Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

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FACILITATING THE LEDS PROCESS
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1. Introduction: Kenya's NCCAP

- Kenya's low carbon climate resilient (LCCR) development pathway was a major deliverable of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).
  - Objective of the NCCAP: To operationalise the NCCRS (2010).
- NCCAP process:
  - Spearheaded by the Kenya Government;
  - Collaboration with other stakeholders;
  - Multi-disciplinary TF/TWGs;
  - Support from development partners;
  - **Consultations** at National & County Levels.
  - Endorsed by Cabinet – Feb 2013.

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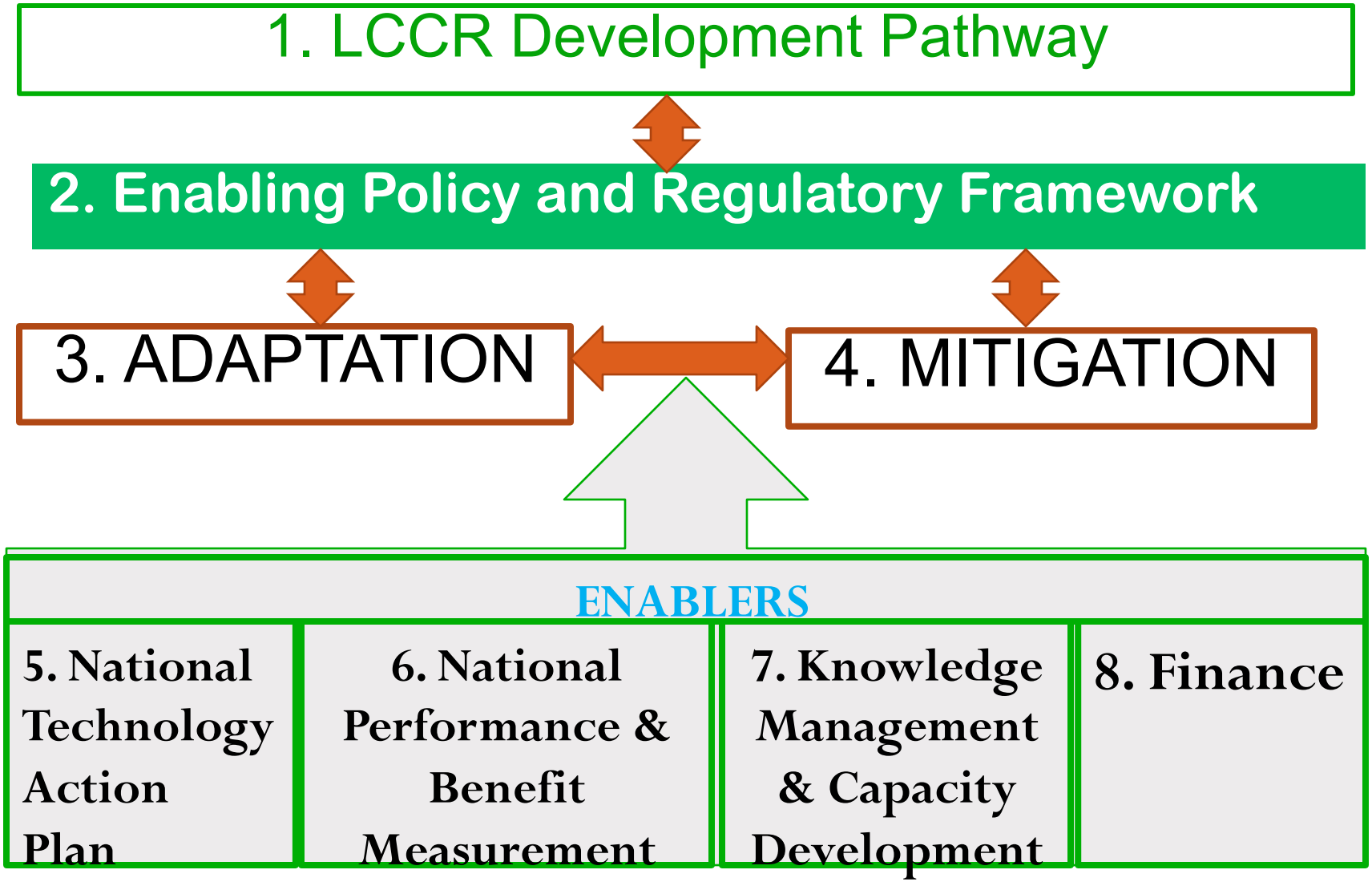
1.2 NCCAP Components



