

NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE (NSSCJ) III

THEME:
CONNECTING IDEAS AND SHAPING
NARRATIVES FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE



**NAIROBI
SUMMER SCHOOL
ON CLIMATE JUSTICE**
KNOWLEDGE • PEOPLE • PLANET



COHORT III REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AACC	All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)
ACS	Africa Climate Summit
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AUC	Africa Union Commission
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
COP	Conference of Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FES-K	Frederich Ebert Stiftung
FLLoCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Action
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRULAC	Latin American and Caribbean Group
GST	Global Stocktake
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs	Least Developing Countries
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NSSCJ	Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACJA	Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA).
SB 58	Fifty-Eighth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies to the UNFCCC
SDG7	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WEDO	Women's Environment & Development Organization
YOUNGO	Children and Youth constituency to the UNFCCC

WEEK 1

THE HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM

INTRODUCTION



Photo 1: Participants Pose for a Group Photo at the End of the High-Level Segment of the Summer School

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, an initiative of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is conducted annually. Its overall purpose is to promote creative voices, especially from young people and climate justice activists and inspire social and scientific innovations that tackle the vexed questions of environmental and climate justice, including intra and intergenerational equity. It brings together long-standing climate justice actors, younger generations of campaigners and activists, climate justice advocates and practitioners both individual and organizational representatives from across the world to share experiences and perspectives to especially reflect on just pathways to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, socially-just development trajectory.

The third Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice was held between 4th – 15th July 2023 at Kenyatta University. The school saw over 300 participants attending physically while over 100 others attended virtually. The participants were drawn from 73 countries. Out of the 73, 51 countries were from Africa. The school commenced with a high-level symposium graced by distinguished individuals and organizations such as The Ministry of Education (Kenya), Kenyatta University, The National Assembly in Kenya, The Danish High Commission, SIDA, AfDB, AU, UNECA, The World Bank, AGN, PACJA and Alumni of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice.

The following days saw learners being introduced to various topics under the following modules. These

were as follows: Introduction to climate change and climate crisis (day 2); climate justice, adaptation and resilience building in selected sectors (day 3); international efforts to address the climate crisis (day 4); critical climate justice issues for the global south (day 5); just transition and energy access (day 6); climate justice advocacy and communication (day 7); climate justice advocacy and communication continuation (day 8); green economy and entrepreneurship (day 9); and on Friday 14th July 2023, the participants were split into different groups to undertake various thematic tracks as per their interests. The thematic tracks included: climate justice and gender justice (track 1), climate justice and faith (track 2), climate justice and health (track 3); climate justice issues within cities and local (track 4) climate security (migration/conflict/over resources, natural disasters) (track 5); human and environmental rights (track 6) and climate justice and finance(track 7)

During the Summer school, on the first weekend, the participants were also taken for an exposure trip at the Fred's Ranch in Kajiado, County in Kenya where they were taken through sustainable Agricultural Practices that facilitate adaptation to Climate Change. The end of the summer school was crowned with a high-level closing ceremony attended by representatives of the partner organizations including Kenyatta University, The Swedish High Commission Commission of in Kenya, PACJA, ACSEA, Africa Union, All Africa Conference of Churches, the chair of the Africa Climate Summit (ACS) and MPIDO.

SYMPOSIUM OPENING REMARKS

Dr. Eunice Marete, Meru University of Science and Technology,

Dr. Marete welcomed all the participants to Kenya. She proceeded to provide an overview of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), a continental coalition of over a thousand civil society organizations from 51 African countries. Established in 2008 in Johannesburg, South Africa and headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. She highlighted PACJA's strategic focus areas which include climate resilience and green growth, public engagement and mobilization, research knowledge development and communication, policy influence, and holding governments accountable. She also laid down the three thematic areas of focus for the organization as follows: climate finance, just transition and energy access, and resilient people, societies, and economies.

Dr Marete described the summer school on climate justice as an initiative of PACJA in partnership with Kenyatta University, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Dutch government, and Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO). The summer school has been conducted annually since 2021 and has successfully delivered two cohorts in 2021 and 2022. The program features modules delivered by experts and leading climate justice strategists and activists from Africa and around the world. It serves as an intergenerational platform for sharing experiences, perspectives, and reflections on just pathways to low-carbon, climate-resilient development with the main purpose being to equip and inspire a new generation of climate justice actors in Africa and globally, with a focus on intra and intergenerational equity.

She also shared the key achievements of the summer school from inception, including the participation of over 800 attendees physically and virtually from all over the globe. Dr Dr Marete welcomed the

participants to enjoy the beauty of Kenya and its rich cultural heritage while showcasing Kenya's diverse ethnic communities, agricultural production, wildlife, tourism, and notable Kenyan personalities. She emphasized the importance of unity, and invited everyone to be a hummingbird in their community, making a difference no matter how small their contribution may seem. The presentation closed with a cultural performance and a warm welcome to Kenya.

SESSION 1: HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM OPENING REMARKS

Moderated by Zeynab Wandati: Editor, Sustainability Nation Media Group

Dr. Joseph Kurauka; Chair, Department of Environmental Studies and Community Development, Kenyatta University

Dr. Kurauka welcomed the participants to the third cohort of the Nairobi summer school on climate and justice. He also acknowledged the successful implementation of the previous two cohorts and highlighted the role of PACJA (Pan African Climate Justice Alliance) and its partners, in organizing and supporting the program. He noted that the success of the summer school serves as a reminder for all participants and the global community to build the capacity of young people addressing address the climate crisis. Dr Kurauka mentioned the significant benefits that the school and department have derived from the previous Cohorts of the summer school. He reported that participants from cohorts I and II had made notable contributions in their communities as a result of the knowledge gained from the school program and encouraged all participants to engage with and learn from each other during the two-week program, fostering interaction and collaboration.

Prof. Paul Wainaina; Vice Chancellor of Kenyatta University

Prof. Wainaina expressed gratitude to all the attendees, including representatives from various African countries, the media, and other distinguished guests. He emphasized on the importance of their presence and acknowledged their role in spreading the message of climate justice. He noted that Kenyatta University takes pride in its environmental studies and agricultural programs and commended the university's active student body for efforts in raising awareness about climate change and their commitment to maintaining a sustainable campus. He also expressed gratitude to the partners who made it possible for Kenyatta University to host the summer school and contribute significantly to addressing climate change issues in Kenya.

Acknowledging the severity of climate change in Kenya, particularly the impact of prolonged droughts experienced over the past three years, he stressed that climate change is not just a concept but a pressing reality that demands serious attention and he appreciated the commitment of Kenya's president in addressing climate change. Prof. Wainaina emphasized the crucial role of the youth in bringing about the necessary changes to combat climate change effectively and the aim of the summer school program which is to educate and raise awareness amongst the youths on climate justice issues.

In closing, Prof. Wainaina expressed appreciation to the partners for their support in facilitating the participation of young people in the program and assured the attendees that Kenyatta University would ensure their stay in Kenya is beneficial and mentioned the country's strong tourism industry as an additional opportunity for exploration during their time in Nairobi.

Dr. Mithika Mwenda; Executive Director, Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance- PACJA

Dr. Mwenda expressed his appreciation for the collaboration and commitment of the partners towards the Nairobi summer school initiative. He thanked the partners for their support in elevating the voices of marginalized communities and prioritizing critical issues related to climate change. He emphasized the importance of bringing discourse on climate justice to educational institutions, particularly schools and universities, to inspire young people and drive change. He acknowledged the government of Sweden and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for their long-standing partnerships and support. Dr Mwenda highlighted the challenges posed by climate change and the need for climate justice, which demands equity, solidarity, and respect for human rights. He discussed the upcoming COP 28 in Dubai as an opportunity for Africans to demand climate justice and showcase their innovations, and urged young leaders and activists to join the struggle for climate justice, emphasizing their role as engines of change and champions of hope. He shared inspiring stories of previous alumni making a difference in their communities and beyond.

Dr. Mwenda expressed his excitement with the start of the Nairobi summer school on climate justice cohort 3 and the opportunity to interact and learn from the participants, while also expressing his hope for collaboration with the Ministry of Education to integrate climate justice into the curriculum. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of taking small steps to drive transformation and create a more just and sustainable future.

SESSION 2: HIGH -LEVEL REMARKS

Moderated by Dr.Gatama Gichini, Deputy Director, Ministry of Education

Ayele Kabebe; Programme Manager, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Mr Ayele expresses his pleasure and honour to stand in front of the audience at the opening symposium of the third cohort of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice. Emphasizing on the importance of summer school, which is a significant component of the cooperation agreement between PACJA and SIDA under the GUARD Africa project, Mr Ayele explained that the initiative plays a crucial role in unifying the voice of Africa for resilient development. He expressed his satisfaction in learning that the third cohort call for application had attracted more than 1000 participants from 73 countries, both online and in person, acknowledging the competitive selection process and congratulating the dedicated staff of PACJA for making it possible.

Mr. Ayele reflected on the previous year's, second Cohort of the summer school, where the focus was on the 27th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC held in Egypt. He mentioned the varying opinions and conclusions regarding the outcomes of COP27 and questions on whether it met expectations, priorities, and ambitions, he acknowledged some progress made during COP27, such as the establishment of a fund for loss and damage and the renewal of commitment to the 1.5-degree Celsius target and mentioned the upcoming COP28, which will be held in the United Arab Emirates. He encouraged the participants to draw lessons from the past to shape expectations for the future.

Mr. Ayele also noted that COP27 coincided with the world population reaching 8 billion and projecting that it will reach 9 billion by 2050. He highlighted the challenges of meeting the energy demands of such a rapidly increasing population, urging everyone to consider the negative consequences of efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As a stakeholder, he noted that SIDA commits to protecting the environment and actively promoting environmentally sustainable development by integrating environmental aspects into all operations and sectors and the country is determined to contribute to national and international climate and environmental goals.

