Climate change kenya

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Through Power Africa, USAID supports the development of renewable power generation projects through technical assistance, transaction advisory services, and the creation of supportive frameworks to ensure 100 percent penetration of clean energy in Kenya by 2030. Increased geothermal, wind, and solar power generation will reduce GHG emissions by replacing fossil-fuel based power generation. USAID also supports decentralized power systems such as mini-grids and solar home systems that provide renewable electricity to populations living outside the grid.

BodyKenya has the largest, most diversified economy and the second largest population in East Africa. It also has a young, ambitious, and well-educated workforce eager to contribute to the development of the country.

BodyUSAID plays a key role in the climate-and-development arena, with a portfolio of climate change programs, partnerships, and expertise in more than 45 countries across the globe.

BodyUSAID plays a vital role in mitigating climate change and addressing its impacts by working with partner countries to implement ambitious emissions reduction measures, protect critical ecosystems, transition to renewable energy, build resilience against the impacts of climate change, and promote the flow of capital toward climate-positive investments.

Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. Explore the overview for a general context of how climate change is affecting Kenya.

The country"s highlands are home to the majority of the population and also host significant farm lands. Highlands are relatively cool and agriculturally rich, and are largely dominated by commercial and small-holder farms. Principal cash crops include tea, coffee, flowers, veges, pyrethrum. Wheat and maize, as well as livestock production is also practiced across the highlands, which lie at 1,500 to 3,000 m above sea level. The Great Rift Valley bisects the highlands into an east and west region forming a steep sided trench of 48 to 64 km wide and 600 to 900 m deep.

Although Kenya contributes less than 0.1 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually, the country has put measures in place to pursue a low carbon and resilient development pathway to help realize its

Vision 2030: to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country. Furthermore, Kenya submitted an updated, more ambitious NDC on December 24, 2020, with a commitment to abate greenhouse gasses by 32 percent by 2030 relative to the business-as-usual scenario and in line with its sustainable development agenda and national circumstances.

USAID supports the Government of Kenya"s (GOK) development and climate priorities through programs and partnerships addressing climate adaptation and resilience building, renewable energy, and natural climate solutions. USAID has also supported the development of key GOK policy documents, including the Climate Change Framework Policy, the Climate Change Act, and the Climate Change Finance Policy.

USAID supports Kenya in building its capacity to assess vulnerability in key sectors, protect key watersheds, adapt dryland livestock and wildlife management, promote climate smart agriculture and drought tolerant crops, and improve early warning and action systems. USAID works with the GOK National Drought Management Authority, other ministries, and county governments to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in Kenya"s arid and semi-arid lands.

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