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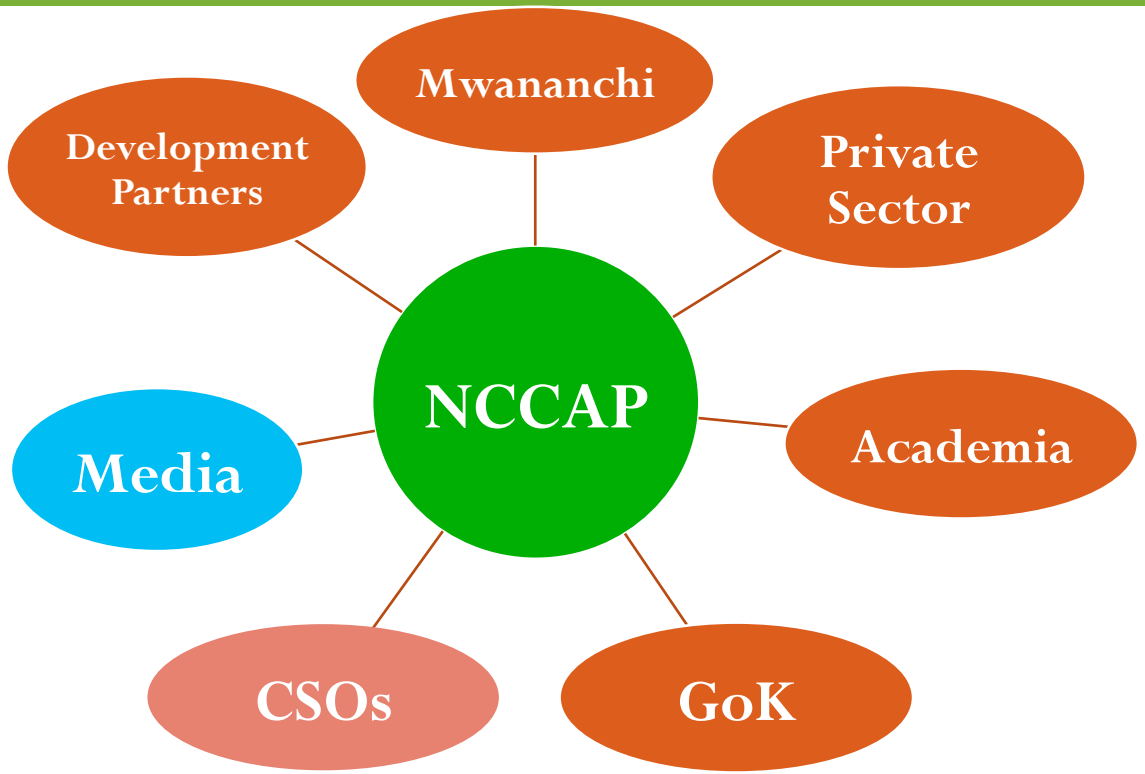
2. NCCAP Stakeholders



IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Who are your stakeholders? How do you rope them in? How do you manage their expectations? Are some stakeholders more important than other?

