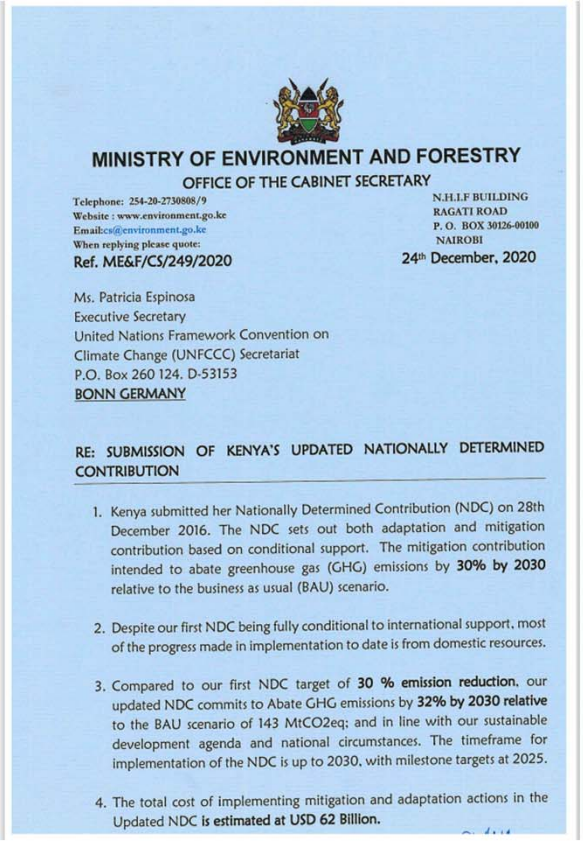
KENYA'S UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) AND JCM ACTIVITIES

16TH FEBRUARY, 2021

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ⊕INTRODUCTION
- ⊕ENABLING POLICY & LEGAL FRAMEWORKS
- ⊕MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION
  - ⊕ INFORMATION TO FACILITATE CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING
- ⊕ADAPTATION CONTRIBUTION
- ⊕FAIRNESS AND AMBITION
- ⊕PLANNING PROCESS
- ⊕MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
- ⊕JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM (JCM) ACTIVITIES

KENYA'S UPDATED NDC



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
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24th December, 2020

Ms. Patricia Espinosa
Executive Secretary
United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat
P.O. Box 260 124. D-53153
BONN GERMANY

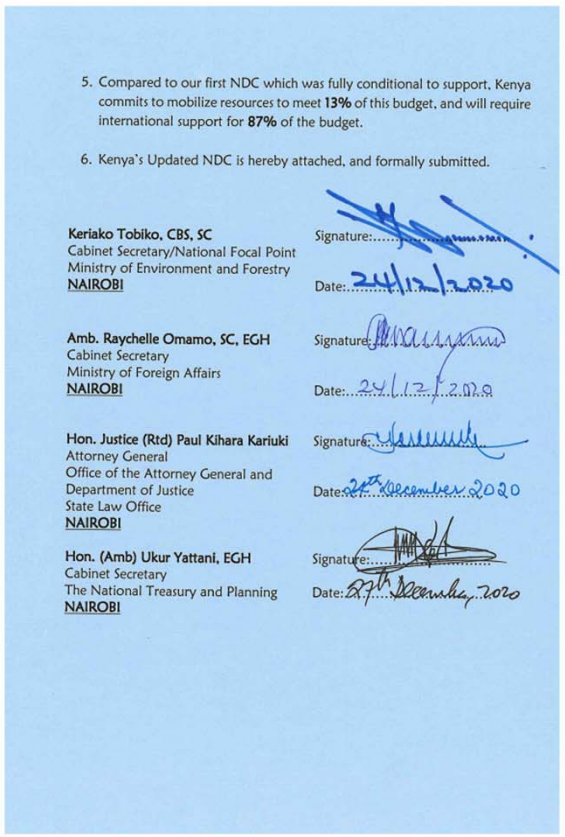
RE: SUBMISSION OF KENYA'S UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

1. Kenya submitted her Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 28th December 2016. The NDC sets out both adaptation and mitigation contribution based on conditional support. The mitigation contribution intended to abate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by **30% by 2030** relative to the business as usual (BAU) scenario.

2. Despite our first NDC being fully conditional to international support, most of the progress made in implementation to date is from domestic resources.

