



THE NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

THEME: SUSTAINING MOMENTUM ON CLIMATE ACTION IN THE PANDEMIC ERA



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE CENTRE,
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ABBREVIATIONS ACCRONYMS

AVD	Actions Vitales pour le Développement durable
AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy
AMCEN	African Ministerial Council on the Environment
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CAHOSC	Committee of African Heads of State
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DVC	Deputy Vice Chancellor
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NDCs	nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSSCJ	Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice
PACJA	Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance
PED	Population, Environment and Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and land Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice's (NSSCJ) core objective was to build new bridges and bring the voices of frontline communities into the international arena. Similarly, the school sought to bridge the conversation between prominent scholars, communities and other stakeholders on climate justice in the Global North and those in Global South, while providing an opportunity to explore diverse possibilities on climate justice. To achieve the mentioned objectives, the summer school relied on key modules

In the end, the over 500 participants who attended either virtually or physically expressed a deep satisfaction with the experiential learning as well as the networking and knowledge sharing opportunities that the NSSCJ presented them with. Some of the networks created during the Summer School are sure to create a movement of 21st Century Climate Advocates who are going to be at the center of not only Climate Action in Africa, but also those who shall lead thought and practice at the global policy and legislative platforms and tables of negotiation, all towards a low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive Africa.

The participants were drawn from across the globe, from Argentina, Afghanistan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe among others.

The ten days' event saw the presenters, moderators and facilitators rigorously go through interesting topics with participants actively contributing to the sessions through the discussions, panels, group works and question and answer sessions. Organized into thematic areas, the fourteen days programme was spread under the following thematic areas: climate crisis; climate justice; environmentalism and conservation; international environmental governance, institutions and unpaid climate debts; emerging solutions, response measures and policy options in building resilience ad cities in the era of the pandemic; movement and alliance building in the transition to low-carbon, climate resilient, fair, equitable and ecologically-just development trajectory; participatory alternatives, technical solutions and fusions for the future; nurturing the movement from below: the case of PACJA, successes and lessons in articulating peoples legitimate voices in global climate politics; navigating the era of the pandemic and climate emergency; tree planting and field visits/solidarity building session.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview

Over 500 Climate Justice Actors including universities, research institutions, government agencies, civil societies and grassroots champions from across the world converged in Nairobi, Kenya from August, 30th to September, 11 2021 at the Kenyatta University, where the Summer School was hosted. They met to advance their shared vision on climate justice, under the auspices of Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice. It provided a platform to share, learn and network on key issues that drive sustainable global Climate Justice. It provided a timely opportunity for long-standing campaigners and the younger generations of climate justice advocates and practitioners to share experiences and perspectives and to reflect on just pathways to low carbon and climate resilient development trajectory. Individuals and organizations were invited to participate by way of giving talks, exhibitions, and/or hosting experiential learning visits and sponsoring participants. The summer school was intended to promote creative voices, especially from the youth, women as well as the vulnerable and marginalized groups/communities through social and scientific innovation to tackle the vexed questions of environmental and climate justice, including intra and intergenerational equity.

1.2 Objectives

The Summer School had the following specific objectives and intended outcomes are to.

- i. Examine and discuss various perspectives on climate justice and to deliberate about their relevance to African/Southern contexts.
- ii. Introduce young community leaders to the major debates and a plurality of perspectives on climate justice.
- iii. Develop and promote engaged action research methodologies, including developing creative ways of sharing and using research outside of traditional academic venues (with activists, with general audiences, with policymakers) through textual, audio-visual, and theatre forms.
- iv. Contribute to the development of a general curriculum on climate justice for adoption to different circumstances and environments in the Global South that can be easily adjusted to different circumstances and environments.
- v. Build and strengthen a network of young climate justice experts that can champion climate justice in their professions and movements and also in their respective countries and communities

1.3 The Structure

The themes were to be covered through plenary discussion sessions, break up workshops, creative arts, case studies, exhibitions and experiential learning tours at Karura Forest. The participants during their free social time had an opportunity to visit two Rivers Mall, the Nairobi National Park and the Nairobi Orphanage, the National Museum, Uhuru Park and other tourist attraction sites in the vicinity of Nairobi City.

The organizers supported the participation of all selected participants from global South within the limits of resources available. Before applying for this opportunity, it was important that the applicant ensure they meet the following criteria:

- Affiliation with universities and other learning institutions (Staff, student), research/policy institutions, civil societies (NGOs, faith lead organizations, Indigenous groups and local community groups, intergovernmental organization and social enterprises.
- Evidence of involvement in climate change-related initiatives/activities
- Demonstrable contribution to the emerging field on climate justice (this may be probed through a motivational letter, or past writing on the subject)
- Basic understanding of English or French languages
- Youth, women as well as the vulnerable and marginalized groups/ communities are highly encouraged to apply.

In pursuit of these diverse themes and perspectives the Nairobi summer schools included a mandatory general orientation training and teach-in which will be conducted by facilitators from relevant fields, including: (1) Climate justice (2) International dialogue and relations (3) Climate Change Science (4) Climate Governance (5) Campaigning (6) Participatory research and many other relevant areas.

2.0 SYMPOSIUM: SUSTAINING MOMENTUM ON CLIMATE ACTION IN THE PANDEMIC ERA

MONDAY AUGUST 30TH, 2021



The symposium was moderated by Dr Augustine Njamnshi the Chair, Technical and Political Affairs in PACJA.

The Climate Symposium marked the very beginning of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice in a highlight event that brought together development partners, donors, scholars and academicians all together to launch the first ever School that would uniquely mingle academic and scholarly education, with theoretical and practical solutions building strategies and approaches in a melting pot of Climate Justice body of knowledge.

With representatives from over 45 Countries coming together at the Kenyatta University Amphitheatre, a trip down memory lane on the journey of climate justice advocacy set the perfect tone for the subsequent sessions that would go ahead to deliberate on the markers for success as well as what tactics must be deployed in order to save Africa, and the entire Global South from the threat and imminent adverse impacts of climate change.



The opening session was addressed by the DVC Prof. Paul Okemo, PhD the acting Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration), Kenyatta University, who spoke on behalf of the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Paul Kuria Wainaina Prof. Okemo. The Swedish Ambassador to Kenya, HE Caroline Vicini then delivered her remarks.

In her introductory address, HE Ambassador Vicini's address provided an overview of the role of Swedish government in the summer school. She mentioned that the climate justice summer school is a chance for long standing opportunities for campaigners to share experiences and contribute their voices in support of efforts to lower carbon emissions. To avoid the worst effects of climate change, there is a need to dramatically reduce global carbon emissions. Combating climate change and its consequences is one of the most defining global issues of our time. Sweden aims to be one of the world's first fossil-free societies through its new ambitious climate goal of net zero emissions by 2045. To achieve this, all actors in society must work actively to reduce emissions. Collaboration between

government, business and civil society is key. She further mentioned that transitioning to sustainable and climate-resilient development will pave the way for new opportunities. Through climate investments, the fossil-free Sweden initiative and international climate action, Sweden will reduce its emissions at the rate necessary to ensure globally sustainable development. In this regard, climate change adaptation efforts should ensure equal opportunity for all. Adapting to climate change is about reducing vulnerability to current and projected climate risk while vulnerability to climate change is determined in large part by people's adaptive capacity. Finally, she emphasized that gender is a critical factor in understanding vulnerability to climate change. Women and girls should be encouraged to utilize their power to inspire and make a change. She welcomed the participants to the 50th anniversary of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment and the creation of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The meeting will take place in Stockholm, Sweden, from 2-3 June 2022.

In his address, Dr. Mithika Mwenda, the Executive Director for PACJA, looked at the journey to a climate just society. He acknowledged that climate justice is such a critical issue in international climate change dialogues, yet the Africans at the frontline of climate change and who suffer from the most severe forms of climate injustices are often left out of the conversation.



Photo 1: Dr Mithika giving his key note address at the symposium

Dr Mwenda explained that the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice will provide a forum for strengthening African climate justice voices through sharing, learning and the cross-pollination between different stakeholders and generations. As the first of its kind in Africa, Dr Mwenda elucidated that the long-term objective of the Summer School is to promote creative voices, especially from the youth, social and scientific innovations that tackle the vexed questions of environmental and climate justice, including intra- and intergenerational equity. There are numerous efforts by academics, advocacy groups and other non-state actors all seeking to advance research, scholarship and mobilization on climate justice at various levels. He said the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice aims to reignite conversation on effective strategies to cushion African smallholder farmers, pastoralists and fishermen from negative impacts of climate change. It is a matter of concern that Universities in the North are offering specific courses and programs on Environmental and Climate Justice yet such interventions are yet to take off in the Global South, particularly the continent of Africa, in a systematic and sustained manner. It is in this context that the summer school has been a joint effort bringing together Kenyatta University, the University of Nairobi, Swedish International Development Agency, USAID and the Dutch Government. In conclusion, Dr Mwenda said that it's everyone's

desire that the Nairobi Summer School on climate justice will become an annual rendezvous and a referent forum for sharing, learning and innovation on climate justice in Africa.

In his remarks, as part of solidarity statements read by various organizations, Jean-Paul Adam, a climate change expert at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA) said the continent deserved robust investments in inappropriate technologies and innovations to promote low carbon development. Investing in climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy will not only deliver climate justice to African communities but also foster inclusivity and green growth. In the same context while speaking on behalf of Mr. Tanguy Gahouma, who is the Chair of the African Group of Negotiators, Fredrick Ouma, a member of African Group of Negotiators from Kenya said that Africa's climate justice will be realized once grassroots communities are involved in global processes aimed at reducing carbon emissions.



Photo 2: Dr. Pacifica Ogolla, in a past event; Photo Courtesy.

In his keynote address read on his behalf by Dr Pacifica Ogolla, the Director of Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Hon. Keriako Tobiko, the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Forestry in Kenya said that “Africa deserved a fair allocation of resources, technologies and innovations to help communities cope with extreme weather events. Every climate action that will be undertaken in Africa going forward should have justice, equity and

human rights as key components. We must entrench climate justice in legislation and policies.

While Kenya is aware of its responsibility to her citizens and has decided to pursue industrialization, the government is however aware of her responsibility to climate justice. However, she emphasized that keeping carbon emissions at a minimum without job provision and development was possible. She said that Kenya knows the benefits of industrialization but also noted that a move towards a net zero carbon emission to lower greenhouse effects will be done without undermining the human rights on job provision and development. That is why the government is fully involved in discussions around Just transition.

The third part of the day was composed of panel discussions. The first panel discussions focused on multi-sectoral approaches to climate action. The background to this discussion was that even if fully implemented, the current pledges will not be sufficient to achieve the agreed goals under the Paris Agreement. Additional transformative action is therefore necessary, to be implemented by civil society and social movements, business and trade unions – the non-Party stakeholders – in coordination with subnational governments, cities and municipalities. Meeting the climate change challenge is a shared responsibility. Therefore, Multi-stakeholder and multisectoral partnerships form increasingly popular and important parts of the global climate

and disaster risk governance landscape. Climate risks cannot be addressed successfully at any single institutional level (e.g., national versus local) or spatial scale or by any one category of actor. Measures to reduce and manage risk levels are determined at multiple scales and multi-stakeholder levels and involve a broad range of stakeholders, including public and private sector actors, who take decisions that determine current and future risks. Adopting a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to climate action will enhance: Creativity, conflict resolution and building trust, resources augmentation/joint action, policy processes, openness and accountability, policy implementation and monitoring and enforcement. There is a need to understand stakeholder interest. Seek to partner and engage the academic institutions, media, environmental NGOs, local government, private sector players, government agencies, trade unions, small enterprises, and stakeholder groups.”

In his remarks on behalf of the Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM), Mr Kerosi Josephat Bosire (PhD) mentioned that there is overwhelming evidence that human activities are changing the climate system. Climate justice is a term and a movement that acknowledges climate change can have differing social, economic, public health and other adverse impacts on underprivileged populations. He proposed the need for HR professionals to also be advocates of climate justice and have job-related climate inequalities addressed head-on through long term mitigation and adaptation strategies.

