

MAY  
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# THE EVOLUTION OF KENYANS NDCs



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# SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON OF THE EVOLUTION OF KENYANS NDCs

Category	First NDC (2015) Submitted on 28th December, 2016	Updated NDC (2020) Submitted on 24th December, 2020	Second NDC (2025) Submitted on 30th April, 2025
<b>Emission Reduction Target</b>	Implementation Framework	32% below BAU by 2030	35% below BAU by 2035, equivalent to eliminating 75.25 million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	USD 40 billion	USD 62 billion (2020–2030)	USD 56 billion (2031–2035)
<b>Domestic Contribution</b>	0% (fully conditional on international support)	13% (USD 8.06 billion); 87% conditional on international support	20% (USD 11.2 billion); 80% conditional on international support
<b>Mitigation vs. Adaptation Allocation</b>	Not specified	USD 17.7 billion for mitigation (29%); USD 43.9 billion for adaptation (71%)	Detailed allocation not specified; emphasis on both mitigation and adaptation strategies
<b>Key Mitigation Measures</b>	Increase renewable energy share; enhance energy efficiency; promote sustainable land use and forestry	Expand renewable energy; improve energy and resource efficiency; achieve 10% tree cover; implement climate-smart agriculture; develop sustainable waste management systems	Enhance renewable energy; improve energy efficiency; increase forest cover; promote climate-smart agriculture; develop sustainable waste management systems
<b>Key Adaptation Measures</b>	Not detailed	Disaster risk reduction; climate-smart agriculture; water and sanitation improvements; health sector resilience; urban planning; tourism adaptation	Disaster risk reduction; climate-smart agriculture; water and sanitation improvements; health sector resilience; urban planning; tourism adaptation
<b>Funding Sources</b>	Fully dependent on international support	Combination of domestic resources (13%) and international support (87%), including public and private sectors	Combination of domestic resources (20%) and international support (80%), including climate finance, investments, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and participation in global carbon markets
<b>Implementation Framework</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013–2017	NCCAP II (2018–2022); NCCAP III (2023–2027); Climate Change (Amendment) Act, 2023	Implementation framework details to be outlined in forthcoming national plans and policies

# KEY INSIGHTS

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## Progressive Ambition:

Kenya has progressively increased its emission reduction targets from 30% in 2015 to 35% in 2025, demonstrating a commitment to more aggressive climate action.

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## Financial Requirements:

The estimated cost to implement the NDCs has evolved, with USD 40 billion for the first NDC, USD 62 billion for the updated NDC (2020–2030), and USD 56 billion for the second NDC (2031–2035).

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## Domestic vs. International Funding:

While the first NDC was entirely reliant on international support, subsequent NDCs show increasing domestic contributions, from 13% in the updated NDC to 20% in the second NDC.

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## Adaptation Focus:

The updated NDC allocates a significant portion of the budget to adaptation (71%), highlighting the country's vulnerability to climate change impacts and the need for resilience-building measures. ***This has drastically been reduced to 32% in the second NDC, with 81% of it subject to international support.***

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## Implementation Plans:

Kenya has developed comprehensive frameworks, including the National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAPs) and legislative amendments, to support the implementation of its NDCs.