Mr. Ayele also acknowledged PACJA as the largest and most reliable Civil Society Alliance advocating for climate justice, emphasizing its power in influencing policies and shaping African narratives on climate discourse. In closing, while addressing the young participants, Mr. Ayele, expressed his confidence in their ability to bring about positive change through education, science, and technology. He encouraged the participants to focus on their valuable contributions to climate actions as agents of change, entrepreneurs, and innovators and quoted the United Nations Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, who emphasized the responsibility of the younger generation in holding authorities accountable and preserving the future of humankind.

H.E Amb Maarten A.Brouwer, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Kenya



Photo 2: His Excellency Amb Maarten A.Brouwer of the Kingdom of Netherlands to Kenya

Ambassador Maarten, expressed his pleasure and privilege to be present at the third Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice. He acknowledged the presence of youth climate activists in the room and commended their dedication to the cause of climate justice. The ambassador emphasized the importance of hope for present and future development in the face of climate change. He also praised the Nairobi Summer School for providing an inspiring space for learning and discussion, expressing gratitude to the Kenyatta University and PACJA for organizing the event. He stated that the consequences of the climate crisis are becoming increasingly evident, particularly in vulnerable countries such as Kenya.

The ambassador referred to the recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that highlighted the urgency of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius as outlined in the Paris Agreement. He acknowledged that some regions, including parts of Africa, had already surpassed this threshold. While progress has been made in tackling climate change, Ambassador Maarten argued that it is still insufficient and called for immediate and sustainable transformation to avoid climate disasters, stating that incremental change is no longer enough. The ambassador also emphasized on the need for actions and solutions that leave no one behind. He noted that the upcoming events such as the Africa Climate Action Summit and the first Global Stock take under the Paris Agreement will provide crucial opportunities to set the tone for future climate action.

Ambassador Maarten highlighted the Netherlands' commitment to renewable energy and climate adaptation efforts. He stressed the importance of integrating climate impact considerations and building resilience into all aspects of their work to ensure sustainable livelihoods, especially for those most affected and noted that the Netherlands had increased 100 million euros for the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program. The ambassador also expressed the country's commitment to engaging in partnerships and working with organizations like PACJA to amplify the voices of those most impacted by climate change and wished the participants of Cohort 3 success in their learning journey over the next two weeks

Dr. Sam Ogalla; Senior Climate Change Advisor, African Union Commission (AUC)

Dr Ogalla expressed his gratitude to PACJA for organizing the third cohort of the Nairobi summer school on climate justice and inviting him. He emphasized the African continent's vulnerability to climate change and the importance of climate justice. He criticized those responsible for causing the problem but failing to take responsibility for cleaning up the mess. Moreover, he pointed out that Africa has an additional responsibility of addressing the impacts of climate change.

He highlighted the African Union's commitment to climate change and climate justice, including the establishment of the African Heads of States on Climate Change and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment. Dr. Sam mentioned the African Group of Negotiators and the African Pavilion at the Conference of Parties, which amplify the voices of African people and civil society. He also mentioned the upcoming African Climate Summit, co-hosted by Kenya and the African Union Commission, as an opportunity to showcase African solutions to the climate crisis.

Referencing the African Youth Post-COP27 Summit held in Addis Ababa, where African youth championed climate change causes and discussed strategies for COP28 and the African Climate Summit. He mentioned the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy, which is a coordinated framework to address climate change on the continent and he gave a brief highlight of recent initiatives such as the Green Recovery Action Plan and the round table with partners to implement the strategy.

Dr Sam expressed his willingness to work closely with institutions and non-state actors like PACJA in advancing the climate change agenda in Africa. In closing, he addressed the participants, emphasizing their role as the hope of Africa and urging them to spread the knowledge and passion gained from

the Nairobi Summer School in their respective countries. He invited them to join the African Union's climate change initiatives and contribute to a better Africa and wished them a fruitful engagement

Dr. James Dr. Murombedzi; Officer in Chief, Climate Change Coordination, Africa Climate Policy Centre, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Dr. Murombedzi acknowledged the significance of capacity building in tackling climate change and emphasized the need for an equitable and just climate response. He highlighted the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in producing scientific assessments on climate change impacts and proposing solutions. However, he pointed out that much of the climate science is based on observations and expertise outside of Africa, lacking African influence and cited the limited investment in weather and climate observation systems, research and development, and capacity building in Africa as reasons for this disparity.

Dr. Murombedzi stressed that responding to climate change goes beyond atmospheric physics and observation systems. It requires understanding the complex interactions between weather, climate, economies, societies, and ecosystems, which necessitates substantial investment in analytical skills and policy capacities across all dimensions of the climate response. He also emphasized the importance of ensuring that investments in climate response are guided by comprehensive knowledge of climate change, including the Paris Agreement, Loss and damage, climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, carbon trading, carbon markets, and climate justice.

Dr. Murombedzi commended the role of the PACJA in building the capacities of African youth in various aspects of the climate response. He acknowledged the daunting task awaiting the participants, as Africa experiences the most significant impacts of climate change and is the most vulnerable continent to these impacts. There is limited support and finance for building low-emission, climate-resilient economies in Africa, coupled with increasing losses and damages caused by climate impacts and there are high levels of debt and injustices within the global financial system. He urged participants in the summer school to address these challenges and contribute to durable and sustainable solutions. He concluded his speech by reminding the cohort III participants that even small contributions are crucial and wished them success in their endeavours.

Dr. Olufunso Somorin; Principal Regional Officer, AfDB

After observing all protocols, Dr Somorin expressed his gratitude to the leadership of PACJA and highlighted the importance of addressing the lack of capacity to deal with climate change. He acknowledged the efforts of PACJA in building a critical mass of young climate champions who are part of the solution. Dr. Somorin emphasized that the current crisis caused by climate change is having a significant impact on economic, livelihood, and societal systems, leaving no room for excuses or lack of capacity.

He explained that at the African Development Bank, climate change has become a core aspect of their development strategy, where they aim to integrate climate change considerations into policy engagements and operational activities with partner countries. Dr. Somorin stressed the need to embrace climate change as a lifestyle and engage in partnerships that foster climate-informed development.

He also highlighted the intergenerational nature of climate change, where the current generation may not face the full brunt of the problem, but future generations will. Therefore, involving the younger generation in finding solutions is crucial.

Dr. Somorin concluded his speech with a story that emphasized the importance of networks and relationships. He encouraged the participants to not only acquire knowledge but also build a powerful network of individuals who can support them throughout their lives. He expressed his congratulations to the participants and emphasized that they are the future of the continent. Overall, Dr. Somorin's speech underscored the urgency of addressing climate change, the importance of capacity-building, and the need for collaboration and networks to achieve sustainable development.

Nicholas Soikan; Senior Social Development Specialist at the World Bank, and Task Team Leader of Kenya Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program

Mr. Nicholas from the World Bank expressed his privilege and enthusiasm to address the issues of climate change. He emphasized the urgency of acting now and highlighted the importance of climate justice. Mr. Nicholas stated that the outdated notion of youth as leaders of tomorrow should be abandoned, and instead, young people should be recognized as leaders of today with valuable solutions to offer.

He briefly discussed the Financing Local Climate Action Program, a 300 million program hosted by the National Treasury in Kenya and implemented by the counties. The program aims to address the lack of climate finance reaching the local level. Mr. Nicholas expressed hope that Kenya would be a pioneer in this program, acknowledging the contributions of the Embassy of the Netherlands, Sweden, and the Kenyan government. In concluding his speech, Mr Nicholas announced the African Development Bank's commitment to supporting the next cohort of the summer school

Professor Seth Osafo: Legal Advisor African Group of Negotiators

Prof Osafo started by commending the leadership of PACJA for organizing the summer school to engage the young generation and civil society in climate change discussions. Professor Osafo referenced the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, which highlights the significant impacts of climate change on Africa, including food production, economic growth, biodiversity, and increased vulnerability to climate hazards. He stressed the disproportionate effects on vulnerable communities, particularly women, children, and the elderly.

Professor Osafo encouraged civil society organizations in Africa to be advocates and convey the urgent need for action at the national level. He also urged the participants to carry the message to their governments and communities. On behalf of the Chair of the African group of negotiators, Professor Osafo extended congratulations to PACJA for organizing the summer school and expressed his anticipation for future sessions.

SESSION 3: REMARKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Hon. Ezekiel Machogu; Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Education

Hon Ezekiel Machogu acknowledged the urgency of addressing climate change and its far-reaching consequences, emphasizing the need for multi-sectoral efforts and immediate action. Honourable Machogu noted the shared perspectives and similar speeches among the precentors, highlighting the importance of collective awareness and understanding. He recognized the devastating effects of climate change, such as rising temperatures, extreme weather events, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, and emphasized the need to focus on climate justice.

The Minister also highlighted the challenges faced by students who cannot attend school due to environmental disruptions. He stressed the need for climate education across all levels, calling for sectoral cooperation and partnerships to ensure a comprehensive understanding of climate change and its solutions. He also stressed the Kenyan government's commitment to equity and common differentiated responsibilities in addressing climate change and acknowledged the integration of climate policy in the education system and the implementation of policy guidelines for climate change education at all levels.

Honourable Machogu also recognized the role of education in empowering the youth to become active participants in climate action. He emphasized the responsibility of educating future generations about sustainable practices and encouraged practical actions such as tree planting in schools and communities. He acknowledged that climate change is a global challenge and called for international cooperation and support for developing countries in their climate resilience efforts.

Prof. Kivutha Kibwana; Former Governor -Makueni County and UNFCCC COP 12 President

Prof. Kivutha highlighted the importance of climate justice activism and the potential for young people to make a significant impact. He emphasized the need for determination, courage, and persistence in addressing climate change and other environmental issues and encouraged the youths to learn from successful grassroots initiatives, such as the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance and the Green Belt Movement, which started small but grew into influential organizations. He also encourages the youthful participants, consisting of climate justice activists, to leverage their present and future work to bring about positive change in their communities and the continent and stressed the importance of understanding the language, issues, climate change terminology and manifestations of climate change in their respective areas.

