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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION

REPORT ON

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KATOWICE, POLAND

8TH – 14TH DECEMBER, 2018

Clerk's Chambers,
Directorate of Committee Services
National Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI.

19 SEP 2019

THURSDAY

Hon. Karane Mburu

Mose Lemun

SEPTEMBER, 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACLI - African Climate Legislation Initiative

AfDB - African Development Bank

ARC - African Risk Capacity

AUC - African Union Commission

CIDP - *County* Integrated Development Plans

COP24 - Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Katowice Climate Change Conference)

ERC - Energy Regulatory Commission

IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

NCCAP- National Climate Change Action Plan

NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions

NEPAD - New Partnership for Africa's Development

(NGOs)- Non-Governmental Organizations

PAP Pan-African Parliament

UN-ECA - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1.0 PREFACE

1.1. Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources is one of the fifteen (15) Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under *Standing Order 216* whose mandate, pursuant to the *Standing Order 216 (5)*, is as follows:

- a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- b) To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;
- c) To study and review all the legislation referred to it;
- d) To study, access and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e) To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
- f) To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order No.204 (Committee on appointments);
- g) (fa) To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
- h) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- i) To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and
- j) To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

The subject matter of the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources are stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders No. 216 (f) as follows: climate change, environment management and conservation, forestry, water resource management, wildlife, mining and natural resources, pollution and waste management.

Oversight

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following State Departments, namely:

The Ministry of Water and Sanitation;
The Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
The State Department for Wildlife; and
The State Department for Mining

1.2. Committee Membership

The Committee on Environment and Natural Resources comprises of the following Members: -

No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	The Hon. Kareke Mbiuki, M.P., Chairperson	Maara	Jubilee Party
2.	The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. Vice Chairperson	Ijaara	PDR
3.	The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P., CBS	Mumias East	Jubilee Party
4.	The Hon. David Kangogo Bowen, M.P.	Marakwet East	Jubilee Party
5.	The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P.	North Horr	FAP
6.	The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.	Garsen	Wiper Party
7.	The Hon. Beatrice Cherono Kones, M.P.	Bomet East	Jubilee Party
8.	The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P	Njoro	Jubilee Party
9.	The Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.	Kipkelion West	Jubilee Party
10.	The Hon. Peter Kimari Kihara, M.P	Mathioya	Jubilee Party
11.	The Hon. Benjamin Dalu Tayari, MP.	Kinango	ODM
12.	The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.	Kasipul	ODM
13.	The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.	Nominated	FORD K
14.	The Hon. Rozaah Buyu. M.P.	Kisumu County	ODM
15.	The Hon. Said Hiribae, M.P.	Galole	FORD K
16.	The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P.	Isiolo North	KPP
17.	The Hon. Amin Deddy Mohamed Ali, M.P.	Laikipia East	Jubilee Party

18.	The Hon. Rehema Hassan, M.P.	Tana River County	MCC
19.	The Hon. (Eng.) Paul Musyimi Nzengu, M.P.	Mwingi North	Wiper Party

1.3. Objectives of the Climate Summit

The main objectives of COP 24 were as follows:-

- i. To take the decisions necessary to ensure the full implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- ii. To take stock of the collective achievements made by the Parties in their efforts to meet the objectives agreed in Paris; and
- iii. The host country to show all the other countries how they can become carbon neutral.

1.4. Expected Outcome

The Katowice Climate Summit (COP24) was structured around three main lines of action:

- i. Finalization of the Paris Agreement Work Program with the **approval of the Rulebook** that will allow the main elements included in this agreement to be implemented.
- ii. **Consolidation of the political phase of the Talanoa Dialogue**, which was to take stock of the situation and serve as a basis for political decision-making.
- iii. The **launch of political announcements** around the strategies to decarbonize the economy by 2050 and the review of climate contributions (NDCs) by 2020.