In conclusion, the panelists are concerned that the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy has been driven to a great extent by bottom-up initiatives led by citizens, innovative businesses, regions, cities and various civil society stakeholders, collectively referred to as non-state and subnational actors. Governments put the policy framework in place, but non-state and subnational actors implement actions on the ground. Many non-state and subnational actors are the true leaders of innovative and effective actions.

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CRISIS, CLIMATE DENIAL, “CLIMATE ACTION” AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

TUESDAY AUGUST 31ST 2021

Dr Augustine Njamshi, Chair, Technical and Political Affairs in PACJA, facilitated the discussion, inviting panelists to reflect on different aspects of climate justice agenda. The highlights of the presentations are outlined below.

PRESENTER	Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chair, Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development Kenyatta University, Kenya
TOPIC	Environmental and Sustainable Development: The Intercession



Photo 3: Dr. Kurauka listens to participants at the end of his presentation.

Dr Joseph Kurauka and Dr. Peter Wangai led comprehensive discourse on environmental sustainability, with the approach looking at the Sustainable development goals and their relevance to climate action. It was noted that all the SDGs are interconnected and must be looked at as a whole and not as stand-alone because each has a unique interfacing and significance in the quest for climate justice.

They noted that Agenda 21 - is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. It is also regarded as an action agenda for the UN, other multilateral organizations, and individual governments around the world that can be executed at local, national, and global levels. Some highlights from his presentation are as follows:

1. Looking at SDG1 on No Poverty and SDG2 on Zero Hunger - It is observed that 7.1% of the workers in the world still fall under the poverty net due to underemployment and inability to realize their basic needs.
2. Poverty, in the simplest of ways can be understood by one’s inability to access 3 meals per day, (not because of any other factors like fasting or lifestyle, but based on affordability, and this means that they cannot effectively advocate for climate action because their priorities would first.
3. On SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy, among the many other considerable factors it is noteworthy that the amount of money required to install Solar Power system in Kenya for example, is still very

high and can only be afforded by a few, this gap must be bridged to make clean energy affordable, and to actualize climate action.

4. On SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, is observed that Cities consume 76% of the global resources including food, construction materials, mining products most of which come from the rural neighborhoods. These end up causing destruction of ecosystems and biodiversity. On the other hand, abandoned quarries become sources of safety/health hazards to the nearby communities and as hideouts for conducting criminal activities such as drug trafficking.
5. Although cities also contribute about 78% of the global carbon emissions mainly from the transport and industrial sectors, and also generate about 70% of the global waste, the flip side is that they equally account for 70% of the World's GDP. The revenues from cities could offset carbon emissions by financing afforestation and reforestation programmes in the rural areas as well as uplifting the livelihoods of the rural residents. Eventually, this will slow down the rate of rural-urban migration and support global efforts of combating climate change.

PRESENTER	Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba, Chair, Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team NEST, Nigeria
TOPIC	When the Rain Started Beating Us: The Causes of Climate Change, Indicators, Impacts



Photo 4: Prof. Nwajiuba makes his presentation

Prof. Nwajiuba had these to say in his presentation: There is need for us to make a clear distinction between these terminologies: Climate variability and climate change. While climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other climate statistics like standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes weather events, etc.), climate change refers to any change in climate over a longer period of time, whether due to natural variability or anthropogenic forces. There is

overwhelming evidence that Climate Change has occurred. The evidence can be seen in the rising temperatures, and precipitation changes. Tackling climate change is determined to a large extent with how we are utilizing climate information. The difference is in how effectively we can utilize the information at our disposal to make tangible changes. The impacts and socioeconomic dimensions to climate change cannot also be denied, because whereas we would wish to be effective, we find ourselves as a region dogged with other

issues among them peace and security and hunger. All of which dim the desire for the greater good on climate action.

In summary, Prof Nwajiuba mentioned that key climate indicators and associated impacts show a relentless, continuing climate change, an increasing occurrence and intensification of extreme events, and severe losses and damage, affecting people, societies and economies in Africa. It is therefore important to invest in indigenous knowledge, localized early warning services and community led weather observing networks as an addition to the science based modern climate information and early warning services.

PRESENTER	Victor Orindi, Adaptation Consortium, Kenya
TOPIC	Background to Climate Change, Evolution, Negotiations, Interventions (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UNFCCC etc)



Photo 5: Mr Orindi during his presentation

In his presentation, Mr Orindi mentioned that the UNFCCC entered into force in 1994. Its objective was to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Kyoto Protocol, which requires a limited number of developed country Parties to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions up to 2020, was adopted under the Convention in 1997.

He detailed that in order to address climate change more broadly, the Paris Agreement was negotiated and adopted in 2015. This agreement, which entered into force in 2016, requires climate change mitigation and adaptation actions from all Parties in the time period after 2020. In dealing with climate change, Mr Orindi had the following thoughts on equity and justice:

1. The very poor and the weak populations are impacted more by the adverse effects of climate change, than the fairly richer segments. This is a proven fact.
2. Indigenous people are a marginalized entity when it comes to climate change discourses and yet they are stakeholders. Our efforts should ensure that they are onboard.
3. We need to talk about Loss and damage - With the very obvious loss of biodiversity, livelihoods and agriculture, there has been a push to have loss and damage on the table as a point of discussion in the COP26, but this has faced resistance from most of the Global North Countries, who think that this should not be a major item despite its significance in the Global South.
4. Appropriate technology capacity and finance are all key ingredients towards the effective management of Climate Change discourses.

5. What is going to be our ask - if the developed world committed to supporting the developing world, through their financial commitments, then perhaps Africa and most of the Global South entities would improve their climate action activities.
6. Common but differentiated responsibility needs to take center stage
7. Money coming for climate action is more or less on mitigation, yet our problems are more on the Adaptation side which should be our priority. This mismatch in priorities lessens the effectiveness of our climate response and should be balanced.
8. Africa is ever in a conflict due to other factors; the Peace and Security situation is making the aspirations of climate action weak.
9. The time is now to Implement - we have done a lot of planning as a region. Adaptation planning has occupied our discourses for long and perhaps implementation would unlock the required resources for tangible work.
10. Now is also the time to upscale the little pilot-work that we have done. Pilot projects have never failed if history is to be recalled - But we may need to move from pilot projects towards the big phased projects that combat the real issues that face our Continent.

PRESENTER	Dr. Seth Osafo, Legal Adviser to the African Group of Negotiators, UNFCCC
TOPIC	Background to Climate Change Evolution, Negotiations and Interventions (IPCCC) and the UNFCCC Process



Photo 6: Participants following the virtual presentation by Prof. Osafo

During his presentation, Dr Osafo touched on the implications of climate change for sustainable development. He mentioned that climate change (mitigation) is likely to have significant impacts on the prospects for SD in various regions and sectors.

Mitigation will reduce climate change and other impacts on human and natural systems (“ancillary benefits”). While slower mitigation can reduce shock effects and lower costs if stabilization targets are higher, faster mitigation can reduce negative longer-term impacts, induce

technological change, and lower long-term costs if stabilization targets are lower. On the geo-politics of climate negotiations, he held that there is differentiation among Parties: Africa is the only regional group that works as an active negotiating group with 53 members who share various common concerns. This is despite the fact that the continent is not responsible for creating adverse effects of climate.

At the negotiations, he acknowledged that Africa often makes common statements in issues such as funding, capacity building and technology transfer. These efforts are in response to the continent's major concerns are poverty alleviation and social and economic development while adaptation is a priority. Its participation in the negotiations is coordinated by the Committee of African Heads of State (CAHOSC), the African Ministerial Council on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators which meets daily receive reports from the Lead Coordinators and harmonize various positions for subsequent meetings. Other groups include the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the European Union and its 28 member states, the Oil Producing countries (OPEC), Environmental Integrity Group, Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania and Moldova (CACAM), and the Umbrella Group.

On the Paris Agreement, Prof Osafo cited at its adoption, the Agreement was intended to enhance the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by: Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

4.0 THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE, IDEOLOGICAL STANDPOINTS & GLOBAL GEOPOLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 2021

PRESENTER	Prof. Patrick Bond, Professor of Political Economy, University of Western Coast, South Africa.
MODERATOR	Jacob Olonde, ECAS/KPCG

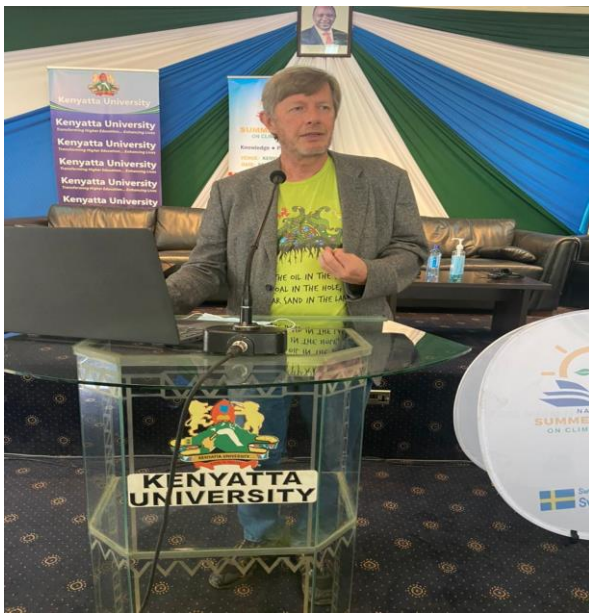


Photo 7: Prof. Bond making his presentation

In his presentation, Prof. Bond gave detailed analysis of the North-South divide, ideological standpoints, and global geopolitics of climate change. He mentioned that there is a widespread perception that power is shifting in global politics and that global superpowers are assuming a more prominent, active and important role in climate change politics and the extent to which their rise makes the already difficult problem of climate change still more intractable—due to their rapid economic development, growing power-political ambitions, rising greenhouse gas emissions and apparent unwillingness to accept global climate change ‘debt’.

By reviewing the developments in global climate politics between the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to the Post Paris Agreement, Prof. Bond presented an image of a clear shift in power, stressing instead the complexity of the changes that have taken place at the level of international bargaining as well as at the domestic and transnational levels. He urged the participants to not overestimate the shifts in power that have taken place, or to underplay the continued relevance of understanding climate change within the North—South divide.

In summary, Prof. Bond mentioned that the growing consequences of climate change and global warming for international politics in general and international security in particular should be of interest to climate change justice activists. The focus should be on whether and in what way climate change may alter the conditions of international and local climate change targets. Note should be taken that initial effects of climate change will vary according to existing economic, political and social structures in different world regions. Such changes will probably depend on the secondary effects that change has on the world and regional economies. Climate change is unlikely to lead to an increase in conflicts in the short- to medium term, but a long-term development marked by unmitigated climate change could very well have serious consequences for international peace and development.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTALISM AND CONSERVATION

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 2ND 2021

This day's sessions were moderated by Dr Thuita Thenya, Senior lecturer Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies (WMI) at the University of Nairobi, Kenya. The presentations were as highlighted below.

TOPIC	The History of International Environmental Policy (Stockholm, Johannesburg and Rio Summits) and Lessons from The Summits and Negotiations under UNFCCC
PRESENTER	Dr. Dorcas Beryl Otieno, OGW UNESCO Chair, Higher Education for a Green Economy and Sustainability



Photo 8: Participants go through discussions during group work

Dr Dorcas began her presentation by highlighting the history of sustainable development in the United Nations which dates back to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972.

Over the years, from Stockholm in 1972 to Paris in 2015, the multilateral processes have distinguished themselves by the vast scope and long-term importance of their agenda. The processes brought important normative advances although political and institutional constraints largely prevented their

practical applications. These processes contributed to a global paradigm shift in which the artificial conceptual split between man and nature started to be removed. These developments were underpinned particularly by major advances in international legal development and science.

