide overall direction in implementation of SEEA in Kenya.

Participation & Enabling Factors– Identification of stakeholders and the need to have them on board right from the onset of conceptualization stage of EEAs is critical to the successful implementation of SEEA. Active participation from inception to the eventual publication of the EEA estimates is a key driver to mainstreaming of environmental-economic accounting and obtaining goodwill and buy-in from the relevant authorities and decision makers.

Based on the priority accounts, an assessment of stakeholders and their roles in the development of the accounts was undertaken and culminated in the final list of government agencies that will be instrumental in SEEA work. Preparation of the accounts call for the establishment of modalities for engaging the relevant institutions before commencement of the work.

The expected resource contributions in the form of personnel, materials, equipment and finances will be clearly spelt out to avoid misunderstanding that may derail the execution of the plan.

Activities and Outputs – Development of EEAs requires execution of activities that lead to tangible outputs. Some outputs require more than one activity; therefore, it is important to maintain linkages between or among activities and outputs. The outputs emanating from the activities are then linked to impacts and outcomes, which are mostly qualitative aspects of the ILF.

Outcomes and Impacts - Impacts constitutes measures of the extent of the observed changes or lack thereof that may have been realized as a result of an intervention. Outcomes are the end results of a process on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.2. Planning and Coordination

The first step entails engaging all relevant agencies from the conceptualization phase for a clear understanding of the need for and and the mutual gains of improving integration within Environmental Economic Accounting (EEAs). This can only be done at the level of the top management. The next step is agreement on the possible new roles and responsibilities of the agencies in the new system.

Once a general agreement on the scope of the integrated systems of statistics has been reached, a detailed design of the whole chain of all processes, inputs, intermediary products, outputs and their interdependencies can be developed. The process will be iterative on account of revisions in the design occasioned by needs and experiences gained once pilot accounts are built. Initial design and testing will require attention to:

a) Working groups
b) Advocacy
c) Workshops – policy, awareness building, etc.
d) Demonstrations
e) Feasibility
f) Proof of concept – experimentation, structural change
g) Training sessions
h) Customized communications plan.

6.2.1. The National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee will be the highest organ charged with the mandate to provide overall direction in implementation of SEEA in Kenya and will be co-chaired by the Principal Secretary (PS), State Department of Economic Planning and the PS responsible for Environment and Natural Resources with the Director General, KNBS as the Secretary. The committee will comprise principal secretaries (or their representatives) and heads of government agencies in charge of priority areas under consideration in the plan. There will be a dedicated secretariat that will spearhead SEEA activities and coordinate the technical committees.

The membership of the Steering Committee may be expanded to include other stakeholders to address broader issues such as sustainable development, green economy and climate change. The steering committee will be tasked to perform the following responsibilities:

a) Develop, endorse and advocate the NP-AEEA within the government and with relevant international agencies
b) Oversee the development of NCA methodologies and data collection frameworks
c) Coordinate relevant data collection and capacity building activities
d) Endorse priority natural capital accounts to be developed.
e) Ensure NCA implementation is well resourced
f) Review and approve budgets and work plans for NCA activities.
g) Facilitate inter-agency coordination and collaboration on NCA initiatives.
h) Advocate for the mainstreaming of NCA into national policies and plans.
i) Monitor progress against agreed indicators and targets.
j) Commission independent reviews of NCA implementation.
k) Provide guidance on NCA training needs and capacity building efforts.
l) Promote knowledge sharing and dissemination on NCA.
m) Report regularly to relevant government bodies on the progress of NCA implementation.