Prof. Kivutha shared a case study of Makueni County, implementing climate change initiatives. The establishment of a climate change fund in Makueni County which formed committees at various levels, developed regulations, and collaborated with local organizations and government departments. He noted that the county's efforts were recognized by the World Bank and contributed to the FLOCA initiative. Overall, in his speech, he emphasized the potential for individual and collective action to address climate change, showcased successful examples, and provided practical insights for activists and organizations working towards climate justice at the grassroots level.

Hon. Charity Kathambi; Representative of the National Assembly

Hon. Charity emphasized the global impact of climate change and its disproportionate effect on developing countries, including Kenya. She highlighted the role of parliament in legislation, representation, oversight, and budgeting related to climate change. She called for action and climate justice, urging the audience to save the world, the country, and the continent. Hon. Charity acknowledged the various challenges faced in Kenya, such as land issues, food insecurity, water scarcity, pollution, and waste management. She praised the efforts of the National Environment Management Authority in addressing plastic bag pollution and mentioned Kenya's Climate Change Act of 2016 and further plans to include carbon markets. She also mentioned the government's initiative to increase forest cover by planting 15 billion trees by 2030.

She highlighted the vulnerability of women and children to climate-related disasters and called upon the audience, particularly the youth, to take action for the future and support initiatives aimed at environmental conservation and including of Climate Education in the curricula. Hon. Charity mentioned plans to amend the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Act to allocate a higher percentage of funding to environmental projects. She concluded by urging the participants to take action and make a difference, expressing her commitment to greening the country and following in the footsteps of Wangari Maathai.

Finally, in conclusion, Hon Charity encouraged the participants of the summer school to hold elected leaders accountable for delivering policies, infrastructure, and funding that address their needs, especially in terms of employment opportunities.

SESSION 4: SHARING EXPERIENCES BY COHORT 1 AND COHORT 2 ALUMNI OF THE NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE,

Panel discussion Moderated by Ms Belinda Okungu, Climate Finance and Gender Focal, PACJA

Hope Mandala- Malawi (Cohort 1 alumnus)

Hope, is a self-driven and motivated young entrepreneur, climate activist, and media personnel from Malawi. He attended the Nairobi summer school on climate justice and was equipped with practical skills in climate change information. After Summer School, he was inspired to venture into green jobs and sustainable livelihoods after seeing the positive impact of community members engaged in activities like fruit tree planting and vegetable farming and also pursued beekeeping as a sustainable livelihood, helping to restore nature and make money while not disturbing the environment.

Tsoane Makwatso – Botswana (Cohort 1 alumna)

Sohan, is a young professional with a diverse background in finance, entrepreneurship, and research. She shared that she was motivated by the need for new opportunities and possibilities within the agriculture space, joining summer school her interest was to learn more about connecting agriculture with climate action and climate justice, especially in a country like Botswana facing challenges like drought and increased temperatures. The school provided her with valuable knowledge and insights, inspiring her to further her learning in climate diplomacy negotiations and contribute to the dialogue and advocacy at a national and international level.

Salem Ayenan- Benin (Cohort 2 alumnus)

Salem, the current Regional Focal Point of the Children and Youth Major Group of the United Nations Environmental Program, focusing on climate education for children and youth. Salem shared that he was able to initiate the Equal Call Project, which educates learners on climate action in Benin. He also noted that the summer school provided him with a valuable opportunity to connect with like-minded individuals and learn more about climate justice, which he has been implementing in his work and put emphasis on the importance of engaging children and youth in climate education.

Elbusaidy Swaleh Ahmed- Kenya (Cohort 1 alumnus)

Swaleh, an advocate of the high court of Kenya, specializing in climate litigation and human rights defence, highlighted the need to integrate climate knowledge with litigation for more effective climate justice outcomes. He mentioned his involvement in climate litigation cases in Kenya and the importance of asking the right questions and considering the broader climate justice perspective. Swaleh emphasized the significance of finding a unique niche in advocacy work and utilizing climate science and knowledge in legal proceedings. He noted that through summer school he was able to identify his passion in litigations hence venturing into it.

Helvi Shindume - Namibia

Helvi is the founder and chairperson of the Women in Agriculture Association in Namibia and also serves as the PACJA National Coordinator in Namibia, she discussed the importance of empowering women in agriculture and the need for inclusive strategic plans to achieve climate justice and national/global food security and highlighted the role of the Nairobi summer school in capacitating her to stand up for women farmers and create awareness about climate change and its impact on agriculture. Helvi encouraged her fellow participants to use the knowledge gained from the summer school Cohort 3 to implement climate actions in their respective countries.

SESSION 5: YOUTH AND OUR COMMON DESTINY: INVESTING IN YOUTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS FOR ACCELERATED CLIMATE ACTION IN AFRICA.

Panel Discussion -Moderated by Charles Mwangi

The panel discussion focused on the topic of climate justice and the role of young people in addressing climate change in Africa. The panellists included Dr. Thuita Thenya, the Director of Wangari Mathai Institute for Peace Environmental Studies; Honorable Jacqueline, a parliamentarian from Uganda and advocate for climate issues; Susan Otieno, the Country Director for Action Aid, a partner organization; and Idris Adoum Idris and Lucky Abeng both alumni of the summer school program.

The discussion began with DrThuita Thenya highlighting the need for interdisciplinary training and research to tackle the complex challenges of climate change. He emphasized the importance of training young people in various fields to understand the interconnectedness of climate issues and to contribute to international research efforts. Dr Thuita Thenya also discussed the opportunities available for young people to engage in research and make a difference in addressing climate change

Honourable Jacqueline Amongin, as a parliamentarian and advocate for climate issues, shared her experience in politics and encouraged young people to take an active role in shaping policies and decision-making processes. She emphasized the need for young people to engage in politics and participate in elections to ensure that their voices are heard. Jacqueline also highlighted various opportunities for young people to address climate change, such as environmental entrepreneurship, renewable energy, and sustainable agriculture organizations and NGOs to adapt their programming to meet the needs of young people and support their efforts in tackling climate change.

Lucky Abeng, a former participant of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, shared his journey and the impact it had on his understanding and engagement with climate change. He emphasized that the summer school provided him with a deep understanding of climate justice and its relevance to the African context. Through summer school, Lucky was able to join important networks such as the Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network (CYCN) and participate in international conferences like COP26 and COP27. He also mentioned that the summer school helped him bridge the gap between technical climate change terms and practical language that young people can understand. Lucky encouraged other young people to seize the opportunity of summer school and emphasized the importance of action and understanding in contributing to climate justice.

Idriss, an advocate for climate action and technology, discussed the challenges faced by young people in advancing their efforts in climate justice. He stressed the importance of overcoming these bottlenecks to drive meaningful change. Idris highlighted the need for collaboration and the formation of social movements among young people. He encouraged participants to connect and work together to create a unified youth movement that would have a stronger voice in addressing climate injustice. Idris also emphasized the role of technology in supporting climate action and urged young people to leverage innovative solutions in their initiatives.

Susan, the Country Director for Action Aid, addressed the role of organizations and NGOs in supporting and empowering young people in their climate justice initiatives. She emphasized the need to localize efforts and build on grassroots voices and encouraged young people to identify and collaborate with local institutions and youth-led organizations to address climate injustice effectively. She also stressed the importance of social movements, highlighting how they have historically driven significant changes, and urged young people to concretize their actions into policy and connect their initiatives to legislative efforts.

The panel discussion concluded with a call to action for young people to take charge of climate justice and actively contribute to the movement. Participants were encouraged to build networks, connect with local institutions, and concretize their efforts into policy changes. The speakers emphasized the need for collaboration, grassroots engagement, and the formation of a youth movement to amplify the voices and address the climate injustices facing Africa and the world. The panel discussion served as an inspiring platform for empowering young people to drive meaningful change in the fight against climate change.

DAY 2, JULY 4TH, 2023:

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE CRISIS

The day's session was moderated by Eugene Nforngwa, the thematic Lead of Just Energy Transition at PACJA.



Photo 3: Permanent Secretary, Ali Mohamed, Special Climate Envoy for Kenya

Mr. Ali Mohamed, the special climate Envoy for Kenya was introduced by Dr. Mithika Mwenda. Dr Mithika gave an introduction to the summer school programme as well as the composition of the participants attending the summer school, whose main purpose was to build an army of young people well-equipped in their advocacy for climate justice in Africa and beyond.

Mr Mohamed, spoke about the impact of climate change has had around the world and more specifically the losses experienced in Africa. He commended the efforts by PACJA over the years and pledged to continue supporting PACJA in this noble cause. He went ahead to give the brief to the participants of the topics to be addressed during the Climate summit and welcomed all to be part of the summit which will be a critical moment for Africa's way forward within the climate change discourse.

He also inspired the youth to think of themselves as key drivers and implementors of change and this he said will be achieved if the youth acquired and developed the right skills to bring forth solutions for the continent. He concluded by encouraging the youthful participants that they could make a positive contribution to their generation and the next through their voice and action as a way of changing the narratives in Africa. He added that there was going to be a youth assembly to contribute to and challenge the decision-makers at the summit as a way to contribute to making a difference.

SESSION 1: CONCEPTS AND COMPONENTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE SYSTEM

Dr. Peter Wangai, Exam Coordinator, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development, Kenyatta University



Photo 4: Dr. Peter Wangai, Exam Coordinator, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development, Kenyatta University.

Dr. Peter Wangai, an Exam Coordinator at, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development, Kenyatta University took the participants through the concepts and components of climate change and climate systems. In his presentation, he introduced the concept of climate change, vulnerability, weather and the climate system components. He further touched on the history of fossil fuels i. e. coal, gas and oil and their contribution to the carbon cycle from human-induced activities over different periods i.e. Before 1750 when fossil fuels had no significant part in economic activity; the Industrial Revolution period around 1870 when there was coal mining/ coal-fired steam power/ coal-fueled iron making; Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1950) when there was electricity networks/ automated manufacturing/ internal combustion engine /petrochemicals; and Mid-twentieth century to the present (1950 onwards) which saw the increase of fossil-fuel-dependent systems/ oil surpassed coal.

