



Inception Workshop

**Delivering Climate
Resilient Development
Policies in Africa:**
*through the lenses of climate
justice, people, society and
economies*

**21 – 22 Nov 2019, ILRI Campus,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**
Presented by **Mithika
Mwenda** | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ABOUT PACJA (www.pacja.org)

- A continental coalition of 1000+ CSOs from diverse backgrounds 48 African countries.
- Founded in 2008, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya
- Brings together Faith-based Organizations, Community-based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Farmers and Pastoralists' Groups among other sectors.
- Works with Governments to drive African agenda at Int'l level
- Strong partnership with several int'l partners in North & South

AFRO-BAROMETER SURVEY

EXPERIENCE AND AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

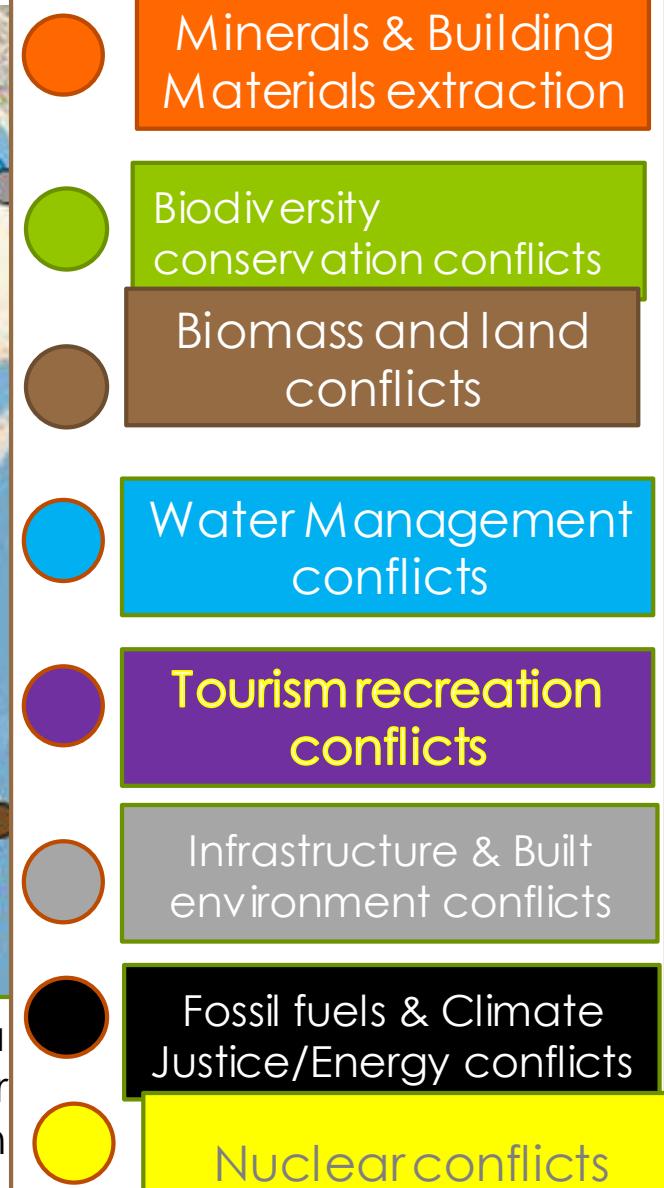