National Capital Acccounting Office

KNBS will therefore need to come up with a designated Natural Capital Accounting Office to manage the day-to-day activities of accounts production. This office will host the secretariat for implementation of natural capital accounting activities

Technical Working Committees (TWCs)

The steering committee will establish Technical Working Committees (TWCs) for the various thematic areas, namely energy, water, forest and any other account ratified by the Steering Committee. The TWCs will be charged to undertake the following roles:

a) Establish standards within the existing frameworks for compilation of official statistics
b) Develop robust data collection instruments that reduce duplication of effort and respondents' burden
c) Establish elaborate systems for data collection, processing and analysis within the GSBPM framework
d) Leverage the strengths of entities/personnel participating in the processes in order to expedite delivery of the accounts

Designated Natural Capital Accounting Office at KNBS

For successful implementation of the National plan, KNBS shall play the lead role. KNBS will therefore need to come up with a designated Natural Capital Accounting Office to manage the day-to-day activities of accounts production. This office will host the secretariat for implementation of natural capital accounting activities. This office will be the nerve centre for all SEEA work and will provide the secretariat for the steering committee and will provide the link between the steering committee and the TWCs. This office will be manned by at least five (5) officers with the following competencies:

a) Sufficient background in economics and/or statistics;
b) Sufficient analytical capacity in working with spreadsheets and statistical software such as STATA, SPSS SAS, R-Language etc;
c) Compilation of national accounts statistics especially Supply and Use Tables (SUT), and input/output (I/O) tables;
d) Sufficient knowledge in cartography/GIS;
e) Adequate knowledge in working with data on the environment/natural resources/ climate change.

6.3. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders in the NP-AEEA include relevant government agencies and other interested parties such as, development partners, civil societies, private sector, individuals etc., who have significant influence on the processes earmarked for preparation of the EEAs. Analysis of the roles and expectations of the stakeholders was critical in order to develop a common understanding among all players. Conducting stakeholder analysis prior to commencement of the EEA production processes was conducted to ensure that:

a) The interests of all stakeholders who may affect or be affected by the SEEA activities;
b) Potential conflicts or risks that could jeopardize the realization of the set objectives;
c) Opportunities and relationships that can

be built on during implementation;
d) Groups that should be encouraged to participate in different stages of the development of the EEAs;
e) Appropriate strategies and approaches for stakeholder engagement;
f) Mechanisms to mitigate the effect of negative impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

A detailed matrix of stakeholders' analysis is provided in Annex 1

6.3.1 Participation and Key enablers for NP-AEEA

Proposed Steering Committee Members
Chair:
1. The National Treasury and Economic Planning Ministry Members:
2. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MoE, CC&F)
   a. State Department for Environment and Climate Change
   b. State Department for Forestry
3. Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development:
   c. State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
   4. Ministry of Mining, the Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs:
   d. State Department for Mining;
   e. State Department for Blue economy and Fisheries
5. Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife:
   f. State Department for Tourism
   g. State Department for Wildlife
   6. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoW,S&I)
   h. State Department for Water and Sanitation
   i. State Department for Irrigation
   7. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development:
   j. State Department for Agriculture
   k. State Department of Livestock Development
   8. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoE&P)
   l. State Department for Energy
   m. State Department for Petroleum
9. Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA)
10. Council of Governors (CoG)
11. Kenya Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (KDSRS)
12. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
13. Kenya Space Agency (KSA)
14. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
15. Representatives from relevant research institutions (e.g., universities, research centers)
16. Representatives from civil society organizations working on environment and development
17. Representatives from the private sector (e.g., businesses with significant reliance on natural resources)
18. Development partners supporting

NCA initiatives (as observers)
Energy Statistics TWC (Already Constituted):

1. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoE & P)
2. Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd (KPLC)
3. Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN)
4. Geothermal Development Company (GDC)
5. Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO)
6. Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)
7. Kenya Revenue Authority

Water Statistics TWC (Already Constituted):

1. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MoW, S&I): State Department of Water and Sanitation and; State Department of Irrigation
2. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry: Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)
3. National Irrigation Authority (NIA)
4. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
5. Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB)
6. National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA)

