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
OFFICE OF THE CABINET SECRETARY

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>GHG Emission Reductions Potential (MtCO2eq)</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>INDC Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td>29.76</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>20.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Generation</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>18.63</td>
<td>9.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Demand</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Processes</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Emission Reduction Potential</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>85.79</td>
<td>143.00</td>
<td>143.00</td>
<td>143.00</td>
<td>42.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% of Total Emissions in 2030</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (MtCO2e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPPU</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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 needs substantial support to realize its 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

Muchas Gracias

Asante

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