Over the periods, anthropogenic activities led to increased greenhouse gases such as methane, Nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc. leading to global warming. To address global warming meant addressing the root causes by reversing energy consumption for instance through using green energy like solar, geothermal etc.

He added that climate change is a great threat to the survival of humans, wildlife and ecosystems and that the Global average temperature is just one measure of the state of the global climate. Human behaviour needs to change (lifestyle & consumerism) to minimize greenhouse emissions. He concluded his presentation by posing some self-assessment questions that were [posed to the participants to reflect on. These included differentiating between climate change and climate variability? Driver of changes in Earth's climate since 1850? And whether or not they believe that our climate is warming etc.

SESSION 2: CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY

Dr. Thuita Thenya, Director, Wangari Maathai Institute of Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI)



Photo 5: Dr. Thuita Thenya Director from the Wangari Maathai Institute of Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI)

The second session was undertaken by Dr. Thuita Thenya, a Director from the Wangari Maathai Institute of Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI). The lecture was on the Livelihoods and Impact Assessment Framework. He started by requesting the participants to undertake an exercise via their smartphones on how various activities in the rural and urban areas, affected by climate change impact the sustainability of livelihoods.

He described the assessment framework as a tool for documenting factors that affect people's lives, particularly those vulnerable to climate change, and used the information to plan and adopt to a new source of income/ livelihood. He noted that a sustainable livelihood approach should be people centered, holistic such that it incorporates multiple strategies across sectors. It should also be dynamic and build on existing strengths and opportunities. Finally, it should depict evidence for policy and emphasize sustainability

He added that key informants at household levels, household surveys, statistics on health services, nutrition services, social protection programs, Maps, GIS, satellite imagery and membership of institutions are key sources of livelihood status data. He also went through why sustainable livelihood framework is important and linked these areas on application in Climate justice. He concluded by asking the participants to reflect on the importance of livelihoods assessment on climate justice.

SESSION 3: THE CLIMATE SCIENCE-POLICY-PRACTICE INTERFACE: WHY IT MATTERS

Asinguza Eunice, Legal and Corporate Affairs Manager, National Environment Management Authority- Uganda



Photo 6: Asinguza Eunice Legal and Corporate Affairs Manager, National Environment Management Authority- Uganda, NEMA

She started the presentation by playing a short video on the increase of greenhouse gases and the need to reduce their emission based on the recent IPCC report so as to decrease the impact of global warming. In her presentation, Ms. Asinguza Eunice, the Legal and Corporate Affairs Manager from NEMA Uganda

explained the importance of science in generating evidence in policy-making as far as climate change was concerned. The scientific data was needed to inform the right policy to ensure the right mitigation and adaptation action. Further, she shared a comparative analysis of global contribution of emissions per region, with Africa being the lowest emitter.

She noted that while global data exists, there are still inadequate quality data that can be utilized at the national and local levels especially in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This inadequacy of data renders Science policy -Practice Interphase (SPI) ineffective. Furthermore, inadequate political leadership a poor governance systems support for science-based policy, lack of transparency and accountability, institutional and community capacity, low technology transfer and adoption as some of the challenges facing SPI.

She also emphasized on immediate and urgent action. She further stated that Climate science without policy measures was blind, whereas climate policy measures that are not premised on science are empty (ineffective). Further, development prospects and benefits will only be reached if the impacts of climate change were mitigated. Adding that the impacts of climate change were expected to be felt across all the sectors and thus the need for science-based climate change policies. The cost of climate action especially adaptation was high but the cost of inaction was 20 times higher such as the effects of draughts, floods and landslides.

She finally recommended the need for data and information revolution at national and local levels; (hard and software are required for reliable data and information infrastructure) and Enhancement and Improving on governance and Research, innovation and development (RID) for effective climate action through SPI.

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Participant from Zimbabwe: How can youth in academia get their policies/ideas included in IPCC policies?

Answer: The policy adoption process can be biased but changes are taking effect in due cause to see youth policies include and considered.

Participant from Morocco: Can climate scientists take charge of implementing climate change policies and mitigation actions instead of government elected individual?

Answer: The science informs the policy. Since the climate scientist are more knowledgeable on climate change and its impact, they are best suited to see to it that climate policies are implemented to influence climate justice.

Participant from Malawi: Should climate change collaborate with judiciary?

Answer: Yes. Judiciary should collaborate with climate change and the judge be educated on matters climate change.

SESSION 4: CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY (EXPOSURE, CLIMATE RISKS, HAZARDS, SENSITIVITY, ADAPTIVE CAPACITIES)

Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development Kenyatta University



Photo 7: Dr. Joseph Kurauka Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development Kenyatta University

Dr. Kurauka from Kenyatta University laid emphasis that the countries that polluted more needed to be accountable and pay as per the polluter pays principle. He added that climate change impacts need to be analyzed based on vulnerability. He explained some key terms used in climate change discourse which included exposure, hazards, resilience, shock, stress and adaptive capacity.

In his presentation, Dr Kurauka mentioned some impacts of climate change on crop production which include: declining crop yields and quality due to heat and water stress, irregular/erratic rainfall patterns/frost/hailstorms and variable temperatures; Change in rainfall patterns, which continues to affect agricultural activities e.g. delayed planting dates, etc.; Increased risk of extinction of already threatened crop species; increase in diseases, insects/pests due to high temperatures/increase in atmospheric humidity; and Flower abortion and lower production because of surges in temperature and sporadic rainfall.

Similarly, climate change has significant impacts on livestock and fisheries, which include: reduced feeding by livestock; livestock deaths that lead to reduced livestock population in some communities due to water/feed shortages; availability of quality livestock feeds due to high temperatures; Increased

livestock diseases and pests; livestock deaths during drought seasons; and Fish decline as lakes and rivers decline due to high temperatures.

He further stated that vulnerable Africans were at increased risk of the impacts of climate change because they were dependent on rain-fed production; use rivers/streams for irrigation from the rivers/streams that decrease in volume during dry season/leading to water rationing; depend on their farm produce for nutrition and inadequate production of food; population increase leading to deforestation and land subdivisions that are uneconomical; and lack of climate change information, its impact and mitigation/adaptation measures. He concluded his presentation by highlighting some impacts of climate change such as, land degradation, reduced livestock population, increased risk of extinction of threatened crop species, increase in human diseases, low farm income etc.

SESSION 5: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (MITIGATION APPROACHES TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS)

Dr. Ann Omambia, Deputy Director Programmes and Partnerships at National Environment Management Authority- NEMA-KENYA

The last session of the day was presented virtually by Dr. Anne Omambia, the Deputy Director for Programmes and Partnerships at National Environment Management Authority- NEMA-KENYA. Her presentation was on Climate Change Mitigation where she explained the approaches to climate change impacts by reducing heat-trapping gases (emissions) in the atmosphere. More definitions in the climate change mitigation such as sinks, reservoirs and source were discussed as per the 1992 report by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC.

In her presentation, she explained the global targets and efforts in mitigation where she mentioned the UNFCCC overall objective which included stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This was to be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed sustainably. Additionally, the Paris Agreement aimed to limit global warming to well below 2 °C, increase the ability of states to adapt to the effects of climate change and mobilize finance consistent with low-carbon development pathways. She further linked the SDG with mitigation.

She presented the recent UNFCCC COP decisions on Mitigation i.e. the aspiration to phase down unabated coal power and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, as adopted in the 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact (COP 27), Parties' agreement to urgently increase efforts to collectively reduce emissions, through accelerated action and implementation of domestic mitigation measures as per Article 4, paragraph 2 of Paris A, and parties to align NDCs with long-term low GHG emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). She finalized her presentation by enlightening the participants about the progress made by Kenyans on the Nationally Determined Contributions across different sectors at all levels including financing locally led climate actions (FFLOCA), red+ movements to reduce deforestation, carbon credits etc. She closed by encouraging the participants to source for and get acquainted with all the policies on climate change at all levels especially the Convention.



Photos 8 Students in participation during the training



DAY 3, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 2023.

MODULE 2: CLIMATE JUSTICE, ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING IN SELECTED SECTORS

The morning session was moderated by Nicholas Abuya, the Global Resilience Advisor from Christian Aid and Dr. Alemu Addisu Abrha, Assistant Professor from the Institute of Climate and Society in Mekelle, University, Ethiopia

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Speaker: Dr. Dorcas Otieno, UNESCO Chair HEDGES- Kenyatta University



Photo 9: Dr. Dorcas Otieno, UNESCO Chair HEDGES, Kenyatta University

The day's session began with a thought-provoking presentation on sustainable development and its application in the African context. The presentation highlighted the pillars of sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the politics surrounding sustainable development. It also discussed the challenges and potential solutions for addressing sustainable development in Africa. Sustainable development, as explained by Dr Otieno, is the practice of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves achieving a balance between economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. In the African context, sustainable development is crucial due to the continent's unique challenges and opportunities.

The presentation emphasized on the four key pillars of sustainable development: economic development,

social equity, environmental sustainability, and good governance. These pillars are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Dr. Otieno emphasized the significance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in guiding sustainable development efforts globally. The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations, consist of 17 interconnected goals and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. They address various aspects of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, quality education, clean energy, sustainable cities, and climate action. The presentation highlighted the importance of aligning national strategies with the SDGs and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive progress.

The politics of sustainable development were also discussed in the presentation. Dr. Otieno acknowledged that sustainable development initiatives are often influenced by political agendas and power dynamics. She said that balancing short-term political interests with long-term sustainability goals can be challenging. However, she emphasized the need for political will, strong leadership, and inclusive decision-making processes to drive sustainable development agendas.

Addressing sustainable development in Africa requires tailored strategies that consider the continent's specific challenges. Dr. Otieno emphasized the importance of recognizing Africa's rich cultural diversity, natural resources, and potential for innovation. She highlighted the need for investment in infrastructure, technology, and human capital development. Engaging youth and empowering women were identified as crucial for sustainable development in Africa, as they are key drivers of change and possess untapped potential.