Land Accounts TWC (in the process of being constituted)
1. Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development: State Department of Lands and Physical Planning
2. National Lands Commission (NLC)
3. Council of Governors (CoG)
4. Climate Change Directorate (CCD)
5. Kenya Wildlife Service
6. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
7. Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA)
8. Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)
9. Regional Center for Mapping for Resource Development (RCMRD)
10. Kenya Space Agency (KSA)
11. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Ecosystem Accounts TWC (in the process of being constituted)

1. Climate Change Directorate (CCD)
2. Council of Governors (CoG)
3. Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS)
4. Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)
5. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
6. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
7. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum: State Department of Petroleum
8. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
9. State Department of Environment and Climate Change (SDECC)
10. State Department of Forestry (SDF)
11. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
12. Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA)
13. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation: State Department for Water and Sanitation; State Department for Irrigation
14. Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)
15. Regional Center for Mapping for Resource Development (RCMRD)
16. Kenya Space Agency (KSA)
17. Regional Center for Mapping for Resource Development (RCMRD)

Forestry and Biodiversity (in the process of being constituted)

1. Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
2. Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI)
3. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
4. Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)
5. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage: State Department of Tourism (SDT)
6. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
7. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage: State Department for Wildlife (SDW)
8. Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry: State Department of Forestry (SDF)
9. Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)
10. Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA)
11. Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)
12. Regional Center for Mapping for Resource Development (RCMRD)
13. Kenya Space Agency (KSA)
14. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

PART SEVEN

Conclusion and Next Steps

This National Plan for the Advancement of Environmental-Economic Accounting in Kenya will anchor production of the envisaged EEAs

The production of EEAs will provide some of the environment related indicators that have not been produced in the past. NP-AEEA will aspire to achieve seven sequential high-level outcomes as clearly outlined herein. In this plan, six (6) accounts have been prioritized, in which some are already in progress while others are still in their initial stages.

The six accounts include water accounts; energy accounts; forest accounts; land accounts; ecosystem accounts and mineral accounts.

The prioritization of these accounts was arrived at through consultations including a national consultative workshop, key informant interviews and analyses of national and global commitment to environmental and climate change issues. The plan will be spearheaded by a high-level steering committee with KNBS and the technical working committee leading in the technical work.

The NP-AEEA provides the foundations to prepare proposals that provide full details for each activity and the funding required. It contains many of the elements needed to write a proposal including: policy priorities, needs assessment and a set of activities that will advance environmental economic accounting. Since the identified areas for construction of AEEA require funding, resource mobilization will require the leadership of KNBS and other stakeholders to leverage on available funding opportunities. In this regard it is crucial for all stakeholders familiarize themselves with the NP-AEEA. This will ensure that once opportunities/calls for proposals are identified, teams can be quickly organized to respond. To ensure inclusivity of all in the available funding opportunities, it is important that the NP-AEEA is summarized and presented at relevant meetings, made available to all MDAs and stakeholders and published on the internet.

NEXT STEPS

Progressing from a plan to specific proposals requires three salient issues:

Identification of stakeholders:
The main stakeholders have already been identified and consulted in the preparation of this plan. Going forward, it is important to constitute the National EEA Steering Committee as soon as practicable.

The committee should agree to their Terms of Reference during the first series of meetings. Similarly, the expertise required within the TWC to develop and use accounts needs to be assessed and augmented as necessary while existing and already constituted committees need to continuously review their membership to ensure that they meet their objectives as approved by the steering committee.

Since the identified areas for construction of AEEA require funding, resource mobilization will require the leadership of KNBS and other stakeholders to leverage on available funding opportunities

This will be informed by the need for extra technical personnel. Stakeholder Analysis will need to be conducted. Analysis of the roles and expectations of the stakeholders will be critical to develop a common understanding among all players.

