CLIMATE CHANGE CLUB SOCIETY

3C CLUB

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OUR PROFILE

Level of Action

- National
- Regional
- International

Registration

- Section 10 of the Societies Act

Registration Cert. No

- R.54584

Country

- Kenya

Our Vision

Our vision is to drive the world by adopting human systems that can protect, promote and benefit the environmental sustainability through empowerment of climate literacy and understanding our personal connection to climate change.

Our Mission

To engage extensively on a multi-faceted Climate Change Action and Sustainable Development related activities that would help bridge, mitigate and adapt to Climate Change.

Main Objective

The main objective of this organization is to empower and target community groups and individuals through the development of comprehensive climate change programs that support Climate Change mitigation and adaptation through circular economy.

Introduction

Climate Change Club is an organization whose core function is to integrate climate actions into development activities. It complements the publication 'Climate-smart = Future-Proof!

We integrate climate-smart actions into development policies and activities and provide answers to some of the questions that are raised in the step-by-step approach in these guidelines.

The current and expected effects of climate change differ locally, nationally and regionally. The impacts of climate change effects on livelihoods, food and water security, ecosystems, infrastructure etc. differ per county and region as well as community and individual, with gender a particularly important vulnerability factor.

As an organization, we focus on climate change effects and impacts across Kenya as well as solutions for the same.

We also shed light on the policies, priorities and commitments towards our response to climate change and important climate-relevant activities that we implement through climate mitigation and adaptation.

Summary

Kenya is very vulnerable to climate change with current projections suggesting that the temperatures are projected to rise up to 2.5°C by 2050 while rainfall will become more intense and less predictable.

Even the slightest increase in the frequency of droughts will present major challenges for food security and water availability, especially in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in the north and east. Other parts of the country, most notably in the Rift Valley and Central, are also vulnerable to climate change due to increasing extreme events (droughts and floods, combined with landslides) while glacier melt will further reduce future water availability.

Coastal areas will suffer from rising sea levels and associated floods and saltwater intrusion.

Evidence of Climate Change in Kenya

The evidence of climate change in Kenya is unmistakable. Temperatures have risen throughout the country. Rainfall has become irregular and unpredictable and when it rains, down-pour is more intense. Extreme and harsh weather is now a norm in Kenya. Kenya's economy is largely dependent on tourism and rain fed agriculture, both susceptible to climate change and extreme weather events.

Increasing heat and recurrent droughts have contributed to severe crop and livestock losses, leading to famine, displacement, and other threats to human health and wellbeing.

Kenya's predominantly low-lying coastline and surrounding islands are at risk from sea level rise, with significant implications for the fisheries sector and storm surge protection. Agriculture is the leading source of greenhouse gas emissions in the country, largely driven by enteric fermentation from livestock.

Climate risks pose serious threats to Kenya's sustainable development goals. The country's economy is largely dependent on rain fed agriculture and tourism, each susceptible to climate variability and change and extreme weather events.

Increasing inter-seasonal variability and declining rainfall in the main rainy season have impacted cereal production in recent years. Recurrent droughts and floods - likely to be exacerbated by increasing temperatures, heavy rainfall events and sea level rise - lead to severe crop and livestock losses, famine and displacement.

In 2018, torrential rains uprooted hundreds of thousands of people across East Africa: 260,000 were displaced in Kenya; half a million were affected in Somalia. The floods came just as many people were recovering from drought and famine that had swept the region: slowing crop production in Kenya, driving food prices higher, increasing inflation, and straining economic growth. Hunger is also on the rise after many years of decline, along with under nutrition with a fifth of Africans - 257 million individuals - undernourished, with worsening environmental conditions and climate extremes a key factor.

There is no time left! Climate change is here with us. We cannot stop it.
The only way is to see how to work around it.

Overview of Climate Impacts on Society

Climate change will affect certain groups more than others, particularly groups located in vulnerable areas, the poor, young, old, or sick.

- Cities are uniquely sensitive to many impacts, especially extreme weather impacts.
- Climate change may threaten people's jobs and livelihoods.
- Some groups of people will likely face greater challenges than others.

Climate change may especially impact people who live in areas that are vulnerable to coastal storms, drought, and sea level rise or people who live in poverty-stricken areas, older adults, and immigrant communities. Similarly, some types of professions and industries may face considerable challenges from climate change. Professions that are closely linked to weather and climate, such as outdoor tourism, commerce, and agriculture, will likely be especially affected.

Projected climate change will affect certain groups of people more than others, depending on where they live and their ability to cope with different climate hazards. In some cases, the impacts of climate change are expected to worsen existing vulnerabilities.

