

Kcwg



Uniting voices and action on climate change

Coming
TOGETHER
for a **BETTER**
WORLD

Funded by: **TROCAIRE**
Working for a Just World

Contact Information

The Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers, (KENFAP)
Family Health Plaza 2nd floor,
Junction of Langata/Mai-Mahiu road
Kenya Climate Change Working Group
Tel: +254-20-608324/600355 / Cell: 0720 721 860
Email: info@kccwg.org Website: www.kccwg.org

To advertise here contact us at the above address



The VOICE

“different civil organizations came together to form a unified body, Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) in their quest to help raise a strong call for urgent and united action to combat climate change.”

Climate change is affecting Africa more than any continent in the world. The effects are increasing the poverty rates, health risks and economic growths faster than solutions to mitigate these effects.

Since the 1970s, the environment and key natural resources in most African countries have been increasingly threatened by escalating and unsustainable pressures from fast-growing populations and cities as well as expanding agricultural and industrial activities. Significant economic and environmental damage has also resulted from civil conflicts and war caused in part by the arbitrary division of territory and peoples, as well as inequitable development patterns set during colonial times. In the push for accelerated economic growth after independence, many national development projects as well as international aid and lending policies failed to take into account the adverse impacts of their activities on the environment and natural resource base.

Generally, the world agrees that something needs to be done about climate change. The first stumbling block, however, has been trying to get an agreement on a framework. Even though developed nations have emitted far more greenhouse gas emissions (even if some developing

nations are only now increasing theirs), they are the most reluctant in coming up with ways of cutting down the emissions. For instance the United States plus a few other countries, and many large corporations, have been against climate change treaties due to the fear of the threat to their economy and profits if they have to make substantial changes.

For this reason, different civil organizations came together to form a unified body, Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) in their quest to help raise a strong call for urgent and united action to combat climate change. Currently, KCCWG has done research papers on various thematic areas to be included in the Global warming Bill.

This newsletter is therefore, the first publication from KCCWG that aims at disseminating information on our various projects. It also aims at informing the public on current policies and measures being put in place, and in Kenya and the world over, educating the public, and also acts as an advocacy tool.

We welcome you to our first issue and join us in the fight for a better environment and world.

Have a good read.

John Kioli
Convener, KCCWG

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About Us..... Pg3
 Donor Information..... Pg5
 Pictorial..... Pg6
 Collaboration with National Assembly..... Pg8
 Pastoralist Forum..... Pg10
 Overview of Climate Talks..... Pg11

Editorial team

Editor - John Kioli
 Programs Officer – Joseph Ngondi
 Content and Creative Director – Karua Diana
 Layout and Design – Ken Otieno

Contributors

John Kioli
 Joseph Ngondi
 Karua Diana

Contact Information

The Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers, (KENFAP)
 Family Health Plaza 2nd floor,
 Junction of Langata/Mai-Mahlu road
 Kenya Climate Change Working Group
 Email: info@kccwg.org
 Website: www.kccwg.org
 Tel: +254-20-608324/600355
 Call: 0720 721 860

OUR DONORS



Overview of Climate Talks

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty - the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures.

The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol, an international and legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997, entering into force on 16 February 2005. It is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali

The Conference, hosted by the Government of Indonesia, took place at the Bali International Convention Centre and brought together more than 10,000 participants, including representatives of over 180 countries together with observers from intergovernmental and

nongovernmental organizations and the media.

It culminated in the adoption of the **Bali Road Map**, which consists of a number of forward-looking decisions that represent the various tracks that are essential to reaching a secure climate future. The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change, with the aim of completing this by 2009. It also includes the AWG-KP negotiations and their 2009 deadline, the launch of the Adaptation Fund, the scope and content of the Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.