3. Compared to our first NDC target of **30 % emission reduction**, our updated NDC commits to Abate GHG emissions by **32% by 2030 relative** to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances. The timeframe for implementation of the NDC is up to 2030, with milestone targets at 2025.

4. The total cost of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the Updated NDC **is estimated at USD 62 Billion.**



5. Compared to our first NDC which was fully conditional to support, Kenya commits to mobilize resources to meet **13%** of this budget, and will require international support for **87%** of the budget.

6. Kenya's Updated NDC is hereby attached, and formally submitted.

Keriako Tobiko, CBS, SC
Cabinet Secretary/National Focal Point
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NAIROBI
Signature:
Date: 24/12/2020

Amb. Raychelle Omamo, SC, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NAIROBI
Signature:
Date: 24/12/2020

Hon. Justice (Rtd) Paul Kihara Kariuki
Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General and
Department of Justice
State Law Office
NAIROBI
Signature:
Date: 24th December 2020

Hon. (Amb) Ukur Yattani, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Planning
NAIROBI
Signature:
Date: 24th December 2020

Signing and Ratification to the Paris Agreement

- ⊕ Kenya submitted its INDC 23rd July, 2015
- ⊕ Signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April, 2016
- ⊕ Ratification was approved by Cabinet on 13th October, 2016 and ratified on 28th December, 2016 and it came into effect on 27th January, 2017

- ⊕ Kenya submitted its updated NDC on 28th December, 2020.

Global Context

⊕ Under the Paris Agreement, the INDC became the first NDC when a country ratified the agreement, unless they decided to submit a new NDC at the same time. Once Kenya ratified, the NDC (INDC) became the first GHG targets under the UNFCCC. NDCs are tools for implementation of the Paris Agreement and is legally binding.

⊕ Articles 3 and 4 of the Paris agreement require Parties to prepare and communicate there NDC with updates every 5 years that should be more ambitious than the previous one.

National Context

- Kenya's successive climate change impacts over the past 10 years have resulted to socio-economic losses estimated at 3 – 5% of the GDP annually despite having negligible global GHG emissions (<0.1% in 2018). This has an impedance to realization of Kenya's Vision 2030.
- Kenya has put up ambitious policies and measures to pursue her low emission climate resilient development pathway to realise Vision 2030. The Updated NDC builds on national policies, plans and legal frameworks which are;
    - Constitution of Kenya, 2010
    - Climate Change Act, 2016
    - National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP I) 2013-2017
    - National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP II) 2018-2022
    - Climate Finance Policy
    - Sector specific Policies and Legislation like the Water Act (2016), Disaster Risk Financial Strategy (2018-2022), Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026)

- Kenya's INDC which was submitted in 2015 aimed to;
  - Reduce emissions by 30% relative to the BAU scenario by 2030. This target was taken as half of the potential emission reduction by 2030, i.e., 100 MtCO2eq emission reduction by 2030
  - Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience in all sectors

Updated NDC Target

Abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq; in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances.

Table 1: Emission reduction potential by sector: Technical potential and INDC 30% GHG emission reduction targets

Sector	GHG Emission Reductions Potential ($MTCO_2eq$)				INDC Target
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2030
Forestry	2.71	16.24	29.76	40.2	20.10
Electricity Generation	0.28	2.24	8.61	18.63	9.32
Energy Demand	2.74	5.16	7.92	12.17	6.09
Transportation	1.54	3.52	5.13	6.92	3.46
Agriculture	0.63	2.57	4.41	5.53	2.77
Industrial Processes	0.26	0.69	1.03	1.56	0.78
Waste	0.05	0.33	0.5	0.78	0.39
Total Emission Reduction Potential				85.79	42.90
Total Emissions in 2030				143.00	143.00
% of Total Emissions in 2030				60%	30%

Source: Government of Kenya (2015), Second National Communication, page 172.

The net results of the 2020-2030 projections for the updated NDC target are as follows:

- ⊕ The Total Emission Reduction Potential is **86 *MtCO2e*** by 2030 compared to the INDC target of **43MtCO2e**.
- ⊕ Out of the ***86MtCO2e***, the energy sector has an ERP of 48MtCO2e.
- ⊕ Out of the ***86MtCO2e potential***, Kenya committed ***46MtCO2e*** to NDC target, hence 32% of the original BAU.
- ⊕ The remaining **40MtCO2e** is secured for carbon credits/ trading. All sectors have been allocated percentages for potential trading.
- ⊕ The BAU remains 143MtCO2e by 2030.
- ⊕ Kenya could achieve more without trading but sectors have already made commitments.

