

**THIRD CONFERENCE ON AVIATION AND ALTERNATIVE FUELS  
(CAAF/3)**

**Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 20 to 24 November 2023**

**STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

(Presented by Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Roads and Transport)

**Hon. Ministers,  
ICAO Council President,  
ICAO Secretary General,  
Heads of Delegations,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Kenya, allow me to convey to you all, warm greetings from the Aviation Community in Kenya and a message of goodwill and support from the Government of Kenya for role that ICAO and the International Aviation community at large continues to play in fostering the planning and development of sustainable International Air Transport.

Let me also thank our host, the Government and the People of the United Arab Emirates and ICAO for the great work that has gone into convening and hosting this meeting.

We are holding this conference at an opportune time in that, the United Nations Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report released earlier this year confirmed that, indeed the Paris Agreement temperature goal of 1.5°C limit is still achievable if the global community commits to taking urgent, sustained, and far-reaching actions that integrate mitigation and adaptation measures. These actions include sharing best practices, use of technology in combating climate change, adaptations, effective policy measures, increased international cooperation, especially in mobilising sufficient finance to support a healthy environment, among others. This conference on Aviation and Alternative Fuels is certainly aligned to the actions called for in the Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report.

The subject of clean and renewable energy is one that is dear to Kenya as we scale up national efforts to close the 7% gap towards achieving 100% clean and renewable energy by 2030 in line

with Kenya's clean and renewable energy vision 2030. To safeguard the gains from this clean and renewable energy, however, the Transport sector that I lead must embrace the use of clean and renewable energy. The transport sector emissions account for 67% of Kenya's energy-related CO2 emissions, with 11.3% attributable to the Civil Aviation Industry. This is happening at a unique time when Kenya is positioning to expand and consolidate its position as a significant Aviation hub, tapping from the projected growth of Intra-Africa Air traffic of 7.9% up to 2050. Similarly, Air traffic from Africa to Asia is projected to grow by 13.6% and from Africa to Middle East at 8.9% as we embrace the continental policy of a Single African Air Transport Market.

Honourable Ministers, delegates, ladies, and gentlemen, it is in the context, that Kenya commits to continue working with the international community in shaping global policies to scale up the development and deployment of Sustainable Aviation Fuels, Low Carbon Aviation Fuels and other cleaner sources of energy for aviation, in pursuit of the industry target of net zero CO2 emissions by 2050.

If this conference reaches a consensus on a global framework for Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF), Low Carbon Aviation (LCAF) Fuels and other Aviation Cleaner Energies, it will be a huge boost to Kenya's efforts to scale up ongoing activities aimed at making the country a producer and supplier of SAF, LCAF and other Cleaner Aviation energies. Specifically, a quantifiable vision for Sustainable aviation Fuel with supporting measurement metrics will bring clarity on the level of commitment required at global and national levels., This will also act as a guide to strategic planning processes.

The building blocks: Regulatory Framework, Implementation Support and Financing are key pillars in the realization of the vision to be agreed on, and, if well drafted, can address the many market barriers facing the SAF industry. The building blocks should focus on climate risk reduction, noting that, the biggest gains will be registered in emerging and developing Countries.

In Kenya, as with many economies, the Sustainable Aviation Fuels industry is poised to boost the domestic economy, create jobs, and increase trade hence deliberations in the conference and targeted outcomes should be balanced enough considering the multifaceted nature of this subject.

To conclude, I once again reiterate the commitment of the Government of Kenya to work with international partners, industry players and ICAO in furthering the work on alternative aviation fuels consistent with Kenya's ambition to achieve a carbon neutral economy.

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