The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit

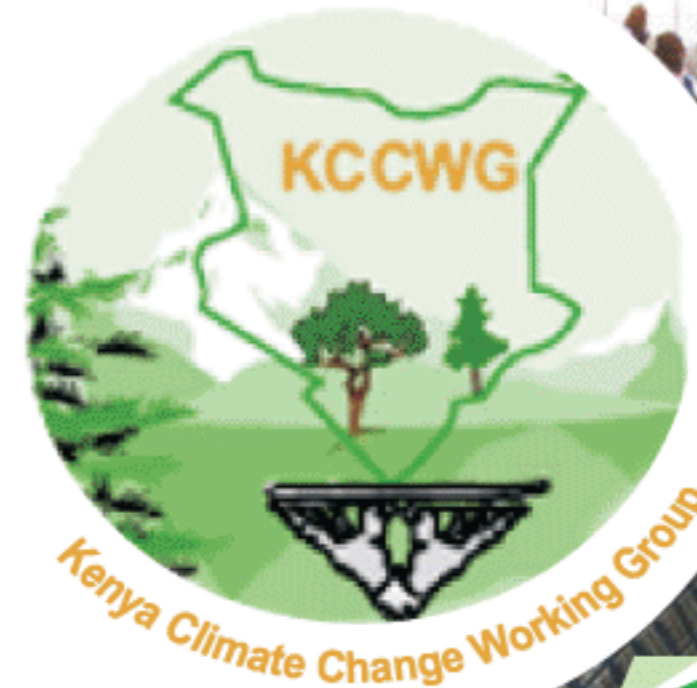
The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit was held at the Bella Center in Copenhagen, Denmark, between 7 December and 18 December. The conference included the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 5th Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP 5) to the Kyoto Protocol. According to the Bali Road Map, a framework for climate change mitigation beyond 2012 was to be agreed there.

The Copenhagen Accord, drafted by the US, China, India, Brazil and South Africa on December 18, recognized that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present day and that actions should be taken to keep any temperature increases to below 2° C. This document was not passed unanimously as many countries and non-governmental organizations were opposed to this agreement.



About us

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group



Pastoralists Forum

Even as the international community was gearing up towards Copenhagen, there was need to mobilize susceptible communities so as to have representation during the Copenhagen Climate change summit held in December 2009. On the 24th of July 2009, a Climate Change adaptation workshop was held at the Kirimara springs hotel in Nanyuki. The workshop coordinated by Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) with the support of CORDAID, saw participants from different pastoralist organizations from Northern Kenya come together.

The workshop, opened by Mr. John Kioli a convener from Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG), deliberated on vital issues of climate change on pastoralists, sharing of information on key climate change issues at both local and global level, and enabling policy environment.

One of the objectives of the workshop was to sensitize the communities on the growing challenge of climate change and need to generate community-driven response measures appropriate to their realities.

Another objective was to dialogue with pastoralist communities and discuss their possible input in the ongoing national climate change response efforts, and to clarify why adverse effects of climate change are immensely felt in Northern Kenya. This is mainly due to the local pastoralist communities' nature of livelihood options, reliance on livestock, unrelenting droughts coupled with drying up of rivers, as well as rainfall, which is becoming ever erratic, thereby complicating the livelihoods of pastoralist communities.

Other objectives were to identify the action agenda for communities and opportunities emerging from global climate change agreements e.g. Adaptation Fund and to discuss other self-help initiatives local communities can develop so as to effectively adapt to the increasing impacts of climate change.

The keynote address given by Susan Mwangi from National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) noted that Climate change has been as a result of industrialized nations like China and the United States. She also said that in as much as there is a meteorological station on Mt. Kenya that measures carbon dioxide from these nations, climate change knows no boundaries. Human beings are responsible for Climate Change. Therefore people need to take relevant actions in responding to climate change e.g. we need to plant trees to minimize effects of climate change (even with little water as in drip irrigation).

This workshop provided a forum for participating pastoralists to initiate the Pastoralists' Forum for Climate Change (PFCC) and also enabled the pastoralists to add their voice as the policy on climate change was being developed.

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group was formed in April 2009, as a resolve by members of various civil society organizations and donor partners in Kenya, to come together to form a united front in confronting the causes and effects of climate change in broad and specific terms in Kenya, Africa, and elsewhere where their contribution would be needed. The issues of concern include; the continued livelihood threats posed by climate change, the fact that Kenyan people are among the most vulnerable groups and the need to unite in diversity to enhance the advocacy, create synergies on their strengths and strengthen climate response actions.

Members of the KCCWG elect a National Steering Committee (NSC) at the thematic group's level. The NSC is in charge of fundraising, reviewing and making appropriate recommendations on KCCWG activities and facilitating capacity

enhancement as recommended by members, linking the KCCWG with the government and other relevant partners and monitoring and evaluation of all projects undertaken by KCCWG, assisted by the secretariat, among others.

KCCWG, therefore, is a forum that brings together Civil Society Organizations in Kenya and donor partners, government departments and agencies working on climate change and for climate justice; for the purpose of creating synergies, harmonizing and strengthening of efforts in the design and implementation of activities that address Climate Change and lobbying and advocating for favorable national policies in the promotion of climate justice for all, especially the most vulnerable.