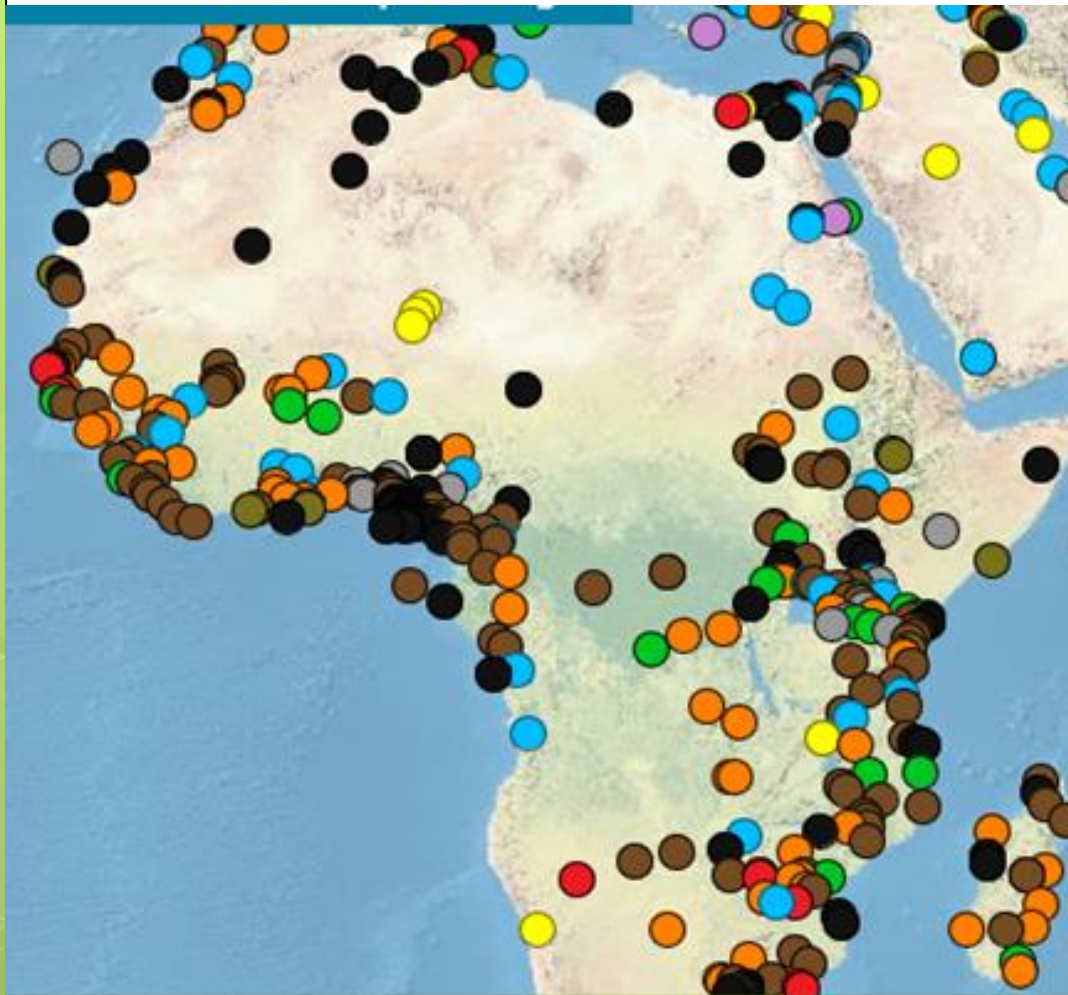
- ❑ By more than 2-to-1, ordinary Africans say climate conditions for agricultural production have become worse in their region over the past decade. Overwhelming majorities see worse weather for growing crops in Uganda (85%), Malawi (81%), and Lesotho (79%).
- ❑ In most countries, the main culprit is more severe drought. But in Malawi, Madagascar, and eSwatini, most citizens say both droughts and flooding have gotten worse.
- ❑ Almost six in 10 Africans (58%) have heard of climate change, including more than three-fourths of Mauritians (83%), Malawians (78%), and Ugandans (78%). South Africa (41%) is one of just five countries where fewer than half of citizens have heard of climate change.
- ❑ Groups that are less familiar with the concept of climate change include rural residents, women, the poor, and the less-educated, as well as people who work in agriculture.