Going forward, a fundamental reassessment is necessary to deal with several interconnected, sustainable development-related problems that reached crisis proportions after Johannesburg, namely: climate change, the food crisis, involuntary large-scale migration flows, deforestation, unsustainable energy systems, the rapidly unfolding biodiversity crisis, chemical contaminations and the severe stresses in the financial systems of the world. In conclusion, she reiterated that unless much more determined action is taken, there are risks of serious systemic changes. This could lead to a worsening of the ecosystem crisis when key tipping points are reached with resultant consequences like implosion of present international governance mechanisms, increased protectionism and worsening economic crises, as well as violent conflict and large-scale natural disasters.

TOPIC	Who Should Mitigate and Who Should Benefit?
PRESENTER	Eugene N. Nforngwa, Communication and Knowledge Manager PACJA, Cameroon



Photo 9: A participant reacts to Eugene's presentation

In his brief presentation, Eugene mentioned that climate action approaches take different dimensions, key of which are Adaptation and Mitigation. Speaking about Mitigation, who should mitigate and who should benefit from the adverse effects of climate change that we go through as Africa, and the World.

First things first, we agree that as the World we should mitigate the effects of Climate Change. But who should Mitigate?

Participants set out to discuss among

themselves in small groups on the below three options as those who should be tasked with the responsibility to pay for mitigation; those with largest GHG emissions (A); those with historical largest emissions like the US (B) and; those who can most easily afford to pay (those with the means to mitigate) (C). In the exercise, participants sought to consider the options provided and select the most acceptable option for them, critiquing the Strengths and Weaknesses of each consideration, then settling on one of the options they thought would be the most just. In conclusion of the activity, the following were the highlights:

1. The main objective of the exercise was to expose participants with the exact situation of negotiations at the UNFCCC, taking note that this exercise is an exact replica of what happens at the COP negotiations, with different countries putting forward some of the reasons that have been shared during this exercise.
2. For this reason, whatever is fair is a difficult balancing act and thus the polluter pays principle is observed to be very limited. Those who are able to pay the price of Industrialization may equally argue that they should continue with their harmful practices since they're able to pay the prize for the same.

6.0 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL (MAL)GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONS AND UNPAID CLIMATE DEBTS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD 2021

The day's sessions were facilitated by Dr. Dr Augustine Njamshi, Coordinator- Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), Cameroon. The presentations were done as highlighted here below:

TOPIC	International Climate Law and Governance in the Era of Global Mistrust/Mal-Governance
PRESENTER	Ms Jackline Wanjiru, UNEP, Nairobi



Photo 10: Ms Wanjiru Makes her presentation

Ms Wanjiru began her presentation by mentioning that without strong environmental laws and institutions, we will be unable to protect and restore our planet. She stated that we have been moving rapidly to a swift and pervasive deterioration of our environmental assets. In response, there has been an upsurge of international environmental law and diplomacy, a vast outpouring of impressive scientific research, and thoughtful policy analysis.

What has emerged over the past two decades is the international community's first attempt at global environmental governance:

Environmental policy had to be legitimized at the national level, and; the life-sustaining processes of the biosphere had to be perceived as a common concern of all peoples. She highlighted three broad paths to environmental governance which are: new institutions and norm-setting procedures are needed at the international level; bottom-up initiatives; address more directly the underlying causes of environmental degradation. She concluded her presentation by looking at some of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements that are used to legislate and implement global treaties on the environment.

TOPIC	An Overview of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework Relating to Climate Change in Kenya
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PRESENTER

Hon. Edward Wabwoto, Judge of the High Court of Kenya, Land and Environment Court



Photo 11: Participants follow the presentation

In his presentation, Hon. Waboto stated that Kenya ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 while the Paris agreement was ratified on 28th December 2016. Since then, the country has been working towards the achievement of the objectives of the convention.

He took participants through various legislative and policy frameworks guiding climate change action in Kenya. He mentioned that the Climate Change Act is yet to be fully operationalized; this is due to a number of factors which include but

not limited to the following: -

- The Council had not yet met, and as a result, the National Climate Fund has not been operationalized. But in the future, these mechanisms could help break the very political barriers that hinder them. If the Council became active, it could become a key body on climate finance and obtain buy-in from the highest levels of government.
- Section 35 of the Act required the members of the Council to be appointed within three months after the commencement of the Act. However, this was not done within the stipulated timelines. The delay has greatly affected the operationalization of some aspects of the Act since climate issues are of important concerns to the Country.
- Section 22 and 36 of the Climate Change Act require the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Environment to develop subsidiary legislations requiring the effective implementation and operationalization of the Climate Change. However, the same are yet to be developed since the enactment of the Act. It is therefore prudent to ensure that the said Regulations are developed and subsequently gazetted. Equally the delay in having these Regulations in place has affected the operationalization of the Act.

In conclusion, he emphasized the need to note that despite the challenges alluded to herein and as earlier stated, the Climate Change Act heralds such profound milestones that have broadened and streamlined the governance structures through introduction of new structural, normative, institutional, policy and administrative standards that have provided more opportunities for addressing and mainstreaming climate change in Kenya.

TOPIC	Whither Justice in International Governance
PRESENTER	Prof. Prakash Kashwan, Co-Director, Research Program on Economic and Social Rights, Human Rights Institute, Connecticut University USA Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan, Associate Professor, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia



Photo 12: A virtual participant follow the summer school proceedings from the Philippines

Prof. Prakash Kashwan and Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan did a joint presentation with highlights of the Justice in International Governance. They mentioned that climate change is a highly contested policy issue in the world, generating fierce debate at every level of governance. They held that we cannot separate solutions from the political reality. It is essential to have the best scientists and some good research centers yet in India for example, the scientists are being asked to research on cow dung and urine. There is need to demand that responsible polluters pay, even though the financing is yet to come. Fossil fuel

subsidies from the developed countries should be channeled towards climate resilience initiatives in the global south countries.

Prof. Prakash went ahead to equip that making the polluters pay, does not necessarily encourage them to continue polluting. We should change the narrative to reflect a demand for stopping the pollution, whilst paying for the damage done. He stated that there are different ways in which climate apartheid propagates itself. Segregation on the basis of caste similar systems has been witnessed in the climate negotiations. It is necessary to enrich ourselves with knowledge and research so that we build our own body of knowledge and cut over-reliance on narratives of others.

Prof. Prakash informed participants of the existence of conflict of interest at the UNFCCC, giving little reason to trust the global institutions. That this is why the Civil Society Institutions in Africa have to step in to literally push for some of these actions that we call for locally. Unequal power relations have led to a lot of inequality in the quest and compensation. Some of these debates are very complex and thus we need to think of a multiplicity of solutions, groups and books. More critical research and resources will play a significant role in the future of climate advocacy.

He emphasized the need to engage with everyone, do own research, authors, leaders - acting on multiple fronts and delegitimize anyone who speaks against our collective quest for climate justice. We have to build a

formidable force in order to overcome the formidable force. Africa must come up with counter narratives, counter positions, that's the only way to remain relevant. That while fossil subsidies were raking in trillions of dollars in the name of COVID recovery, climate issues were neglected. These slogans were used maliciously to propagate and finance the fossil fuel industries - COVID-19 fuel subsidies repackaged as recovery funding and building back better.

In summary, Prof. Satishkumar concluded that we should declare a Climate Emergency in Africa led by our African Governments and PCJA should support in doing scientific work and focus on financing towards the same.

Augustine Ndjamsi then shared a video commentary. In the video, together with other activists, they were arrested for leading a protest at one of the Conference of Party Sessions where African delegations stood in solidarity with him and threatened to walk out of the meetings. From the video, participants were encouraged and shared in their thoughts and inspiration and that they learnt of the need to take positions like demanding that their governments stop facilitating fossil fuel companies and instead create strong centers of climate research.

7.0 EMERGING SOLUTIONS, RESPONSE MEASURES AND POLICY OPTIONS IN BUILDING RESILIENCE AND CITIES IN THE ERA OF THE PANDEMIC

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 6TH 2021

This day's sessions were moderated by Dr. Sam Ogallah, Climate Finance Adviser, the Commonwealth. The presentations were as highlighted below.

TOPIC	Renewable Energy and Energy Transition to Mitigate Climate Change
PRESENTER	Eugene N. Nforngwa, Communication and Knowledge Manager PACJA, Cameroon



Eugene's presentation focused on the linkages between energy use and global warming. Accounting for more than 80% of emissions, he said the massive combustion of fossil fuels following the industrial revolution is primarily responsible climate change. Regulating energy use was therefore the single most important action needed to address the climate crisis. This can be achieved through an energy system transition.

Energy transition, he said, involves abandoning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas in favor of cleaner or low carbon forms such as solar, wind, geothermal and hydro. Transition also includes improving the efficiency of energy use and addressing the structural and economic forces that limit energy access to the most marginal in society.

In essence, he said, energy transition both mitigates and climate change and helps communities adapt to its unavoidable impacts.

TOPIC	Climate Finance: The Green Climate Fund, multilateral and bilateral initiatives, insurance arrangements, carbon trading schemes and offset markets.
PRESENTER	Julius Karanja, African Civil Society Observer, Green Climate Fund



Photo 13: Mr Julius explains key concepts during his presentation

Julius began his presentation by defining climate finance to mean the flow of funds toward activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or help society adapt to climate change’s impacts. It is the totality of flows directed to climate change projects—the same way that “infrastructure finance” refers to the financing of infrastructure, or “consumer finance” refers to providing credit for purchases of big-ticket household items. There is no globally agreed CF definition.

He noted that the UNFCCC, in principle, sets the premise for implementation of Climate change actions in developing countries on provision of finance by developed countries. He then took participants through the provisions of the Paris Agreement and the operation of the financial mechanisms entrusted to international entities like the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, LDCs Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.

In conclusion, he highlighted the issues in Climate Finance to include: Scaling up and honoring commitments; determination of needs, priorities and challenges; difficulty in accessing funds; capacity to respond to requirements of funding institutions; lack of Coordination at the national level- focal point and relevant agencies; and imbalance between adaptation and mitigation finance: donor focus on mitigation, low adaptation financing.

TOPIC	Climate Finance: The Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and other multilateral initiatives to advance the implementation of National Climate Plans and Climate Commitments
PRESENTER	Jean Paul Brice Affana, Climate Finance Expert Actions Vitales pour le Développement durable (AVD)



Photo 14: A participant react to the presentations during Q/A Session

In his submission, Jean Paul Brice Affana said that supporting access to finance for climate action and the NDCs implementation involves making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate- resilient development.

According to the Paris Agreement, all sources of finance need to be aligned with the adaptation and mitigation goals set in the Paris Agreement. Developing countries have prepared their NDCs with clear climate action they commit to as part of the global effort to transition to a low carbon and climate resilient world.

There are opportunities which could be of value to Climate Finance. Firstly, open funds, technical support as well as existing assistance on the ground that help the coordination of new support. Secondly there are other existing NDC financing tools and initiatives to support the processes. The third opportunity is the climate funds – sources of finance for climate action and the NDCs. The fourth opportunity lies on the Direct Access modalities and the support to readiness and preparatory.

He highlighted some of the challenges that civil society and nonstate actors face when engaging in climate finance and the GCF and how they can overcome them are as follows:

1. **Limited access to information, restricted participation in GCF activities, interrupted interactions with other GCF stakeholders, lack of capacity and collaboration, etc:** There is a need to continuously elaborate effective ideas, tools and strategies to accelerate mutual learning in building GCF CSO readiness across countries. Also share information in a format and language that non-technical participants and users can easily access and utilize.
2. **Meaningful participation & inclusion:** Continue generating inclusive and participatory learning and best practices at the various levels of engagement.
3. **Capacity building:** Capacity building activities should include all levels of CSOs given that building the capacity of civil society is highly variable and requires specific support to provide the needed skill sets, knowledge and relevant training.
4. **Interlinkages with key GCF players:** CSOs should take a lead in promoting an engagement wide approach which encourages all actors engaged in the GCF, especially the most vulnerable ones, to work together in ensuring a successful implementation of the Fund.
5. **Policy Coherence:** Support research on policy coherence as there is currently no evidence showing how this is being addressed.