Thematic Groups

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group, for the purpose of responding to climate change problems and needs in all sectors of Kenya, was organized into 8 thematic groups that bring together all the major sectors of Kenya's socio-economic development. These are;

- i. The Water Thematic group
- ii. The Energy Thematic group
- iii. The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries thematic group
- iv. The Tourism, Trade and Industry thematic group
- v. The conflict over Natural Resources Thematic group
- vi. The Health thematic group
- vii. The Forestry thematic group and
- viii. The Urbanization, Housing and Infrastructure thematic group

Mission

To participate and lead in the development and implementation of climate change sensitive policies, projects and activities to minimize the vulnerability of peoples due to climate change.

Vision

A people free from the vulnerabilities due to climate change and empowered enough to engage in their livelihoods' improvement within the changing climate.

- Values and Principles
- Inclusiveness
- Volunteerism
- Participation
- Unity in diversity
- Dignity of the human person
- Respect of the natural environment
- Networking and collaboration
- Transparency and accountability

Objectives

- To advocate for a positive policy and legislative framework that puts into account the effects of climate change on human development
- To support civil society organizations and the Government of Kenya to participate meaningfully in the climate change debates at the international level, including Conferences of Parties (COP).
- To be a national platform for lobbying and advocacy on climate change.
- To strengthen the civil society to campaign for good policies and actions that are designed to help Kenya's poor to adapt to climate change
- Leveraging funding for climate change initiatives
- Creating awareness among the grass root communities on the connection between climate change and their livelihoods

- Spearheading climate change adaptation in Kenya
- Providing general watch dog duties to the research, training and capacity building in the area of adaptation and resilience to climate change
- Working with government institutions and relevant committees in the area of Climate Change

Key activities

- ◆ Policy advocacy
- ◆ Grassroots mobilization
- ◆ Awareness and sensitization
- ◆ Networking and collaboration
- ◆ Participation in the UNFCCC

Policy Advocacy

One of KCCWG's main objectives is to advocate for positive national policies on climate change. This is achieved through undertaking relevant thematic research fact finding and the involvement in national policy and bill drafting processes.

Networking and Collaboration

KCCWG networks with various civil societies and organizations that help in achieve its mandate and set objectives. These include:

- The Parliamentarians Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change, PANERECC
- The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, PACJA
- The United Nations Environment Program, UNEP Nairobi
- Ministries and departments of the Government of Kenya, research institutions and other stakeholders



During this workshop, the speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Kenneth Marende, in his key note address, inaugurated the collaboration between the Kenya Climate Change Working Group and the Parliamentarians' Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change.

These activities were planned and implemented in 2009, when Kenya was experiencing several human and environmental crisis including water shortage, energy crisis, drought and related demise of people, flora and fauna. The government therefore prioritized issues of climate change and environment, and also put in place a process that would lead to a national climate change strategy. This strategy was later launched in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Collaboration with the Kenya National Assembly

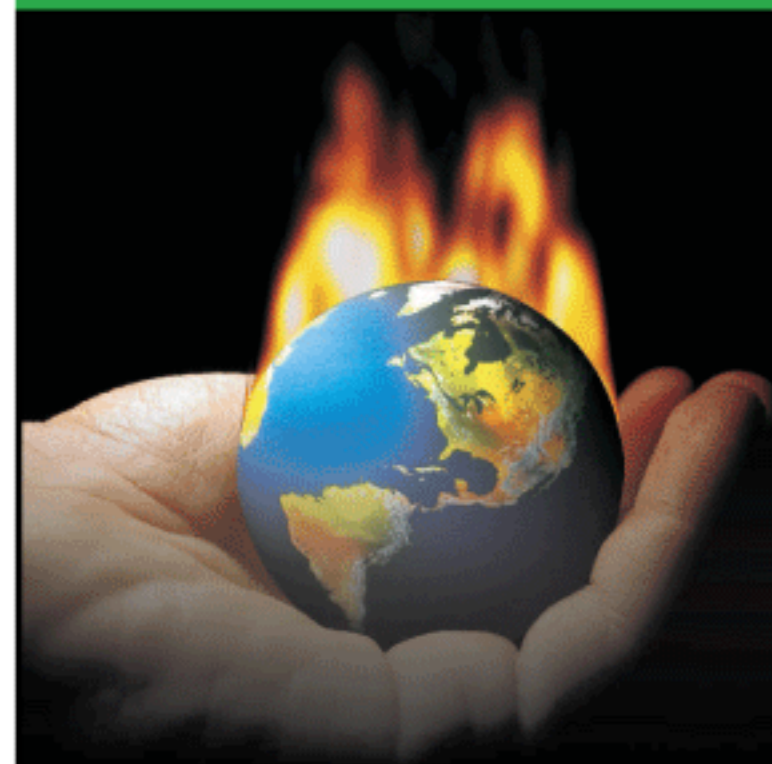
During this workshop, the speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya, **Hon. Kenneth Marende**, Re-launched the Parliamentarians Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change (PANERECC) and mandated it, in collaboration with KCCWG and Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), to lead parliament in climate change issues and enhance parliament's participation in global negotiations. This led to the effective involvement of KCCWG and PACJA in planning for the Parliamentarian's summit on Climate change, which later took place between the 12th and 15th October, 2009 at the United Nations Groups, Nairobi. This '2nd African Parliamentarian's Workshop on Climate Change' was formerly opened by the President of Kenya and closed by the Prime Minister. It ushered Kenya to what can be called a climate change sensitive country.