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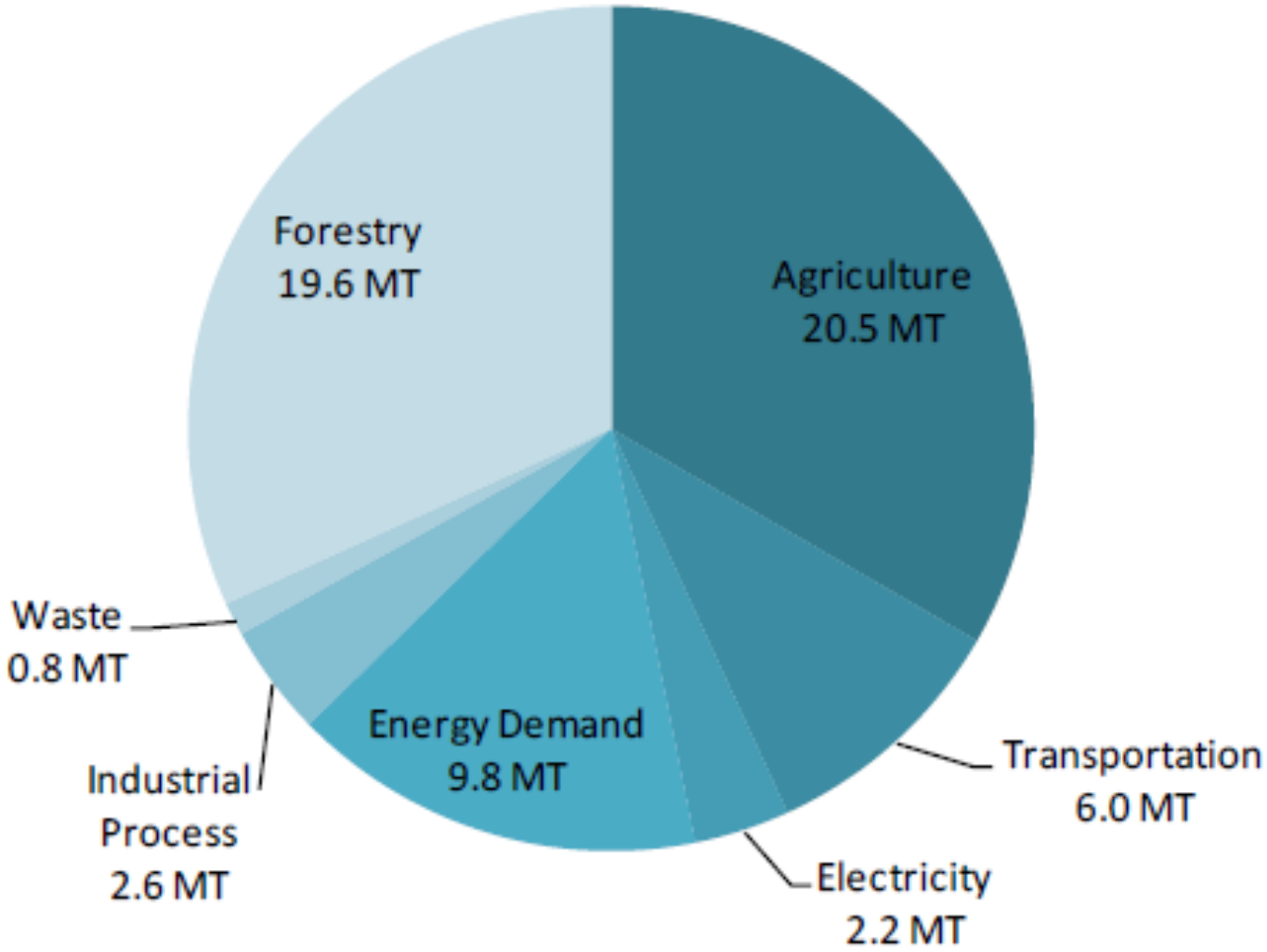
3. Kenya's LEDS potential

Total emissions by sector (2010)