Sectors	Emission Reduction Potential (MtC02e)		
	2022	**2025**	**2030**
Energy	23.2	33	48.1
Transport	1.9	3	4.7
Forestry	10.4	14.3	20.8
Agriculture	2.7	5.3	9.7
IPPU	0.8	1.4	2.4
Waste	0.7	0.7	0.8
Total	**39.7**	**57.7**	**86.5**

Priority mitigation activities (but not limited to these) include;

- ⊕ Increasing of renewables in the electricity generation mix of the national grid.
- ⊕ Enhancement of energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors.
- ⊕ Make progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya.
- ⊕ Clean, efficient and sustainable energy technologies to reduce over-reliance on fossil and non-sustainable biomass fuels.
- ⊕ Low carbon and efficient transportation systems.
- ⊕ Climate smart agriculture (CSA) in line with the Kenya CSA Strategy and efficient livestock management.
- ⊕ Sustainable waste management systems

Total estimated mitigation cost is USD 17, 725 Million between 2020 and 2030.
Kenya commits to bear 21% (equivalent to USD 3,725 Million) of the mitigation costs from domestic sources, while 79% (equivalent to USD 14,000 Million) of this is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

INFORMATION TO FACILITATE CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING

- The **timeframe** for implementation of the NDC is 2030, with milestone targets 2050 with milestone targets for 2025
- **Prioritised gases**: Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), and Nitrous Oxide (N2O)
- **Sectors covered by the contribution**: The IPCC Guidelines for all sectors: Energy, Transportation, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and waste sector
- **Contribution of International Market and Non-Market Mechanism:** Kenya will participate in both market and non-market mechanisms in line with agreed accounting and other rules, subject to domestic legislations and institutional frameworks developed
- **BAU projection methodology:** detailed within the NCCAP 2013-2017 and the Second National Communication (SNC), including key assumptions, drivers and methodologies for each sector. The base year is 2010

Kenya aims to ensure an enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of Vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and implementing adaptation actions.

Kenya is committed to enhancing its adaptation ambition by committing to bridging the implementation gaps which include;

- ⊕ Enhance uptake of adaptation technology especially among women, youth and other vulnerable groups, while incorporating scientific and indigenous knowledge;
- ⊕ Strengthening tools for adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning at the national and county levels, including non-state actors;
- ⊕ Enhance generation, packaging and widespread uptake and use of climate information in decision making and planning across sectors and county level with robust early warning systems;
- ⊕ Exploring innovative livelihood strategies for enhancing climate resilience of local communities through financing of locally-led climate change actions, etc.

These will be achieved across activities targeting early warning systems, climate proofing infrastructure, reducing flood and drought risks and protecting natural assets such as forests, mangroves, seagrass and coral ecosystems. Some of these programmes have mitigation co-benefits.

The total estimated cost of adaptation actions **up to 2030 is USD 43,927 Million.**

90% of the adaptation cost will require international support in form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support, while 10% will be from domestic sources.

The fairness of a contribution should include historical responsibility and respective capability to address climate change.

Kenya's historical emission contribution is negligible, at less than 0.1% of the total global emissions

Per-capita emissions are less than **1.26 MtCO2eq** compared to the global average of 7.58 MtCO2e

Kenya is a developing country that need substantial support to realize it's development objectives through the low carbon climate resilient pathway that has informed the NDC update process

The contribution set through this Updated NDC therefore reflects an enhancement of ambition in the following two areas:

- ⊕ An increase in emission reduction target by 2030 from 30% in the INDC to 32% in this Updated NDC
- ⊕ An enhanced commitment to domestic contribution to the NDC cost from 0% to 13% compared to the INDC

PLANNING PROCESS

Kenya's planning process on mitigation and adaptation hinges on:

- ⊕ The Vision 2030,
- ⊕ Medium Term Plans (MTPs)
- ⊕ NCCAPs and
- ⊕ National Adaptation Plans (NAP).
- ⊕ Long term strategy, 2050

The NCCAPs are reviewed every five years in line with the Long-term strategy.

