



NDC CHECKLIST

Kenya Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ⊘ Some Way to Go
- ⊘ Long Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Kenya seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO ₂ eq, having 2010 as the base year (BAU excludes future exploitation in the extractive sector). This is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.	The updated NDC commits to abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO ₂ eq. The timeframe for implementation of the NDC is up to 2030, with milestone targets at 2025.	The updated NDC reflects an increase of ambition (reducing GHG emissions from 30% in the previous one to 32%), in relation to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030. According to CAT (2021), there is much greater scope for Kenya to increase its conditional target.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Economy-wide absolute target to reduce emissions by 30% by 2030.	Economy-wide emission reductions by at least 32% compared to 2030 BAU (baseline) emissions.	Both NDCs present economy-wide absolute 2030 targets.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	The NDC mentions that the Business-as-usual (BAU) emissions are estimated to be 143 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030, having 2010 as the base year; and refers to the collective objective of achieving a temperature raise equivalent to below 2C.	The NDC mentions that the Business-as-usual (BAU) emissions are estimated to be 143 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030 and mentions that it is based on the IPCC Special Report on 1.5 ° C.	No carbon budget is presented. The Carbon Action Tracker (2021) rates Kenya's NDCs as 2°C compatible.

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	It is stated that the implementation of the updated NDC for 2030 will be an important part of Kenya's process of transforming to a low-emission society by 2050.	Although the NDC is considered an important part of Kenya's process of transforming to a low-emission society by 2050, no net-zero or other specific target is established for 2050. According to the Climate Action Tracker (2020), Kenya is currently working on its long-term emission reduction development strategy, with some sectors such as agriculture at an advanced stage.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	The NDC mentions that a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is under preparation and it provides a vision for a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway. Priority adaptation measures are listed for Energy; Science, Technology and innovations; Public sector reforms; Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment; Infrastructure; Land Reforms; Enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation; Education and training; Water and irrigation; Population, urbanisation and housing; Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth; Tourism; Agriculture, livestock development and fisheries; Private Sector/ Trade; Manufacturing; Business Process Outsourcing, Financial services; and Oil and mineral resources. Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate is mainstreamed into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and aligned with its long-term development plan for 2030 (Vision 2030). Sinergies with mitigation are also identified and the NDC mentions that mitigation actions will depend upon support for adaptation actions.	The NDC mentions Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), comprising the period of 2015-2030, which was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017. The NAP provided a climate hazard and vulnerability assessment and set also priority adaptation actions. Kenya is committed to enhancing its adaptation ambition by committing to bridging the implementation gaps, which include: enhancing adaptive capacity and climate resilience; exploring innovative livelihood strategies, enhancing risk-based approach through comprehensive climate risk management tools; addressing residual climate change impacts and loss and damage; enhance generation, paciking and widespread uptatkie of climate information in decision making; enhancing investment in ocean and blue economy; Institutional and monitoring and evaluation strenghtening.	Both NDCs provide clear adaptation measures. The 2020 NDC highlights the importance of NbS and the NAP (2015-2030) provides a medium term horizon for adaptation action. The National Climate Change Action Plan further outlines the short term (5 years) adaptation actions.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>The NDC mentions that Kenya's contribution will be implemented with both domestic and international support. It is estimated that over USD 40 billion is required for mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors up to 2030. Kenya will require international support in form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building to fully realize her intended contribution. Further analysis will be necessary to refine the required investment cost and determine the domestic support.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the Climate Change Bill (2014) established the Kenya Climate Fund as a financing mechanism for priority climate change actions and interventions approved by the high level National Climate Change Council. The NDC informs that Kenya does not rule out the use of international market-based mechanisms in line with agreed accounting rules.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the total cost of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the updated NDC is estimated at USD 62 Billion up to 2030. Kenya will consider any climate finance in terms of loans as part of its domestic contribution. Of the estimated total budget, 71% is required to make Kenya resilient to the increasing impacts of climate change and 29% of the budget will support mitigation activities and ensure a low carbon development pathway. Kenya commits to mobilize resources to meet 13% of this budget, and will require international support for 87% of the budget.</p>	<p>Kenya has estimated the total costs for the implementation of the NDC at USD 62 Billion up to 2030, including the amount of domestic resources committed and of international finance needed for both mitigation and adaptation actions.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	<p>The NDC mentions that Kenya seeks to abate its GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂e; and that this is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.</p> <p>Kenya's capacity to undertake strong mitigation actions is dependent upon support for the implementation of adaptation actions.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the resource requirements for mitigation activities for the period 2020 to 2030 are estimated at USD 17, 725 Million. Subject to national circumstances, Kenya intends to bear 21% (3,725 Million USD) of the mitigation cost from domestic sources, while the balance of USD 14,000 Million (79% of this) is subject to international support. However, these estimated resource requirements may change with changing circumstances. The total cost of adaptation actions up to 2030 is estimated at USD 43,927 Million. Subject to national circumstances, Kenya intends to mobilize domestic resources to cater for 10% of the adaptation cost, while 90% of the adaptation cost, will require international support in form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.</p>	<p>Kenya establishes financial estimates for both conditional and unconditional targets. However, no details on actions and outcomes from international financial support are provided. Systems have been put in place by National Treasury to track climate financing.</p>

