



Kenya's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Pathway

GGKP /LEDS GP Workshops
Kinshasa, DRC: 01-03 April 2014

Charles C Mutai/Stephen M King'uyu
Climate Change Secretariat
Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources (Kenya)
drcmutai@gmail.com/stephen.kinguyu@gmail.com
www.kccap.info

1. Introduction

- Kenya's LCCRD pathway was the main deliverable of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).
- It seeks to ensure Kenya's prosperity in a changing climate while reducing the emissions intensity of Kenya growing economy.
- This contributes to:
 - The attainment of Kenya's Vision 2030 that seeks to transform the country into a newly industrialised middle income economy with a high quality of life in a clean and safe environment;
 - The Constitution of Kenya 2010 that guarantees every citizen the right to a clean and healthy environment; and
 - Encourages people-centred development.



2. Overview of Kenya's NCCAP

2010: NCCRS Launch

- Impacts & vulnerabilities.
- Propose response measures.
- Action Plan – Limited costing.

NCCAP

- Early 2011: ToRs & Resource Mobilisation.

2011-2012

- Launch process & Design
- Stakeholder consultations & Technical analysis
- Finalisation & Launch

November 2012: Validation

March 2013: Launch



2.1 NCCAP Components & output streams

9. Coordination & Management

1. Long-term Low C climate resilient Dev
Pathway

2. Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework

3. ADAPTATION

4. MITIGATION

ENABLERS

5. National
Technology
Action
Plan

6. National
Performance &
Benefit
Measurement

7. Knowledge
Management
& Capacity
Development

8. Finance



3. NCCAP process and approach

- A multi-stakeholder / multi-sectoral process:
 - ➔ Spearheaded by the Government;
 - ➔ Collaboration with the Private Sector; Academia; Civil Society & other stakeholders;
 - ➔ Support from development partners;
 - ➔ Multi-disciplinary Taskforce;
 - ➔ Technical input through TWGs;
 - ➔ Consultations at National & County Levels.
- Technical analysis and validation for each component.
- National stakeholder validation of the harmonised NCCAP.



4. Opportunities & Challenges

Opportunities

- Attainment of Vision 20130 & implementation of the Constitution.
- Enhancing sustainable development.
- Improving lives of the poor and vulnerable communities.
- (Green) Job creation.
- Building adaptive capacity.
- Reducing climate disaster risks.
- Attracting international climate finance, technology and capacity building.
- Leveraging investment
- Demonstrating Kenya's leadership in the global fight against climate change.
- Health benefits.
- New governance structures.
- Meeting Kenya's international obligations.

Challenges

- Low level of awareness on LCCRD.
- Resistance to change.
- Funding.
- Political leadership/enabling environment.
- New governance structures.
- High cost of adaptation & clean technology.
- Misalignment with donor funding preferences.
- Alignment with national/sectoral priorities.

4.1 Relating low-carbon strategies with sustainable development

Low carbon option	Abatement potential by 2030	Investment costs by 2030 /billion USD	Sustainable development impacts
Restoration of forests on degraded lands	32.6 MtCO ₂ e	2.2 – 3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to constitutional 10% tree cover goal - Biodiversity benefits - Improved livelihoods from sustainable forest products
Geothermal	14.1 MtCO ₂ e	10.30 -13.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy security, economic growth; - Clean environment (constitutional requirement); - Climate resilience
Reforestation of degraded forests	6.1 MtCO ₂ e	0.56 – 0.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained water availability + generation of hydropower; - Biodiversity benefits; - Improved livelihoods from sustainable forest products
Improved cookstoves and LPG cookstoves	5.6 + 1.7 MtCO ₂ e	0.11 – 0.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health benefits from reduced indoor air pollution; - Lower fuelwood demand and deforestation; - Potential cost savings to households
Agroforestry	4.1 MtCO ₂ e	0.82 – 1.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased soil fertility and crop yields, improving livelihoods of farmers and food security; - Improved climate resilience; - Contributes to goal of 10% tree cover on farms
BRT with LRT corridors	2.8 MtCO ₂ e	0.25 – 2.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced traffic congestion; - Improved local air quality; - Improved road safety



5. Successes

- Increased awareness in Government.
- Sensitisation of key actors: Planning/Finance; Private Sector; CSOs.
- Mainstreaming of LCCRD into national development planning: Medium Term Plan 2013-2017.
- Sector briefing notes to help in mainstreaming of LCCRD into sectoral plans.
- Alignment of donor funding with identified priorities.



6. Conclusions

- NCCAP is an important milestone for Kenya - contributes to ;
 - Implementation of Constitution;
 - Attainment of Vision 2030 & MDGs.
- Implementation levels of different components differ from sector to sector.
- Enactment of Policy and Bill will give legal backing to climate change coordination entities & implementation of response actions.
- Implementation will require contribution of all stakeholders and partners.



Role of LEDS GP

- What role did the LEDS GP play in facilitating the development of Kenya's LCCRD Pathway?
 - Exposure through LEDS GP
 - Knowledge & lessons sharing
 - LEDS GP Knowledge Portals
 - LEDS Activity and Tool Inventory
 - Networking – new partnerships
 - Other support – Mainstreaming of climate change into planning/development.
- How can the AfLP/LEDS GP support other countries to replicate – technical assistance, services, etc?
 - Facilitate/enhance lessons sharing platforms; publications; etc.
 - Exchange programmes
 - Enhance collaboration across regional platforms
 - Enhanced visibility – who knows that we exist?