Geographic Location

Where people live influences their vulnerability to climate change

Ability to Cope

- Different groups have different abilities to cope with climate change impacts.
- People who live in poverty may have a difficult time coping with changes. These people have limited financial resources to cope with heat/floods, relocate or evacuate, or respond to increases in the cost of food.
- Older adults may be among the least able to cope with impacts of climate change.
- Young children are another sensitive age group, since their immune system and other bodily systems are still developing and they rely on others to care for them in disaster situations.

Indigenous People

- Indigenous communities and tribes are diverse and span around Kenya. While each community and tribe is unique, many share characteristics that can affect their ability to prepare for, respond to, and cope with the impacts of climate change.

These include:

- Living in rural areas or places most affected by climate change
- Relying on surrounding environment and natural resources for food, cultural practices, and income
- Coping with higher levels of existing health risks when compared to other groups
- Having high rates of uninsured individuals, who have difficulty accessing quality health care
- Living in isolated or low-income communities
- Climate change can impact the health and well-being of indigenous tribes in many ways.

Climate change will make it harder for tribes to access safe and nutritious food, including traditional foods important to many tribes' cultural practices. Many tribes already lack access to safe drinking water and wastewater treatment in their communities.

Climate change is expected to increase health risks associated with water quality problems like contamination and may reduce the availability of water, particularly during droughts.

- By affecting the environment and natural resources of tribal communities, climate change also threatens the cultural identities of Indigenous people. As plants and animals used in traditional practices or sacred ceremonies become less available, tribal culture and ways of life can be greatly affected.

Urban Populations

City residents and urban infrastructure have distinct sensitivities to climate change impacts. For example, heat waves may be amplified in cities because cities absorb more heat during the day than suburban and rural areas. Cities are more densely populated than suburban or rural areas. As a result, increases in heat waves, drought, or violent storms in cities would affect a larger number of people than in suburban or rural areas.

Higher temperatures and more extreme events will likely affect the cost of energy air and water quality, and human comfort and health in cities.
City dwellers may also be particularly susceptible to vulnerabilities in aging infrastructure.

These include drainage and sewer systems, flood and storm protection assets, transportation systems, and power supply during periods of peak demand heat.

Unlocking the opportunities of cleaner, more resilient growth

Tackling climate change poses a significant challenge for all countries. Actions to address this could also unlock major economic opportunities.

Africa is responsible for only 4% of current global greenhouse-gas emissions, but a staggering 65% of Africa's population is directly impacted by climate change. Globally, bold action on climate could deliver trillions in economic benefits by 2030 and create 65 million new jobs.

Countries across the African continent have a tremendous opportunity to get ahead of the climate challenge and build cities where people can move, breathe and be productive; develop resilient power and water systems and housing that can withstand climate extremes; and create food and land systems that are more robust, and resilient.

Africa has taken a step in showing it's a vibrant place for climate innovations and investments. Africa is already home to one of the world's largest concentrated solar power plants – the Noor complex, in
Morocco, powering the homes and lives of over 1.1 million Moroccans – that has accelerated global investment in this exciting technology.

In Kenya, innovations in technology and insurance are helping protect over 150,000 herders vulnerable to floods or drought with satellite technology that helps detect whether vegetation is "brown" or "green" which, in turn, helps determine insurance coverage.

During an African Climate Week in Ghana, a Bank is showcased a partnership with Inyenyeri, a Rwandan company that has an innovative approach to tapping the clean cooking market and reducing household air pollution by 98%.

The Bank will also be presenting on how the power of cooperation, through financing, market mechanisms and technology, can help align climate action with the region's larger development goals.

Today, these innovations are shaping Africa's responses to climate change; tomorrow they could be global solutions.

The arena of a changing climate

The highest mountain in Kenya, second highest in Africa, Mount Kenya, is a towering presence visible even 150 km away from Nairobi. The mountain apparently draws its name from the Akamba words for shine or glitter, a tribute to the perennial snow caps that once were its defining feature. Today, the glaciers that gave the mountain its name are in fast retreat. Only 10 of the 18 glaciers that covered Mount Kenya's summit a century ago remain, according to UNEP. And within the next 25 years, warming temperatures could mean that there will no longer be ice on Mount Kenya: a change symbolic of the broader impacts that climate change is having in the region.

Looking ahead, if unchecked, the projections for future climate impacts are also grim: sub-Saharan Africa could have more than 86 million climate migrants by 2050. Climate-related water scarcity alone could cost countries of the Sahel up to six percent of their GDP – spurring migration and sparking conflict. Already in Kenya, the dying glaciers are impacting the livelihoods of farmers and herders, triggering violent outbreaks. Over the past century, the average annual temperature on earth has increased, the oceans have warmed, snow and ice caps have diminished and the sea levels have risen. Although evidence of climate change and its causes has been debated for more than two decades, there is now scientific consensus that climate change is occurring and is due to human activity.

