

# CLIMATE CHANGE NOW



The urgent call  
to action

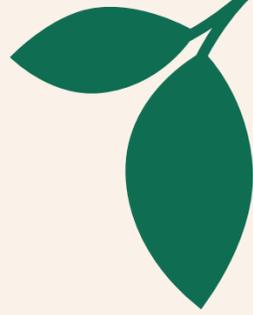


Nafimane Hamukoshi

- NATIONAL YOUTH CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT
- IPCC/UNFCCC
- THEMATIC AREA: RENEWABLE ENERGY AND GENERATION.
- NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS



**“Empowering Youth for  
Climate Action”**



Climate change conferences are held specifically for young people because they are key players in finding innovative and ambitious solutions to climate change. Young people will be the ones most affected by the intensifying impact of climate change, but they are also fighting back on a scale never seen before. Young people take action to protect the future of our planet by raising their voices on the climate crisis and increasing their participation in addressing climate change.



**National Youth Conference on  
Climate Change**



## - NATIONAL YOUTH CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT



Climate change is the long-term change in Earth's climate, while weather is the short-term atmospheric conditions in a specific location. Climate is the average of weather patterns over a longer period of time. Climate change can have significant impacts on our planet, including changes in precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Global warming is one aspect of climate change and refers to the observed increase in average global temperatures over the past century.



**A global crisis requiring  
immediate attention**



# UNFCCC VS IPCC

United Nations  
Framework Convention  
on Climate Change VS  
Intergovernmental  
Panel on Climate Change



The IPCC defines climate change as a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in its properties, such as its mean and variability, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. This change may be due to natural internal processes, external forces, or persistent human-caused changes in the atmosphere or land use. The UNFCCC defines climate change as a change that can be attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

# THEMATIC GROUP: RENEWABLE ENERGY

## Renewable energy

Renewable energy sources are types of energy that can be replenished faster than they are used. Some examples of renewable energy sources include solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, tidal, and biomass energy. These sources of energy come from natural processes that are constantly renewed and can provide a sustainable source of clean energy.



## THEMATIC AREA:

### Energy Access and Generation

- Access to energy is also important for social and economic reasons.
- Investments in renewable energy can increase energy access, create jobs, and boost economic growth.
- Developing countries have the opportunity to transition directly to low emissions energy generation from renewable sources.



# ISSUES FACED IN THE REGIONS IN THE 14 REGIONS IN NAMIBIA

Majority of people in the northern region rely on small-scale subsistence farming for their livelihoods, which is vulnerable to climate change. Climate change has led to declining water sources and arable land, causing food insecurity. The region is vulnerable to dry periods and droughts, making farming difficult. Floods can also occur in some areas, causing damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure, and creating health risks. Rising temperatures have forced wildlife to migrate, leading to conflicts with humans. Wildfires are also common in the region and can cause significant damage. During the 2022 fire season, Oshikoto recorded a large burnt area, resulting in loss of livestock and environmental destruction.



**The Northern Regions**



# ISSUES FACED IN THE REGIONS IN THE 14 REGIONS IN NAMIBIA

A reduction in annual rainfall has been experienced throughout the region.

There exists an increase in the length of the dry season, but trends indicate an increase in average rainfall intensity, which suggests a shorter yet intense rainfall season.

As warmer temperatures continue to persist, it is a matter of great concern that lower rangeland productivity may come about, further impeding the livelihoods and food security of inhabitants.



**Southern Regions**



# NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS



Namibia has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021, which outlines the country's commitment to addressing climate change. In this updated NDC, Namibia has set ambitious goals to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 91% by 2030, compared to its business-as-usual scenario. If the country receives enough foreign funding and support, it aims to reach net-zero emissions beyond 2030. To achieve these goals, Namibia has aggressive plans to increase its use of renewable energy. The NDC also focuses on improving the country's ability to adapt to climate change and building resilience to reduce the impact of climate threats on its people and their livelihoods.

**Namibia's nationally determined contributions**



# WHAT CAN WE DO?

## Tackling climate change together

We can use energy-efficient appliances, reducing water usage, recycling, and using public transportation or carpooling. You can also support organizations that are working towards climate change solutions in Namibia.

“You cannot change the whole world, but the little difference you make in someone’s life can be greater than you think” can also be applied to the environment. Small actions, such as reducing your carbon footprint, recycling, and conserving water, can have a big impact on the environment. By making small changes in our daily lives, we can help to reduce our impact on the environment and contribute to a more sustainable future.



THANK  
YOU