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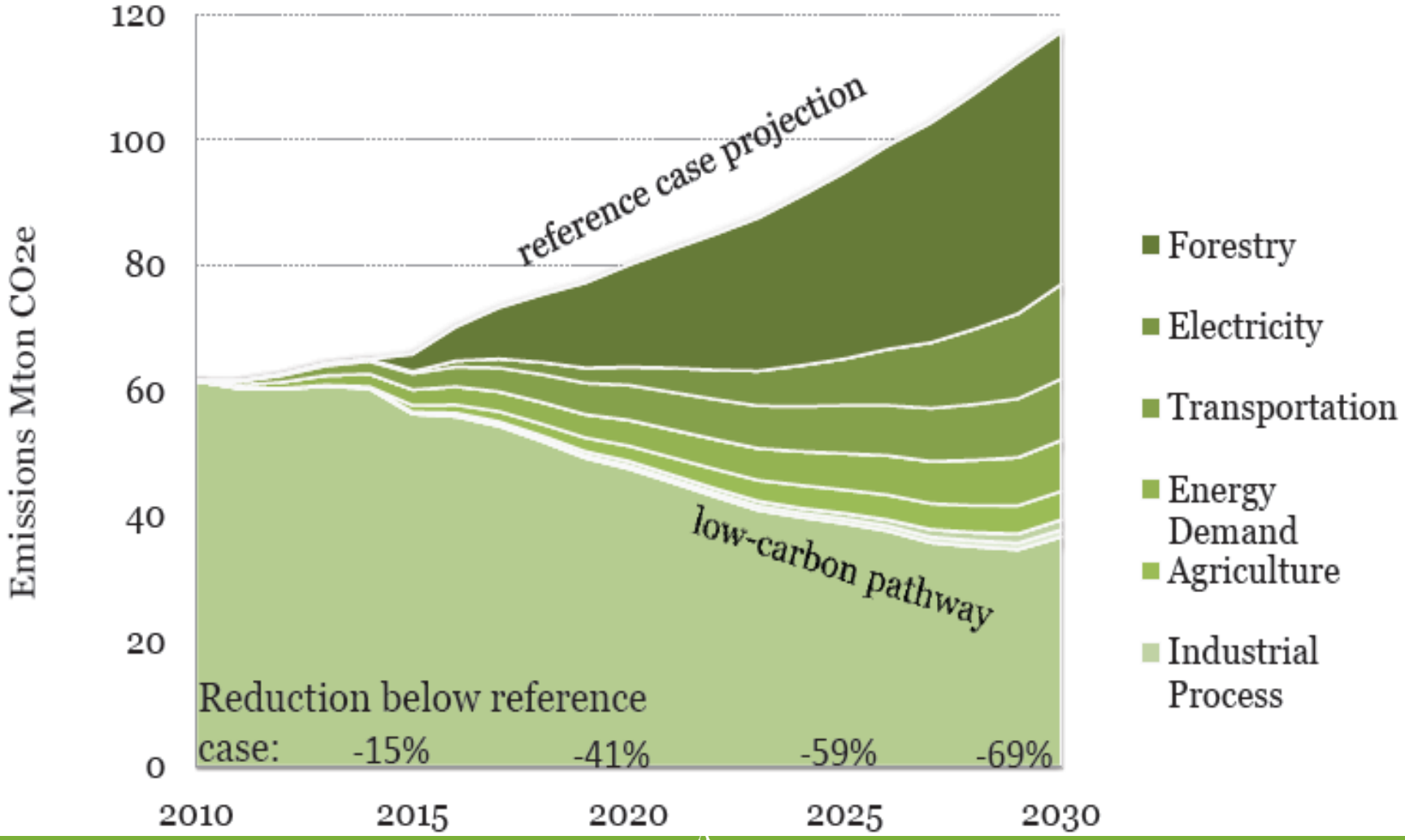
3.1 Kenya's abatement potential for six sectors
*(Indicative of potential areas for **NAMA** development)*