6. **Partnerships & collaboration:** Partnerships and collaboration with private sector entities, NDAs/Focal Points, AEs and other relevant topics should be established to provide scope for regular interactions, spaces for feedback on relevant matters, as well as opportunities for participation and inclusion.
7. **Readiness to better understand the GCF – empowering civil society:** The readiness aspect is a crucial one because once it also participates to educate citizens in general about the Fund.
8. **Monitoring role:** Civil society can hold implementing partners and authorities to account for their roles and ensure transparency and good governance around the GCF at the national, sub-national, regional and global levels.
9. **Readiness for accessing GCF financing – CSOs as implementing entities:** Due to difficulties in accessing funding they face a critical challenge, most CSOs operating at the national level must seek innovative financing resources and new partnerships for resource mobilization.

In summary, he remarked that the pooling of resources out of the GCF therefore becomes a response that priority needs and an important next step to develop “bankable” projects which can be submitted to the GCF, only after the accreditation stage is successfully passed.

TOPIC	Climate Smart Agriculture or Ecological Agriculture? Building Climate-Resilient Food Systems for Improved Livelihoods
PRESENTER	Dr. Susan Chomba, Director Vital Landscapes, World Resources Institute (WRI)



Photo 15: Participants from the Pacific Islands follow the sessions

Dr. Chomba declared that the global food systems are broken. The system is responsible for one third of global GHG emissions, catastrophic biodiversity loss, environmental pollution (64% of agricultural land is at risk of pesticide pollution), degradation of land and water resources, increasing social inequities while still not providing food security and adequate nutrition for all and food insecurity and malnutrition still persist today.

She mentioned that Africa presents the fastest growing population globally (2.7% p.a).

Absolute number of malnourished people is still high (218 million). Slow progress towards food security attributed to low productivity—including declining soil fertility, climate change, political instability. There are vast differences between countries with

stable political conditions that are experiencing economic growth. Fragility of the food systems driven by conflicts, extreme weather events, economic downturns, poverty and inequality (underlying causes).

She concluded her presentation by calling for transitions in food systems in Africa. Transitions occurring in particular production practices and across the food value chain to achieve a transformation of food systems involving changes to how food is produced, processed, transported and consumed. There are more sustainable production and consumption patterns that can be reached over time through a dynamic interaction between innovations in food production enterprises, social movement advocacy, policy and cultural change at different scales.

In summary, there is need to: (1) produce: environmentally sound, socially just & economically feasible (2) protect: nature, soils, water, air, biodiversity (3) prosper: smallholder farmers get substantial return on investment (4) reduce: food loss and food waste (5) restore: soil fertility, degraded lands and lost ecosystem functions.

TOPIC	Adaptation, Safeguarding Watersheds, and Climate Change
PRESENTER	Ronnie Murungu, Program Officer, Water AID, Rwanda



Photo 16: Mr. Samuel Oburo from Nigeria takes to the floor to make a contribution to the presentation

Ronnie began by defining climate adaptation to mean the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects. On the other hand, he defined resilience as the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions.

He acknowledged that most adaptation measures could not be systematically measured or quantified. Too much focus on adaptation could detract attention from reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Adaptation is more

of a local than a global issue. Global goals on adaptation will help to place adaptation on a par with mitigation, in line with the previous commitments and provisions of the international climate agreement. There is a synergy between adaptation and mitigation. Some adaptation options, for example in agriculture, forestry and land, can mitigate emissions.

Adaptation action in NDCs is an essential basis for encouraging countries to assess vulnerabilities, identify adaptation options and work towards the identification of common metrics. Adaptation is no more or less a local issue than mitigation. Cumulative global emission is simply an aggregate of localized emissions. Africa's NDCs stress that adaptation options that reduce the climate vulnerabilities in sectors such as agriculture, water, health and urban and ecological systems have many synergies with sustainable development. At the same time, lack of or poorly designed adaptation could result in trade-offs with adverse impacts for sustainable development. Hence, adaptation for Africa cannot be seen simply as localized community-based actions to reduce climate vulnerabilities but is rather linked with the broader goal of national sustainable economic development of Africa.

He highlighted some of the barriers to action in adaptation in Africa to include: knowledge gaps; short-term biases; fragmented responsibilities; poor institutional cooperation; lack of resources hinder action; governments lack funding for agencies to address knowledge gaps, collaborate across silos, and implement innovative solutions.

In conclusion, he made a call to action to address the broad and entrenched barriers by suggesting a way that respects, promotes, and considers each country's respective human rights obligations, and is gender-responsive, participatory, and transparent.

TOPIC	Green and Resilient Homes and Cities in Climate-Constrained Future
PRESENTER	John Kabuye Kalungi BESIC Group/Green Building Society of Kenya

While presenting on behalf of Dr Elizabeth Chege, John commenced his presentation by defining green building (also known as green construction or sustainable building) to refer to both structure and the application of processes that are environmentally responsible and resource efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from planning to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition.



Photo 17: Mr Kabuye stresses a point as he shares knowledge with the participants

He proceeded to utter that green infrastructure requires cooperation of all stakeholders at all the architects, the engineers, and the client at all project stages. The need for green building practices is to expand and complement the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort. In doing so, the three dimensions of sustainability, i.e., planet, people and profit across the entire supply chain need to be considered.

In conclusion, he stated that infrastructure networks will be affected by the physical impacts of climate variability and change, but will also play an essential role in building resilience to those impacts. Extreme events illustrate the extent of this potential exposure. Ensuring that infrastructure is climate resilient will help to reduce direct losses and reduce the indirect costs of disruption.

New infrastructure assets should be prioritized, planned, designed, built and operated to account for the climate changes that may occur over their lifetimes. Existing infrastructure may need to be retrofitted, or managed differently, given climate change. Lastly, additional infrastructure, such as sea walls, will need to be constructed to address the physical impacts of climate change. This additional infrastructure can include traditional infrastructure, such as hard defenses and other engineered solutions, as well as natural infrastructure, such as wetlands and other nature-based solutions. Finally, he specified that a wide range of actors, both in the public and private sectors, are taking action to strengthen climate resilience.

8.0 MOVEMENT AND ALLIANCE-BUILDING IN THE TRANSITION TO LOW-CARBON, CLIMATE-RESILIENT, FAIR, EQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICALLY-JUST DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH 2021

The days sessions were moderated by Robert Muthami the Climate Change Programme Coordinator for the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung. The presentations were as detailed below.

TOPIC	Background, History and Evolution of the Concept of Climate Justice and the Global Climate Justice Movement.
PRESENTER	Prof. Patrick Bond, Professor of Political Economy, University of Western Coast, South Africa



Photo 18: Prof. Ahmed from Egypt follows the presentation

Prof Bond gave the background, history and evolution of the concept of climate justice and the global climate justice movement. He narrated this from the angle of climate justice principles from Rights of Mother Earth conference, Cochabamba, Bolivia (April 2010) which declared 50% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2017; stabilizing temperature rises to 10C and 300 Parts Per Million; acknowledging climate debt owed by developed countries (6% of GDP); full respect for Human Rights and

inherent rights of indigenous people; declaration of Mother Earth rights to ensure harmony with nature; establishment of an International Court of Climate Justice; rejection of carbon markets, and REDD's commodified nature and forests; promotion of change in consumption patterns of developed countries; end of intellectual property rights for climate technologies.

He then introduced participants to the Blockadia element. This is not a specific location on a map but rather a roving transnational conflict zone that is cropping up with increasing frequency and intensity wherever extractive projects are attempting to dig and drill, whether for open-pit mines, or gas fracking, or tar sands oil pipelines. What unites these increasingly interconnected pockets of resistance is the sheer ambition of the mining and fossil fuel companies: the fact that in their quest for high-priced commodities and higher-risk "unconventional" fuels, they are pushing relentlessly into countless new territories, regardless of the impact on the local ecology (in particular, local water systems), as well as the fact that many of the industrial activities in question have neither been adequately tested nor regulated, yet have already shown themselves to be

extraordinarily accident-prone. What unites Blockadia too is the fact that the people at the forefront packing local council meetings, marching in capital cities, being hauled off in police vans, even putting their bodies between the earth-movers and earth—do not look much like your typical activist, nor do the people in one Blockadia site resemble those in another. Rather, they each look like the places where they live, and they look like everyone.

Resistance to high-risk extreme extraction is building a global, grassroots, and broad-based network the likes of which the environmental movement has rarely seen. And perhaps this phenomenon shouldn't even be referred to as an environmental movement at all, since it is primarily driven by a desire for a deeper form of democracy, one that provides communities with real control over those resources that are most critical to collective survival—the health of the water, air, and soil. In the process, these place-based stands are stopping real climate crimes in progress. Seeing those successes, as well as the failures of top-down environmentalism, many young people concerned about climate change are taking a pass on the slick green groups and the big U.N. summits. Instead, they are flocking to the barricades of Blockadia.

Prof. Bond concluded that the Blockadia factor is more than a change in strategy; it's a fundamental change in perspective. The collective response to the climate crisis is changing from something that primarily takes place in closed door policy and lobbying meetings into something alive and unpredictable and very much in the streets (and mountains, and farmers' fields, and forests). Unlike so many of their predecessors, who've spent years imagining the climate crisis through the astronaut's eye view, these activists have dropped the model globes and are getting lower-case earth under their nails once again. He quoted Scott Parkin, a climate organizer with the Rainforest Action Network "People are hungry for climate action that does more than ask you to send emails to your climate-denying congressperson or update your Facebook status with some clever message about fossil fuels. Now, a new anti-establishment movement has broken with Washington's embedded elites and has energized a new generation to stand in front of the bulldozers and coal trucks."

TOPIC	Campaign Tactics and Strategies
PRESENTER	Henry Neondo, Communications Advisor, PACJA



Photo 19: Mr Richard from Uganda follows the presentation

In his presentation, Henry introduced participants to the concept of climate justice which means (1) international solidarity (2) responsibility for future generations and (3) an equitable management of the ecological crisis. That public communication campaigns are purposive attempts to inform or influence behaviors in large audiences within a specified time period using an organized set of communication activities featuring an array of mediated messages in multiple channels generally to produce non-commercial benefits

to individuals and society. Those campaigns begin with (1) identification of the issue (2) identifying the issue (3) if the issue affects many people and if the issue hinders service delivery—either through lack of policy / inadequate policy/ obsolete policy. In identifying the issue, one needs to conduct research which involves getting the facts, being convincing and factual data. The two types of research to consider include informal and formal research.

The second consideration in campaigns is planning whereby one needs to know where you are and where you want to go—develop your theory of change. It is important to assess one's strengths and limitations (SWOT/PESTEL analysis) by taking into account the size, location, and expertise.

In designing a message, there must be a simple, clear, and powerful presentation of the issue as it affects real people. It should capture the emotional core of who you are and what you stand for. In developing messages, one should remember that such should be based on consideration of campaign's/organizational purpose, goals and audience. Research is critical in messaging as a part of a communication strategy. The campaign messages should encapsulate a (1) relevant and timely problem (2) a practical solution, and (3) an urgent action.

In media advocacy, one should make good use of the media: opinion pieces, media releases and press conferences are all excellent ways to highlight a particular problem. But you need to engage in media relations—develop media list/get editors' contacts/invite media in your activities/share info with the media. Media can be used to build awareness and public support through writing open letters, organizing petitions, holding community meetings or running public education programs and litigation and test cases.

In conclusion, he detailed that while working with other organizations, one needs to partner with other centres or agencies to collaborate on a short-term project or a single campaign, or establish informal networks to share information, ideas and support one another. Or, join a coalition and take formal joint action. Lastly, in evaluating a campaign, keep it simple—develop a small number of indicators to capture changes. Aim to gather a mix of evidence from internal and external sources.