Conducting stakeholder analysis prior to commencement of the SEEA production processes will bring:

- The interests of all stakeholders who may affect or be affected by the SEEA activities;
- Potential conflicts or risks that could jeopardize the realization of the set objectives;
- Opportunities and relationships that can be built on during implementation;
- Groups that should be encouraged to participate in different stages of the development of the EEAs;
- Appropriate strategies and approaches for stakeholder engagement;
- Mechanisms to mitigate the effect of negative impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Adaptation of the NP-AEEA to the needs of potential development partners:

Most development partners will indicate their interests in funding projects by distributing Terms of References (TORs) or Requests for Proposals (RFPs). This will be based on the development partner's vision of what is required. Their interests may be less/more comprehensive and integrated than those covered in the NP-AEEA.

Development partners normally look for proposals that focus on specific aspects of environmental-economic accounting, such as biodiversity, ecosystem services, mapping, poverty alleviation, food security, etc. They may also be interested in specific ecosystem types: oceans, forests, rivers or ecological topics such as desertification, pollution or species loss. They may be looking to support feasibility studies, capacity building or valuation.

The NP-AEEA provides the foundations for most of the above proposal types and presents them as an integrated package. It also emphasizes the importance of a strong statistical infrastructure so that the results of any project will contribute to building technical, institutional and statistical capacity. Although the need to strengthen the NSS may not be mentioned in a development partners TOR or RFP, it is in the country's national interest to emphasize this in proposals

The first step in developing a proposal is to assemble the team that may include departments, agencies and other stakeholders who will commit to participating in a project if it is funded. As noted above, this may also imply co-funding.

Implementation, timelines, deliverables and budget.

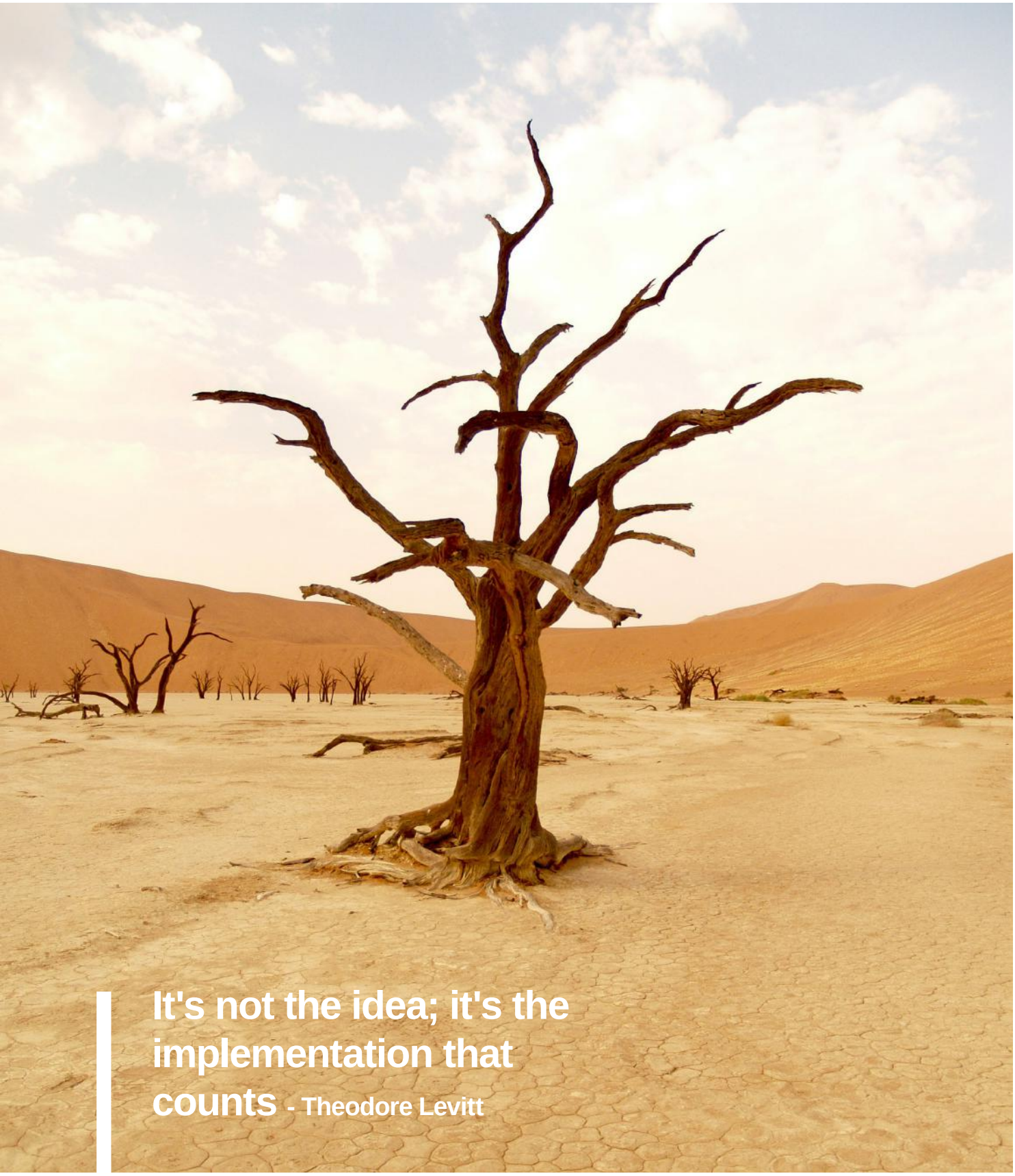
After agreeing on the plan, the next important step is to come up with an implementation strategy that has the coordination and governance structure with proposed timeliness on the expected tasks to be achieved/delivered.