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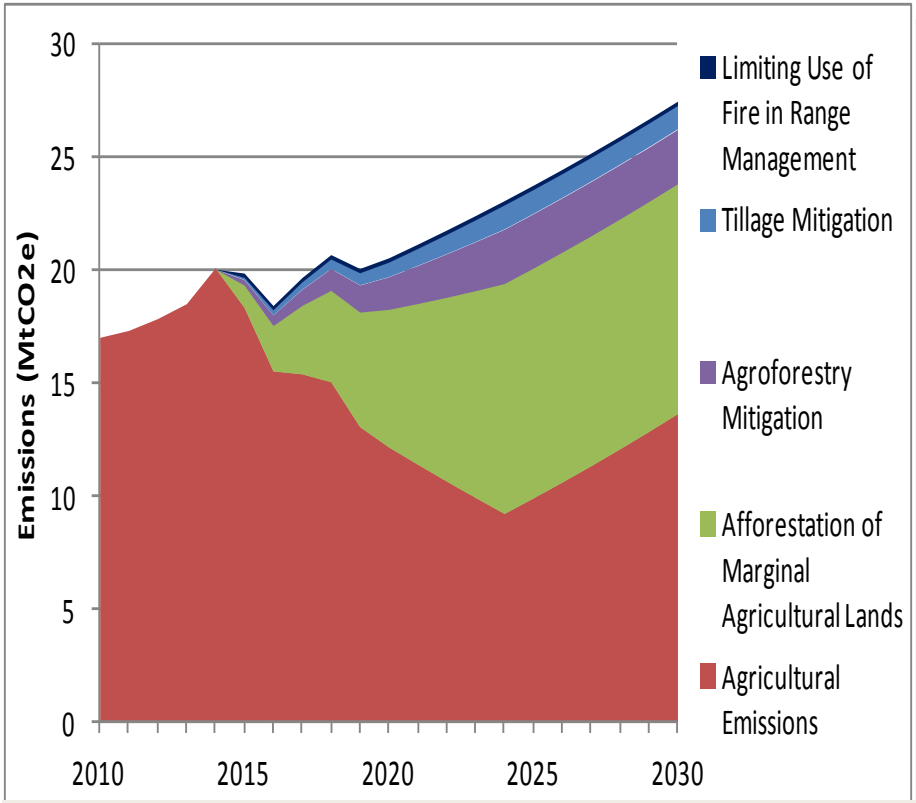
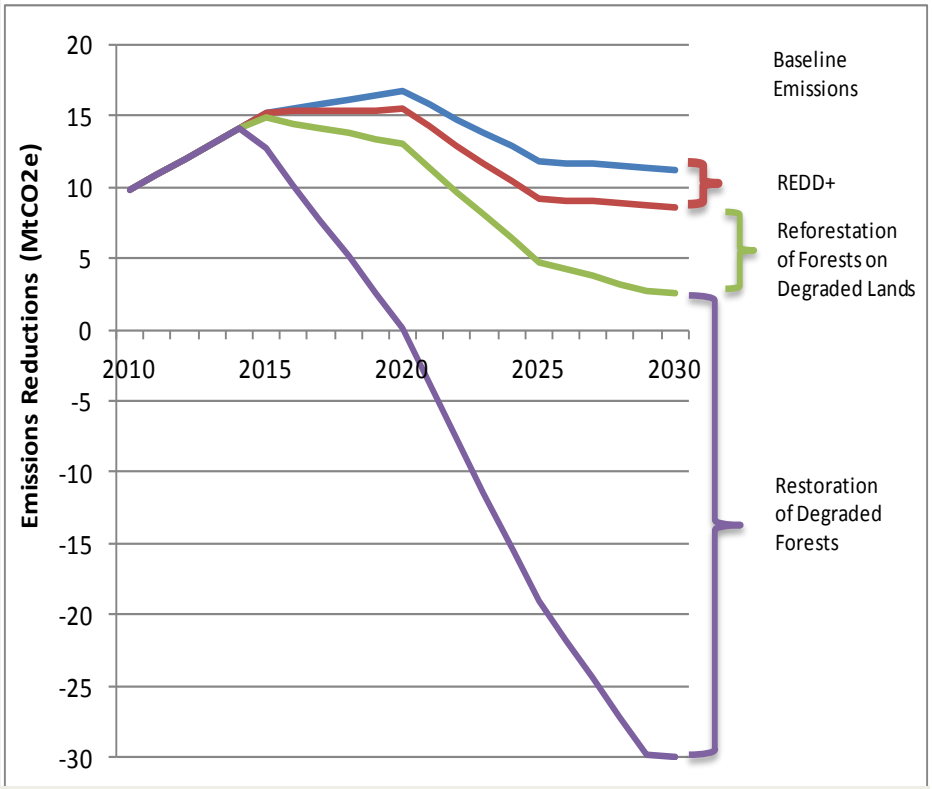
3.2 Low-carbon options for agriculture (L) & Forestry (R)