1.5. Composition of the Delegation

The delegation from Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources comprised of:

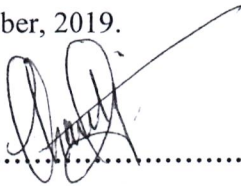
1. Hon. Charity Chepkwony Kathambi, MP - **Leader of delegation**
2. Hon. Hillary Kosgei, MP
3. Mr. Nicodemus Maluki - **Delegation Secretary**

1.6. Acknowledgement

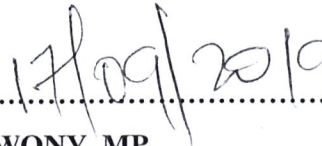
The Delegation is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during its preparation to participate in the Conference and during the actual participation in the Conference. Equally, The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife is commended for its coordinative role that ensured effective participation of the delegation at the Conference.

It is, therefore, my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the delegation and by extension the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, to table its Report in the House on Climate Change Conference Held in Katowice, Poland from 8th to 14th December, 2019.

Sign:



Date:



HON. CHARITY KATHAMBI CHEPKWONY, MP

LEADER OF THE DELEGATION

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The **United Nations Climate Change Conferences** are held annually in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC Parties (Conference of the Parties, COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, this began in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

The Conferences have also served as the "Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol since 2005 and also parties to the Convention that are not parties to the Protocol can participate in Protocol related meetings as observers. From 2011 the meetings have been used to negotiate the Paris Agreement as part of the platform activities until its conclusion in 2015, which created a general path towards climate action.

2.1 Remarks by the Hon Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, MP

The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, MP and the Leader of the delegation, while making her remarks stated that:-

Climate change is a reality in Africa as evidenced by the intensified droughts in Eastern Africa, unprecedented floods in Western Africa, depletion of rain forests in Equatorial Africa and an increase in ocean acidity around Africa's southern coast. Vastly altered weather patterns and climate extremes have negatively impacted on agricultural production and food security, health, water and energy security, which in turn undermine Africa's ability to grow and develop.

Climate finance refers to finance for climate change related activities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Standing Committee on Finance has defined it as finance that aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to mitigate negative climate change impacts.

2.1.1 Kenya Status on Climate Change Legislations

She further informed the meeting that:-

Kenya was a developing nation whose economy depends on climate sensitive natural resources, and due to her geographic positioning, all her sectors were vulnerable to climate change and its impacts. Although Kenya aspires to be a middle-income country by 2030, climate change challenges increases the cost of development.

She further stated that Kenya's Constitution provides the basis for action on climate change by guaranteeing citizens a clean and healthy environment, which is a fundamental right under the Bill of Rights. Kenya's climate change governance structure has been informed by global and regional commitments and obligations, such as the UNFCCC, Africa's African Climate Change Strategy (2011) and East Africa's Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan (2011).

She elaborated the actions the country was undertaking toward a low carbon climate resilient development pathway as follows:-

- a. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution:* Kenya's mitigation contribution is to abate its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 relative to the business as usual scenario. Kenya also commits to mainstream adaptation into Medium Term Plans and to implement actions. Achievement of these contributions will require financial, technology and capacity building support.
- b. Second Medium-Term Plan of Vision 2030:* Mainstreaming of climate change in national planning, by identifying actions to address climate change, many of them recommended in the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).
- c. County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs):* Many county governments are addressing climate change in their policy and planning documents, including the CIDPs that outline development priorities.
- d. National Climate Change Framework Policy:* Kenya has adopted a climate change mainstreaming approach that includes integration of climate change considerations

into development planning, budgeting and implementation in all sectors and at all levels of government.

- e. ***Climate change legislation: The Climate Change Act*** provides for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change. It provides for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for connected purposes. This legislation includes establishment of a National Climate Change Council that has responsibility for coordination of climate change actions, including mainstreaming climate change in national and county budgets, plans and programs.
- f. ***National Policy on Climate Finance***: Aims to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilization of climate finance.
- g. ***National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2010***: This is the first national policy document on climate change aimed at improving understanding of the issue and has guided policy decisions.
- h. ***National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017***: This was launched in 2010. It sets out priority adaptation and mitigation actions that will help Kenya move towards a low carbon climate resilient development pathway. Effective implementation will be supported through the establishment of an enabling governance structure including a climate change policy and law, a funding mechanism and investment framework, a capacity development and management framework, and a national performance and benefit measurement system.
- i. ***National Adaptation Plan***: consolidates the country's vision on adaptation supported by macro-level adaptation actions that relate with the economic sectors and county level vulnerabilities in order to enhance long term resilience and adaptive capacity.
- j. ***Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan***: sets out a framework to encourage a shift towards a development path that promotes resource efficiency and sustainable management of natural resources, social inclusion, resilience and sustainable infrastructure development.