It is also important to come up with a detailed budget which will serve as a guiding financial proposal that stakeholders could use to mobilize resources for the entire plan. An indicative budget is provided in annex three (3) of this document.



Table 2: Proposed Implementation Matrix

Strategic Objective	Key Activities	Timeline	Lead Institution(s)	Supporting Institutions
Strengthen institutional coordination for SEEA	Establish and operationalize Inter-Agency Technical and Steering Committees	2025	KNBS	National Treasury and Economic Planning, MDAs
	Develop and adopt governance framework for SEEA implementation	2025	KNBS	All SEEA-related stakeholders
Build technical capacity and awareness	Conduct capacity-building workshops and technical training on SEEA and accounts compilation	2025–2026	KNBS	UNSD, World Bank, Other development partners
	Conduct awareness sessions for policymakers and stakeholders	2025–2027	KNBS	MDAs, Academia, Civil Society
Compile and institutionalize priority environmental accounts	Develop and compile land, water, and energy accounts	2025–2026	KNBS	MoLHUD, MoWSI, MoE, NEMA
	Develop pilot accounts on ecosystem extent and condition	2026–2027	KNBS	All relevant stakeholders
	Compile ecosystem services and biodiversity accounts (experimental)	2027–2028	KNBS	All relevant stakeholders
Mainstream SEEA into policy, planning, and reporting	Integrate SEEA outputs into planning and budgeting frameworks	2026–2028	National Treasury, KNBS	State Department for Economic Planning
	Align SEEA indicators with national and international frameworks (e.g., SDGs, AU Agenda 2063)	2026–2028	KNBS	All SEEA-related stakeholders
Develop IT infrastructure and data management systems	Establish integrated data sharing platforms and metadata standards	2026–2027	KNBS	MDAs
	As much As possible, Automate SEEA data compilation and reporting processes	2027–2028	KNBS	MDAs
Monitor, evaluate, and report on implementation progress	Develop M&E framework for NP-AEEA	2025	KNBS	All implementing partners
	Conduct annual reviews and produce implementation progress reports	2026–2028	KNBS	Inter-Agency Committees



It's not the idea; it's the implementation that counts - Theodore Levitt

References

Commonwealth of Australia, 2018. Environmental Economic Accounting: A Common National Approach Strategy and Action Plan, prepared by the Interjurisdictional Environmental-Economic Accounting Steering Committee for the Meeting of Environment Ministers, Commonwealth of Australia 2018