Is there potential to miss low-hanging fruits?





Aligning LEDS to national priorities, objectives and goals - Kenya's Constitution prescribes a minimum forest cover of 10%; The Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009 - tree cover of 10% on farmland, etc.

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3.4 Relating low-carbon strategies with sustainable development

Low carbon option	Abatement potential by 2030	Investment costs to 2030	Sustainable development impacts
Restoration of forests on degraded lands	**32.6 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 186 – 290 billion**	- Contributes to 10% tree cover goal - Biodiversity benefits - Sustainable forest products contribute to improved livelihoods
Geothermal	**14.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 877 – 1,115**	- Energy security, economic growth, Climate resilience
Reforestation of degraded forests	**6.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 48 – 61 billion**	- Sustained water availability (generation of hydropower) - Biodiversity benefits - Sustainable forest products contribute to improved livelihoods
Improved cookstoves and LPG cookstoves	**5.6 + 1.7 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 20 billion**	- Health benefits from reduced indoor air pollution - Lower fuel wood demand and deforestation - Potential cost savings to households
Agroforestry	**4.1 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 70 – 117 billion**	- Increased soil fertility and crop yields, improving livelihoods of farmers and food security - Improved climate resilience - Contributes to goal of 10% tree over on farms
BRT with LRT corridors	**2.8 $MtCO_2e$**	**Ksh 170 billion**	- Reduced traffic congestion - Improved local air quality - Improved road safety

