

# Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC; & status of the Joint Crediting Mechanism in Kenya

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**International Forum for Sustainable Asia and  
the Pacific 2017 (ISAP2017), 25-26 July 2017,  
Yokohama, Japan  
July 26<sup>th</sup> 2017**

# Overview of Kenya's NDC & JCM status

## 1. Introduction

- *Kenya's development pathway*
- *National Circumstances*

## 2. Contribution

- *Mitigation*
- *Adaptation*
  - *Programme of action for adaptation*

## 3. Fairness & ambition

## 4. Planning process

## 5. Means of implementation

JCM benefits to Kenya; Milestones; Possible roles

# 1. Introduction

- Kenya continues to bear the brunt of climate change impacts & the associated socio-economic losses
- National Climate Change Act 2016 is in place
- Other instruments: National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS 2010); National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013); and a National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
- National Climate Change Framework Policy is in its final stage of approval by parliament
- Current way forward is to implement NDC in line with plans, policies & Kenya's vision 2030

## - *Kenya's development pathway*

- Vision 2030 is Kenya's first long-term development plan / blueprint; Kenya to become a rapidly-industrializing middle-income country, offering all high quality life in a safe & secure environment.
- Rapid industrialization is generally associated with high GHG emissions
- The National Climate Change Act requires Kenya to develop along a *Low carbon development pathway*

## *- National Circumstances*

- Located in the Greater Horn of Africa region, hence highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- More than 80% of the country's landmass is arid & semi-arid land (ASAL) with poor infrastructure, & other development challenges yet highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors
- Total GHG stood at 73 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2010, of which 75% are from LULUCF & agric. Sectors, with significant contribution from energy & transport sectors too

## 2. Contribution

### *- Mitigation in NDC*

Kenya seeks to undertake an ambitious mitigation contribution towards the 2015 Agreement. Kenya therefore seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq; and in line with its sustainable development agenda.

This is also subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

## *- Priority Mitigation Actions*

Committed to implement the NCCAP (2013-2017), & subsequent action plans beyond this period to achieve target

- Expansion in geothermal, solar & wind energy production, other renewables and clean energy options.
- Enhancement of energy & resource efficiency across the different sectors.
- Make progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya – constitutional.
- Clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels.
- Low carbon & efficient transportation systems.
- Climate smart agriculture (CSA) as per the National CSA strategy.
- Sustainable waste management systems.

## 2. Contribution

### *- Adaptation in NDC*

Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of its Vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Medium Term Plans (MTPs) & implementing adaptation actions.

Any reasonable achievement of the adaptation goal will require financial, technology & capacity building support.



## *- Programme of action for adaptation* (All Planning sectors are considered)

Sectors include: Energy; Science, Technology & innovations; Public sector reforms; Human Resource Development; Labour & Employment; Infrastructure; Land Reforms; Education & training; Health; Environment; Water & irrigation; Population, urbanization & housing; Tourism; Agriculture, livestock development & fisheries; Private Sector/ Trade, Manufacturing, Business Process Outsourcing, Financial services; Oil & mineral resources; Devolution.

***Emphasis on increasing resilience of systems, climate proofing, mainstreaming cc, enhancing adaptive capacity.***

# 3. Fairness & Ambition

Key factors in determining the fairness of a contribution should include *historical responsibility and respective capability* to address climate change

Extent of implementation is dependent on available resources & *level of support* in terms of needed finance, technology and capacity building

Kenya's historic GHG contribution is at 0.1% of the total global; with per-capita emissions of less than **1.26** MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq while global average is approx. **7.58** MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq

Limitations & challenges: poverty alleviation & sustainable economic development are key national objectives

Still we place high priority on response to climate change

# 4. Planning process

- Kenya's planning process on mitigation & adaptation is hinged on the NCCAP & the NAP. The two shall be reviewed every five years to inform the MTP
- Mitigation & Adaptation actions are integrated in development & implemented across sectors at both the National & County government levels
- Planning gives due consideration to the Climate Change ACT 2016 that assigns duties to both the public & private sector entities of Kenya's devolved system

## 5. Means of implementation

Kenya's contribution will be implemented with both domestic & international support. More than USD 40 billion is required for mitigation & adaptation actions across sectors up to 2030.

Kenya thus requires international support, collaborative efforts & innovative approaches in securing funding, investment, technology development & transfer, & capacity-building to fully contribute to the global effort.

Kenya welcomes JCM & related partnerships in the realization of its NDC & its sustainable national development

# JCM benefits to Kenya

1. A 991kWp PV-diesel hybrid project developed for Kenyan salt producer Krystalline Salt at the Indian ocean Coast. The system will generate 1.6GWh of clean electricity annually, saving the company approx 22% of its electricity costs.
2. Electrification of communities to provide lighting using Ultra Low Head Micro Hydro Power Generation system in Mwea Central Kenya; – provides clean electricity & saves users & the environment from emissions of kerosene lanterns
3. Scoping for more projects & studies continue on low carbon clean energy efficient projects in Kenya

# JCM Kenya - Summary of milestones

**23 Mar 17** - 3rd Joint Committee meeting in Nairobi

**02 Mar 17** - Call for **public inputs** on JCM proposed methodologies "Installation of Solar PV System" & "Installation of Run-of-river Small Hydropower Generation Plant" (2 to 16 Mar 2017)

**01 Mar 17** - Call for **public inputs** on a proposed JCM project "Electrification of communities using Ultra Low Head Micro Hydro Power Generation system" (1 to 30 March 2017)

**03 Feb 16** - 2nd Joint Committee meeting in Nairobi

# Milestones contd..

***19 Jan 16*** - Call for **public inputs** on a JCM proposed methodology “Electrification of communities using Micro hydropower generation” (19 Jan to 2 Feb 2016)

***14 Sep 15; 22 Apr 15; 30 Sep 14; 12 Jun 14*** - **Electronic Decisions** by the JC

***23 Aug 13*** - **1st Joint Committee in Nairobi**

***12 Jun 13*** - Japan and the Republic of Kenya **signed the bilateral document to start JCM**

# Possible roles of JCM

- Increase renewed bilateral commitments & partnerships in implementing the Paris agreement
- Stimulate peer support for related response actions in developing countries including capacity enhancement in Monitoring, Reporting & Verification of actions to reduce GHG emissions
- Broaden knowledge & information base on article 6 & catalyze support for cost effective & efficient resources utilization for collective climate action;
- Progressively be a model for wider collective action by Governments, private sector & multi-stakeholders in implementing the Paris Agreement & SDGs



Thank you

**Best wishes**