



Integrating climate resilience and LEDS: Experiences from Kenya

Esther Wang'ombe

MoE&P

April 2014

Introduction

- Impact of climate change has already begun to manifest. There are irreversible impacts that will continue and worsen with time.
- Resilience: ability to plan for, survive, recover from and even thrive in changing climatic conditions

Kenya

- Energy is an enabler to economic development in the country.

Kenya vision 2030



- aims to make Kenya a middle income country with a clean and secure environment
- Energy sector: key driver in Economic Pillar of this Vision.

Policy guidance

- National climate change action plan (**Renewable energy key in adaptation and mitigation, development of NAMA proposal**)
- The Government is mandated to develop and implement energy policy, and ensure secure and efficient utilization and conservation of energy
- Energy Policy of 2004 and the Energy Act of 2006 provide policy direction and legal framework for energy efficiency and conservation; and promotion of new and renewable energy
- Feed in Tarrifs policy (biomass, wind, solar, biogas)

Policy guidance cont.,

- Energy management regulations,
- Subsidiary charcoal regulations.
- Solar water heating regulations exist
- Promotion of energy efficient (green) building
- A Wind Resource Atlas giving guidelines on wind regimes for the whole country is available
- The country is in the process of completing national standards for domestic biogas plants
- Draft standards for improved cook stoves are ready and are being reviewed
- Promotion of fast growing trees for wood energy production ongoing

Strategic plan for Kenya 2013-2017

Objectives:

- To increase connectivity: The government's strategy is to connect more customers to enhance economic development.
- To power energy intensive activities in the counties: include mining, irrigation of large tracts of land for food security and agro-based industry
- To power electrification of rail lines and new economic zones
- To enhance national electrification and distribution network: Progressive expansion and up-grading of transmission and distribution network.
- Planned development of 2,108.4MW by 2016/2017 from renewable energy resources; this is comprising of geothermal (1,460MW), wind (630.4MW), Co-generation (18MW).

Collaborative initiatives

The Government needs support from stakeholders towards achievements of the output targets in the Strategic Plan 2013-2017. These include:

- the private sector,
- development partners,
- civil society
- the larger public

Collaborative initiatives cont.,

- Public- private sector
 - ✓ The private sector has an opportunity to invest in RE.
 - ✓ The Government has created the necessary environment for the private sector (e.g. policies, taxation, e.t.c).
 - ✓ Up scaling research in RE technologies
- Energy and environment partnership programme
- Bilateral Technical Cooperation with other countries
- Global initiative
 - Alliance for clean cook stoves
 - The green economy program between UNEP and the Government of Kenya,

Policy Incentives

- Duty waiver on RE plant and equipment
- Resource assessment and feasibility studies availed to investors through a bidding process
- No licensing required for small power plants less than 1 MW

Challenges

The main challenges include:

- High capital investment cost required in energy projects
- difficulties in acquiring right of way (way leaves) for transmission lines due to environmental, land ownership and socio – economic issues
- vandalism of energy infrastructure facilities
- A rapid population growth rate, proliferation of informal settlements

Thank you