8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	The 2015 NDC target is fully conditional on international support.	Kenya commits to mobilize resources to meet up to 13% of this budget, and will require international support for 87% of the budget.	Kenya has advanced from a previous NDC that was fully conditional on international support to committing domestic resources from a commitment to fund up to 13% of its mitigation and adaptation actions.
---	---	--	---	---

FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	Increased sectoral coverage	The NDC is economy-wide, including Energy, Transportation, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste sector. Emissions of carbon dioxide from the combustion of biomass are assessed but not counted towards the contribution. Future contribution from the extractive sector has not been included in the accounting.	The NDC is economy-wide, including energy; industrial processes and product use; agriculture; land-use, land-use change and forestry; and waste.	Both NDCs present an economy-wide sectoral coverage.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	Kenya commits to make progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of its land area. Other sectoral measures are mentioned, such as an expansion in geothermal, solar and wind energy production; enhancement of energy and resource efficiency; clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels; low carbon and efficient transportation systems; Climate smart agriculture and sustainable waste management systems.	The NDC establishes priority mitigation activities for the energy (renewables, enhancing energy efficiency); LULUCF (achieving a tree cover of at least 10% the area of Kenya, REDD+, Climate smart agriculture); waste, transport and sustainable blue economy. After the establishment of the Third Medium-Term Plan (2018-2022), climate change action was mainstreamed across sector plans.	The 2020 NDC mentions mitigation activities and sector plans without presenting further details or targets. Further details are presented on sectoral documents such as Power Generation and Transmission Master Plan, Kenya Long Term Plan 2015 - 2035.

11	Key structural sectors included	The NDC mentions specific adaptation measures focused on the sectors of education and training (enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information on climate change adaptation across public and private sectors); health (strengthen integration of climate change adaptation into the health sector); tourism; as well as enhancing climate information services by providing public access to information on climate change adaptation across public and private sectors.	The NDC mentions specific adaptation measures focused on the sectors of education and training, health (such as conducting a vulnerability and risk assessment of different climate risks on human health; developing a public awareness and social mobilisation strategy on climate change and health impacts and developing health programmes, protocols and guidance to manage new climate change related); and tourism (by conducting a climate risk and vulnerability assessment of the tourism sector). Projects that involve women and youth; and strengthening the responsibility of the private sector by mobilizing financial resources from capital markets and other financial instruments for green investments and implementation of the Green Business Agenda are also mentioned.	Both NDCs present measures related to key structural sectors, such as health, education and tourism.
12	Just transition policies	The NDC mentions Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth as priority groups for adaptation action and that this should be done by strengthening the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups and communities through social safety nets and insurance schemes. In addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming, in line with the Constitution and the Climate Change Bill (2014).	For just transition, the NDC mentions that Kenya has extensive consultation processes for social protection, which serves to ensure all stakeholder interests are considered in all climate action. The NDC also mentions Human Rights, Food Security, an all-of-society approach and gender equality (Kenya has various laws to promote gender equality and provide for the protection against discrimination on the basis of gender, with equal opportunities in education, work, and in cultural and professional development).	The NDC mentions just transition youth, gender and vulnerable groups.
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	It is mentioned that many of the adaptation actions have strong synergies with mitigation actions.	The NDC mentions that mitigation co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation actions and that climate change has been mainstreamed in sectoral plans .	besides mitigation and adaptation co-benefits, thte NDC does not mention cross-sectoral approaches.