Climate change is being felt in countries throughout the world, from low-lying countries such a Bangladesh and the Maldives, to temperate countries in the northern hemisphere, to countries in Africa's arid and semi-arid – Sahel. Climate scientists have attributed both the increasing frequency of specific extreme weather events (such as drought, flooding and heat shocks) and the slow but steady change in long-term features of the environment (such as receding glaciers and melting permafrost) to rising temperatures caused predominantly by anthropogenic (i.e human sources). It is observed that Climate change will become more severe in coming years.

Climate Projections

- Increased incidences of Dry Spells/Droughts & Increased Heat Wave Durations
- Increased/More Frequent Precipitations
- Sea Level Rise
- Increased Temperatures

Key Climate Impact Areas

• **Agriculture**
Climate disruptions to agriculture have been increasing and are projected to become more severe over this century, a trend that would diminish the security of food the supply. Longer growing seasons for agriculture, higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels increase pollen production, lower crop yields and nutritional quality due to drought, heat waves, flooding as well as increases in pest and plant diseases.

• **Ecosystems**
The capacity of ecosystems like forests, barrier beaches, and wetlands to buffer the impacts of extreme events like fires, floods, and severe storms is being overwhelmed. The rising temperature and changing chemistry of ocean water is combining with other stresses, such as overfishing and pollution, to alter marine-based food production and harm fishing communities.

• **Energy & Infrastructure**
Extreme heat, sea level rise, and heavy downpours are affecting infrastructure like roads, rail lines, airports, port facilities and energy infrastructure.

• **Human Health**
Climate change affects human health and wellbeing through more extreme weather events and wildfires, decreased air quality and diseases transmitted by insects, food, and water.

• **Water**
Surface and groundwater supplies in some regions are already stressed, and water quality is diminishing in many areas, in part due to increasing sediment and contaminant concentrations after heavy downpours.

• **Gender**

Climate change affects women and men differently. Women and girls face particular vulnerabilities resulting from cultural norms and their lower socioeconomic status in society. Women's domestic roles often make them disproportionate users of natural resources such as water, firewood and forest products. As these resources become scarcer, women experience an increased work burden and may fall further into poverty as a result.

Increasing population growth puts further pressure on resources. Natural disasters also have gendered implications, killing more women than men. Women and men are not helpless victims of climate change, but use various methods and strategies to adapt to climate change. It is increasingly recognized that empowering women, children and other marginalized groups as a means of strengthening the effectiveness of climate change measures.

• **Tourist and recreational facilities**

Climate change will likely affect tourism and recreational activities. A warming climate and changes in precipitation patterns will likely decrease the number of days when recreational activities can take place.

Our Values

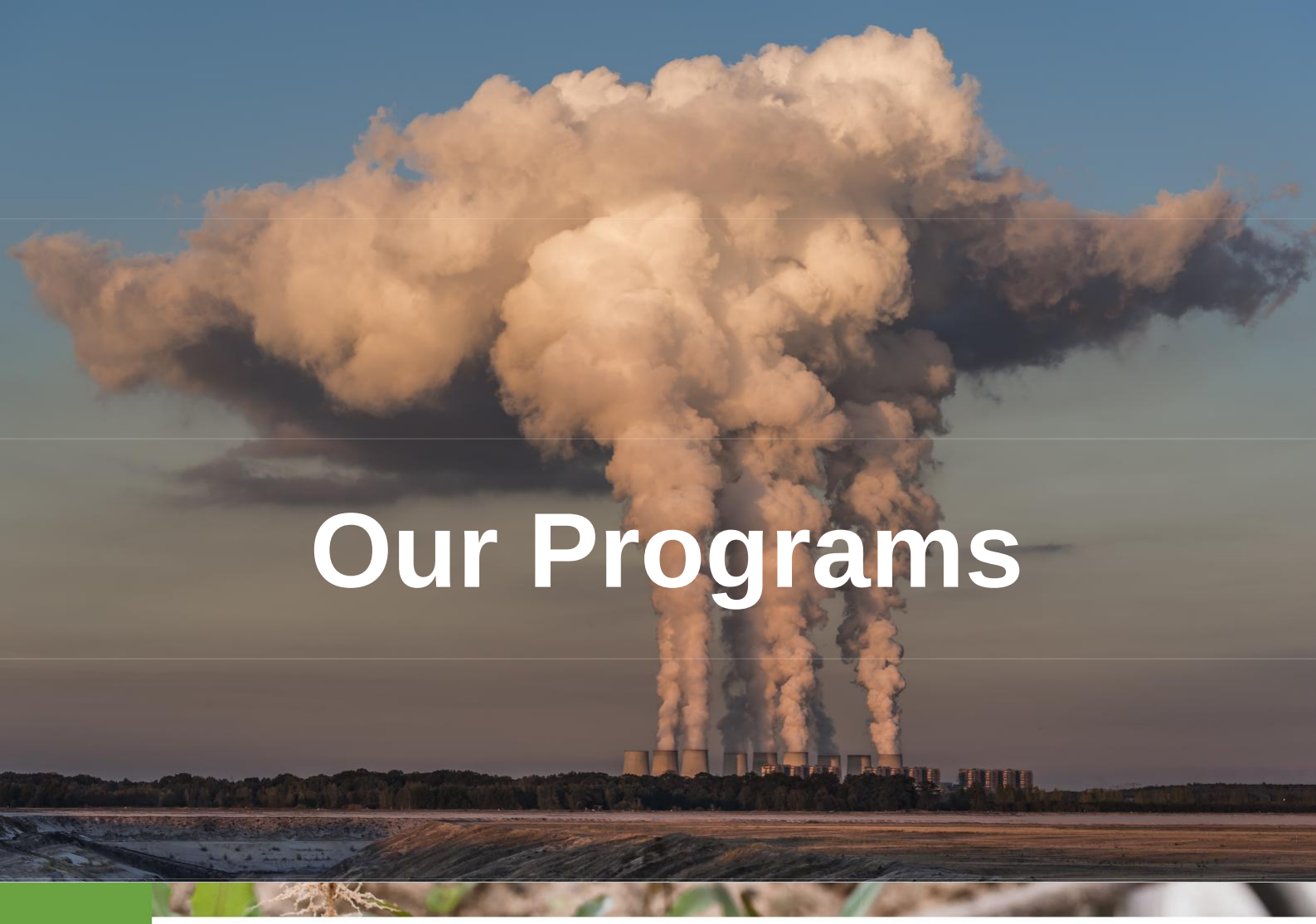
- Collaboration
- Transparency
- Humility
- Integrity and focused
- People centered
- Credible
- Mutual respect

