

FACILITATIVE, MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS

R E P U B L I C O F K E N Y A

Third Session of the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

Principal Secretary for Environment and Climate Change

Dr. Eng. Festus Ng'eno, MIEK, CBS

Subsidiary Bodies Meeting under the UNFCCC

Bonn, Germany | 13 June 2026

Kenya at a Glance

Dear co-chairs, distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

Kenya is honoured to participate in this 3rd session of the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress, having submitted our first Biennial Transparency Report and a stand-alone GHG Inventory Report covering **1990–2022**.



POPULATION

~50.6 million

Projected to 70.2M by 2045



GEOGRAPHY

Horn of Africa

Devolved to 47 counties



CLIMATE

Highly diverse

Arid, tropical & temperate zones



ENERGY MIX

87.7% renewable

Electricity generation, 2022



VULNERABILITY

Ranked 145/187

ND-GAIN; 70% of disasters climate-driven



ECONOMY

Lower-middle income

GDP per capita US\$ 2,240 (2022)

Kenya's Climate Reporting under the ETF

2020

Updated First NDC

Communicated December 2020 — economy-wide absolute target; 32% abatement against BAU by 2030.

2024

Third National Communication

Compiled together with our first BTR and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

2025

First BTR + NID (1990–2022)

Submitted under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; in-country technical expert review completed.



Kenya has fully transitioned from BUR-based reporting to the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Description of Kenya's Updated First NDC

Aspect	Description
Type of NDC	Economy-wide absolute GHG emissions target; single-year target
Coverage	Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste; CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O
Reference / BAU	143 MtCO ₂ eq Business-as-Usual scenario by 2030 (base year 2010)
Target Level	Abate emissions by 32% relative to BAU by 2030 (≈97 MtCO ₂ eq)
Implementation Period	10-year period: 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2030; milestone in 2025
Use of Article 6	Kenya intends to use ITMOs under Article 6 towards its NDC
Conditionality	Kenya bears 21% of mitigation cost; 79% subject to international support



GHG Emissions Trends, 1990 – 2022



113.4

MtCO₂eq

Total emissions in 2022 (incl. LULUCF)



73%

share

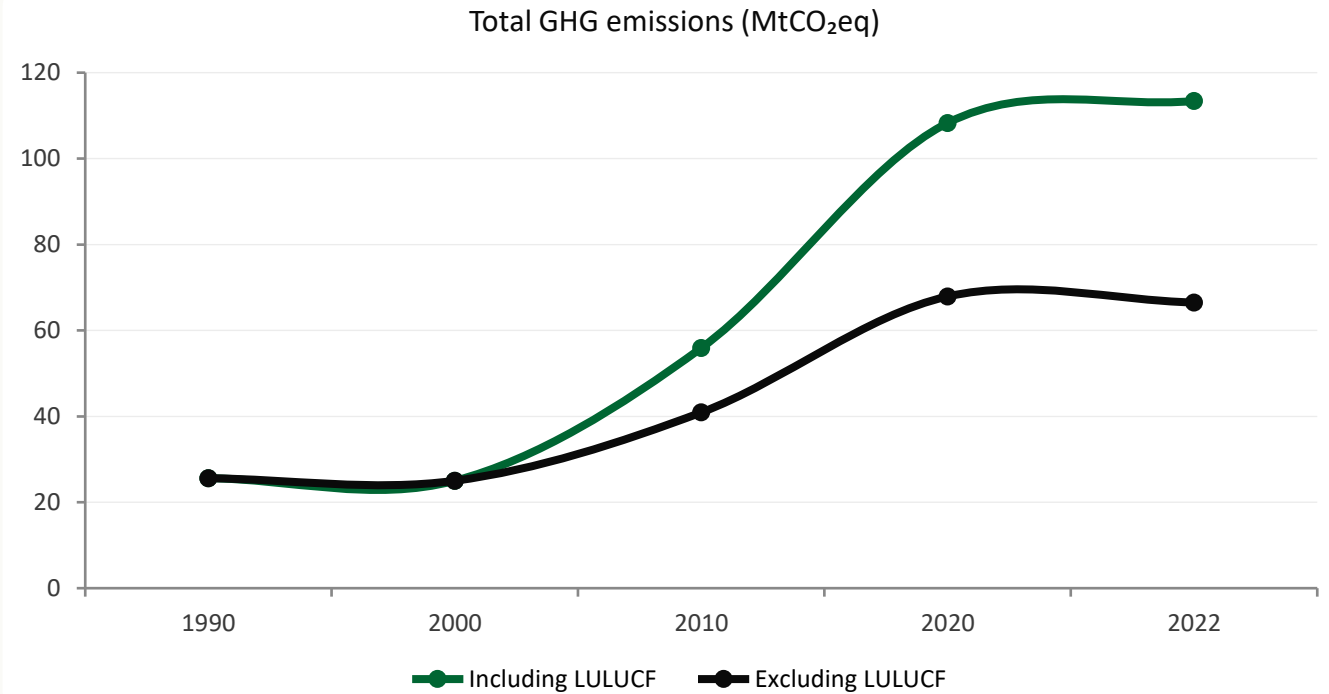
AFOLU contribution to national emissions



20%

share

Energy sector contribution in 2022



TREND DRIVERS

Emissions are driven primarily by AFOLU (deforestation, livestock, agricultural expansion) and rising energy demand from transport. CH₄ contributes 51% and CO₂ 44% of total emissions in 2022. Average annual growth (incl. LULUCF) since 1990: ~4% per year.