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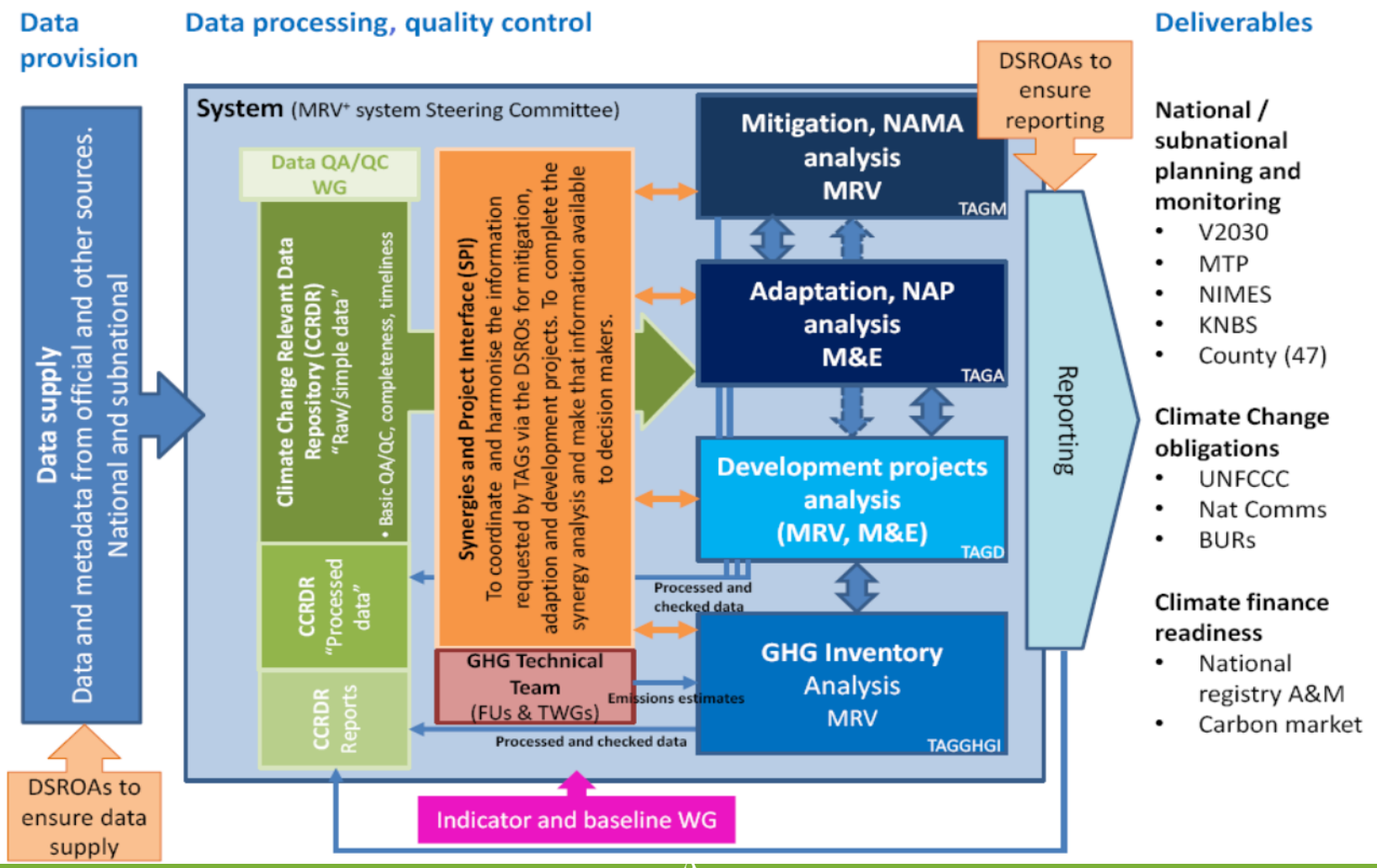
4. Monitoring and measuring impacts

Kenya's Conceptual MRV+ Framework



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5. Lessons

- Stakeholders are:
  - Like fish: **You catch them at their own terms, not on the fisher's terms**!
  - Like eggs: **You handle them with care**! We must **speak their language**!
- For sustainability, we need to **institutionalise** LEDS and other process (as opposed to '**projectisation**).
- LEDS will not make sense from a development country perspective, unless it is mainstreamed in development (and more so if it also enhances resilience).
- The more reason that LEDS should also address resilience: No investor would want to throw their money in a non-resilent market.
- Ease of acceptance/implementation will also depend on whether or not the LEDS is linked to national visions/objectives/goals.
- Sensitisation may be the key that will unlock most of the doors.
- Baseline information is a challenge?
- Use every trick in the book?
- As you look for political goodwill, avoid political pitfalls!

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6. Strengths & Opportunities

Strengths

- NCCAP validated - Stakeholder ownership.
- NCCAP Cabinet endorsement - GoK ownership.
- NAMAs potential areas identified.
- Mainstreaming in MTP2 – Aligning priorities?
- Comprehensive MRV+ System: Outputs linked to national/UNFCCC reporting requirements.

Opportunities

- Learning from past experiences?/ Building on ongoing initiatives.
- Mainstreaming in national/sub-national planning.
- Development partners – aligning with NCCAP priorities.
- Collaboration across the GoK MDAs & other stakeholders.
- New Government dispensation?
- Upgrading of adaptation aspects into NAP.
- NAMAs development.
- Policy/Legal framework.

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Thank you!

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Challenge question 1 (20 mins)

Aligning LEDS with national development priorities

What mechanism(s) will be needed to ensure that the LEDS you design in your countries feed into broader stated national development goals and considers other key planning processes?

What kinds of institutional arrangements are needed to support such alignment? Do you have such arrangements in place in your country?