9.0 PARTICIPATORY ALTERNATIVES, TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS AND FUSIONS FOR THE FUTURE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH 2021

The day's sessions were moderated by Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba the Chair of Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST).

TOPIC	Human Rights for Environmental and Climate Defenders
PRESENTER	Prof Anastasia M. Telesetsky, Earth Community Defenders

In her presentation, the representative of the Earth Community Defenders had the following to say: “The United Nations Environmental Programme defines Earth defenders as individuals and groups who, in their personal or professional capacity and in a peaceful manner, strive to protect and promote human rights relating to the environment, including water, air, land, flora and fauna. Communities and particularly indigenous communities are often at the frontline of mining, logging, and agribusiness that encroach into homelands. They suffer from loss of personal security, loss of livelihood- Displacement from land, threats to physical and mental wellbeing, threats of reputation, threats to life.”

She urged the participants to use the Summer School knowledge and information seriously in memory of earth defenders such as Joannah Stuchbury, Mama Fikile Ntshangase, Sikhosiphi Rhadebe and and the Thousands of other people who have risked their lives to leave this world a better place.

To file a complaint, one should remember to be sure that you have exhausted national remedies. Identify who you are (it is possible to have a third party represent a community). She specified that being an earth defender requires practical strategies like know your constitutional rights and learn whether it is possible to bring a claim. It is also necessary to find a connection with a lawyer who knows domestic law and can provide advice on domestic law such as lawful versus unlawful arrests or SLAPP suits. In addition, one needs to understand what the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights might mean for their country and reach out to the international community.

She revealed that often a national constitution will have rights that mirror international human rights (right to assembly or freedom from arbitrary detention) plus additional rights such as the right to a safe, clean, and healthy environment. Important to understand what legal protection there is for constitutional rights. For some countries, this agreement has been domesticated. She concluded that human challenges create environmental challenges. There is a need to build a culture of law which means a culture of responsibility. There is a need to check consumer demand which is fueling much of the climate and environmental destruction.

TOPIC	Group Work, Brainstorming and Plenary Sessions
PRESENTER	Guided By Prof. Chinedum

The group work involved participants being aggregated into four groups to look into various the topics under the umbrella theme of *Participatory Alternatives, Technical Solutions and Fusions for The Future*. Prof. Chinedum introduced the topics and divided the participants into 4 groups. Topic five was to be discussed by all the groups.

Group one was to look at the IPCC Report 2021 with focus on what is peculiar to Africa, if Africa is getting worse compared to other parts of the world and the core lessons and what actions could be taken. Their presentation was as below:



Photo 20: Participants taking part in the group discussions

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report (Sixth Working Group I) was released in August and has been described as a ‘code red’ for humanity. The requirement for climate stabilization is immediate, strong, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

They agreed that:

- The report shows that Africa is warming faster than the rest of the world. Mean temperatures and hot extremes have emerged in all land regions in Africa above natural variability compared to 1850-1900
- There has been more rapid surface temperature increase in African than the global average with human-induced climate change being the main driver.
- There has been observed decrease in precipitation in North Africa, North Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa and west Africa. There has been increase incidences of floods too.
- The report indicates that average annual maximum temperature in northern and southern Africa is likely to be close to four degrees Celsius above normal. The median temperature in these regions will rise 3.6°C when the earth warms at 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

- Marine heat waves, frequency and / or severity of agricultural and ecological droughts and aridity and droughts will increase across Mediterranean (Northern Africa), Western Africa, West Southern Africa and East Southern Africa.

On what Africa can do to address the situation, the group members highlighted the following points:

- Invest in land and ocean observational technologies and remote sensing to assess the effectiveness of the integrated global effort.
- Restoration of soil carbon in agriculture, restoration of ecosystems, particularly wetlands, to more technologically intensive geochemical methods, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage as well as direct air capture.
- The youth can no longer stay sidelined. It is their future we are all fighting for, and they must join the fight. Most importantly, Africa's contribution to climate change has been the least but, as we chart our economic future, Africa must be central to the global climate solution.
- The world to recognize that African countries are in fact critical partners to the future of our planet - both in creating climate solutions.
- The participants need to support a range of climate projects across the continent and work with local communities most impacted by the climate crisis. For example, help rural farming communities build resilience against the effects of changing rainfall patterns, supporting Indigenous people and communities to defend their forest and land rights, restoring degraded lands through agroforestry, and helping rural farming communities earn a decent income.
- There need to focus on adaptation measures, including improved water management, information and communications technologies, climate resilient agricultural practices, and early warning systems. From a mitigation perspective, there is potential to harness opportunities for low carbon development, and to explore the potential for carbon sequestration as part of avoided deforestation.

Group two were tasked to develop climate justice curriculum/course contents. They were to design the contents of an introductory course on climate justice in schools.

The climate justice curriculum development exercise took a lot of time as the participants engaged in a brainstorming session on the approach and methodology to adopt in coming up with the outline and the contents. Finally, they agreed that the course should enable students to address questions around the normative implications of climate change. They labored over such questions as: Why is climate change an injustice? Do we have duties of justice to future generations, or even to non-humans? Who is responsible for climate harm, given that each individual's emissions may make no perceptible difference? How should the burdens of mitigation, adaptation, and compensation be distributed across states? How just is the Paris Agreement? How should global negotiators respond to urgency and non-compliance? Should extreme measures such as geoengineering or population controls be considered? What should individuals be doing:

cutting emissions, promoting local, state or global action, aiding the victims of climate change, even having fewer children?



Photo 21: Group members taking part in the group discussions

In the course description, they agreed that there is need to raise and assess questions of justice and morality around climate change, including population justice and duties to nature. The contents could then cover issues such as:

- Human rights and collective responsibility, duties of future generations, potential duties to non-human animals, population growth and procreative rights.

- What collective climate policy should involve (mitigation, adaptation, compensation), how these burdens should be distributed, and how to respond to non-compliance.
- Individual moral duties to cut emissions or to promote collective action.
- Climate ethics and environmental racism and environmental justice
- Community organizing exemplars and vibrant practices, including coalition-building, allyship, and solidarity, and regenerating capacity for inter-generational flourishing.

The designed curriculum could be of utmost importance to climate justice graduates in such areas as:

- Think and reason critically
- Draw on theoretical materials to develop and support a line of informed normative argument.
- Present information and arguments visually and orally
- Participate in informed, constructive debates.

Group three was to look at climate justice resistance by the Global North. If the continued reluctance of the global North persists, what can/should African countries do? The following are the highlights of the discussions.



Photo 22: Group members listen to a member's contribution

Negotiations for a global agreement to address climate change have often pitted the nations of the heavily industrialized Global North against the nations of the developing Global South. The Global North has tended to emphasize the common responsibilities of all nations to reduce emissions while nations of the Global South have tended to place more emphasis on differentiated responsibilities. The Global North-South negotiating positions are derived from inequality in the historical and current emissions of greenhouse gasses, the emerging consequences of climate change, and the

geopolitical negotiating power between nation-states.

A shift is happening in the way climate change is perceived, from just an environmental issue, or even an environment and development issue, to one of global justice, or more correctly, global injustice. One group of people (from the rich countries) have caused the problem, and another group of people (namely poor people especially in poor countries) will suffer most of the adverse consequences, in the near term.

Having experienced profound and disproportionate adverse impacts on the cultures, human and environmental health, human rights, well-being, traditional livelihoods, food systems and food sovereignty, local infrastructure, economic viability, and the survival of its indigenous people, Africa should be promoting, with the support of the pro-climate justice movements, the following solutions:

- Reduced and sustainable production and consumption.
- Huge financial transfers from North to South based on historical responsibility and ecological debt for adaptation and mitigation costs paid for by redirecting military budgets, innovative taxes and debt cancellation.
- Leaving fossil fuels in the ground and investing in appropriate energy-efficiency and safe, clean and community-led renewable energy.
- Rights based resource conservation that enforces Indigenous land rights and promotes peoples' sovereignty over energy, forests, land and water.

Group four looked at the alternative political economy: ideological and policy preferences of the Breton wood institutions (World Bank, IMF etc.) and the Chinese. The group members were to critique each of these and propose new paradigm for African countries.



Photo 23: A group leader guiding the discussions

After independence, many countries then experienced a combination of falling commodity prices and rapidly rising interest rates on the international loans they had taken to start industrializing. Debt then rose and many African countries were encouraged to work with multilateral organizations like the World Bank and IMF to “reform” using Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs). To assist African development, Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) provided conditional lending – conditional, in that governments receiving debt relief were obliged to adjust their economic policy. In general, ‘adjustment’ meant liberalizing and privatizing, although SAPs were wider in scope in that their developmental aims were highly political. SAPs were a hindrance rather than a form of assistance due to the “global capitalist” economies

behind the loaning process. These economies exploited and directed African states from the outside: they provided loans but dictated the conditions for repaying them.

Just like under the SAPS, the IMF and World Bank, the Chinese also provide financial assistance to African countries seeking it, but apply a neoliberal economic ideology or agenda as a precondition to receiving the money. For example:

- They prescribe cutbacks, liberalization of the economy and resource extraction/export-oriented open markets as part of their structural adjustment.
- The role of the state is minimized.
- Privatization is encouraged as well as reduced protection of domestic industries.
- Other adjustment policies also include currency devaluation, increased interest rates, flexibility of the labor market, and the elimination of subsidies such as food subsidies.
- To be attractive to foreign investors various regulations and standards are reduced or removed.

Africa’s growing public debt has sparked a renewed global debate about debt sustainability on the continent. This is largely owing to the emergence of China as a major financier of African infrastructure, resulting in a narrative that China is using debt to gain geopolitical leverage by trapping poor countries in unsustainable loans. Moving forward, the group members proposed the following:

- Firstly, the African NGOs like PACJA should force the Chinese government to require high standards of fiscal reporting on debt provided to Africa. It should demand a fiscal regime from African governments detailing how debt will be absorbed.
- Secondly, China should become more transparent about the terms of these agreements.

- Thirdly, there is a need for African governments to more explicitly link projects supported by Chinese debt to concrete benefits for Africans.
- Fourthly, African governments need to present their countries with plans on how they intend to manage debt going forward and address citizens' concerns about spiraling debt. They should present a clear breakdown of the national debt by creditor and how it will be managed responsibly.
- African governments should avoid taking debts and manage with what they collect in taxes.

Group 5 was to look into food insecurity in most African countries. They were to consider the context of climate change and the COVID-19 situation. The discussions were to cover whether Africa can feed herself and the measures and actions required to make the continent food secure.

The participants jointly discussed this topic and detailed the many examples of food insecurity in Africa, some of them having reached catastrophic dimensions. Food insecurity is not just about insufficient food production, availability, and intake, it is also about the poor quality or nutritional value of the food. The detrimental situation of women and children is particularly serious, as well as the situation among female teenagers, who receive less food than their male counterparts in the same households.

Hunger is increasing at an alarming rate. The COVID-19 pandemic, conflict, drought, economic woes, and extreme weather are reversing years of progress. The rising food prices and food riots have been among the many symptoms of the prevailing food crisis and insecurity. Climate change and weather vagaries, present and forecast, are generally compounding food insecurity and drastically changing farming activities. The key cause of food insecurity is inadequate food production.

Moving forward, the groups had the following recommendations for the African countries in their quest to achieve a food secure continent:

- Sustainably improving agricultural productivity to meet increasing demand
- Ensure a sustainable natural resource base
- Address climate change and intensification of natural hazards
Eradicate extreme poverty and reducing inequality
- End hunger and all forms of malnutrition
- Making food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient
- Improve income earning opportunities in rural areas and addressing the root causes of migration
- Build resilience to protracted crises, disasters and conflicts
- Prevent transboundary and emerging agriculture and food system threats
- Build the capacity of institutions and improve governance to deliver equitable services under a coherent and effective national and international governance.

