

The International Conference on Renewable Energy, Climate Change and Ecosystem Restoration (ICRECC-2026)

Wednesday, 21 October 2026 - Saturday, 24 October 2026

BlueBerry Villas, Eldoret

Scientific Programme

ICRECC-2026

Restoration of Ecosystems

Various stakeholders are actively pursuing actionable strategies to restore and sustain the degraded ecosystems. In support of these efforts, ICRECC 2026 invites participants to share nature based solutions, innovations, and advances towards the restoration of the various components of the ecosystems.

Restoration of natural landscapes, farmlands, water catchment areas, riparian lands, water towers/forests, water reservoirs, clean rivers and wetlands

Urban ecosystem restoration, architectural landscapes

Aquaculture and marine ecosystems

Management of natural resources: Seed banks for indigenous trees, livestock and aquatic life.

Biodiversity and Circularity

Uncontrolled and irresponsible human activities exacerbate the deterioration and destruction of ecosystem services. Pollution and waste generation represent some human activities with consequential impacts on ecosystems. One such negative impact is biodiversity loss. Over 90% of global biodiversity loss is linked to material processing and food production. Circularity encourages regenerative models that reduce raw material demand, keep materials in use, directly alleviating pressure on ecosystems, favor "circular-bioeconomy", recycling nutrients and water. Further, models that optimize biomass production are desired.

Terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

Wildlife management

One health approach to biodiversity

Circularity approaches to biodiversity and sustainable bioeconomy

Pollution and waste management

This sub-theme invites contributions focused on diverse topics on incidences, remedial technologies, innovations/waste value chains and circular economic opportunities in the management of the solid wastes/pollutants.

Waste management including household wastes, dump sites and landfills

Organic wastes and wastes from pharmaceuticals

Plastic waste: recycling and upcycling

Electronic waste mining/urban mining opportunities

Heavy metal pollution

Air pollution

To include particulate matter, polyaromatic hydrocarbons/combustion derived pollutants, aerosols/petroleum-based fuels. These pollutants display an effective greenhouse effect than CO₂.

Industrial wastes disposal

Nanomaterials and other emerging pollutants

Renewable energy and sustainable energy transitions

This sub-theme invites contributions with specific topics in energy access and renewables, the future of biofuels, solar, wind and geothermal sources of energy. Topics can also include energy-mix, energy transition, electrification and storage systems. Participants are invited to present their perspectives, original ideas and improvements geared towards availability of clean and renewable energy technologies. Papers that discuss policy frameworks for supporting access, affordability and utility of renewable energy are also invited.

Specific topics in energy access

Renewables

The future of biofuels, solar, wind and geothermal sources of energy.

Energy-mix and energy transition

Electrification and storage systems

Sustainable city technologies

This sub-theme invites contributions that address urban planning, smart parking and sustainable transport, green building technologies, storm water collection, sewer management, urban agricultural practices and policy frameworks supporting sustainable cities. Contributions aligned to sustainable, smart infrastructure and circular systems are invited. Papers that promote sustainability in urban systems are encouraged. Such systems can include drones for sustainable, effective supply and delivery networks.

Urban planning, to include smart parking and sustainable transport systems

Green building technologies

Storm water collection and sewer management

Urban agricultural practices

Emerging Technologies

Advances in Science, Technology, Engineering Arts, and Mathematics provide an avenue to develop sustainable support systems that enhance climate change management and restoration of ecosystems. Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) provides smart solutions to climate change. These solutions specifically focus on precision agriculture approaches, effective environmental monitoring, and sustainable land practices. Smart approaches to mitigating climate change include the use of smart drones, powered by clean energy (solar) and driven by AI. This enables the deployment of pest detection and control systems, early warning systems for hazardous weather conditions, reforestation monitoring systems among others. For instance, The National Government deployed the NEMA COSMS system to facilitate real-time monitoring of industrial air and water pollution.

Big data and AI for climate solutions

Green technologies, water saving technologies, bio-innovations and sustainable chemistry

Smart and sustainable agriculture, smart urban systems

Research and innovation in Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics

Cross cutting areas

The cross-cutting sub-theme includes multifaceted contributions, which may be aligned to more than one of the above sub-themes, or which are multidisciplinary in nature. It can also include topics which do not fall into any of the thematics above but are complementary to ecosystem restoration, renewable energy and climate change.

Indigenous knowledge systems, culture and religion

Indigenous knowledge systems

Climate change dynamics has a major impact on ecosystems and makes indigenous knowledge relevant for mitigation and adoption. This conference invites abstracts and papers on farming practices like livestock rearing, afforestation, inter-cropping, mixed cropping, terrace farming, shorter product value chains, reduction on food loss and waste, water reservoirs, protected spring sources, and wetland conservation among others.

Culture and religion

Practices that are significant to environmental conservation are traditionally passed down generations. Natural systems worth mentioning include cultural shrines. Forests acted as cultural spaces, as source food, costumes, musical instruments (e.g bamboo). Forests were also a natural habitat for traditional/herbal medicines. Coastal communities also relied heavily on marine ecosystems for food, traditional medicine, trade and other forms of livelihood.

Climate change and health

Contributions that highlight incidences of, impact and adaptation strategies to climate change induced diseases are encouraged. Research topics focusing on public health also fall under this category.

Food security and impact on livelihoods

Climate change is a major driver of food insecurity. Floods and storms, droughts, landslides, forest fires are all contributory factors to food insecurity - vis a vis access, availability and stability. These factors lead to an irrational or disproportionate utilization of food impacting negatively on nutrition, health and livelihoods. Participants are invited to share work, knowledge and technologies and innovations towards food security, adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Climate justice, climate financing and environmental social governance (ESGs)

Climate justice

Icrecc 2026 invites participants to present work touching on climate justice, recognising vulnerability of local communities, indigenous communities and low income nations to the risks of climate change. Presentations can highlight emerging challenges and opportunities in the existing justice frameworks.

Climate financing

Private, financial and governmental institutions are encouraged to present locally led mechanisms and solutions tailored towards resilient ecosystems. Emphasis will be focussed on improving local communities' adaptation to climate change. Presentations can include briefs and working papers highlighting financing models, products and services that foster sustainability and resilience. Contributions can highlight active financial models managed by local authorities.