- k. ***Agricultural Sector Development Strategy:*** The Agriculture (farm forestry) Rules require the establishment and maintenance of farm forestry on at least 10 per cent of every agricultural land holding.
- l. ***REDD+ Readiness:*** The proposal outlines a strategy for Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries such as Kenya. This is coordinated by REDD+ and Kenya Forest Service.
- m. ***Renewable energy policy tools:*** 0% import duties and Value-added tax exemption on renewable energy materials, equipment and accessories; feed-in tariffs at a price level that attracts and stimulates new investment in the renewable energy sector.
- n. ***Energy regulations:*** The Energy Regulations on solar water heating, energy management and solar photovoltaic systems were passed in 2012. The regulations require that: buildings using more than 100 litres per day shall use solar water heating systems; designated energy consuming facilities shall carry out energy audits and implement audit recommendations; and design, manufacture and sale of solar PV be licensed by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC). Draft regulations developed to set minimum energy performance standards for selected electrical appliances and improved biomass cook stoves.

2.1.2 Role of Parliaments in Climate Change Legislations

On the role of Parliament in climate change Hon. Kathambi stated that:-

The laws passed by Parliament are the most important statement of the rules and principles governing a country. These rules and principles will also direct its future development; as such, they are essential for framing and tackling climate change.

She continued to state that in order for the international climate change policies to be credible, effective and legally enforceable, they must be transposed into national legislation, supported by appropriate budget allocation and robust oversight of government performance. This puts parliaments at the heart of the response to climate change.

She further stated that Parliaments are not only well placed to scrutinize how governments are responding to national and international climate change issues, but can also hold their executives to account over their actions. Parliamentarians bridge the gap between constituents, governments and decisions making at the global level.

2.1.3 Role of African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI)

Hon Charity suggested the following measures that African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI) can contribute to building capacity of Parliamentarians in the Area of Legislation

i. Capacity building

She stated that climate change is linked to many other issues, including agriculture, fishery and food production, energy, health, disaster risk management and water security. Legislating on climate change involves mainstreaming climate change into all aspects of development and national planning, and in doing so touches upon many policy fields. This requires both a capacity and willingness on the part of law-makers to legislate for the medium to long term.

She continued to state that in order to be most effective, legislators must develop strong and detailed knowledge of climate change in the context of a legislative agenda. The ACLI could organize events including workshops with leading scientists, economists and policy-makers.

She stated that such events will help to create a shared understanding and evidence base approach which, in turn, helps to de-politicize climate change as an issue, encourage positive and well-informed interventions in parliamentary debates, increase the effectiveness of their scrutiny of governments and, where appropriate, enable legislators to work towards developing national legislation that enjoys cross-party support.

ii. Engagement with other legislators

She suggested that ACLI should Organize Climate change forums for legislators to share experience and exposure. The forums provides a policy-focused space for legislators to engage and learn from each other, along with opportunities to hear from legislators who have been involved with developing, passing and overseeing climate-related legislation. The forums also provide an international platform for legislators, and this a great motivator for ambitious parliamentarians.

iii. Engagement with the executive

Hon Charity concluded by stating that engagement between the executive and legislators is vital if a country's negotiating position is to fully reflect the wishes of its public and if legislators are to develop national laws that are consistent with the international context. Despite this important link, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) annual meetings, governments tend to meet with businesses and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on a more regular and frequent basis than legislators, even though legislators have a more powerful and influential role in determining the national climate change response.