To overcome the challenges faced by African countries, the presentation stressed the significance of partnerships, both at the regional and international levels. Collaboration between governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations is essential for mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, and implementing sustainable development initiatives effectively. The presentation also emphasized the importance of leveraging technology and innovation to find sustainable solutions to Africa's unique development challenges.

In conclusion, Dr. Dorcas Otieno's presentation on sustainable development in the African context shed light on the pillars of sustainable development, the SDGs, the politics surrounding it, and strategies for addressing it in Africa. The presentation highlighted the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental aspects, emphasizing the need for inclusive governance, partnerships, and investment in human capital and infrastructure. By adopting a holistic approach and leveraging regional and international collaborations, Africa can strive towards a sustainable and prosperous future.

SESSION 2: LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING: CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES

Cristina Rumbaitis, Senior Adaptation and Resilience Advisor with the Climate Resilience Practice, World Resources Institute

The session began by engaging participants to give their thoughts on how much adaptation funding had reached the local communities for their locally-led adaptation actions. According to recent studies, only less than 10 % of this funding reached vulnerable communities. Dr Cristina Rumbaitis delivered an insightful presentation on the concept of locally-led adaptation and its importance in addressing

climate change impacts. The presentation focused on the Global Commission on Adaptation, the eight principles of locally-led adaptation, the consultation process that involved the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), growing political commitment, recent developments, and the challenges of translating locally led adaptation into practice.

The presentation highlighted the need to invest in adaptation measures to effectively address the impacts of climate change. The Global Commission on Adaptation, as discussed by Dr Rumbaitis, emphasizes the importance of locally-led adaptation as a track to achieve effective, efficient, and equitable adaptation actions. Locally led adaptation involves empowering local communities and stakeholders to make decisions, addressing structural inequalities, providing patient and resilient funding, investing in local capabilities, building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty, promoting flexible programming and learning, ensuring transparency and accountability, and fostering collaborative action and investment.

The development of the principles of locally led adaptation involved a consultation process, with organizations such as PACJA playing a significant role. This collaborative effort led to the endorsement of the principles by over 100 different organizations, including global climate funds like the Adaptation Fund. The presentation also highlighted the growing political commitment to locally led adaptation, including the COP26 adaptation campaign and the US president's emergency plan for adaptation. Furthermore, she highlighted the recent developments in the field of locally led adaptation, such as advocating for its inclusion in the Global Goal on Adaptations. New initiatives have emerged, particularly targeting the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Step Change initiatives, which provide support for locally led adaptation projects. These initiatives aim to translate the principles of locally led adaptation into actionable measures on the ground.

In her presentation, she also acknowledged the challenges in translating locally led adaptation into practice. One of the key challenges is defining who qualifies as "local" and what constitutes the local context. This requires careful consideration of local communities, indigenous knowledge, and vulnerable populations. Additionally, determining the level of support needed and ensuring equity in resource allocation pose challenges in implementing locally led adaptation effectively.

In conclusion, Dr. Cristina Rumbaitis' presentation emphasized on the significance of locally led adaptation in addressing climate change impacts. The principles of locally led adaptation, developed through a consultative process involving organizations like PACJA, highlighting the need for empowering local decision-making, addressing inequalities, and promoting transparency and collaboration.



Nicholas Abuya, the Global Resilience Advisor from Christian Aid.

SESSION 3: FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE STRATEGIES.

Speaker: Nicholas Abuya, Global Programme Resilience Adviser at Christian Aid

Nicholas Abuya delivered an informative presentation on the importance of climate change adaptation and resilience building. The presentation emphasized on the need to address climate change impacts, the classification of response actions as adaptation or mitigation, and the co-benefits that can arise from these actions. It also discussed the principles of locally led adaptation approaches and the significance of empowering local stakeholders in climate change adaptation.

The presentation began by acknowledging the reality of climate change impacts and the urgency to address them. It highlighted the importance of understanding the implications of climate change and the need to urgently take action. Response actions to climate change are broadly classified as either adaptation or mitigation. Adaptation focuses on adjusting natural or human systems in response to climatic stimuli or their effects, aiming to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Mitigation, on the other hand, involves strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions.

The introduction to climate change adaptation emphasized the vulnerability of economies, particularly in developing countries, including many in Africa. These economies rely heavily on climate-sensitive sectors, making them highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The presentation highlighted the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement, which aims to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. For example, Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for 2015-2030 aligns with its vision of enhanced climate resilience.

The presentation noted that Kenya is taking action to address climate change impacts through initiatives such as the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. Locally led adaptation approaches were discussed as essential for ensuring the active involvement of communities impacted by climate change. The principles of locally led adaptation were introduced as a means to empower local communities to lead sustainable and effective adaptation efforts.

Locally led adaptation approaches bring the experiences and voices of local communities to the forefront in the design and implementation of adaptation projects, programs, policies, and strategies. By empowering local stakeholders, communities at the frontline of climate impacts are given a voice in decisions that directly affect their lives and livelihoods. The presentation emphasized that while not all adaptation needs to be locally owned or led, there is a growing demand from countries and local stakeholders to allocate more resources to local hands for addressing local adaptation priorities.

In conclusion, Nicholas Abuya's presentation highlighted the importance of climate change adaptation and resilience building. It emphasized the need to address climate change impacts and the co-benefits that can arise from adaptation and mitigation actions. Locally led adaptation approaches were discussed as crucial for empowering communities and ensuring their active participation in climate change adaptation efforts. By adopting these approaches and principles, countries can enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change, leading to a more sustainable and just future.



Photo 10: Shivanji Malesi, Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET)

Speaker: Shivaji Malesi, Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET)

Shivaji Malesi presentation focused on understanding the concepts of resilience and adaptation, different approaches to adaptation, the typology of adaptation measures, adaptation in the UNFCCC climate change discourse processes, the community-based approach, and the importance of an effective framework. The presentation began by defining resilience and adaptation as key concepts in addressing climate change impacts. It highlighted two approaches to adaptation: incremental adaptation, which involves adapting existing systems through familiar measures, and transformational adaptation, which entails radically changing or replacing systems/practices that are threatened by climate change.

To ensure effective adaptation, specific measures must be implemented to address identified climate hazards and impacts. The presentation introduced a typology of adaptation measures, including capacity building, policy governance, productive livelihoods, conservation rehabilitation, targeting climate vulnerability, and targeting climate change. Adaptation within the UNFCCC process was discussed, emphasizing that it is a global challenge requiring action at various levels. The Paris Agreement recognizes adaptation as a key component of the global response to climate change, protecting people, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Parties to the agreement acknowledge the importance of a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and transparent approach to adaptation, considering vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems.

The presentation highlighted the community-based approach to adaptation, which involves community participation, engagement, and empowerment. It emphasized the need to address the specific needs and challenges faced by communities in the design and implementation of adaptation strategies. Vulnerability risk assessment was emphasized as a crucial step in understanding the unique vulnerabilities and risks faced by different communities, enabling the development of effective strategies. The importance of an effective community-based adaptation and resilience framework was emphasized. Such a framework should be comprehensive, ensuring that all relevant aspects are considered, and effective, leading to tangible and measurable outcomes. It should also be satisfactory, meeting the needs and expectations of the communities involved.

In conclusion, Shivaji Malesi's presentation provided insights into designing and implementing community-based adaptation and resilience strategies. The framework emphasized the importance of understanding resilience and adaptation, adopting different approaches to adaptation, and implementing specific measures to address climate hazards and impacts. It highlighted the significance of community participation, engagement, and empowerment, as well as the need for a comprehensive, effective, and satisfactory framework to ensure successful adaptation and resilience building at the community level.

Speaker: Julius Ngoma, National Coordinator Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC)-Malawi



Photo 11: Julius Ng'oma Coordinator, PACJA Malawi (Civil Society Network on Climate Change)

Julius Ng'oma's presentation outlined some four key steps involved in designing and implementing community-based adaptation and resilience strategies. Moreover, Julius talked of the importance for preparing the ground for adaptation planning, which includes gaining political goodwill and support, understanding climate change impacts and relevant information, mapping ongoing activities, setting up an adaptation team, and establishing institutional cooperation.

Step 1: Mapping the current and projected impacts of climate change through vulnerability and risk assessments, climate change projections, and participatory tools. This step helps communities understand the risks in terms of impact and probability, using methods such as hazard and risk analysis and historical trend analysis.

Step 2: Identifying adaptation goals and objectives that reflect local needs, priorities, values, as well as national and global commitments. This involves effective stakeholder engagement, employing participatory approaches, and ensuring that the goals and objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).

Step 3: Analyzing adaptation options and strategies that are available, feasible, effective, equitable, and sustainable. This step involves considering trade-offs, synergies, co-benefits, and risks associated with different adaptation actions. It includes examining various types of adaptation options, such as actions to build adaptive capacity, establish management systems, and implement on-the-ground measures.

Step 4: Developing and implementing adaptation actions aligned with local development plans and policies, integrated across sectors and scales, and regularly monitored and evaluated. This step requires the development of an adaptation strategy and action plan, linking adaptation actions with policies,

mobilizing resources, and establishing a participatory monitoring and evaluation system.

By following these steps, communities can design and implement effective community-based adaptation and resilience strategies that address climate challenges, reflect local needs, and contribute to sustainable development.

SESSION 4: GROUP WORK AND PRESENTATION



NSSCJ Cohort III Participants involved in a group discussion session

Twenty-one groups were created to discuss different sectors (Health, Water, Creative Arts and Culture, Mining, Housing and Infrastructure) causes of vulnerability in these sectors and adaptation strategies required to address the vulnerabilities and finally highlight the responsible institutions. The participants were expected to Communicate and share an adaptation plan and its outcomes that could also be shared with the wider community as well as other actors within the regional levels, to foster learning, collaboration and scaling-up of good practices. The following was discussed in the plenary.