Constitution of Kenya 2010

Emerton, L., Ndugire, N., & Bokea, C. 1998. The Costs of Environmental Degradation to the Kenyan Economy: A Review of Literature. A Report Prepared for the World Bank Conducted by Policy Research and Development Services (PDS), Nairobi. 110pp.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Stakeholder Analysis

List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/ Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
The National Treasury, The National Treasury and Economic Planning	Treasury Building	High	High	Included in the Steering Committee	It is important to value natural resources so they are given prime consideration in Government Funding	EEAs require funding hence the importance of TNT
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	Ragati Rd, NHIF BUILDING 12th Floor	High	High	Included in the Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
State Department of Economic Planning, The National Treasury and Economic Planning	Treasury Building	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Government Planning	Important for EEAs implementation Mother ministry of KNBS
KSA	Pitman House, Jakaya Kikwete Road	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	Critical in offering Spatial Analysis expertise	Important for EEAs implementation
DRSRS	Harambee House, Harambee Avenue,	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	Critical in offering Spatial Analysis expertise	Important for EEAs implementation
List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
NEMA	Popo Road,South C, off Mombasa Road	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
CRA	14 Riverside Drive, Grosvenor Suite, 2nd Floor	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
CoG/County Governments	Delta Corner, 2nd Floor, Opp PWC Chiromo Road, Off Waiyaki Way, Westlands	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
Ministry of Mining, the Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	Works Building, 3rd Flr, Ngong Road	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation

List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/ Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
University of Nairobi	UoN Towers, 18th Floor, Main Campus	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Research and Policy	Important for EEAs implementation
Kenyatta University	Along Thika Superhighway	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Research and Policy	Important for EEAs implementation
Strathmore University	Karen Ole Sangale Rd, off Langata Road, in Madaraka Estate	High	High	Included in the proposed Steering Committee	EEAs are important for Research and Policy	Important for EEAs implementation
List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	ARDHI HOUSE 1st Ngong Avenue, Off Ngong Rd	Medium	Medium	To be included in Land Statistics TWC	Land EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
NLC	316 Upperhill Chambers, 2nd Ngong Avenue, Off Ngong Road	Medium	Medium	To be included in Land Statistics TWC	Land EEAs are important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Cathedral Road, Nairobi	Medium	Medium	To be included in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Statistics TWC	EEAs are important for Policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Kawi Complex, Off Red Cross Road	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
KENGEN	Stima Plaza, Kolobot Road, Parklands	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
GDC	Kawi House, South C Bellevue |Popo Lane|	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
KPLC	Stima Plaza	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks

List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/ Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
KETRACO	Block B Kawi House, Popo lane, Off, Red Cross Rd, Nairobi	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
REREC	Kawi House, Popo lane, Off, Red Cross Rd, Nairobi	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
EPRA	Eagle Africa Centre, Longonot Road, Upperhill	Medium	Medium	Included in the Energy Statistics TWC	Energy EEAs important for regulation and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	Maji House, Upper hill, Off Ngong road, Dagoretti Corner, Ngong Road	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
KMD		Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
NIA	Irrigation House, Lenana Road, North	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
WASREB	5th Floor NHIF Building Ngong Road	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for regulation and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation
WRA	NHIF Building, Wing B, 9th Floor	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement (How to get the stakeholders involved)	Feedback Benefits to the stakeholders	Notes/Comments Remarks
KWTA	15th Floor, NHIF Building, Ragati Road.	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
NWHSA	Dunga Road-Industrial Area	Medium	Medium	Included in the Water Statistics TWC	Water EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage	Tourism Fund Building, valley road, 10th Floor/ NSSF Building, Block A, 21st Floor, Eastern Wing	Medium	Medium	Included in the proposed Forest and Biodiversity Statistics TWC	Forest and Biodiversity EEAs are important for policy and decision making	Important for EEAs implementation