In his speech, Hon. Marende mentioned that Africa is one of the most susceptible to the worst consequences of the climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), developing countries, and particularly Africa, will endure most the outcome of climate change since they lack the ability and resources to mitigate and adapt to the climate change.

This is despite the fact that industrialized nations hold the largest responsibility for the causes of Climate Change and are the most polluters. Ironically, the industrialized nations have shown reluctance in signing the United Nations Conventions on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to which the developing countries are party. For this reason, there was need to unify in the fight against climate change and work in a structured manner in order to achieve the set objectives to realize the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions especially by industrialized nations.

PANERECC, therefore, as the main network for the Kenya National Assembly, had been initiated with the aim of promoting climate change-related policies in and out of Parliament, building the capacity of the Members of Parliament so as to understand climate change, and strengthening the synergy between Renewable Energy and Climate Change. It also aims at lobbying/advocating/influencing governments and other stakeholders in Kenya, to design policies that help in creating awareness on climate change both to Members and the general public and ensuring that the national policies and legal frameworks in Kenya are conducive to the development and support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.





Collaboration with the National Assembly

Countdown to Copenhagen

Ahead of the Copenhagen meeting in December, the Kenya National Assembly came strongly to add the voice of parliamentarians in the climate change debate, and purposefully prepared to participate in the 15th Conference of Parties, in Copenhagen. The civil society organizations and partner organizations on the other hand have unanimously agreed that a lot will be achieved by working together to achieve common objectives in intervening on climate change. These organizations, united under the Kenya Climate Change Working Group seek to enhance their intervention efforts and advocacy work in climate change.

The Kenya National Assembly identified KCCWG as the main non-state actor to collaborate with parliament in planning and implementing climate change activities, preparing for the COP15 and coming up with a national climate change policy. To enhance participation of KCCWG in the preparation for and during the COP15 in Copenhagen, later in 2009, the Road to COP team was formed. A Global Warming Bill team was also formed to focus on

The preparation of a Climate Change Policy and legislation in Kenya.

Six out of the eight KCCWG thematic groups belonging to the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries thematic group, Conflict over Natural Resources thematic group, Water, Energy, Tourism and Infrastructure and housing have been funded for the desk and case study activities. In each case (apart from Conflict over natural resources where a consultant was used to undertake research) the members of the thematic group planned, undertook the research and evaluated the outcome of the activities. Essentially, they were to identify policy recommendations in their sector, to feed into the global warming bill being finalized.

KCCWG organized a workshop for parliamentarians in August 2009 bringing together some key stakeholders including the Ministry of Environment, the civil society and the Parliamentarians Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change (PANERECC).

Our Partners

TROCAIRE

Trocaire is the official overseas development agency of the Catholic Church in Ireland. It has a dual mandate: to support long-term development projects and to provide relief during emergencies in developing countries and also to inform the Irish public about the root causes of poverty and injustice and mobilize the public to bring about global change.

Trocaire has been working with the Kenyan people for almost 30 years and established its East Africa Regional Office in Nairobi in 1994. The programme has evolved over the years from a collection of single and one-off funded projects to long-term multi-annual partnerships with Kenyan Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)

CAFOD is the official agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales for overseas development and relief and a member of Caritas Internationalis, a worldwide confederation of Catholic relief and development organisations. CAFOD works in partnership on over 1000 programmes worldwide.

As part of the Catholic community, and together with partners and the global Caritas family, CAFOD works with poor and disadvantaged communities in the global South to overcome poverty and bring about sustainable development and well-being. CAFOD protects lives and relieves suffering during emergencies; reduce the risks to vulnerable communities as a result of conflict and natural disasters.