NCCAP 2023-2027 will be developed to implement the updated NDC

4th GHG inventory to start

Regulations under the Climate Change Act finalised

FULL programme for implementation of the NDC

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Kenya's planning process on mitigation and adaptation hinges on:

- ⊕ Kenya's contribution will be implemented with both domestic and international support.
- ⊕ It is estimated that over USD 62 billion is required for mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors up to 2030.
- ⊕ This is expected to catalyze mitigation actions as well as provide mitigation co-benefits.

Kenya will mobilize resources to meet 13% of this budget, requiring international support for the 87%.

The international support required is in form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building to fully realize her NDC.

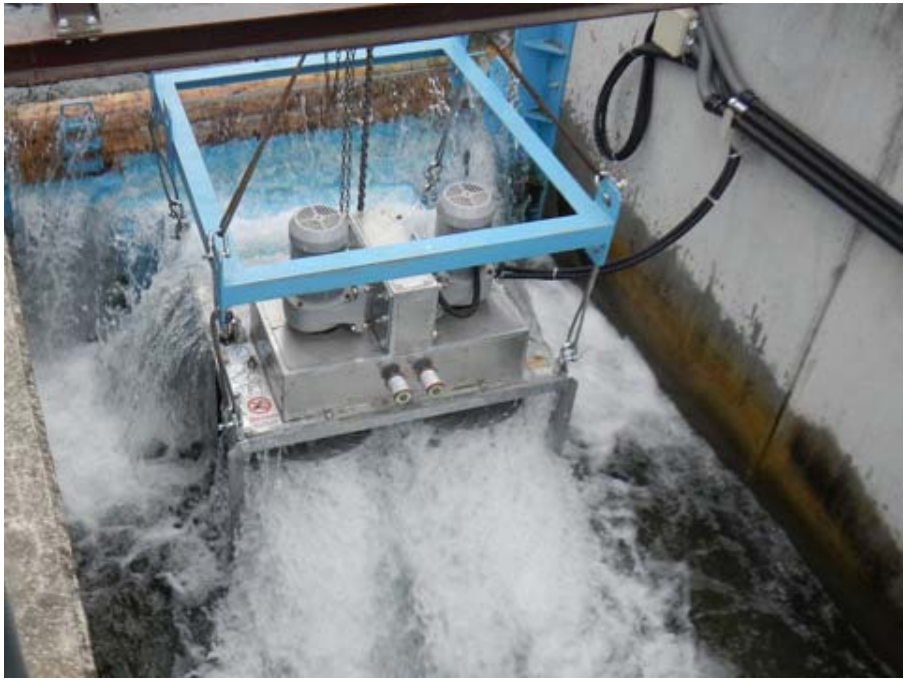
Implementation needs are detailed in the NDC Technical Analysis report (2020).

Project KE001: Electrification of communities using Ultra Low Head Micro Hydro Power Generation system

Name of project participants: National Irrigation Board; Mwea Irrigation Water users' Association

NTT DATA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, Inc.; JAG Seabell Co.,Ltd.

Project location: Kiuria village, Mwea west sub County, Kirinyaga County



Project Registration: Completeness check: on 28 Feb 19
Registration date: 27 Jan 20

Project Duration: Starting date of project operation: 30 Sep 18

Expected operational lifetime of project: 9 years

Estimated emission reductions in each year

⊕ 20 (in 2018), 82 (in 2019), 82 (in 2020), 82 (in 2021), 82 (in 2022),
⊕ 82 (in 2023), 82 (in 2024), 82 (in 2025), 82 (in 2026)

Project KE002: Introduction of Solar PV System at Salt Factory

Name of project participants: Krystalline Salt Limited, Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd.

Project location: Gongoni, Malindi, Kilifi County

Registration: Completeness check: Complete (on 28 Feb 19)

Registration date: 27 Jan 20

Project Duration: Starting date of project operation: 14 Dec 16

Expected operational lifetime of project: 10 years

Estimated emission reductions in each year

⊕ 39 (in 2016)

⊕ 786 (in 2017)

⊕ 781 (in 2018)

⊕ 776 (in 2019)

⊕ 770 (in 2020)

ありがとうございました

অসংখ্য ধন্যবাদ

Thank You

Muchas Gracias

ขอบคุณมาก

Asante