10.0 NURTURING THE MOVEMENT FROM BELOW: THE CASE OF PACJA, SUCCESSES AND LESSONS IN ARTICULATING PEOPLES LEGITIMATE VOICES IN GLOBAL CLIMATE POLITICS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH 2021

The day's sessions were moderated by Charles Mwangi who is the thematic lead for Resilient People, Societies and Economies programme at PACJA. The presentations are highlighted below.

PRESENTER	Dr. Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director PACJA
TOPIC	Building a Sustainable, Bottom-Up, People-Centered, Inclusive, Gender-Responsive and Representative Platform Capable of Addressing the Diversity of the African Continent: The Case Study of PACJA



Photo 24: Dr Mwenda addressing the participants as he makes his presentation

Dr Mithika made a moving presentation on the subject: Building a sustainable, bottom-up, people-centered, inclusive, gender-responsive and representative platform capable of addressing the diversity of the African continent- The case study of PACJA. He said that PACJA is a consortium of more than 1000 organizations from 48 African countries with a shared vision to advance a people-centered, right-based, just and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet. Its membership is diverse, drawn from

Grassroots, Community-based organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Indigenous Communities, Farmers and Pastoralist Groups.

He highlighted the role of PACJA in advocating policies, resources and actions that meet citizens' needs. It works with people at the frontline of climate change, especially women in rural settings. The Alliance believes that environmental and climate justice will be achieved only if governments recognize the right to justice and respond with policies, resources and actions to meet the needs and aspirations of their citizens. That vulnerable groups such as women, IPs, youth, PWDs, must be included in all aspects of decision-making processes especially in climate information and services (CIS).

Concerning the injustice around climate change in Africa, Dr Mithika mentioned that climate finance remains a thorny issue and believes that climate action must be fair, equitable, ecologically just and responsive to the needs of those most vulnerable in society. There is need to for those responsible for GHG emissions to take full responsibility for their past actions in reversing from the “old” ways of doing things and embracing development pathways which balance between the needs of current and future generations. He stated that the debate is now about “system change”, and acknowledgement of the crisis of climate on people, society and economies of the world. The focus must shift to poverty, justice, humanitarian, equity, economy and politics.

In response to the challenges in line with decision making bottlenecks at the global level, Dr. Mithika recalled what PACJA has done in the past and continues to do. It staged consistent protest in COPS and other fora to ensure people's demands are heard. When African countries choose the wrong paths of development, PACJA members in the communities have stood against such anti-people investments such as coal. The Alliance has membership of more than 1000 organizations in 48 countries, making people’s action effective wherever called upon. Many victories have been won through locally-led, national level, regional and global actions.

PRESENTER	Dr. Sam Ogallah, Climate Finance Adviser, The Commonwealth
TOPIC	The Science and Art of Networking in Movement Building



Photo 25: Dr Ogallah makes his presentation

According to Dr. Sam Ogallah, a movement is a force (a group of people) with different independent and sovereign units coming together for a common cause without losing their individual identity. This can be or take the form of a loose, united, network or structure with or without legal entity. A Movement (A movement can be transformed into an organization) Association/Organization are mostly systematized, organized, registered units with legal ability to sue and be sued in a court of law are mostly and strictly regulated unlike a movement.

He held that networking is a skill of the 21st century, an imperative for local and wide area coverage. It is a process that more than one person or system are interacting together to achieve a particular goal or perform a particular task through information sharing, experience sharing, contact sharing with the end goal in mind from the start.

Networking is necessary in that no organization exists in isolation. No organization is an island in itself. Interdependency is a nature of human and institution. Networking is also important due to resource constraints, learning and sharing, relevancy of existence, growth and development, strength in numbers, complementarity, fear of extinction-survival and relationship building.

On places to network, Dr. Ogallah proposed that one should consider: online and offline by being strategic and selective; social media professional platforms (facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Instagram, twitter etc); networking events: meetings, conferences, workshops, seminars, webinars, place of worships, clubs, joints, funerals etc.

There is no prescribed time for networking. Consider the right timing at any given opportunity, different time zones and before, during, after an event/contact. While networking, one should remember to introduce self, initiate a conversation, respond and contribute to a conversation, use business cards, gifts, souvenirs, branded IEC materials. You network with like-minded persons/organizations, professionals in the similar or related field/work, influential people in and/an organization and competitors. A networker, should possess the following qualities: ability to communicate, friendly disposition, approachable, broad-minded, tolerant, socially savvy, good listener, available to share information, good at keeping records/notes, good at remembering names and places and can comment, like and repost.

In conclusion, Dr. Ogallah exhaustively suggested that despite the many advantages that come with networking in movement building, care must be taken; not to abuse it especially in terms of the content being shared; not to abuse the timing, choice of networking platforms for content display; do not just be like a clearing and forwarding house of clearing agent; be original as possible if you can in your content and conversation.

PRESENTER	Augustine Njamnshi, Coordinator- Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), Cameroon
TOPIC	Navigating geopolitical dynamics in Climate change advocacy



Photo 26: Dr Augustine stresses a point as he makes his presentation

In his presentation, Dr. Augustine mentioned that although as a continent Africa has contributed very little in causing Climate Change, she remains the most vulnerable continent to climate variability and change. A situation that is aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses, including high dependence on rainfed agriculture, widespread poverty and weak adaptive capacity.

The first demand for real and actual climate action is that global warming must be limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century. Article 2 of the Agreement states: Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the

risks and impacts of climate change. How? Limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century. Developed countries must drastically cut emissions. Developing countries must pursue a low-carbon sustainable development pathway.

The second demand is that adaptation is crucial to protecting and promoting development gains, especially in Africa. Thirdly, the Green Climate Fund must be sufficiently resourced. The fourth demand is that addressing gender issues is a key part of tackling climate change and putting African countries on the path to sustainable development. The fifth demand is that transfer of technology and knowledge are crucial to supporting the adaptation and mitigation ambitions of developing countries. The sixth demand is that developed countries bear a disproportionate responsibility for causing Loss and Damage in Africa.

In conclusion, Dr Augustine recommended that for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement in Africa, there is need for robust policy initiatives that will create a favorable environment for an effective implementation of their NDC commitments. There is a need for African countries to make sure they at least deliver on the unconditional contributions. Consideration should be given to build capacity to compete in the market and to access funds and other support. Lastly, there is a greater need to concentrate in priority areas like energy, agriculture, forestry, waste, land use and governance.

11.0 NAVIGATING THE ERA OF THE PANDEMIC AND CLIMATE EMERGENCY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH 2021

The day's sessions were moderated by Ms SALINA SANOU who is the head of Programmes at PACJA. The highlights of the day's presentations are as below. She welcomed the participants by encouraging them to be passionate, energetic and to be inquisitive, ready to learn more even as they look at the cross-cutting issues.

PRESENTER	Martin Mubisi, Policy and Advocacy Officer Fair Trade Africa
TOPIC	Just Transition, Jobs for the People and Livelihoods



Photo 27: Ms Selina facilitating the sessions

In his presentation, Martin indicated that smallholder farmers are an essential component of our global food and farming systems.

Fair Trade over the years, we have really been committed to address economic justice, and we really have deep concerns about the negative effects that climate change is having on smallholder farmers and totally in Africa, but also all over the world. These actually leads to the qualities and the qualities of climate change really intrinsically linked so also the solutions we find solutions to climate change, then we also likely to find solutions to inequalities and vice versa.

More than 500 m small-scale farms provide over 80% of the food consumed in the Global South; contributing significantly to poverty reduction and global food

security. Yet smallholder farmers are disproportionately threatened by poverty and hunger, and are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Fairtrade is committed to advancing economic justice, we have deep concerns about the negative effects that climate change is having on smallholder farmers all over the world. Inequalities and climate change are intrinsically linked; so too are their solutions.

In this regard, he detailed their interventions designed to support smallholder farmers to include: new value-added product development and marketing; afforestation; green technologies and solutions; green houses and drip irrigation systems; geothermal energy, the use of electric cars, and a state-of-the-art drip-line irrigation technique to optimize water use.

In conclusion Martin shared the lessons they have learned so far. Some of these lessons include (1) The introduction of climate friendly stoves and briquette making can create complementary employment opportunities for women and youth members of coffee smallholding families (2) crop diversification has increased household food security and available income (3) dynamic agroforestry has created favorable growing conditions that are helping to counter the impacts of climate change on farmer's livelihoods (4) projects with activities that lead to quick returns or income generation and that involve modern technologies are easily adopted by the youth. In summary, he recommended a new look into climate finance, trade rules, human rights and environmental due diligence.

PRESENTER	Rhoda Boateng, Program Officer Africa Labor Research and Education Institute (ALREI)/ ITUC-Africa, Togo
TOPIC	Just Transition, Jobs for the People and Livelihoods

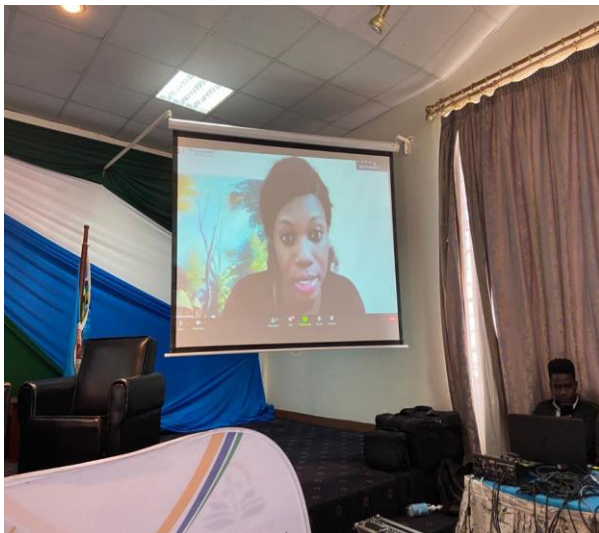


Photo 28: Dr. Boateng's virtual presentation

Rhoda began her presentation by averring that the Just Transition concept was conceived in the trade union movement in the USA in the 1980s. The concept articulates principles and demands aimed at ensuring workers and their communities are not disadvantaged by environmental protection policies.

She highlighted the principles of Just Transition Framework as follows: (1) sound investments in low-emission and job-rich sectors and technologies (2) social dialogue and democratic consultation of social partners (trade unions and employers) and other stakeholders (3) research and early assessment of the social and

employment impacts of climate policies (4) social protection, along with active labor market policies (5) local economic diversification plans that support decent work and provide community stability in the transitions.

As a community of practitioners, Rhoda suggested the need for the participants to: engage in community outreach/ campaign; sensitize and educate; dialogue – right to information; contribute to development of just transition plans; monitor implementation plans; develop just transition plans – short term/ long-term; establish just transition committees; adopt sectoral policies for just transition; sensitize and educate workers; train and reskill vulnerable workers. At the national level, there is room to: integrate just transition in NDCs; adopt just transition plans/ frameworks; set up just transition commissions; allocate funding for just transition.

In conclusion, Rhoda reiterated that the concept of just transition provides a framework to be adopted within different contexts. Thus, for developing countries such as Africa, it is important that labor and environmental

justice groups come together to formulate a just transition framework which speaks to the realities of the continent and consequently the respective countries.

PRESENTER	Dr Bernard Onyango, Senior Research and Policy Analyst and BUILD Project PED Director, African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)
TOPIC	Environment, Demography, Health and Climate Justice; the Intercessions



Photo 29: Dr Onyango makes his presentation

Dr. Onyango's presentation captured such themes as demographic trends, drivers and impact of rapid population growth, potential of the demographic dividend, the PED approach and the overview of the BUILD Program. He stated that sustainable development priorities revolve around people and all our efforts around sustainable development is geared towards improving the lives and wellbeing from food production, to education, to urbanization and even the adverse effects of climate change, all these things that affect people, but also, conversely, people impact on.

Africa is the fastest growing world region and that many African countries are projected to almost double their populations in 30 years. In 1960 the population in Africa was actually under half a billion. By 2020 we are at 1.34 billion and projected to hit at least 2 billion by 2050 so Africa is the world's fastest growing region. On the other hand, Asia has far greater population than Africa, but the projections from 2015 show that the curve is beginning to come down, while the African trend line is trending upwards, while Europe has been fairly flat and actually somewhat declining.