List of Prioritized Stakeholders	Contact Information	Impact (High, medium, low)	Relationship/ Role in the development and implementation of the National Plan	Strategy of engagement	Feedback	Notes/Comments
				(How to get the stakeholders involved)	Benefits to the stakeholders	Remarks
KEFRI KFS	Karuri Nairobi-Nakuru Highway Karura Forest, Opposite CID headquarters in Nairobi, Off Kiambu Road	Medium Medium	Medium Medium	Included in the proposed Forest and Biodiversity Statistics TWC	Forest and Biodiversity EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
				Included in the proposed Forest and Biodiversity Statistics TWC	Forest and Biodiversity EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
KWS	Lang'ata Road	Medium	Medium	Included in the proposed Forest and Biodiversity Statistics TWC	Forest and Biodiversity EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation
KMFRI	Mombasa, Kenya	Medium	Medium	Included in the proposed Forest and Biodiversity Statistics TWC	Forest and Biodiversity EEAs important for planning and implementation	Important for EEAs implementation



Annex 2: SEEA Assessment Guide

1. In your opinion, what are the policy priorities for your organization around environment? Please list three (3) key priorities

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

These could include; access to water, energy and food; improving equitability or sustainability of resource exploitation; promoting eco-tourism. It may include managing supply and demand of resources such as water and energy, or improving sustainability of production and consumption It could also include reducing emissions and wastes; protecting ecosystems and biodiversity; managing protected areas and endangered species. It may include objectives such as adapting to climate change; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; compensation for environmental damages.

2. Do you have any policy documents/papers in place on the above priorities

a) Yes
b) No

3. If yes, please state the name(s) of the documents (share a copy where possible)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

4. Would you say that Kenya has a deliberate approach to determining the most important and systemic issues requiring consideration, particularly around natural resource, development and environment related issues?
a) Yes
b) No

If so, please summarize the approach and the current outcomes here.
If not, perhaps you could draft a statement here based on your understanding of your national development strategy.
_____

_____

5. What is the institution's key data sources for your institution around the environment?

a) Administrative (if Administrative kindly indicate the source)
b) Surveys (please list the three most recent surveys)
c) Impact assessments (please list the three most recent surveys)
d) Other

6. Please list the data and indicators available in your institution

_____

_____

_____

7. Have you heard of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts?
a) Yes
b) No

Here is a list of possible accounts:
SEEA Central Framework Accounts:

- Water Accounts
- Air emissions Accounts
- Energy/minerals Accounts
- Economy Wide Material Flow Accounts
- Waste Accounts
- Environmental Taxes & subsidies Accounts
- Environmental protection and management expenditure Accounts
- Environmental Goods and Services Sector Accounts
- Agriculture/forestry/fisheries Accounts
- Land Accounts

SEEA Ecosystem Accounts:

- Ecosystem extent Accounts
- Ecosystem condition Accounts
- Ecosystem services Accounts
- Ecosystem asset Accounts Accounts
- Spatially-explicit water Accounts
- Carbon-related stocks and flows Accounts
- Species Accounts
- Ocean Accounts
- Accounts for Urban areas
- Accounts for Protected Areas

8. Are you compiling or do you have access/planning to compile or have access to any set of accounts above?
   a) Yes
   b) No

9. If yes, please indicate which accounts and their frequency/proposed frequency:
   _____

10. Why are you compiling or do you have access/planning to compile or have access to the above stated account? (Please list the main reason)
    _____

11. If No in question 5 above, is your institution interested in compiling/getting access to any of the accounts above?
    a) Yes
    b) No

12. If yes, please indicate which accounts and the main reason you are interested in the accounts

13. What are the above accounts used for/what will the above accounts be used for?

14. If No in question 8 above, why are you not interested in compiling/getting access to any of the accounts above?
    a) Not Important
    b) Not a priority for the organization
    c) Constraints
    d) Other (please specify)