The African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI) could advocate for the involvement of the Legislatures in the UNFCCC Annual Meetings. This will enable the legislatures be part of the decision making and give them more understanding on Climate Change matters

2.2 Remarks by the Cabinet Secretary (Mr. Keriako Tobiko)

In his Statement Mr. Keriako Tobiko, the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Forestry began by thanking the Government and the people of Poland for hosting the UN Climate Change Conference for the third time, and for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation.

He reiterated that a few weeks ago Kenya, Canada and Japan co-hosted the first Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi and the conference was attended by over 18,000 delegates from 184 countries; 8 heads of states; and close to 100 Ministers.

The Blue Economy Conference recognized the threat posed by Climate Change in harnessing the potential of our oceans, seas, lakes and rivers and the need for mainstreaming Climate Change in Blue Economy plans. On behalf of the Kenyan Government he further thanked all the partners and Countries that supported and actively participated in the Conference to make it a success.

He stated that in March 2019, two key events will be held in Nairobi, namely UNEA-4 and One Planet Summit and on behalf of the government of Kenya, he welcomed all delegates to the events and to Kenya.

The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5° C underscores the undeniable fact that climate change is real and that urgent and drastic actions are needed in order to avert a global climate change-induced disasters. Kenya therefore joins other parties and strongly welcomes this report; and urge that the decisions of this conference be informed by the findings in the report.

He stated that during COP 24, there exists opportunity to adopt an inclusive and comprehensive Programme of Work to operationalize the Paris Agreement. However, as we work towards this objective, we need to be careful not to re-negotiate the Convention or the Agreement. We must also maintain the principles and spirit of the Convention and the Agreement including the principle of intra-and-inter-generational equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. As well, we must give life to enduring spirit of Talanoa Dialogue.

He further stated the need for all of delegates to recognize that individual states cannot by themselves comprehensively address climate change. International cooperation; international cooperative initiatives; shared responsibilities and solidarity are therefore vital if we are to combat climate change. Good faith and mutual trust are as well equally important.

He noted that in Kenya, like other developing countries, mitigation and adaptation are two sides of the same coin. It is not a question of “either” “or”. In this regard, access to new, additional, predictable and adequate climate finance is critical for developing countries to implement their priority adaptation and mitigation actions and meet their obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Loss and Damage must equally be provided for in the transparency framework, global stock take and finance.

He informed the meeting that every year Kenya’s economy loses over 2% GDP due to climate change. Kenya has therefore put in place the necessary measures to ensure low carbon climate resilient development at all levels. These include establishment of climate change Legal, Policy, Institutional and Implementation Frameworks.

These measures focus on mainstreaming of climate actions into all sectors including; promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture to enhance food and nutrition security; expansion in renewable and clean energy to improve energy security; sustainable management and conservation of forests to enhance our carbon sinks; climate-proofing infrastructure to build the resilience of our communities and ecosystems.

In his conclusion, he stated that the National Climate Change Council, chaired by the President himself provides the requisite political and strategic direction and sectoral coordination mechanism for implementation of climate change responses. The Council includes representatives of the national and sub-national governments, civil society organizations, private sector, academia, and indigenous communities.

2.3 Africa Day at COP24

The delegation also attended the opening day of the COP24 Leader's Summit which was marked by the celebration of Africa Day, a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The event was held under the theme, "The Africa Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Hub: Going further and faster with NDC implementation in support of Agenda 2063", and was jointly organized by the four Pan-African institutions along with the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of Gabon, and with the participation of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the African Risk Capacity (ARC).

The Africa Day discussions focused on measures that would ensure all development partners deepen their partnerships and commitments to deliver concrete actions and resources towards providing effective and adequate means of implementation (finance, capacity building, and technology development and transfer) for African countries to deliver their NDC targets and enable the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.

The programme comprised of several highlights, including a high-level statement by H.E. Mr. Regis Immongault, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gabon on behalf of H.E. Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon and Coordinator of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change; and H.E. Amb. Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, who also represented H.E. Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the AUC.