AFRO-BAROMETER SURVEY

EXPERIENCE AND AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

- About two-thirds (63%) associate the term with negative changes in weather patterns, compared to about one-third who link it with positive (17%) or other (15%) changes.
- About two-thirds blame climate change on human activity (52%) or on human activity combined with natural processes (16%). More than one in four (27%) think climate change is caused by natural processes alone.
- About one in four Africans (28%) are fully “climate change literate,” that is, they have heard of climate change, they understand it to have negative consequences, and they recognize it as being caused at least in part by human activity. Mauritians lead the way at 57% – the only country where a majority is climate change literate. Fewer than one in five are climate change literate in six countries (Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, and Tunisia).
- Two-thirds (67%) say climate change is making life in their countries worse, reaching a high of 89% in East Africa, almost twice as many as in North Africa (46%).
- Seven in 10 (71%) say climate change needs to be stopped, and about half (51%) think ordinary people can do at least “a little bit” to help. But in Liberia (26%), Sudan (28%), and Niger (33%), only one-third or less think ordinary people can make any difference.

CONFLICT HOTSPOTS IN VARIOUS SECTORS IN AFRICA



Source: EJ Atlas (<https://www.ejatlasing.org/>), a teaching, networking and advocacy resource. For citizens interested in learning about the often invisible conflicts taking place.

OUR CHANGE NARRATIVE

Enhanced citizen capacity and their effectiveness in coordination, strategically engaging in various interventions, at local and global levels will enable them transform conventional development pathways to low carbon climate resilient development pathway, catalyse change and ensure ecologically just, pro-poor, people-centred and gender-responsive narratives form the basis for implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement, and contribute to the achievement of Agenda 2030.



DEFINITION OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

PACJA:

Climate justice is;

- ❑ Just response to climate change in a manner which accords stronger voice to those at the frontline of climate impacts in international dialogue and response processes.
- ❑ International dialogue processes includes such key policy meetings like UNFCCC and related regional, national/sub-national and sectoral interactions. While response processes includes implementation, in mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building and provision of finance.

DEFINITION OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

Abate (2001)

- ❑ Responding to the needs of vulnerable communities by recognizing a human right to a healthy environment....

Ann Peterman, Global Justice Ecology Project

- ❑ The acknowledgement that the historical accountability for the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions rests on the industrialized countries of the global North (GJEP, 2009).

HOW IT HAS EVOLVED..

- ❑ Climate justice was initially premised on the concept of ecologically unequal exchange which transverses the global North and South called ecological debt (Roberts & Parks, 2010).
- ❑ But over time, the definition has expanded to include the actions by various Actors, both in the North and the South.
- ❑ Injustice in climate change is of utmost importance when examining the environmental challenges posed by global warming and linking the challenges to socio-ecological and economic systems that undermine the rights of people, especially the poor, marginalized, and vulnerable (Cameron & Bevins, 2013).
- ❑ Depending on how one examines and explores the undertones of climate justice, all angles point to various elements of climate response struggles, in sectors, communities, states, regions and globally.

CLIMATE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA PROGRAMME (CLIMDEV)



10. 10. 2019



CAMPAIGNS (GLOBALLY AND IN AFRICA)



SR:

AFRICA PEOPLE'S PETITION



Dear World Leaders,

We are deeply concerned by the threats posed by climate change to the peoples of Africa. We have seen and experienced the impact of floods, droughts and other extreme weather events in our region.

Mother Earth, our common home, has been pushed to the brink. We call on you to prevent catastrophic climate change by committing to ambitious actions to reduce carbon emissions. We call on the governments of Africa and the world to stand with people on the frontlines of the climate crisis, and in particular the vulnerable communities whose voices need to be heard. Winning the fight against climate change starts with protecting the people whose lives and livelihoods are most at risk. Therefore, we call for a binding agreement in Paris that:

1. Delivers **fair, ambitious and strong** climate actions at a level adequate to stop climate change and keep global warming well-below 1.5°C.
2. Delivers and scales up **public finance** to enable the poorest to adapt to climate change and continue to transit and develop in a **low carbon** pathway.
3. African governments must **commit new resources** from national budgets for investment to help people adapt and build resilience for increased food security, prioritizing the needs of women food producers. They must also demand that the Paris climate deal delivers **major new public funds for adaptation and resilience** in Africa
4. All actions to **address climate change and all the processes** established under this agreement ensures a gender-responsive approach, taking into account environmental integrity, inter-generational equity and respect of human rights, as well as the right to development and the rights of indigenous peoples.
5. Shares the effort of curbing climate change fairly with **domestic emissions reductions** by developed countries that are commensurate with Science and Equity.

Yours Sincerely,

#WomenFoodClimate / #ActOnClimate

Name: ID: City:

Country: Signature:

I have taken action to reduce climate change by signing in this petition calling for a better and sustainable world free from threat of climate change.