15. If you answered option (c) in question 11 above, what constraints are you facing in your institution that hamper implementation of accounts? Please list three key constraints:

16. What opportunities are there in terms of policy or measurement initiatives / projects that can be used to promote the SEEA or which SEEA implementation can take advantage of?
    Please list any three (3):

17. Suggestions for next steps.

Annex 3: Estimated Financial resource requirement

$Million

Activities	Sub-activities	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Building Consensus	Workshops at national and county level	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	4
	High level meeting for the -steering committee						
	Technical working group meetings						
	Working groups in the agencies						
Environmental-economic accounting information system	Furnished Office space with equipment	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Capacity building						
	IT infrastructure						
Statistical coordination	National coordination	5	10	10	5	5	35
Enhanced coordination	County level coordination						
Data quality, access, technical capacity and statistical infrastructure	Data mining	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
	Data access						
	Data cleaning						
Construction of Account	Water accounts	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
	Energy account						
	Forest account						
	Mineral Accounts						
	Ecosystem account						
Development of SEEA products	Final SEEA accounts	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Workshop						
	Publishing						
Total		**12.8**	**17.8**	**17.8**	**12.8**	**12.8**	**74**

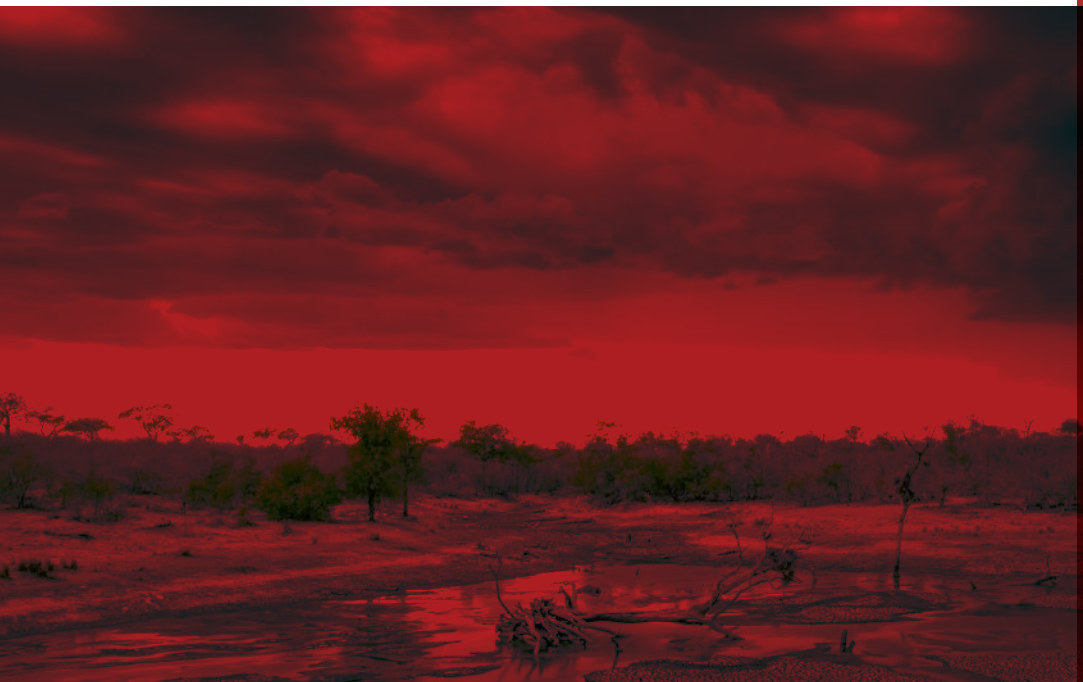
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

Contact Us

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Real Towers, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya

- Tel: +254-20-3317583 / +254-20-3317612 / +254-20-3317586
- Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke / library@knbs.or.ke
- Facebook: KNB Stats
- X: @KNBStats
- Website: www.knbs.or.ke



SCAN ME

ISBN 978-9914-9650-0-1