They also raise awareness and understanding of the causes of poverty and injustice to inspire a commitment to lasting change and challenge those with power to adopt policies and behavior that promote social justice and end poverty.

CORDAID

Cordaid combines more than 90 years' experience and expertise in emergency aid and structural poverty eradication. They are one of the biggest international development organizations with a network of almost a thousand partner organizations in 36 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Their counterpart organizations work on various themes, including participation, emergency aid and reconstruction, health and well-being and

entrepreneurship. Cordaid devotes itself to people who are poor and deprived of their rights in over forty developing countries. They do that together with over a thousand local organizations working on one of Cordaid's four key thematic areas: 'quality of urban life', 'access to markets', 'health and care' and 'peace and conflict'. Geographical focus lies on the cities Nairobi and Kisumu and on the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL).

Heinrich Böll Foundation

The Heinrich Böll Foundation is part of the Green political movement that has developed worldwide as a response to the traditional politics of socialism, liberalism, and conservatism. Their main tenets are ecology and sustainability, democracy and human rights, self-determination and justice. The foundation places particular emphasis on gender democracy, meaning social emancipation and equal rights for women and men. They are also committed to equal rights for cultural and ethnic minorities and to the societal and political participation of immigrants.

The foundation works with other partners to promote democratic reforms and social innovation on ecological policies and sustainable development on a global level and document the history of the Green movement in order to promote research and provide political inspiration, among other activities.

Oxfam International

Oxfam International is a confederation of 14 like-minded organizations working together and with partners and allies around the world to bring about lasting change. They work directly with communities and seek to influence the powerful to ensure that poor people can improve their lives and livelihoods and have a say in decisions that affect them.

In Kenya, Oxfam works with the most vulnerable communities in the dry and remote northern regions, and in the impoverished slums of the capital Nairobi. Oxfam is now helping people to cope with severe climate events worldwide—and plan for the future.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Norwegian Church Aid is a voluntary, ecumenical organization that works to promote the basic rights of human beings. The organization is rooted in the Christian faith and supports those who need it most, irrespective of gender, political conviction, religion and ethnic origin.

It has been active in East Africa since the 1960s. For many years its office in Nairobi, Kenya served as a base for the major cross-border operation into Southern Sudan. They establish arenas for interaction and exchange of experiences between the partner organizations and the local staff.

In addition to its responsibility for regional programmes, Norwegian Church Aid's Nairobi office is also charged with the responsibility for efforts in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.

Christian Aid

Christian Aid is a Christian organization that insists the world can and must be swiftly changed to one where everyone can live a full life, free from poverty. The organization works globally for profound change that eradicates the causes of poverty, striving to achieve equality, dignity and freedom for all, regardless of faith or nationality. They are part of a wider movement for social justice and they also provide urgent, practical and effective assistance where need is great, tackling the effects of poverty as well as its root causes. Christian Aid also tackles many issues, among them campaigning for Climate Justice.

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

PACJA undertakes activities that, primarily, seek to advocate, lobby and create awareness on the urgent need to integrate climate change into laws, policies and practices in broader sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies in African countries.

PACJA encourages and, where possible, facilitates partners to participate in key UNFCCC meetings such as AWG, SBSTA and COPs. It actively shares and documents the experiences of past efforts on advocacy on climate related policies. It also collects, analyzes and disseminates information regarding the climate change convention, Bali Roadmap and emerging issues, and activities to partners and other stakeholders among other activities.

Their vision is to develop and promote pro-development and equity-based positions from the African Union and African governments in the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations and International Convention on Human Rights.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

In order to influence the Global warming Bill, the various thematic areas under KCCWG have done research on areas that are to be included in the bill.

These are:

1. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on energy infrastructure in Kenya
2. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on water resources in Kenya
3. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on urbanization, housing and infrastructure in Kenya
4. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on tourism development and climate change in Kenya
5. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on forestry in Kenya
6. Research paper on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, livestock and fisheries in Kenya
7. Conflict over natural resources due to climate change

For more information and downloads, log onto our website www.kccwg.org



GROUP A (1,4,7,9) Delegates at the Climate Change talks summit held in Copenhagen Denmark on the 7th-18th December at the Bella center

GROUP B (2,3,8) Participants during various workshops held by KCCWG

5- KCCWG members planting trees at the Mau Forest during the Mau tree planting initiative organized by the government

6- John Kioli, KCCWG convener with Hon. Musikari Kombo

10, 11 different groups protesting outside the Bella center during the climate change