Climate change is currently one of the biggest challenges facing humanity. This is especially true for many people in the developing world who have contributed the least to causing climate change but are suffering the impacts each and every day. 2015 is a critical year for action on climate change. In less than six months global leaders will meet in Paris to negotiate on a new global deal to tackle climate change and address its impact.

Your Government has the power to fix the damage that's already been done and take action to determine the fate of the planet and future generations.



CAMPAIGNS (GLOBALLY AND IN AFRICA)



DE FACTO VOICE OF AFRICAN CSOs in international climate dialogue processes (UNFCCC)



CAMPAIGNS (GLOBALLY AND IN AFRICA)

Join **THE**
BIG
SHIFT today



KEY PARTNERSHIPS (Monetary & Non-monetary)



SWEDEN



german
cooperation

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)



UKaid

from the British people



OPEN SOCIETY
FOUNDATIONS



OXFAM



CHARLES STEWART
MOTT FOUNDATION



Trócaire

Working for a just world.



GERMANWATCH



United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa



Care

Defending Dignity.
Fighting Poverty.



United Nations
Environment Programme



PACJA
PANAFRICAN CLIMATE
JUSTICE ALLIANCE

LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINED IMPACT:

Five operational approaches

- Policy influence
- Public engagement and mobilization,
- Holding governments accountable (at global and African levels)
- Knowledge development and communication
- Institutional and governance strengthening.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION

- Where and how to raise public awareness
- Mobilise and empower citizens to pressure their governments
- Map out the landscape:
 - Who are the allies?
 - Who are adversaries
 - Which governments have bigger influence over others?
 - Which are the most influential NSAs?
 - Which individuals should we target?



HOLDING GOVERNMENTS ACCOUNTABLE AND ENSURING EQUITY/HR ADHERENCE OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

- Do governments comply with their international and sovereign commitments to human rights?
- What is the place of environmental and climate justice in the broader development agenda.
- What is the role of Civil society to shape these policies?
- Are the policies implemented?
- Does civil society/vulnerable people participate in implementation?



RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION

- How do we conduct advocacy?
- Do we generate evidence through:
 - Research ?
 - Policy Analysis?

How do we gather and share knowledge

How do we articulate messages to policy-makers?

We seek to strengthen our work on knowledge development in the areas of our normative framework, and to strengthen engagement of our members in this endeavour.



Key PACJA-facilitated Initiatives



ACCER Awards
Rewarding & Sustaining Excellence in Environmental Journalism



PAMACC
News Agency



**2 GRANT
SCHEMES**

- To support National Platforms
- To support CSOs on forest (REDD+)



ACSEA

**CLIMATE &
SECURITY
WORKING GROUPS**

**SOUTH-
NORTH-SOUTH**
Initiative on Racial &
Climate Justice



INITIATIVES



AC CER Awards
Rewarding & Sustaining Excellence in Environmental Journalism

African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (AC CER) Awards

- To celebrate the excellence of African high quality journalism on environmental and climate change issues.
- To improve the quality of environmental journalism in Africa
- To motivate Journalists and media houses in Africa to effectively prioritize and report on Climate Change and environment
- To illuminate innovative best-practice approaches both in Policy and Practice towards response strategies and programmes.
- 3 editions have been conducted since 2013
- Many partners have joined – ECA, UNEP,
- Many journalists awarded

INITIATIVES

African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards



INITIATIVES



Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC)

- Alumni of ACCER Awards
- More than 100 top environmental journalists from across Africa
- Aimed at generating critical mass of journalists for “african narrative of environment and climate justice
- Evolved into a major network and source for information of many organisations

INITIATIVES



African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA)

- Driving the renewable agenda in Africa
 - Emerged as a key platform for energy discourses
 - Working with allies in North and South to vouch for the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways
 - For off-grid, people-controlled, democratic, decentralised and affordable energy systems
-
- Conducting research in various countries to inform its advocacy
 - Working with many partners in both North and South

INITIATIVES



African Climate Legislation Initiative

- To provide capacity building, networking and coordination of parliamentarians in climate change dialogue and response processes, both in Africa and globally.
- To provide space for continuous interaction and partnership in policy and legislative work between Parliamentarians, civil society and other Non-State Actors in Africa
- To provide parliamentary back-up and scrutiny of the climate change actions and policies, innovative response measures. To keep under review policies, Laws, financing and related programmes aimed at contributing to the implementation of provisions of the Paris Agreement.