Progress towards Implementation of the NDC

Kenya tracks NDC progress using total annual GHG emissions and removals (incl. LULUCF), prepared in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Indicator	Reference (2010)	2021	2022	Target Level	Target Year	Progress
Total GHG emissions & removals (incl. LULUCF)	69 MtCO ₂ eq	140.7 MtCO ₂ eq	113.4 MtCO ₂ eq	~97 MtCO ₂ eq	2030	On track
GHG emissions consistent with NDC coverage	—	140.7 MtCO ₂ eq	113.4 MtCO ₂ eq	32% below BAU	2030	19.4% below 2021 start
Annual emissions excl. LULUCF	—	69.4 MtCO ₂ eq	66.5 MtCO ₂ eq	—	—	Slight decline 2021–22



KENYA IS ON TRACK TO MEET THE 2030 NDC TARGET

2022 emissions of 113.4 MtCO₂eq are 19.4% below the 2021 NDC start year, advancing toward the 2030 trajectory of ~97 MtCO₂eq. Mitigation outcomes are concentrated in LULUCF gains and rapid scale-up of renewables in the power mix.

Mitigation Policies, Actions and Measures

PAMs at a glance

PAMs are implemented under the Climate Change Act 2016 (revised 2023) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023–2027.

Implementation is multi-stakeholder and cuts across National and County Governments, with non-state actor participation.

Most PAMs deliver near-term co-benefits in jobs, energy access, food security and biodiversity.



ENERGY

Least Cost Power Development Plan; renewables — 87.7% of electricity generation in 2022



TRANSPORT

Standard Gauge Railway road-to-rail shift; e-mobility roll-out under National EE Strategy



AGRICULTURE

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026; Dairy NAMA; KCSAP



FORESTRY/LULUCF

15-billion tree campaign; restoration of 52,962 ha of agroforestry; Jaza Miti App



IPPU

Cleaner production initiatives via KAM; cement clinker substitution and N₂O abatement



WASTE

Sustainable Waste Management Act 2022; landfill gas recovery and circular-economy pathways

Financial Support Needed and Received



NEEDED (2020 – 2030)

USD 62 billion

total finance to implement Kenya's NDC by 2030

Mitigation	USD 17.7 bn	<i>21% domestic / 79% international</i>
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Adaptation	USD 43.9 bn	<i>10% domestic / 90% international</i>
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Priority sectors: Energy (USD 8.9 bn), Transport & Infrastructure (USD 4.2 bn), LULUCF (USD 4.1 bn).



RECEIVED (BTR1 reporting period)

USD 508 million

on-budget and off-budget climate finance received

On-budget	USD 457 M	<i>89% of total received</i>
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Off-budget	USD 51 M	<i>non-exhaustive of full support</i>
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By type	Loans / grants	<i>USD 365 M loans USD 53 M grants</i>
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SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

Technology Development & Capacity-Building

Kenya continues to require sustained, predictable and grant-based support to fully implement its NDC and the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

PRIORITY NEEDS



Technology transfer

Predictive models & EWS for droughts/floods; oceanographic monitoring; CSA digital tools; advanced energy storage.



Capacity strengthening

Hands-on training on CRTs/CTFs; MRV system enhancement; gender-climate mainstreaming; loss & damage reporting.



Institutional support

Tackling high staff turnover; formalising data-sharing arrangements across ministries, agencies and counties.

SUPPORT RECEIVED

USD 5.6 million

for capacity building (mainly GCF Readiness)

Key support partners for BTR1:

- GEF Enabling Activities
- CBIT-GSP technical assistance
- Transparency Accelerator Initiative, GIZ, NAP-Global, CIAT, Fauna & Flora

Areas for Improvement and Way Forward

KEY IMPROVEMENT AREAS



Strengthen GHG projections and emission estimates for individual PAMs (currently flagged under flexibility provisions).



Operationalise a robust national MRV system and establish national Loss & Damage focal points.



Enhance HFC/F-gas data collection (Category 2.F not yet estimated due to data gaps).



Scale up domestic Earth-observation systems for early warning, drought and flood monitoring.

OUR ASKS – GOING FORWARD

Predictable, grant-based finance

to operationalize Kenya's USD 62 bn NDC investment plan and shift the loan-to-grant ratio.

Expanded technical support

for ETF tools (CRTs, CTFs), GHG projections, and L&D reporting under CBIT-2.

Article 6 readiness

to enable Kenya to participate effectively in cooperative approaches and ITMOs.

Loss & Damage support

given that climate impacts already cost Kenya 3–5% of GDP per year.

A Call to Our Partners

OF KENYA'S UPDATED NDC

87%

is conditional on international support

(USD 53.9 bn of the USD 62 bn investment plan)

RECEIVED IN BTR1 PERIOD (2021-2022)

< 1%

of the support needed to deliver the conditional NDC

(USD 508 m received against a USD 53.9 bn ask)

Kenya is on track — but staying on track depends on partnership. We invite our partners to scale up predictable, grant-based finance, technology and capacity-building support so that Kenya's NDC delivers in full for our people, our region and the global climate.

ASANTENI SANA

THANK YOU

Kenya looks forward to constructive engagement with the Working Group

**Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
Republic of Kenya**

Climate Change Directorate | www.environment.go.ke