

REPUBLIC OF KENYA MINISTRY OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ROADS

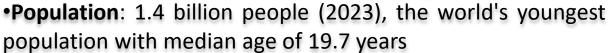
CLIMATE RESILIENT ROADS: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

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AFRICA & KENYA Geography: Second-largest continent spanning 30.4 million km², with 54 countries across diverse ecological zones



•Regional Integration: AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area) success depends on quality transportation networks

•Economic Growth: 5 of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies, with infrastructure development as a key enabler. Key Sectors include Mining, Energy production, services sector, Tourism and Hospitality





Strategic Position

Gateway to East Africa, key hub for the 177M-strong EAC market Nairobi: Regional diplomatic and business hub



Geography

580,367 km² with diverse landscapes (coastal plains, highlands) 53.8M people (2023), 28%urban concentration.



Economy

Leading in agriculture, tourism, and tech innovation ("Silicon Savannah") Mombasa: Major port and trade gateway to East Africa



Infrastructure Vision

240,000 km road network 11% paved, 42% Gravel and 47% Earth Development guided by SDG 3,9 and 11 Kenya Vision 2030 BETA& AU Agenda 2063.

Key issues and challenges on the infrastructure development in Kenya.



1. Physical Risks

- Heat Damage: Joint buckling, bitumen deterioration, surface dressing failures.
- Storms & Flooding: Overwhelmed drainage, infrastructure damage.
- 2024 El Niño: Bridge overtopping, road section washouts; \$287M (KES 37.3Bn) repairs.

2. Transitory Risks (EV Adoption)

- Fuel Levy Loss: Less fuel consumption affects Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy (RMFL).
- Vehicle & Battery Disposal: Environmental & logistical challenges.

3. Geographical Disparities

Poor Road Access: Northern regions Rural Access Index (RAI) 11 vs. national 60.

4. Materials Shortage

Gravel Depletion: 42% of roads rely on gravel, but supplies are dwindling



Key issues and challenges on infrastructure development in Kenya.

5. Funding Gaps

 20-30% budget deficits in annual road development budgets.

6. Aging Infrastructure & Standards

- Outdated design standards don't fully address climate change.
- Limited use of alternative materials & methods.

7. Knowledge & Human Capacity Gaps

- Few experts in climate resilience & modelling.
- Limited road user education on climate adaptation.

7. Road Safety

 ~3,000 fatalities annually due to poor safety infrastructure

8. Rural Connectivity

 Last-mile access remains a challenge in farming areas.

Vision & New initiatives

1.Roads Sector Investment Programme (2023-2027)

- Medium-term plan for National & County roads.
- Shifts from reactive repairs to proactive maintenance.

2.Climate-Resilient Bridges Project

- Strengthens national trunk roads to withstand heavy rains.
- Upgrades 22 bridges and desilts culverts for better drainage.

3. Climate Change Integration in Road Projects

- Vulnerability assessments now included in road planning.
- Isiolo-Mandera Road assessment provides key adaptation insights.

4.Tree Planting Initiative

- Kenya targets 15 billion trees by 2032.
- Ministry of Roads & Transport to plant 5.6 million trees annually.

5.Transition to Electric Mobility (By 2050)

- 5,000 EV charging stations to be deployed.
- 10,000 EV government vehicles in service.
- 10,000 electric buses for public transport.
- 30% of new vehicle registrations to be Evs

6.Development of new Road Design Manuals

 New Road & Bridge Design manuals that integrate climate change consideration currently under development





Isiolo-Mandera Road Project (740 km)

- Isiolo-Mandera Road Corridor (HoAGDP) is a critical transport link in arid Kenya. Project is ongoing under World Bank funding. Security concerns near the Somali border may hinder maintenance.
- Climate Change Hazards & Impacts
 - Flooding: Frequent washouts, waterlogging, and impassable roads
 - Erosion & Scour: Degradation of embankments and road base
 - **High Temperatures:** Accelerated pavement wear and maintenance issues*
 - Rainfall Increase: 3-6% rise in daily maximum rainfall projected by 2090*
 - Storm Frequency: 100-year storms could occur every 85 years by 2050*

Successful example and best case

Priority Adaptation Interventions

- Flood Protection: Gabion installations, stone pitching, and improved drainage
- Bridge Reinforcement: Geotextiles and riprap to prevent scour damage
- Overtopping Prevention: Raised roadways and additional culverts
- Sedimentation Control: Routine maintenance to clear sand deposits
- Lorian Swamp Stability: Geo-textiles and gentle embankment slopes (1:3).
- Road Network Management & Institutional Strategies
 - Data Collection: Install monitoring stations for rainfall and streamflow.
 - Emergency Response Plans: It is proposed to stockpile repair materials at Mado Gashi and Mandera depots.
 - Resilient Asset Management: Update hydrological models to factor in climate change.





Socio-Economic Benefits

- Reduced Economic Losses: Prevents costly road closures and trade disruptions.
- Long-Term Cost Savings: Investing in resilience lowers future maintenance expenses.
- Regional Connectivity: Ensures sustainable development and infrastructure longevity.



Culverts in series km 140-141



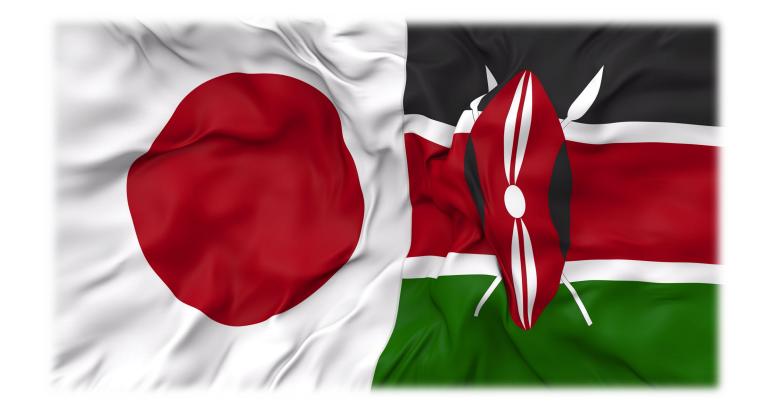
Raised Embankment



Triple cell box culvert

Expectations from the workshop

- Knowledge Exchange: Learn international best practices in climate-resilient road technology
- **Technology Assessment**: Identify cost-effective smart infrastructure solutions suitable for developing economies
- Partnership Development: Connect with potential development partners and technology providers
- Capacity Building: Enhance expertise in emerging road management technologies



AHSANTE SANA!
ARIGATŌ GOZAIMASU!
THANK YOU VERY
MUCH!