INITIATIVES

Afro Descendant Collaborative on Racial & Climate Justice

- Partnership between PACJA and NAACP
- Promoting South-North collaboration
- Policy engagement with US Senate and policy makers
- Anchoring our perspectives in Northern NGOs narratives
- Made PACJA strong partner in global interactions

INITIATIVES



Afro Descendant Collaborative on Racial & Climate Justice

- Partnership between PACJA and NAACP
- Promoting South-North collaboration
- Policy engagement with US Senate and policy makers
- Anchoring our perspectives in Northern NGOs narratives
- PACJA and NAACP working to expand advocacy and interventions on shared vision beyond United States
- Interesting model to expand African influence beyond negotiations

INITIATIVES

GALVANISING COUNTRIES FOR ACCELERATED NDCs IMPLEMENTATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

- Building platforms through direct granting in selected strategic countries; Botswana, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia
- Initial evaluation indicates that these platforms are providing important stakeholder consultation spaces beyond civil society
- They are useful in the engagement on NDCs implementation
- The lessons will be used to expand the initiative to other countries based on other criteria
- But we have replicated the initial roll-out in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – only limited to forest

INITIATIVES

GALVANISING COUNTRIES FOR ACCELERATED NDCs IMPLEMENTATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES



1. Botswana
2. Gabon
3. Ethiopia
4. Ivory Coast
5. Nigeria
6. Kenya
7. Tanzania
8. Zambia

INITIATIVES

GALVANISING COUNTRIES FOR ACCELERATED NDCs IMPLEMENTATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

NDCs Implementation Index, Monitoring and Tracking POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS

I. An analysis of climate-sensitive sector policies shows that they align differently with adaptation, mitigation and development. For instance, while the food and agriculture sector development policies are framed as development policies scoring “high alignment” Sustainability with development, the forest and wildlife policies are set up as mitigation policies, scoring “limited alignment” with adaptation and “partial alignment” with development.

II. Stakeholder scoring of level of coherence amongst climate-sensitive sector policies shows that, notably, there is mostly “partial coherence” across most sectoral policies in the eight countries.

III. The lack of organized Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and domestic political influences has been cited for the increased external influences on issues related to climate change in the study countries.

INITIATIVES

GALVANISING COUNTRIES FOR ACCELERATED NDCs IMPLEMENTATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS

IV. Although societies across these countries are aware of climate change, they lack capacity in terms of resources to bring pressure to bear on politicians and decision makers on the need to integrate climate change into sector policies.

Public sector institutions of government across the study countries still have an uphill task of aligning and streamlining their development and sectoral policies to spearhead climate compatible development that will influence positive action on both mitigation and adaptation in view of climate change.

VI. Given that the eight study countries are not in the same stage of implementing and reporting their NDC progress, there will be need for variable actions from each of the governments that suits their given circumstances.

VII. The failure of sector policies to fully align with CCD, particularly adaptation, has serious implications in dealing with climate change impacts in these countries in a joined-up way.

WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

What difference do we want to make in the world?

CONTEXT AND KEY FACTORS TO SHAPE OUR FUTURE

- Implementation of the Paris Agreement and NDCs from 2020
- The role of Non State Actors and Local action well defined in the Paris Agreement
- The shrinking space of Civil society
- The shifting Donor Priorities
- The rise of the right-wing and Nationalism in the West



LOOKING TO 2020 AND BEYOND

- The discourse on climate change/justice is about people, society and economies; the transformation required need a re-think of our institutions from business-as-usual way of doing things. We are now finalizing our restructuring ready for the task ahead
- The platforms and all Sectoral/thematic initiatives established by PACJA will be crucial for implementation of Paris Agreement and NDCs and the envisaged transformation. We will be building our work by strengthening DNPs in more countries
- Climate change is increasingly growing into a central issue due to the burgeoning movement fired up by young people across the world – youth and intergenerational justice is/will be a central area of focus 2020 and beyond
- To provide foundation for implementation, we will invest more on ACLI to ensure policies are turned into Laws. We're piloting in 5 countries and seeks to expand further
- Climate Security, conflict and migration emerging in the area of Loss and Damage