The population of Nigeria, for example, could almost double, and this is true for most African countries. We are likely to see this with many African countries, given their fertility rates doubling in in just about three decades. It's important from a lot of perspectives like about sustainable development, and quality of life, it's critical to think about planning for the future, for example planning for health services.

Fertility is the key driver of Africa's rapid growth. The average number of children varies greatly by region in Africa. High fertility has persisted in Africa because of: child mortality remains persistently high; traditions and norms give women and girls little power to make important life decisions leading to challenges such as child marriages and early child-bearing; low use of modern contraception; high unmet need for family planning; inadequate information and access to adolescent sexual and reproductive health; limited education opportunities especially for girls. The impact of rapid population growth include increase in demand for goods

and services (food, fuel, housing, transportation, schooling, health) and; underlying cause for land use change (food insecurity, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity, adverse climate change risks and undermines resilience.

In the PED approach, we are calling P, the population, E for Environment and D for Development. PED encompasses the integration of population, including reproductive health and family planning into broad environments and other development sectors, including climate change, biodiversity, food security, resilience economic growth and livelihood, but even governance and security. The environment performs critical basic functions: Provides life support systems, supplies vital resources and acts as a sink.

He then vouched for Systems Thinking approach that would enable the public and policy makers to understand the interlinkages and relationships between voluntary FP/RH, environment and development. It's very important to have to really think about sustainable development from a system thinking approach. Things are interlinked between the economic governance, environment and people. There's a need for an integrated approach to addressing population and environment and development issues across Africa.

In conclusion, Dr Onyango mentioned that the BUILD programme seeks to address interlinked Population, Environment and Development (PED) challenges for sustainable development in LMICs to enable integrated FP/RH and PED action using the Systems thinking approach. The program will use two approaches namely: systems thinking approach and the DPSIR Model. It will target short, medium and long-term results, operate at three different levels – local, national and regional, field buy-in projects and transition awards.

PRESENTER	Margaretha Wewerinke Assistant Professor, Public International Law, Leiden University, Netherlands
TOPIC	Protection and Upholding Environmental and Human Rights for Environmental (and Climate Justice) Defenders



Photo 30: A participant gives her remarks during question-and-answer session

In her presentation, Margaretha mentioned that environmental rights can be seen as an extension of basic human rights. Over 100 countries guarantee their citizens a constitutional right to a healthy environment. All people have a stake in protecting the environment and in ensuring respect for environmental rights. Environmental defenders are often ordinary citizens exercising their rights. She defined an environmental defender as anyone (including groups of people and women human rights defenders) who is

defending environmental rights, including constitutional rights to a clean and healthy environment, when the exercise of those rights is being threatened.

She urged the participants to be ready and available to: Denounce attacks, torture, intimidation and murders of environmental defenders; advocate for better protection of environmental rights and the people standing up for these rights; Including protecting and promoting human rights relating to the environment, water, air, land, flora, and fauna; support the responsible management of natural resources, production and consumption patterns, including in protected areas, through strong institutions, effective law enforcement, and environmental rule of law; and; request government and companies’ accountability from the different events where environmental defenders have been affected / murdered.

She urged the participants to ensure that their contributions are felt in the way of: ending the violence against environmental defenders; assist their countries to address crucial issues related to environmental rights, and encourage governments to recognize and support the role of ordinary citizens in environmental protection, and indigenous peoples and local communities ; be responding directly to the three pillars of peace and security, development, and human rights, as well as the UN System-Wide Action Plan for coherent implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

PRESENTER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daphne Bukirwa, Gender and Safeguards Officer, International Gender Champions Network 2. Memory Kachabwa, Executive Director, African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)
TOPIC	Ensuring Gender Justice in Global Climate Movement



Photo 31: Participants in jovial mood as they follow the presentations of the day

Ms Daphne stated that demanding climate justice is critical in order to ensure all individuals, especially women and girls, the rights to avoid the negative consequences of climate change and to live prosperous, dignified lives on a peaceful and healthy planet. Detrimental effects of climate change can be felt in the short-term through natural hazards, such as landslides, floods and hurricanes; and in the long-term, through more gradual degradation of the environment.

Until recently, they equipped, the interactions between gender relations and climate change have been obscured. By focusing on climate change without an intersectional justice, gender, and equity lens is inadequate. Climate change has a disproportionate impact on marginalized communities, people of color, and women and girls, interfering with their exercise of human

rights in daily life. Climate emergency will most affect those with limited access to land resources to land resources or the means to support themselves and a big asset in agriculture is land. She urged the participants to envision a world with equitable access to climate finance, technologies and knowledge, and where the voices and solutions of grassroots and indigenous women are respected and amplified. They should demand concrete actions that will advance gender equality and combat climate change for a more equal and sustainable world.

On her part, Ms Memory stated that the African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) is a network of women's rights organizations across Africa. They currently have over 800 members who are in 50 African countries, as well as the diaspora. They work on mobilizing actions for African women to influence policy to participate meaningfully and to really fight for gender equality. Their secretariat is based in Nairobi, but have presence in Mozambique for the southern Africa region and also in Mali for West Africa region.

She mentioned that women work, almost two thirds of the world's working hours, and produce half of the world's food and 10% of the world's income. Of the world's 1 billion people, women and girls make up to 70%.

The majority women are disproportionately and economically disadvantaged by the increasing social and reproductive choices which exposes them to climate induced disasters. This is particularly true from the global South where women have to walk long distances to collect firewood for energy and access water. This makes it important to be preserving ecology and to ensure that there is climate justice.

Women are even more disadvantaged at the household level. When there are food shortages, women are the first to go without food, so that the children and the men in the households can also eat despite having done most of the household chores. So, this is why climate justice needs feminist action where the structures, the systems that definite climate justice are given an explicit feminist lens and looking at the issues around patriarchy.

The concept of patriarchy really evolved from the struggles of women all over the world. It encompasses the totality of structures of domination. When we talk about domination power over exploitation in this aspect, the position or fanatic, gender and gender is women, their position in society. What patriarchy does, is that it legitimizes oppression of women. Some men use it in political, social, economic, legal, cultural, religious, in military institutions to oppress women. It is a system that also normalizes discrimination based on sex and gender and the access to resources. Its underlying bias is that men are more superior than women. The gatekeepers of patriarchy can be men or women.

Therefore, feminism is an ideology, something that you believe in. It is an analytical framework. It is concerned about social change and how social change work for people who work for women. It is does not just benefit women, it also benefits men. It's not against men. It's not against children. It's not against our families.

On the same breath, feminists are people who believe in feminism and there's a lot of debate on whether men can be feminists. Feminism is also about challenging power; it reflects on the realities of where power lies

between men and women. It is a political process where issue of making women into leadership and active change agents. It is about giving women a voice to speak for themselves and to participate meaningfully in decision making and negotiations. This could be in contributing to meeting climate mitigation plans.

there's been a lot of developments by activists, social justice movements, women's rights movements and also development partners, who have made a lot of contributions in ensuring that women are supported and given platforms to make political, social and economic contributions. It is upon this background that the FEMNET is supporting the calls for the global Green New Deal and climate justice to recognize the ecological collapse that we are experiencing as climate change is the direct result of an equal social contract.

PRESENTER	Nisreen Elsaim, Chair, UN Secretary General’s Youth Advisory Committee on Climate Change
TOPIC	Intergenerational equity and youth engagement in Climate Justice Movement



Photo 32: A participant contributes to the discussions

Nisreen took her time to conduct a feedback session on the experience of young people in the climate justice movement. She later reiterated that meaningful youth involvement in decision-making processes in the context of climate change is also strongly related to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The speakers shared the different ways in which young people choose to potentially influence political decision making, and as described above they

deploy different strategies for meaningful involvement. Meaningful involvement in democratic practices is a basic human right comprising a key pillar of the environmental justice discourse.

Some of the mentioned challenges to youth political participation were understood to occur at the three levels. ‘On the individual level, barriers comprise the lack of technical skills; motivation, especially to participate in formal, adult led processes; economic resources; and awareness and knowledge’. On the organizational level, youth-led organizations might face challenges regarding limited economic resources and organizational knowledge, procedural challenges of including youth in old political structures, low visibility of results or the use of language and technologies that are repellent to youth. Finally, external barriers such as structural constraints like age restrictions or cultural and social norms prevent youths from participation.

Finally, the young people unanimously agreed on the importance of including young people in decision-making processes that affect the future of our planet and the livelihoods of generations to come. Youths will be future leaders and the decision-makers of tomorrow. Therefore, environmental justice and climate justice principles are mutually reinforcing, covering respect for rights, fairness, equity, participation, people and ecosystems among others. Reflecting on the role of women and men, boys and girls, in local and global environment and climate movements is important, not only to understand their situation and means of empowering them but also, to realize the transformation they can make if supported.

PRESENTER	Fr Cyrus Mwangi, Jesuit School of Theology, Hekima University College
TOPIC	Faith, Climate Justice and Moral Question on Action and Responsibility in Tackling Climate Crisis

Fr. Cyrus took the time to share six principles for biblical ecological hermeneutics. His presentation revolved around these principles: a) the principle of intrinsic worth b) the principle of interconnectedness c) principle of voice d) principle of purpose e) principle of mutual custodianship f) principle of resistance.



Photo 33: Egyptian Delegation poses with their flag at the closure of the summer school

He then quoted Melissa Tubbs Loya, “Earth mourns and all who live in it languish”.

He narrated how the non-human creatures first speak the warning to the people of God, and subsequently, become means by which God executes judgement to them. Through the non-human creations, the human characters are made to learn the importance of YHWH. For at the end of the pericope, human beings bring gifts to the YHWH (v.7) “As signs of loyalty and desire to honor God.

The crucial role played by various non-human creations underline the principles of interconnectedness and that of voice as it is postulated by the EBP reminds the human characters of the interconnectedness of all the created realities. YHWH’S communication through non-human creations makes one to see them as God’s prophets.

Fr. Mwangi said that to overcome our anthropocentric attitudes, we need to construct our own theologies to include non-human creation concerns. That God cares and nurtures all that he created to emulate Him. There is need for reorienting how one approach the reading of the bible. In short, ecological hermeneutics is a moral imperative to care for all creatures.

CLOSING CEREMONY AND AWARDING OF CERTIFICATES

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 2021

1. TREE PLANTING



Photo 34: Prof. Okemo officiates the tree planting ceremony

The day began with a tree planting session at the geography departments grounds within the University compound. The brief occasion was officiated by Prof. Paul Okemo, Ag. Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration), Kenyatta University and graced by Dr. Sammy Latema, the Chair, Environmental

Planning and Management department and acting Dean of the School of Environment, Dr Joseph Kurauka, the Chairman, Department of Environmental Community Development and Dr Peter Wangai, a lecturer at the department.



Photo 35: Dr Mithika Mwenda, Dr Joseph Kurauka join hands in planting a commemoration tree

PACJA was represented by Dr. Mithika Mwenda and the participants. Over 20 trees were planted and each allocated to one of the participants to take care of.

2. THE CLOSING SPEECHES

The ceremony was graced by Prof. Paul Okemo, Dr Sammy Letema, Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Dr. Peter Mangai, Dr. Sam Ogallah, Dr Mithika Mwenda and Prof. Chinedu and Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, the Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations.



Photo 36: The panel at the closing ceremony

In his closing remarks, Prof. Okemo expressed his delighted in marking the end of the successful Summer School. He celebrated the 285 physical participants and over 600 virtual participants who attended from 45 differently countries. This ass a clear message to the world of the importance of the theme for the Summer School. He stated that this was a unique Summer School that has been jointly organized by Kenyatta University as a higher institution of learning, and PACJA as a civil society organization. The success of the Summer School is a call for multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder approaches to tackling the complex problems of the 21st Century. He

highlighted some of the opportunities provided by the university: Hospitality of Kenyatta University; Global, National and Local Strategic partnerships for climate justice; and Advanced Studies with 19 Schools offering a diversity of programmes that offer sustainable solutions to problems facing humanity. He ended his speech by invoking the words of Prof. Wangari Maathai’, that unless we go out there and plant a tree, all talk in the boardrooms is meaningless and non-impactful. Action against climate justice and climate crises is the ultimate goal that will provide ultimate prize to the current and future generations.

