

STATEMENT MADE BY HON. FRANCIS NYENZE, EGH MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, KENYA AT COP6 AT THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS.

Your Excellency the President of the COP,

Fellow Honourable Ministers,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to address this august meeting today. I would like to begin by congratulating you, Mr. President, for your election to the Presidency of this important Conference, and to assure you of the confidence of my Government that you will endeavour to bring this Conference to a successful conclusion. We on our part will do everything in our power to assist you during this week to help bring closure to the sticky issues, which will be put before us for resolution.

Mr President, in 1992 the President of Kenya, together with many other heads of state travelled to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and to sign the Convention on Climate Change, among others. On the advice of our experts we were assured that developed countries (Annex 1 countries) were determined to help bring a better, and more equitable world where environmental issues would be closely linked with economic development issues. We were also made to understand that Annex 1 countries were making such promises of economic development opportunities and attractions for the developing countries that it was clearly in their interest to go ahead and sign the Climate Change Convention.

Mr President, let me remind you, and this august audience of some of the promises made to the developing countries to get them to sign the Climate Change Convention in 1992:

The Developed country Parties promised among other things:-

- (1) to take immediate action to reduce the emission of all those Greenhouse gases responsible for the greenhouse effect to 1990 levels.
- (2) to adopt national policies and to take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. They went even further and said they would this way be taking the lead in modifying longer term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objectives of the Convention.
- (3) to provide additional financial resources, including the transfer of technology needed by developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures to mitigate climate change.
- (4) to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

- (5) to promote, facilitate, and finance as appropriate the transfer of or access to, environmentally sound technology and know how to other Parties, especially the developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention.
- (6) to provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their climate mitigation obligations. In addition they agreed to provide such financial resources, including the transfer of technology needed by developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing climate change mitigation measures; and to
- (7) meet the costs of adaptation of adverse effects of climate change.

Mr. President, I am disappointed by the long list of promises made in the UNFCCC, which do not appear to have seen the light of day even after eight years of intensive negotiations, but just more procrastination. The presentation made by the chairman of IPCC last week gives a lot of food for thought. The first was that action has to be taken now in the modification of long-term trends in emission of Green house gases.

Mr. President, my country Kenya is currently emerging from one of the worst droughts on record. We have been badly hit in two principal sectors of our economy, namely,

- (1) Food Security, and
- (2) Energy

Mr. President, my country Kenya has witnessed the near collapse of its economy because of past heavy reliance on hydro source of power. We note that this source of energy, together with renewable other sources of energy are being fronted as the most sound and climate-friendly options. In our view Annex 1 countries appear to prefer easy options which shift the burden of emission reduction on to the developing countries instead of taking meaningful domestic action to reduce their QELROS obligations.

Focusing on the matters before COP 6, there is no denying the environmental benefits likely to be derived from the LULUCF proposals, but would like to warn that the social disruptions likely to be associated with efforts to find large chunks of high potential land in many developing countries are likely to be counter-productive because of limitations of good quality land, and because of inadequate attention to land tenure implications. We note with interest the efforts to bring the private sector into the CDM fray, and wish to warn that it may not always be that profitable. Areas of discussion should include energy and transportation. Areas that have meaningful technology transfer implications for developing world.

It is our hope that we will leave this meeting with firm indications to support our efforts to address climate change and its impacts. This will include firm commitment on the implementation of articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the convention, capacity building and technology transfer at the very least

THANK YOU.