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	<p>The NDC mentions that Kenya's iNDC builds on the participatory multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral consultative processes during the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP, 2013) at national and county levels.</p> <p>In addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming, in line with the Constitution and the Climate Change Bill (2014).</p>	<p>The NDC update process entailed working closely with the stakeholders in an inclusive and consultative manner to update and enhance Kenya's initial NDC. Following guidance from the NDC Partnership, a clear and inclusive process for NDC enhancement was established. The process entailed the review of relevant national plans, policies and legislation in order to ensure alignment and coherence with the NDC. It was led by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry while the coordination was carried by the Climate Change Directorate under the Ministry. Stakeholders were identified from various national and county government sectors, civil society, academia and private sector. The process was structured to support enhancement of mitigation, adaptation and transparent communication, together with the alignment of the NDC with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NDC also mentions that Kenya takes an all-of-society approach to tackling climate change and its impacts. In person expert consultative workshops were held prior to COVID 19 limitations, thereafter virtual workshops were adopted as a means for stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>Both NDCs mention extensive stakeholder consultation processes conducted to inform the NDC design. The 2020 NDC mentions an all-of-society approach. In person and virtual workshops are mentioned.</p>
15	Disclosure of information	Not mentioned.	<p>Throughout the process, clear communication was a major consideration in order to facilitate stakeholder ownership and effective implementation.</p>	<p>Although the updated NDC mentions that there was a clear communication and a participatory process, information on details of the process and the accessibility of documentation provided to inform full and effective participation was not presented.</p>
16	Reporting back on process	Not mentioned.	<p>No information on how input from stakeholders was incorporated is provided.</p>	<p>No information on how input from stakeholders was incorporated is provided.</p>

17	Participatory Climate governance structures	<p>The NDC mentions the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through the National Climate Change Secretariat, as the main body for implementation of the NDC. It also informs that the Climate Change Bill (2014) proposes institutional reforms to enhance coordination of climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the establishment of i) the high level National Climate Change Council chaired by the President, responsible for providing an overarching national climate change coordination mechanism and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change functions by the National and County <u>governments</u>. In addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming, in line with the Constitution and the Climate Change Bill (2014).</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the Climate Change Act was enacted in 2016 and establishes governance structures for climate change management in the country with the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) being responsible for oversight and coordination. The NCCC is chaired by the President of the Republic of Kenya. In addition, the Act defines the roles of both national and county governments in mainstreaming and implementation of climate change actions in the country. It also defines the role of non-state actors in the reporting and management of emissions.</p>	<p>Both NDCs provide relevant information about climate governance structures, The Climate Change Act clearly defines the roles of national and subnational governments and non-state actors in the implementation of climate change actions.</p>
----	--	--	---	---

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	<p>The NDC mentions poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development being the key national objectives.</p>	<p>The NDC update mentions that the process of building the new goals, in addition to involving the direct participation of stakeholders, was also structured to support enhancement of mitigation, adaptation and transparent communication, together with the alignment of the NDC with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p>	<p>Both NDCs generically mention alignment between mitigation and adaptation actions and SDGs without presenting further details.</p>
----	---------------------------	---	---	---

19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	The NDC prioritizes enhancing the resilience of ecosystems to climate variability and change under adaptation actions. There is also a mitigation objective of making progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya.	<p>Some targets mentioned in the National Climate Change plan are: making progress towards achieving a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya; scaling up Nature Based Solutions (NBS) for mitigation; and enhancement of REDD+ activities. Additional measurable NBS listed under the adaptation component are establishing at least 2,000 hectares to promote nature based (non-wood forest products) enterprises across the country; establishing 150,000 ha commercial private forests plantations; planting 350,000 agro-forestry trees in farmlands established; and greening of 14,000 ha of infrastructure (roads, railway lines, dams).</p> <p>Kenya also plans to conduct a blue carbon readiness assessment for the full integration of blue carbon/ocean climate actions into NDCs; develop marine spatial planning and outline sustainable management approaches; and promote opportunities for nature based enterprises including seaweed farming, and mangrove ecotourism.</p>	The 2020 NDC progresses by mentioning some specific and measurable nature-based solutions in the LULUCF sector and measures on oceans and coastal ecosystems.
----	--	--	---	---

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	Not mentioned.	The NDC informs that Kenya has developed an Integrated MRV system, including an Integrated MRV tool for monitoring and reporting of both mitigation and adaptation actions, together with their results. The system includes appropriate indicators, including those on baselines that will be continuously improved over time through an evaluation mechanism. The Integrated MRV system, which is coordinated from the Climate Change Directorate, is embedded in the Climate Change Act which obligates all State and Non-State climate change actors to report on all their climate change activities on an annual basis. The reports generated through the Integrated MRV System will provide input for both national and international reporting, thus addressing various reporting obligations. Tracking of support required and received for climate action by all actors in Kenya (both state and non-state) is done by the National Treasury.	The 2020 NDC describes a robust and transparent system to track implementation of actions by State and Non-State Actors. It also informs that tracking of support is done by the National Treasury.
----	--	----------------	---	---

WWF checklist for Kenya's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Kenya's rating grade after assessment:

 Short Way to Go

For more information

Fernanda de Carvalho

Global Policy Manager

WWF International, Climate & Energy Practice

fcarvalho@wwfint.org