Some excerpts to the opening included H.E. Immongault who stressed on the outcomes of COP24 to facilitate development in Africa. To that effect, he emphasized the implementation of NDCs in Africa with strong partnership. He also extended appreciations for the Africa NDC Partnership Hub for reaching out to Partners to support Africa and further urged more Partners to come on board to support the African countries in the implementation of the NDCs for the achievement of the Paris Agreement in Africa.

H.E. Amb. Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture stated that African countries have demonstrated over the years and remain committed to tackling climate change and its impacts. "Countries in Africa continue to suffer from the adverse impacts of climate change

with the costs of climate change threatening the realization of the Aspirations of Agenda 2063, 'The Africa we want'.

She noted that "Climate change is also partially to blame for increased migration of African youths to Europe through the deadly Mediterranean Sea as it is shrinking livelihood opportunities". She further underlined on the link between climate change and conflicts in Africa as demonstrated by 'Boko Haram' insurgency in Western and Central Africa partly as a result of the shrinking of Lake Chad.

She observed that "Parliamentarians carry the hopes, aspirations and concerns of the peoples of Africa. Africa Day accords an opportunity to emphasize the need for parties to adopt concrete actions towards effective and adequate implementation of the Paris Agreement, especially in the context of the African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI).

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Dr. Anthony Nyong, Director of Climate Change and Green Growth, representing the President of the African Development Bank Group said, "African countries require significant resources to meet their Paris Agreement commitments.

Dr Nyong further stated that "The Africa NDC Hub hosted at the African Development Bank, represents a concerted effort by development partner institutions to leverage each other's comparative advantage in mobilizing resources necessary for Africa to embark on a low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathway."

In a statement read on her behalf by Dr James Murombedzi, Officer in Charge of the African Climate Policy Centre, the Executive Secretary of the UNECA, Dr Vera Songwe, said that "the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was implementing organizational reforms which will deepen engagement with the public and private sectors and ensure that public policy provides incentives for the private sector to contribute to the implementation of the NDCs and to take advantage of the investment opportunities offered by the transition to carbon neutral development pathways."

3.0 OUTCOMES OF THE U.N. CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KATOWICE

1. In the most pivotal moment in international climate negotiations since the 2015 Paris summit, delegates to the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Katowice, Poland, produced a comprehensive “rulebook” flushing out the implementing details of the landmark Paris Agreement.
2. Adoption of rules and procedures on mitigation, transparency, adaptation, finance, periodic stock takes, and other Paris provisions.
3. The parties were unable to agree on rules for Article 6, which addresses market-based approaches, parties deferred those decisions to COP 25
4. Alongside the rulebook, the COP also completed the Talanoa Dialogue, a year-long assessment of progress toward the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals, which is meant to inform parties as they prepare for a new round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2020.

4.0 DELEGATION’S OBSERVATIONS

1. The major accomplishment was that 196 governments agreed on a rulebook to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement. However, the poorest and most vulnerable countries felt that the Agreement demanded too little of industrialized countries since developing countries had to agree on common reporting requirements to bring their climate promises into line with those of more developed countries. The richest countries needed to be more open about their financial support to those most affected by global warming.
2. Access to new, additional, predictable and adequate climate finance is critical for developing country parties to implement their priority adaptation and mitigation actions and to meet their obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

3. Countries should set tougher targets for cutting greenhouse gases under the Paris Climate Agreement, as well as stronger transparency rules for countries in disclosing their emissions.
4. The rulebook negotiations proved in some ways more challenging than those leading to the Paris Agreement. Parties faced a mix of technical and political challenges and, in some respects, higher stakes as they sought to elaborate the agreement's broad provisions through detailed guidance.
5. At the same time, the talks lacked the kind of high-level political leadership that was instrumental in delivering the Paris deal. Negotiators struggled with the perennial issues of climate finance and the differentiation of responsibilities among developed and developing countries.
6. A push by China and some other developing countries to revert to a more divergent approach was abandoned late in the talks, paving the way for rules creating a common transparency system with only limited flexibilities for developing countries
7. Countries settled on most of the tricky elements of the "rulebook" for putting the 2015 Paris agreement into practice. This includes how governments will measure, report on and verify their emissions-cutting efforts, a key element because it ensures all countries are held to proper standards and will find it harder to wriggle out of their commitments.
8. Delegates clashed over how to recognize the IPCC special report on 1.5C and whether to clearly signal the need for greater ambition to stay below this temperature limit.