SESSION 5: CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND RISKS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Victor Orindi, Coordinator of Adaptation Consortium



Photo 12: Victor Orindi Coordinator at Adaptation Consortium delivering a presentation

Victor Orindi's presentation on climate vulnerability and risk assessment emphasizes on the importance of these assessments in reducing the impacts of climate change and promoting climate-resilient development. Climate vulnerability is determined by three factors: exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Vulnerability assessments (VAs) help address questions such as who or what is vulnerable, where vulnerability exists within a country or region, when vulnerability occurs, why and how vulnerability arises, and the relative importance of climate stressors compared to non-climate stressors. He gave examples of vulnerability drivers that included socio-economic dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, unsustainable resource utilization, high poverty and unemployment rates, unprepared human settlements, and limited adaptive capacity. Further, Victor stated that frameworks and methodologies for conducting VAs include top-down assessments using simulation models and bottom-up assessments focusing on present-day vulnerability and participatory methods.

The guiding principles for vulnerability assessments include simplicity, measurability, inclusivity, comprehensiveness, and spatial relevance. The UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework (2004) is structured around four principles, emphasizing adaptation to both variability and long-term climate change, assessing adaptation policies in a developmental context, recognizing adaptation at different societal levels, and considering the importance of both adaptation strategies and their implementation processes.

He concluded his presentation by emphasizing that planning a vulnerability assessment requires consideration of relevant sectors, geographic scope, timescale, budget, technical expertise, timeline, stakeholders' roles, and data availability. These considerations help define the objectives, outputs, and stakeholders involved in the assessment process. Overall, vulnerability assessments are essential tools for understanding and addressing climate vulnerability and developing effective adaptation strategies.

DAY 4, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 2023

MODULE 3: INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

The day's morning session was moderated by Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan, the Senior Associate for the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)



Photo 13: Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan moderating a session

SESSION 1: HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS, MULTILATERAL DIALOGUE, AND INTERVENTIONS

Professor Seth Osafo, Legal Advisor to the Africa Group of Negotiators.

Professor Seth Osafo, the Legal Advisor of the Africa Group of Negotiators to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provided valuable insights into the history of international climate change awareness, multilateral dialogue, and interventions. His presentation highlighted the potential impacts of climate change on various sectors, including health, agriculture, forests, water resources, coastal areas, and natural areas and species.

He stated that the UNFCCC is guided by the key principle of common but differentiated responsibility, recognizing that all parties have commitments, but acknowledging the varying levels of responsibility and capability among developed and developing countries. The Convention outlines the commitments of all parties, as well as specific provisions for developing countries and least developed countries with special needs. According to Prof. Osafo's presentation, the political process has evolved over time, driven by the need for broader participation and shared responsibility. He went on to describe the historic Paris Agreement adopted by UNFCCC parties in 2015. Under this agreement, all countries committed to submitting Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outlining their efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change, and provide means of implementation. The progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation is reviewed every five years through

a Global Stocktake. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, and to date, 185 parties have ratified the Agreement.



Photo 14: Professor Seth Osafo, the Legal Advisor of the Africa Group of Negotiators to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

SESSION 2: AFRICA AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS (UNDERSTANDING UNFCCC FRAMEWORKS, KEY MOMENTS, AND PROGRESS SO FAR)

Professor Seth Osafo, the Legal Advisor of the Africa Group of Negotiators to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Professor Seth Osafo took to the second session with a presentation on Africa and the Global South in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, where he provided valuable insights into the geopolitics of climate negotiations, differentiation among parties, coordinating institutions, key moments in the UNFCCC process, and priority issues for Africa at COP26. In his presentation, Professor Osafo discussed the Geopolitics of Climate Negotiations whereby the UNFCCC process involves different groups of countries with varying interests and concerns. He also delved into the role of Africa within the UNFCCC discourse. Africa, as the only regional group that actively negotiates, consists of 53 member countries. It shares common concerns and is not responsible for creating adverse effects of climate change, yet contributes little to the global effects. Africa is the least equipped region to address climate change impacts due to insufficient financial, human, and technological resources. The continent often makes common statements on issues like funding, capacity building, and technology transfer. Poverty alleviation and social and economic development are major concerns, with adaptation being a priority. Acting together allows Africa to effectively present its concerns and seek international support for climate change activities.

He also addressed coordinating institutions. Africa has established coordinating institutions to facilitate its engagement in the UNFCCC process. The Committee of African Heads of State (CAHOSCC) serves as the interface between the AU Heads of State, African Ministers of the Environment, and Negotiators. The African Ministers of the Environment (AMCEN), established under the auspices of UNEP, consider regional and global environmental issues. Ministers meet annually to review key messages on climate change prepared by negotiators, guiding Africa's position at the Conference of the Parties (COP) sessions.

Other groups that he touched on include the Group of 77 and China, The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) The European Union (EU), The umbrella group and the other groups within the UNFCCC process include Oil Producing Countries (OPEC), the Environmental Integrity Group, and the Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania, and Moldova group (CACAM). These groups are not members of the G77 and China and do not consider themselves to be developing countries or developed countries. They occupy a unique position in the negotiations.

Professor Osafo also highlighted the role of the United States. He stated that the United States recently overtook China as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. While the US signed the Kyoto Protocol, it refused to ratify and become a party, influenced by factors such as the Senate and the motor, coal, and oil industries. The US does not accept binding commitments and takes a hard stance on financial issues. However, the US signed and ratified the Paris Agreement, withdrew under the Trump administration, and has been restored under the Biden administration.

He further addressed Key Moments in the UNFCCC Process such as its adoption in 1992 and entering into force in 1994. The first Conference of the Parties (COP) that was held in Berlin and established the Ad Hoc Committee on Additional Commitments for developed countries. The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at COP 3 in 1997 set legally binding targets for developed industrialized countries. Other landmark COPs include COP 13 (Bali Action Plan), COP 15 (Copenhagen Accord), COP 17 (Durban Platform), and the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015. COP 26, held in 2021, was considered crucial for completing the guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

He went on to highlight Priority Issues for Africa at COP26. The overarching goals for Africa at COP26 included achieving a fair and equitable outcome that effectively implements the Paris Agreement and reflects a balance in ambition across the three goals of the agreement: mitigation, adaptation, and financial provision. The following key priority issues were discussed. Under the Special Needs and Circumstances of Africa. Africa's special needs and circumstances, especially in light of the latest reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), need to be formally recognized. However, this issue did not make it onto the agenda at COP26. The proposal to include it faced opposition from other regional groupings, such as Latin American countries, who argued that they also face vulnerability and should not divide the developing country group. The issue will be taken up by the COP28 President.

Further, he noted that Africa aims to reach an agreement on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and launch a formal program of work to operationalize the GGA under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMA). Additionally, Africa seeks an agreement on adaptation needs and associated costs, recognizing that it is not possible to avoid and reduce all loss and damage from climate

change. The estimated economic cost of loss and damage to developing countries by 2030 is USD 290-580 billion. Africa emphasizes the need to operationalize the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage at COP26. The network should be dynamic and tailored to address the impacts of loss and damage from climate change. This issue gained significant momentum at COP27, where funding arrangements and the establishment of a Loss and Damage Fund were agreed upon. A Transitional Committee was also established to work on the modalities and operationalization of the fund.

He finally addressed issues on climate finance which is a critical issue for Africa and the Outcomes of COP 27. The Climate Finance Delivery Plan proposed that developed countries would meet the goal of USD 100 billion in climate finance by 2023, instead of the original target date of 2020. Pledges of over USD 350 million were made for the Adaptation Fund, and pledges totalling USD 600 million were made to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund. The Standing Committee on Finance will continue discussions on long-term finance until 2027. COP27 also called for increased momentum in scaling up climate finance through Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions. On outcomes of COP27 in Sham El Sheikh, Egypt, designated as the African COP, achieved important milestones on funding arrangements for loss and damage and established a Transitional Committee to work on the modalities of the Loss and Damage Fund. Additionally, progress was made on climate finance, with a focus on scaling up climate finance through Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions.

SESSION 3: EXPERIENCE SHARING



Photo 15: Yared eDeme, a young climate negotiator alumni cohort 1, motivating youth at the Summer School Cohort III

Yared Deme, a young government negotiator from Ethiopia, shared his experience at the Conference of the Parties (COP) as a negotiator. He provided a brief history of how he became involved in the

negotiations and offered encouragement to the youth attending the summer school. Yared's main focus at the COP was on the critical issue of loss and damage. Although currently working as a researcher, he expressed his persistence in trying to be part of the government delegation and working for the Ministry of Environment for free as an intern. His dedication paid off, and he was allowed to represent the government in the negotiation process.

In his address to the youthful participants, Yared emphasized the importance of commitment as a pathway to becoming a young negotiator. He shared his involvement in organizations like YOUNGO, where he actively participated in engagements related to climate change. He highlighted the significance of making an impact within the community in his home country, as it helped him build a portfolio that eventually convinced the government to include him in the delegation.

Yared's story served as an inspiration to the youth, demonstrating the power of determination and commitment in pursuing their goals. He encouraged them to engage actively, acquire relevant knowledge and experience, and make a positive difference in their communities. By doing so, they can develop a strong profile that may lead to opportunities to represent their governments in international negotiations on climate change 3b: Ayena Salem Mihindeou, Africa regional Focal Point of the Children and Youth major group to UNEP (CYMG UNEP)



Photo 16: Ayena Salem Mihindeou, Africa regional Focal Point of the Children and Youth major group to UNEP (CYMG UNEP)

Ayenna Salem Mihindeou, an alumnus of the summer school, recently conducted a training at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Africa office. After completing the training, Salem became involved with YOUNGO. Salem joined the working groups in YOUNGO, particularly focusing on climate education. Through his involvement, he came across an opportunity when UNESCO called for applications through YOUNGO (Youth Participation and United Nations Global Outreach). Salem successfully applied and has been given the chance to participate in the upcoming COP in Dubai.