Our Guiding Principles

- Scientific knowledge and integrity in decision-making
- Precautionary approach
- Justice and equity
- Sustainable development
- Solidarity
- Provision of a strong fact base using the best available data.
- Outlining and integration of diverse strategies to achieve goals.
- Engaging the public and fostering justice.
- Setting ambitious yet achievable goals.
- Having a clear process for implementation and monitoring.
- Addressing Climate Change uncertainty.
- Prevention of harm.
- Encouragement of innovation and creativity.
- Utilization of local resources.

Organizational Believes

- Human rights for all.
- Freedom of work, education and development.
- Freedom of expression, movement and choice by all.
- Equal opportunity for all in the society irrespective of class, age, ethnicity, culture or religion.
- Potential for anyone who can participate actively in climate development initiatives.



Our Programs

- Tree Planting
- Climate Change Education and Awareness
- Climate Change Campaigns and Advocacy
- Climate Smart Entrepreneurship
- Climate Smart Gender Program
- Climate Change Youth & Kids Programs
- Land Restoration Program
- Integrated Farming Systems
- Re-Afforestation Programs
- Climate Change Awards Schemes
- Climate Change Volunteer Program
- Climate Change Exchange Programs

Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action today, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.
It's clear that the role of human influence on the climate system is undisputed. It's also clear that human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate, pointing to strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to limit climate change.
Climate change is the single biggest health threat facing humanity, and health professionals worldwide are already responding to the health harms caused by this unfolding crisis. More frequent and intense drought, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans can directly harm animals, destroy the places they live, and wreak havoc on people's livelihoods and communities. As climate change worsens, dangerous weather events are becoming more frequent or severe.

Climate Change Club will be working to promote the aims and purposes of the UN and across all sectors in climate change related activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change. We will collaborate and partner with schools, colleges/universities, communities, groups, organizations and individuals to promote education awareness, development in women, globalization, and research among others to achieve the sustainable development goals. Partnerships

We seek partnerships with like-minded individuals, communities, organizations, governments, non-government organizations, community based organizations, faith based organizations, international organizations, education institutions and corporate entities.

Partnerships will contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development by mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, promoting the creation and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to unlock the potential of climate friendly technology, and building capacity across all sectors to fight against climate change as well as participating in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

WORKING TOGETHER IS NO LONGER OPTIONAL; ITS IS IMPERATIVE – World Economic Forum!

Management and Planning

In order to have an effective organization, we have visionary leaders who translate the club's goals into actionable steps and methods through continuous approach and review of
processes like communication, accountability, delivery mode and performance &measurement.
We focus on delivering added value services by providing sustainable and future-forward offerings for our organizational effectiveness in view of the club's objectives, policies,
programs and strategies.

Structure and Governing Board

The Board of the organization is responsible for the conduct of the Club's general operations. The Board meets regularly to audit programs and development effectiveness as well as governance and administrative matters.