



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

## Aligning SDGs and NDC in National Planning Processes

May, 2024



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24<sup>th</sup> December, 2020

Ms. Patricia Espinosa  
Executive Secretary  
United Nations Framework Convention on  
Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat  
P.O. Box 260 124, D-53153  
BONN GERMANY

**RE: SUBMISSION OF KENYA'S UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION**

1. Kenya submitted her Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 28th December 2016. The NDC sets out both adaptation and mitigation contribution based on conditional support. The mitigation contribution intended to abate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by **30% by 2030** relative to the business as usual (BAU) scenario.
2. Despite our first NDC being fully conditional to international support, most of the progress made in implementation to date is from domestic resources.
3. Compared to our first NDC target of **30 % emission reduction**, our updated NDC commits to Abate GHG emissions by **32% by 2030 relative** to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances. The timeframe for implementation of the NDC is up to 2030, with milestone targets at 2025.
4. The total cost of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the Updated NDC is estimated at **USD 62 Billion**.

- Kenya signed the Paris Agreement on the 22nd of April 2016
- Ratification on 28<sup>th</sup> December 2016
- Came into effect on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2017
- Legally binding Kenya to implement the NDC
- NDC sector analysis done in 2016
- Kenya submitted it's updated NDC in December, 2020.

## Kenya's 2020 NDC Update

UPDATED NDC  
MITIGATION  
CONTRIBUTION

*Abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq; and in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances.*

- 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

## ADAPTATION CONTRIBUTION

- *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.*
- 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 NDC Builds on ....

### KENYA'S PLANNING PROCESS

- Kenya's planning process on mitigation and adaptation hinges on:
  - **Vision 2030:** The country's long-term development blueprint aimed at transforming the country into a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment by the year 2030.
  - **Medium Term Plans (MTPs):** Kenya is implementing SDGs have been mainstreamed in MTP IV and its indicator framework. In the Indicator Framework, we have linked the MTP IV indicators with the corresponding SDGs Indicator/s. This has also been undertaken at the County levels in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
  - **Government's agenda-Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA):** The agenda incorporates environment and climate change as a key sub-sector of focus in terms of supplementing the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan(s).
  - SDGs have also been mainstreamed in Ministries' Strategic Plans.

# The NDC Builds on ....

Key to note is that:

- Kenya has made significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January 2016. These include: mainstreaming of SDGs into planning and budgeting processes; preparation of SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030); preparation of Guidelines for Identification, Documentation and Sharing of Good Practices in the Implementation of SDGs.
- According to the Sustainable Development Report 2023, Kenya attained a performance score of 60.9 per cent against the continental average of 53.0 per cent. This performance is a result of good progress made in SDGs 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13.
- The report also points out the slow progress on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17. This can be attributed to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and low localization of SDGs coupled by inadequate awareness.
- The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) 2023-2027 and the third Generation County Integrated Development Plans have mainstreamed the SDGs, which are mirrored in the programmes and projects under the various sectors.