At the COP, the Children and Youth major group of UNEP will be launching a curriculum on climate education, specifically targeting schools. This curriculum aims to enhance the understanding and awareness of climate change among students. It is an important step in ensuring that the younger generation is well-informed and equipped to address the challenges of climate change. Additionally, Salem is actively engaged in a campaign initiated by YOUNGO for COP, focusing on youth mobilization. This campaign aims to mobilize young people from around the world to participate in COP and raise their voices for climate action.

Salem's journey from being a summer school alumnus to actively contributing to the field of climate education and participating in COP demonstrates the power of youth engagement and the opportunities available for young individuals to make a difference. His work in developing a climate education curriculum and his involvement in the YOUNGO campaign highlight the importance of empowering youth in climate change discussions and actions.

SESSION 4: PANEL DISCUSSION - TOPIC: PILLARS IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND INTERVENTIONS IN UNFCCC: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS FROM COPS

Asinguza Eunice, the Legal and Corporate Affairs Manager for the National Environment Management Authority in Uganda, presented on the pillars in international dialogue and interventions in the UNFCCC. The presentation covered various important points regarding the negotiation process, the five pillars of climate change negotiations, and considerations in the negotiations. In terms of the negotiation process, Eunice highlighted significant milestones such as the Paris Agreement in 2015, the upcoming COP26 in Glasgow in 2022, and COP27 in Egypt in 2023. Pre-COP activities, including the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact and a meeting in Bonn, were also mentioned. The presentation looked ahead to COP28 in the UAE in December 2023.

The five pillars of climate change negotiations were outlined as finance, mitigation, adaptation and resilience, nature, and climate losses and damages. These pillars serve as crucial points of discussion and action within the negotiations, and they address various aspects of climate change. Eunice emphasized the importance of these pillars and their role in achieving the objectives and tangible results of climate action. According to Eunice's presentation, mobilizing finance was highlighted as a key pillar. Developing countries require around US\$1 trillion per year in external finance by 2030, but developed countries have not yet met their pledge to mobilize US\$100 billion per year from 2020 onwards. The need for financial support in cutting emissions, building adaptation and resilience, and addressing nature loss and climate damages was stressed.

Mitigation, adaptation, and resilience were discussed as essential pillars to ensure the survival and well-being of vulnerable communities in the face of extreme climate events. The Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, agreed at COP27, was mentioned as a comprehensive global plan to rally countries and non-state actors behind adaptation and resilience efforts. The presentation emphasized the importance of nature regeneration and its role in climate change instruments. Forests, peatlands, mangroves, and marshes were identified as natural climate regulators that absorb and store carbon. Nature-based solutions were highlighted as a significant potential source of emission reductions.

Addressing climate losses and damages, particularly for the most vulnerable communities, was identified as a crucial pillar. COP27 established a loss and damage fund and additional funding arrangements, but there is a need to operationalize and fill the fund.

Considerations in the negotiations were outlined, including the vulnerability of low-developed countries, the perspective of the Global South, the position of individual governments and their domestic legislation enabling climate change action, the gendered perspective, and the progress towards renewable energy in relation to the arguments presented by the fossil fuel industry.

In her conclusion and way forward, she highlighted the importance of seeking fair positions, avoiding distractions, and focusing on concrete small steps rather than vague ambitious targets. This approach aims to ensure effective and meaningful progress in the international climate negotiations.



Photo 17: Julius Ngoma at a panel discussion on COP experience

A panel discussion on the pillars in the international dialogue and interventions in UNFCCC took place during the afternoon session, moderated by Charles Mwangi, the Head of Programme at PACJA. The panel included Bertha Argueta, Mwanahamisi Singano, Julius Ngoma, Yared Abera, and Asinguza Eunice. Various topics were discussed, including climate finance, the global stock take, adaptation, climate finance politics, loss and damage, and gender.

Mwanahamisi provided insights into the global stocktake (GST), which was introduced after the Paris Agreement in 2015 to ensure accountability. The GST involves the collection of information on progress, challenges, and the status of climate change. The CSO position emphasized the need for a strong political outcome from the GST, providing practical and scalable outcomes in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Questions were raised during the discussion regarding data credibility, the framework followed by the GST, accuracy in the next NDC, consequences for countries that fail to meet targets, and the inclusiveness of the process.

Julius Ngoma focused on adaptation and highlighted the efforts made at the global level to address this issue. He mentioned the frameworks and financing mechanisms in place, including the work of the LDC Expert Group and the development of National Adaptation Programs of Actions. The need for increased financing for adaptation was emphasized, as the assessed needs are higher than the funds currently available. The discussion also touched on the difficulty of measuring adaptation and the importance of considering it during the global stock take.

Bertha Argueta shed light on climate finance and the politics surrounding it. She highlighted the commitment made in 2009 to deliver \$100 billion in climate finance by 2020, but expressed concern that this commitment was not met. The lack of a universally agreed definition of climate finance and the provision of funds primarily as loans instead of grants were mentioned as factors contributing to mistrust in the negotiations. The discussion emphasized the need for climate finance to reach the local level for effective adaptation and questioned the sufficiency of funds. The ongoing discussions on defining a new goal for climate finance based on needs and the challenge of determining who should provide the finance were also highlighted.

Yared Abera focused on loss and damage, explaining the concept and its relevance to African countries. He discussed economic and non-economic losses and damages and the efforts to address this issue through international mechanisms and funding arrangements. The establishment of the loss and damage fund and the need for its operationalization were mentioned, along with the role of the transitional committee in working towards this goal. Yared highlighted the importance of standalone funding for loss and damage, access to the fund, and the integration of adaptation and resilience in addressing this issue.

Eunice Asinguza discussed the progress on gender within the UNFCCC. She highlighted the vulnerability of women to climate change and the need for their increased participation in negotiations. The importance of integrating gender in all aspects of climate action was emphasized, and the upcoming end of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) was mentioned. Discussions on advancing gender in the next action plan were underway.

SESSION 5: PARIS AGREEMENT AND NDCS (OVERVIEW AND PERSPECTIVES FROM AFRICA)

Dr. James Murombedzi, Officer in Chief, Climate Change Coordinator, Africa Climate Policy Centre at United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Dr. Murombedzi, the Officer in Chief, Climate Change Coordinator at the Africa Climate Policy Centre, made a presentation on the Paris Agreement and NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) with a focus on the overview and perspectives from Africa. Dr. Murombedzi highlighted the key difference between the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, emphasizing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. He stressed that NDCs are the responsibilities of all countries and emphasized the need for support in terms of finance, technology, and capacity to transition to low-emission strategies. Further, Dr. Murombedzi discussed the NDC ratchet up mechanism, which requires countries to update their NDCs every five years. This mechanism aims to increase the ambition of countries' climate targets

over time. He emphasized the importance of this mechanism in driving progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

He further explained to the participants the latest NDC synthesis report, which provides an overview of the projected greenhouse gas emissions based on countries' NDCs. This report helps assess the collective efforts of countries in combating climate change. Additionally, he highlighted the importance of NDC implementation, particularly in the context of adaptation. He discussed the key features of adaptation in Africa's NDCs and highlighted the priority areas for adaptation aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He also provided information on the average annual cost of adaptation by sector in Africa, based on data from the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Dr. Murombedzi discussed the means of implementation for NDCs, highlighting on the challenges and disagreements related to the global stocktake. These disagreements often revolve around issues of responsibility, equity, finance, and loss and damage. Touching on the African perspective on NDCs, he emphasized the importance of African countries' participation and contributions in the NDC process, highlighting the unique challenges and opportunities faced by the continent. He stressed the need for adequate support and resources to ensure successful NDC implementation in Africa.

DAY 5, FRIDAY JULY 7, 2023.

MODULE 4: CRITICAL CLIMATE JUSTICE ISSUES FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE JUSTICE: CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES, AND PERSPECTIVES

Prof. Patrick Bond, Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director of the Centre for Social Change, University of Johannesburg



Photo 18: Patrick Bond, Distinguished Professor and Director, University of Johannesburg Centre for Social Change

Professor Patrick Bond gave the first presentation of the day on Introduction to Climate Justice, focusing on key concepts, principles, and perspectives discussed. The presentation covered a range of topics, including principles analyses, strategies, tactics alliance, credibility of climate agreements, the role of civil society, just energy transition, climate debts, and the need for managing UNFCCC progress by climate justice criteria.

The presentation highlighted the importance of conducting principles analyses and developing effective strategies and alliances in the pursuit of climate justice. It emphasized the need to address intersecting issues of gender, race, class, and oppression within the climate justice movement. By recognizing and addressing the unique experiences and vulnerabilities of marginalized communities, effective strategies can be developed to advocate for equitable climate policies.

Further, Professor Bond referred to COP (Conference of Parties) as the “Conference of polluters,” and raised concerns about the credibility of climate agreements. The voluntary nature of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) was discussed, highlighting the lack of accountability and sanctions for failure. The presentation also questioned the credibility of the presidency of COP28, which was held by the head of the Abu Dhabi oil company, contrary to the traditions of PACJA (Pan African Climate Justice Alliance).

Additionally, the presentation raised questions about whether civil society should boycott COP and suggested holding a true people’s meeting summit to ensure the voices and demands of grassroots movements and communities affected by climate change are heard. It emphasized the need for civil society to remain vigilant, hold governments accountable, and monitor climate denialist shady deals. The presentation noted that many African countries heavily rely on fossil fuels for energy. To achieve a just energy transition, it advocated for leaving fossil fuels in the ground and ensuring that the costs are borne by the polluters through grants and not loans, that reach and benefit the affected communities.

The concept of climate debts was discussed, emphasizing the need to redress social injustices and finance planetary and social survival. The presentation called for carbon taxation and pricing that is progressive and fair, replacing failed emissions trading and offset mechanisms, and honoring historical responsibilities for climate debts. It highlighted the importance of compensating low-emission countries and communities for the use of carbon space and covering loss and damage reparations, adaptation costs, and compensation. The presentation defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasized the need to recognize the limitations imposed by technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to sustainably meet current and future needs.