5.0 DELEGATION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following recommendations that: -

1. The Member states should focus their attention on technology to show that there are climate-friendly modern solutions, such as electro-mobility allowing for sustainable urban development, clean air and an opportunity for modern jobs.
2. There is need to lead change together with people through the solidarity and fair transformation of regions and industrial sectors,
3. The Member states should include multi-functional and sustainable forest management as part of climate neutrality and the role of forests as greenhouse gas sinks, and support for a synergic view of the three UN key conventions: on climate, on biodiversity and on desertification.

ANNEXTURES

- 1. ADOPTION LIST**
- 2. MINUTES**

MINUTES OF THE 66TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES HELD ON WEDNESDAY 21ST AUGUST, 2019 AT 9:30 AM AT THE PRIDEINN HOTEL, MOMBASA.

PRESENT

1. **The Hon. Kareke Mbiuki, M.P.** **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P., CBS
3. The Hon. Beatrice Cherono Kones, M.P.
4. The Hon. David Kangogo Bowen, M.P.
5. The Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.
6. The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.
7. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.
8. The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
9. The Hon. (Eng.) Paul Musyimi Nzengu, M.P.
10. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P
11. The Hon. Benjamin Dalu Tayari, M.P.
12. The Hon. Said Hiribae, M.P.

APOLOGIES

1. **The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P.** **Vice Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P.
3. The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P
4. The Hon. Peter Kimari Kihara, M.P
5. The Hon. Rehema Hassan, M.P.
6. The Hon. Amin Deddy Mohamed Ali, M.P.
7. The Hon. Rozaah Buyu. M.P.

IN ATTENDANCE

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Dennis Mogare | - | Clerk Assistant II |
| 2. Ms. Winnie Kulei | - | Research Officer III |
| 3. Mr. Boniface Mugambi | - | Serjeant-At-Arms |
| 4. Mr. Eugene Luteshi | - | Audio Recording Officer |

AGENDA

- i) Prayers
- ii) Confirmation of Minutes
- iii) Matters Arising
- iv) **Consideration and Adoption of a draft Report on Report on Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland, 8th – 14th December, 2018.**

- v) AOB
- vi) Date of the next Sitting

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/332/2019: - **PRELIMINARIES**

The meeting was called to order at 9.57 a.m. after which prayers were said. The Chairperson then stated that the main agenda of the meeting was Consideration and Adoption of a draft Report on Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland, 8th – 14th December, 2018.

The Members adopted the Agenda of the meeting.

MIN.NO.DC/ENR/333/2019: - **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Confirmation of the minutes of the previous sitting was deferred to the next sitting.

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/334/2019: - **CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION
OF A DRAFT REPORT ON CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN
KATOWICE, POLAND, 8TH – 14TH
DECEMBER, 2018.**

The draft Report on Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland, 8th – 14th December, 2018 was considered and adopted after being proposed and seconded by the Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P. and the Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P. respectively.

It was adopted with the following recommendations:

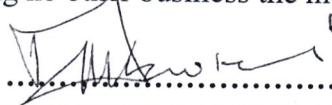
1. The Member States should focus their attention on technology to show that there are climate-friendly modern solutions, such as electro-mobility allowing for sustainable urban development, clean air and an opportunity for modern jobs.
2. There is need to lead change together with people through the solidarity and fair transformation of regions and industrial sectors,
3. The Member states should include multi-functional and sustainable forest management as part of climate neutrality and the role of forests as greenhouse gas sinks, and support for a synergic view of the three UN key conventions: on climate, on biodiversity and on desertification.

MIN.NO. DC/ENR/335/2019:

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 12:56 pm.

SIGNED:



THE HON. KAREKE MBIUKI, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON,

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DATE:

17/9/2019