KENYA'S  
PLANNING  
PROCESS

## The NDC Builds on ....

### KENYA'S PLANNING PROCESS

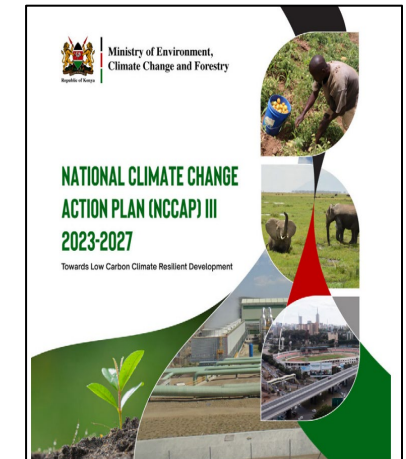
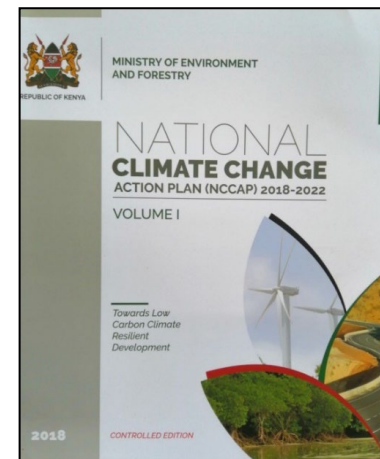
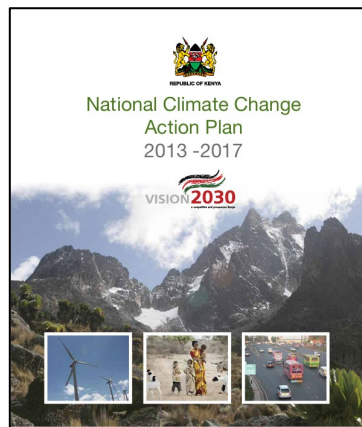
- National Climate Change Strategy 2010
- National Climate Change Framework Policy
- Climate Change Act (CCA) 2016
- National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030
- First NDC 2016
- National Climate Finance Policy
- Sector specific Policies and Legislation
  - National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017)
  - Water Act (2016)
  - National Drought Emergency Fund regulations (2018)
  - Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (2018-2022)
  - Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026)
  - Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (2018-2027)
  - Ending Drought Emergencies Strategy

The NDC implementation is done through the **National Climate Change Action Plans**, which are reviewed every 5 years.

### Existing Plans

- National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017)
- National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022)
- National Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2027)

## NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS





# How is Kenya aligning SDGs and the NDC in the national planning processes?

INTEGRATING SDG IMPLEMENTATION AND CLIMATE ACTION

## BOX 1: Kenya's low carbon climate resilient development pathway

*A low carbon climate resilient development pathway for Kenya emphasises:*

### Sustainable Development

Achieving sustainable development is at the forefront of all climate actions. This is because climate change and development are intricately linked;

### Mitigation

Taking actions, where possible, to encourage greenhouse gas emissions that are lower than business-as-usual practice; and to reduce human causes of emissions by moving toward a resource efficient economy that is as low carbon as possible. Mitigation or low carbon actions should only be considered as priority climate change actions if they also have climate resilience or significant sustainable development benefits.



### Adaptation

Reducing vulnerability to avoid or cushion from the impacts of climate change, as well as enabling people to respond to climate risks by moving toward a climate resilient society;

**Source:** National Climate Change Action Plan, 2013-2017, page 25.

The low carbon climate resilient development pathway envisaged in the Climate Change Act emphasizes sustainable development while prioritizing adaptation and recognizing the importance of enhancing resilience of vulnerable groups, including children, women, youth, PWDs, the elderly and marginalized and minority communities.

## How is Kenya aligning SDGs and the NDC in the national planning processes?

- Kenya is committed to the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development.
- While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establishment of national frameworks for their achievement.
- Actions in the NCCAPs are categorized into priority areas including:
  - Disaster Risk Management
  - Food and Nutrition Security
  - Water and the Blue Economy
  - Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism
  - Health, Sanitation & Human Settlements
  - Manufacturing
  - Energy and Transport
- Through these priority areas, climate action is aligned to the Government's agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

INTEGRATING SDG  
IMPLEMENTATION  
AND CLIMATE  
ACTION

## Climate Change-SDG Impact Assessment

### INTEGRATING SDG IMPLEMENTATION AND CLIMATE ACTION

- The assessment examined the impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation action on the SDGs to foster alignment and synergies. Particular attention was given to the way climate change actions address the overriding objective of the 2030 agenda to 'leave no one behind'
- The climate actions in the action plans in NCCAP II directly address or provide likely benefits for all the SDGs. The benefits with the greatest potential are found to relate to SDGs 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 15.
- The proposed adaptation actions identified in the NCCAP II are spread across key adaptation sectors including Disaster risk management, Agriculture, food and nutrition security, Forestry, Water & sanitation, Human settlement, urban development and housing, Manufacturing, Energy, transport & other infrastructure; Marine & coastal resources; Health, Tourism & wildlife; Gender, youth & other vulnerable groups

## Strategic Objective 1a

To reduce the vulnerability of communities to drought-related disasters, through improved institutional resilience (preparedness and response) at all levels (National, County, Community)

### Issue/problem:

Incidences, frequency, and magnitude of drought disasters have increased, which exacerbates the vulnerability of many populations around the country, and erodes realised economic growth.

