

THE KENYA CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP

DEFINITION OF KCCWG

A forum that brings together Civil Society Organizations in Kenya and donor partners, government departments and agencies working 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 favourable national policies in the promotion of climate justice for all, especially the most vulnerable.

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 of climate change and empowered enough to engage in their livelihoods improvement.

Our Values And Principles

- Inclusiveness
- Dignity of the human person
- Volunteerism
- Participation
- Respect for the Natural Environment
- Networking and Collaboration
- Transparency and accountability
- Unity in Diversity

ORGANIZING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group organized itself into 8 thematic groups, around key sectors:

- The Water Thematic group
- The Energy Thematic group
- The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Thematic group
- The Tourism, Trade and Industry Thematic group
- The conflict over natural resources Thematic group
- The health thematic group
- The Forestry Thematic group
- The urbanization, housing and infrastructure thematic group.

The Road to Copenhagen and the Bill teams were formed for specific tasks in the preparation for participation in COP15 and for a Policy and Bill on Climate Change in Kenya.

The thematic groups were composed of members of KCCWG with competencies in those thematic areas.

The leaders of these sectors join together to form the National Steering Committee. There is one projects officer to undertake the day to day activities of the National Steering Committee and KCCWG.

- ✓ Policy advocacy
- ✓ Thematic research
- ✓ Grassroots mobilization
- ✓ Promotion of adaptation to climate change- diversification of agricultural production, water harvesting small scale agriculture, indigenous tree planting for medicinal purpose and bee keeping.
- ✓ Fruit trees planting
- ✓ Collaboration with our government
- ✓ Collaboration with the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, working for a fair, just and equitable climate deal,

Supporting Action on Climate Change



Harvest Rain Water!



Water harvesting is one way communities can adapt to climate change

CONTACT INFORMATION

The National Secretariat
 Kenya Climate Change Working Group
 C/O Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers KENFAP
Family Health Plaza 2nd floor
 Junction of Langata / Mai-Mahiu road
 Telephone No: 254-20-608324/600355
 Fax : 254-20-608325
 Josephngondi@gmail.com
 Kioli@greenafricafoundation.org



CLIMATE CHANGE IS REAL!

OBJECTIVES OF KCCWG

- 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 justice and advocacy.
- 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.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Adaptation

Adaptation to climate change is the adjustment of natural or human systems in response to actual or expected changes in the climate, with the aim of allowing them to benefit from potential opportunities while minimizing threats. Examples of climate change adaptation include: Water harvesting, diversification of agriculture and energy saving.

The objective of adaptation is to reduce vulnerability to climate change.



Mitigation

Mitigation involves correction of historical environmental damages and the alleviation of green house gas emissions. The high green house gas emitters (Annex I countries) must reduce their green house gas emission to prevent further deteriorations of the Global Climate.

Capacity building

Developing countries who are most vulnerable to climate change need to be supported for adaptation and mitigation, especially for sustainable development in the changed and changing climate.

Some of the activities in which capacity building is required include technology transfer for water harvesting, energy efficiency and sustainable agriculture among other development efforts. Disaster preparedness is also needed.

TERMS

➤ **Climate Change** refers to a change in the state of the *climate* that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. *Climate change may be due to natural and anthropogenic processes.*

➤ **Climate variability** refers to variations in the mean state of the *climate on all spatial and temporal scale* beyond that of individual weather events;

THE PROBLEM

In Kenya, the following has been observed:

- Reduced Rainfall in most part of Kenya leading to repeated crop failure in most parts of Kenya and Drying up of water sources

- Reduced energy potential e.g. Closure of Masinga Dam in Kenya June 2009

- Increased drought frequencies causing lose of live stock and farming.

- Disappearance of animal and plant species in most arid and semi arid lands of Kenya.

- Increase of climate related disasters e.g droughts.



Pastoralists in Kajiado District, Kenya near a carcass of one of their cattle. June 2009



Water Harvesting: Women in Makindu digging a water pan.

“ During the 20th Century failures of political leadership led to two World Wars, Millions of people paid a high price for what were avoidable catastrophes,

Dangerous climate change is the available catastrophe of the 21st Century

and beyond. Failure generations will pass a harsh judgement on a generation that looked at the evidence on climate change, understood the consequences

and then continued on a path that consigned millions of the world's most vulnerable people to poverty and exposed future generations to the risk of ecological disaster”

“summary” of “ Human Development Report 2007-2008; Fighting climate change : Human solidarity in a divided world”