Dr. Sam Ogallah in his closing remarks charged all those who have gone through the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice to put into effective use and apply all the knowledge and skills gained from the school in their respective countries. He added that the topic covered during Summer School is only meet to catalyze climate actions as they are just to initiate a process and conversations that needed to be carried forward. “The destiny of the continent lies in your hand to shape it into the future we all want, go shine the light and for the better planet and a better world where climate and environmental justice prevails” Dr. Ogallah added.



Photo 37: Dr Mithika making his closing remarks

In his closing remarks, Dr. Mithika expressed his pleasure to witness the closing ceremony of the first ever Summer School on Climate Justice held in Africa and for the first time in Kenya with the Kenyatta University having the honor of hosting this maiden idea. He lauded the participants who were mainly youths representing a diverse group of indigenous communities, smallholder farmers, scholars, researchers, fisher folk, women and others who managed to gather at the Kenyatta University to equip them on the rudiments and mechanics of climate activism.

He noted the important lesson from the inaugural event being that it is possible for those in academia to closely work with those on the frontier of climate activism so that together, we can offer help and voice to the vulnerable populations. It is the hope of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice that the Kenyatta University was not just a venue for the School on Climate Justice rather, it is the beginning of the long-term collaboration with not only the Kenyatta University but with other Universities in

Africa, a partnership that will lead to climate justice becoming a discipline nurtured by higher institutions of learning.

Through taught lessons, plenary discussions and practical sessions, he was happy that the youths had hands on experience of what it means to stand up for the African continent, a continent described as backward, a continent of the vulnerable and poverty-stricken populace. Such are the terms that have continued to see our continent sidelined in the global discussions on climate change. However, our work over the last two weeks has demonstrated the resilience of the African people and more so the climate activists taking cognizance of the COVID-19 global pandemic. As PACJA, and African people, it has been shown how our resilience has enabled us to beat the pandemic and have gone ahead to implementing our programmes and initiatives unhindered. He displayed his delight and noted that it has been two weeks of reflections, learning, engaging and an eye opener. The same testimony runs through a number of youths who came from 48 African countries, Latin America, Asia and the UK. As the curtain came down on the Summer School on Climate Justice Dr Mithika expressed confidence, in the future and was certain to have been able to contribute to that bright future where Africa's voice on climate justice will never be silent.



Photo 38: Ms. Amina J. Mohammed making her closing remarks, virtually

In her closing remarks, the Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Ms. Amina J. Mohammed stated shared in her pleasure of joining in the rap-up of the inaugural Summer School on climate justice. She recited Prof. Wangari Maathai quote that states: “we are all called to assist the earth to heal her wounds and, in the process, heal our own”. She commended PACJA, its partners and all the participants for their dedication climate justice that lies at the heart of multilateral climate change regime.

She stated that leaving no one behind is the rallying call to climate action. That everyone everywhere must benefit from the transition to decarbonize the world economy hence must be just, fair, gender responsive and create opportunity for all. She vouched for local communities to be empowered to withstand the negative impacts of climate change. That wealthy nations must provide concessional climate finance to help developing countries to develop plans to address climate change impacts at national levels. Keeping the 0.5⁰C goal within reach is the most sacred thing to do to minimize loss of life and livelihoods. We must work toward tackling and reducing the worsening climate change impacts. There is no time to lose. Climate justice also seeks to deliver the 2030 goals and climate agenda. They must go hand in hand.

She emphasized and appreciated the mobilization, energy and dedication of young people to the climate justice agenda. She expressed her approval of the successful processes where young people have helped push the climate change agenda at the global level. She urged young people to be proactive in up-taking innovating and ideas which could be showcased at the upcoming COP 26 in Glasgow. She emphasized the UNs solidarity with young people and promised to ensure that youth voices are heard and given the spaces they deserve and to ensure that the future remains to be climate smart and sustainable.

3. CERTIFICATES AND VOTE OF THANKS

The participants were then issued with certificates. Ten physical participants were selected to be awarded ceremonial certificates on behalf of the rest as a way of observing COVID-19 protocols. After the ceremony, a number of selected participants then gave vote of thanks after which the event was declared closed by a word of prayer.



Photo 39: Participants pose with guests following the certificates award ceremony

ANNEXES

Statement by the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance



Photo 40: Participants join hands in making a joint communique

Supported by more than 1000 African and southern climate justice activist, advocates and scholars attending the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice – on calls to postpone COP26 Nairobi, 10/09/2021.

The young activists were deeply concerned by calls to postpone COP26 scheduled to take place in Glasgow in November 2021. That would be the second year in a row that critical negotiations, decisions, and actions are put off, while vulnerable countries in Africa and the rest of the global south continue to face ever-worsening impacts of climate change. The past two years have shown that the world is incapable of summoning the political will needed to take urgent and bold decisions to address the climate crisis without physical meetings. It will be inexpedient, if not reckless, to further delay debates and decisions needed to scale up climate ambition globally, considering the recent IPCC report, which concludes that global warming is speeding up, particularly in Africa and warns that the window of opportunity to prevent catastrophic climate change is fast narrowing.

They maintained that while the global COVID-19 situation remains worrisome, the climate crisis poses an even greater existential threat, which aggravates and becomes costlier to address with every year of inaction.

They recalled that Africa is today among the regions of the world most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, largely thanks to historical inequalities in the distribution of global wealth and decision making that undermines its voice, unique circumstances and needs.

In this regard, they demanded that: COP26 be held in person as planned and that the UK government takes every measure to ensure a safe and meaningful debate. That the UK takes responsibility for ensuring the unrestricted participation of delegates from Africa and the Global South – especially of women and young people.

In particular, COP26 should decide on a plan to deliver and scale up the \$100 billion climate finance for developing countries post 2020. That the global community depoliticized the climate crisis and treated it as what it truly is – an existential threat to people and natural systems all over the world. That COVID-19 recovery plans include measures to address the climate emergency to build more resilient societies and acknowledge that both crises are inherently twined and cannot be addressed separately. That the UK Presidency takes all measures that are required to address the mutual suspicion and mistrust that has characterized the climate debate so far. A starting point is introducing a transitional justice approach that will help humankind reconcile itself with the peoples of the world and Mother Earth.

Nairobi Summer School Plan of Action and Declaration.



Photo 41: Mr Richard and Mr Banda read through the Declaration on behalf of the participants

In a joint communique and declaration by the 2021 Alumni of the Inaugural Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice held at Kenyatta University from 29th August to 12th September 2021 a Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) Initiative.

That pursuant to lecture series, presentations, Simulations and Field Outreaches during the summer school.

The participants resolved that subject to the various texts, tools and attendant case studies that the following be adopted as constituents of the Plan of Action to be known as the Nairobi Summer School Plan of Action 2021 with: -

- A recognition that the developed world owes the developing world a centuries old carbon debt arising from historical climate injustices occasioned by the industrialized world whose carbon contribution has been researched, evidenced and established as the major cause of climate change.
- A highlight that the time to take urgent action on climate justice issues is now within a gender responsive and inclusive human rights-based approach with a call to action for all stakeholders.
- An acknowledgement that Africa and other LDC Nations have contributed very little to the current state of affairs in the changing climate and greenhouse gas emissions and yet suffer the most effects with cumulative loss and damage in billions of dollars.
- A goal to consolidate the gains made during and at the summer school as delivered by experts in climate justice thematic areas.
- An objective to engender both human and social rights agenda in climate justice with a view to having an inclusive climate resilient and a just transition to a low carbon development path for Africa.
- A purpose to antagonize retrogressive outposts of tyranny that hold the global south in a cyclical systemic and endemic posture of limited sphere of influence and negotiating maxima in climate change negotiations.
- A mission to hold as goodwill Ambassadors for Climate Justice not only in our home countries but throughout the world as well.
- And in accordance with their respective national jurisdictions and subject to attendant national laws and policies and consistent with PACJA's global Mission, declared the pursuit of the Plan of Action.

List of Panelists and Presenters

No	Name	Details
1.	Dr. Mithika Mwenda	Executive Director PACJA
3.	Dr. Jean-Paul Adam	Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resource Division (TCND)- UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
5.	Mr. Tanguy Gahouma	Chair, African Group of Negotiators
6.	Dr. Pacifica Ogolla	Director, Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment, and Forestry, Republic of Kenya
7.	Hon Christine Kaaya	Member of Ugandan Parliament and Woman Champion
8.	Prof Tahseen Jafry	Gasgow Caledonian University
9.	Magwaza Kulekani	Energy and Climate Justice Coordinator at SAFCEI
11.	Francesca Gasparis,	Southern African Faith Communities, Environment Initiative (SAFCEI) Labor and climate
	Sylvia Wachira	Coordinator Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, PACJA
	Charles Mwangi	Thematic lead for Resilient People, Societies and Economies programme, PACJA
12.	Dr. Joseph Kurauka,	Chair, Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development Kenyatta University, Kenya
13	Dr Peter Wangai	Kenyatta University
14.	Victor Orindi,	Adaptation Consortium, Kenya
15.	Prof. Seth Osafo,	Legal Advisor, Africa Group of Negotiators to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
17.	Dr. Dorcas Beryl Otieno,	OGW UNESCO Chair, Higher Education for a Green Economy and Sustainability
18.	Jackline Wanjiru,	Associate Legal Officer, National Environmental Law Unit, UNEP Law Division, Nairobi
19.	Dr Thuita Thenya,	Senior lecturer Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI), University of Nairobi. Kenya
20.	HE. Edward Wabwoto	Judge of the Environment and Lands Court, Kenya
22.	Dr Augustine Njamshi,	Coordinator- Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), Cameroon
23.	Jean Paul Brice Affana,	Climate Finance Expert Actions Vitales pour le Développement durable (AVD)

24.	Prof. Prakash Kashwan,	Co-Director, Research Program on Economic and Social Rights, Human Rights Institute, Connecticut University USA
25.	Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan,	Associate Professor, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
27.	Eugene N. Nforngwa,	Communication and Knowledge Manager PACJA, Cameroon
28.	Dr. Sam Ogallah,	Climate Finance Adviser, The Commonwealth
29.	Julius Karanja,	African Civil Society Observer, Green Climate Fund
30.	Dr. Susan Chomba,	Director Vital Landscapes, World Resources Institute (WRI)
31.	Ronnie Murungu,	Program Officer, Water AID, Rwanda
32.	John Kabuye Kalungi	BESIC Group/Green Building Society of Kenya
33.	Robert Muthami	Coordinator, Climate Change Programme Friedrich-EbertStiftung
34.	Henry Neondo,	Communications Advisor, PACJA
35.	Prof. Patrick Bond,	Professor of Political Economy, University of Western Coast, South Africa
36.	Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba,	Chair, Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team NEST, Nigeria
37.	Rhoda Boateng	Program Officer, Africa Labor Research and Education Institute (ALREI)/ ITUC-Africa, Togo
39.	Martin Mubisi	Policy and Advocacy Officer Fair Trade Africa
40.	Salina Sanou	Head of Programs PACJA
41.	Dr Bernard Onyango	Senior Research and Policy Analyst, Africa Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)
42.	Margaretha Wewerinke	Assistant Professor, Public International Law, Leiden University, Netherlands
43.	Daphne Bukirwa	Gender and Safeguards Officer, International Gender Champions Network
44.	Memory Kachabwa	Executive Director, African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)
45.	Nisreen Elsaïm	Chair, UN Secretary General's Youth Advisory Committee on Climate Change
47.	Fr Cyrus Mwangi	Jesuit School of theology, Hekima University College
	Jacob Olonde	ECAS Institute, the Summer School Rapporteur