### Big 4 Pillars:



Opportunity/Main Action	Sub Actions and Targets/ Expected Results by 2022	SDG Targets
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<b>Strengthen the ability of people in Kenya to better cope with drought. Linked to EDE Pillar 5.</b>	Integrate climate risk management and climate change adaptation into all relevant development policies, plans, budgets, and activities, at National, County, and Community levels, for at least 23 counties.	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5
	Integrate climate change scenarios and climate early warning into spatial planning.	2.1
	Update drought hazard maps in at least 23 drought-prone Counties.	2.2 2.4 5.1
	Provide reliable drought-related early warning information to stakeholders: Strengthen and expand downscaled drought early warning, preparedness, and rapid response mechanisms countrywide (all 47 counties) through:	6.1 6.4 13.1 13.3
	Strengthening the provision of monthly drought and food security early warning information, and bi-annual drought and food security information for at least 23 counties; and	17.1
	Increasing the number of climate information recipients factoring climate early warning information in their risk management decisions from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	
	Operationalise, in at least 23 counties, the National Drought Contingency Fund provided for under the NDMA Act of 2016.	

## Strategic Objective 9

Enhance the resilience of the water resources by ensuring adequate access to, and efficient use of, water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic, wildlife, and other uses.

### Issue/problem:

Access to, and quality of, water is expected to decline because of climate change-induced drought and reduction of glaciers.

### Big 4 Pillars:



Opportunity/Main Action	Sub Actions and Targets/ Expected Results by June 2023	SDG Targets
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<b>Increase annual per capita water availability through the development of climate-proofed water infrastructure, including mega dams, small dams, water pans, and untapped aquifers</b>	Mainstream climate change adaptation into, and implement, the <i>National Water Master Plan</i>	1.4 1.5
	Develop and implement climate change adaptation-compliant design and construction codes and standards for all water resources infrastructure.	6.1 6.2
	Increase to 2000 the number of annual climate-proofed water harvesting/storage infrastructure from 700.	6.3 6.4
	Increase annual per capita water availability (harvested, abstracted, <sup>5</sup> and stored) from 647 m <sup>3</sup> to 1000 m <sup>3</sup> by June 2023.	6.5 6.6
	Increase the number of people and entities accessing good quality water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use from 58% to 65% by June 2023. <sup>6</sup>	9.1 11.b 13.1
	Climate-proof the construction and maintenance of at least 12 and at most 36 multipurpose dams, small dams, water pans, and in situ water harvesting and storage structures countrywide <sup>7</sup> by June 2023.	13.3
	Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures in planning and service delivery in the water sector, particularly in vulnerable and high risk regions.	12.5 13.1
	Undertake national hydrogeological surveys, to identify strategic aquifers.	13.3

## Strategic Objective 11

Mainstream climate change adaptation into the Blue Economy

### Issue/problem:

Climate change negatively affects maritime activities, coastal ecosystems, and port infrastructure

### Big 4 Pillars:



Opportunity/Main Action	Sub Actions and Targets/ Expected Results by June 2023	SDG Targets
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<b>Mainstream climate change adaptation in, and implement, the Integrated Shoreline Management Strategy for Marine and Coastal Zone</b>	Include climate change considerations in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Marine and Coastal Zone development projects, and implement the recommendations of the climate-inclusive EIA Reports.	14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4
	Develop a systematic climate-resilient conservation plan for the transboundary marine and fresh water conservation areas between Kenya and Tanzania.	
	Strengthen early warning, disaster preparedness, and response systems.	
<b>Promote integrated river-delta planning and management</b>	Support the implementation of management plans to rationalise diversion and damming of rivers, and flood control, to ensure environmental flows are maintained, with emphasis on:	6.5 14.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tana Delta Management plan; and</li> <li>Sabaki Estuary management plan.</li> </ul>	
<b>Promote Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) strategies to safeguard water quality</b>	Develop and implement IWRM for Tana and Athi basins.	6.4
	Design and implement a plan for the sustainable extraction of groundwater, to control the problem of intrusion of salty water into freshwater aquifers.	6.5
	Promote suitable management strategies to protect water catchments and water supply aquifers.	

# Thank you

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