SESSION 2: CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTALISM

Dr. Stephen Chege, Lecturer, Kenyatta University

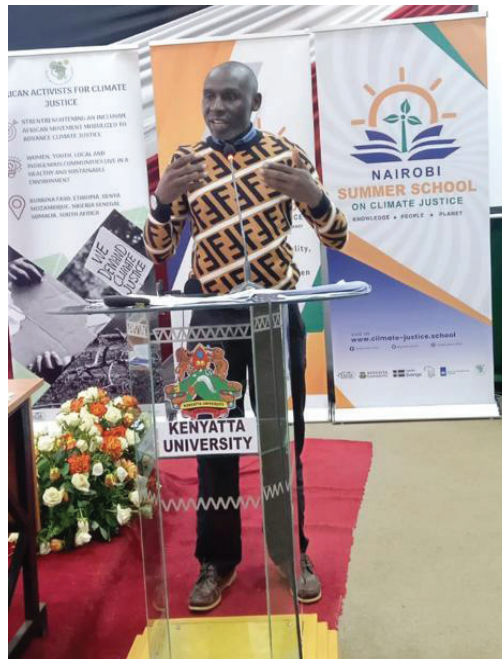


Photo 19: Dr. Stephen Chege a Lecturer at Kenyatta University presenting on Climate justice movements and environmentalism

Dr. Stephen Chege's presentation on climate justice movements and environmentalism provided an in-depth exploration of the history, nature, and challenges faced by the environmental movement. The presentation covered various aspects, including the definition of environmentalism, factors responsible for its growth, anti-environmentalism, the climate justice movement, climate denialism, and the importance of public education in countering false narratives.

Firstly, Dr. Chege defined environmentalism as an attempt to achieve a sustainable balance between humans and the natural systems they rely on. It emerged during the social, economic, and political changes of the late 1960s and has evolved to address the interactions between society and the natural environment. Different strands of modern environmental thinking, such as wilderness preservation, resource conservation, and sustainable development, have brought forth diverse ideas about human-environment relations and change.

Several factors contributed to the growth of the contemporary environmental movement. Rachel Carson's book, "The Silent Spring," played a crucial role in raising awareness about the detrimental effects of pesticides, leading to the ban on DDT use. Media coverage of environmental disasters also drew attention to environmental issues, while the establishment of institutions focused on environmental concerns led to the emergence of professional campaign groups. Additionally, the shift towards post-materialism, prioritizing values such as a clean environment, contributed to the growth of the movement.

Moreover, Dr. Chege discussed anti-environmentalism as a movement that opposes strict environmental regulations and favors economic benefits over environmental protection. Anti-environmentalists seek

to minimize the seriousness of environmental problems, persuade the public that environmental policies have negative impacts, and roll back environmental regulations. Tactics employed by anti-environmentalists include misleading rhetoric, manufacturing uncertainty, and even sabotage of environmental activists.

In addition to anti environmentalism, Dr Stephen discussed the concept of Climate denialism. Climate denialism refers to activities and opinions that contradict the existing scientific consensus on anthropogenic climate change. Dr. Chege explained that denialism takes the form of denying global warming, its anthropogenic causes, and its seriousness. Originating in the US, climate denialism has spread internationally, often supported by fossil fuel industries and conservative think tanks. Climate denialism poses a significant obstacle to climate action, as it undermines scientific findings and delays efforts to address climate change.

Dr. Chege highlighted various forms of climate denialism, including science denial, economic denial, humanitarian denial, political denial, and crisis denial. These types of denialism aim to downplay the severity of climate change, redirect responsibility, push non-transformative solutions, emphasize downsides, or surrender to the belief that it is too late to address climate change. Delay has become a new form of denial, as some deniers have shifted their arguments to postpone taking action.

In countering Denialism and Delayers, Dr. Chege emphasized the importance of truth and continuous public education in dealing with climate denialism and the tactics of delay. He encouraged the involvement of children and youth in the environmental movement, as their energy and passion contribute to its continuity. It is crucial for the movement to maintain its identity and resist capture by interest groups. By promoting public awareness and understanding of environmental issues, the movement can counter the falsehoods propagated by deniers and delayers.

SESSION 3: CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTALISM

Dr. Margot Brown, Vice President Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), USA

Dr. Brown's presentation on climate justice movements and environmentalism focused on the United States Environmental Justice Movement, highlighting key events, lessons learned, and the current state of the movement. The presentation provided insights into the definition of environmental justice, the history of environmental injustices in the US, the role of civil society, the impact of the Warren County protests, the groundbreaking report on toxic wastes and race, the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, federal environmental and climate justice policies, and the current state of the environmental movement.

Margot Brown defined environmental justice as the remediation of environmental harms imposed on specific communities and the prevention of similar injustices in the future. The origins of environmental injustice in the US can be traced back to redlining, a discriminatory practice that emerged with the National Housing Act in the 1930s. Redlining drew boundaries around neighborhoods based on residents' race, leading to resource deprivation and systemic racism.

The presentation highlighted the role of civil society in shaping the environmental justice movement. During the 1960s and 1970s, marginalized communities, including people of color, low-income individuals, and indigenous peoples, organized and protested against environmental pollution and discriminatory practices. These efforts laid the groundwork for raising awareness and building a movement that sought to address environmental inequalities.

One of the pivotal events in the environmental justice movement was the Warren County protests. The siting of a toxic waste landfill in Warren County, North Carolina, predominantly inhabited by African Americans, sparked outrage and widespread resistance. The protests exposed the discriminatory nature of environmental decisions and shed light on the disproportionate burden of toxic waste on marginalized communities. This event played a crucial role in raising public awareness and inspiring further organizing efforts across the country.

The presentation discussed the groundbreaking “Toxic Wastes and Race in the United States” report released by the United Church of Christ’s Commission for Racial Justice in 1987. The report revealed significant disparities in the placement of toxic waste facilities based on race, highlighting that race was a stronger determinant than income. It exposed the disproportionate burden of environmental hazards faced by communities of color and the role of environmental discrimination and racism in perpetuating these injustices.

The summit held in 1991 brought together activists, community leaders, and environmental justice advocates from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds. It provided visibility to the issues faced by communities of color and resulted in the development of the “Principles of Environmental Justice.” These principles emphasized equal protection from environmental hazards, self-determination, sustainable development, and community empowerment, providing a comprehensive framework for addressing environmental injustices.

The presentation highlighted significant federal policies related to environmental and climate justice. Executive Orders, such as 12898, 12948, 13166, 14008, and 14096, have shaped federal actions to address environmental disparities and prioritize equitable outcomes for marginalized communities. The Justice40 initiative, mandating that at least 40% of certain federal program benefits flow to disadvantaged communities, aligns with the goals of the environmental justice movement.

The presentation emphasized that the environmental justice movement has evolved over the years to address systemic inequalities and broader environmental concerns. The term “environmental justice” is now often intertwined with “climate justice” to highlight the urgent need to address environmental injustices as climate change exacerbates existing disparities. Climate change is considered a threat multiplier that amplifies the consequences of environmental injustices.

Dr. Brown concluded the presentation with a call to action for everyone. It emphasized the importance of collective efforts in addressing environmental injustices and combating climate change. The lessons learned from the US Environmental Justice Movement serve as a guide to promote equity, empower marginalized communities, and ensure a sustainable and just future.

SESSION 4: THE CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENT IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF THE PAN AFRICA CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE.

Dr. Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director, PACJA

Dr. Mwenda's presentation focused on the climate justice movement in Africa, with a particular emphasis on the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). The presentation highlighted PACJA's initiatives, its vision of climate justice, the injustices faced by Africa, and strategies to address these challenges. In his presentation, Dr. Mithika introduced PACJA as a continental coalition of over 1000 civil society organizations from 51 African countries. Founded in 2008 in Johannesburg, South Africa, it is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. PACJA brings together various sectors, including faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, NGOs, trusts, foundations, farmers, and pastoralist groups. The alliance works with governments to drive the African agenda at the international level and has strong partnerships with international partners from the North and South.

Further, he presented PACJA's views on climate change through multiple lenses, including poverty, equity, justice, humanitarian concerns, economics, and politics. Climate change exacerbates poverty globally, disproportionately affects vulnerable countries and sectors, and is caused by the actions of rich countries while impacting the poor the most. It poses humanitarian challenges, affects economic growth, and has become a significant political and diplomatic issue.

Dr. Mithika shed some light in understanding Climate Justice whereby Climate justice acknowledges that climate change disproportionately impacts underprivileged populations, creating social, economic, and health injustices. It seeks to address these inequities through long-term mitigation and adaptation strategies. The dimensions of climate justice include distributive justice (duty and benefits), retributive justice (accountability), and procedural justice (participation of the most affected).

Additionally, he delved on the Injustices of Climate Change in Africa explaining that Africa contributes less than 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions but experiences unpredictable weather patterns, droughts, storms, and other extreme events. Climate change poses systemic risks to African economies, infrastructure, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods. Sub-Saharan Africa, with its rain-fed agriculture, is particularly vulnerable to climate variability. This creates climate injustice, as the least responsible region is the most vulnerable and is required to help solve the problem under the Paris Agreement.

Dr. Mithika emphasized on PACJA's strategic focus on resilience and green growth, public engagement and mobilization, research and knowledge development, policy influence, and holding governments accountable. Its main thematic areas include climate finance, just transition and energy access, and building resilient people, societies, and economies. He reiterated that the climate justice agenda is expanding beyond the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It now encompasses poverty, justice, humanitarian concerns, equity, economics, and politics.

He stated that in terms of influencing, PACJA has staged protests, organized awareness campaigns,

and engaged communities and governments. Locally-led adaptations are gaining prominence, with PACJA members taking action to build resilience and promote climate justice. He stated that to achieve climate resilience, a new global social-ecological contract based on a just transition is needed. A people-centered approach to climate finance, a human rights-based approach to climate action, recognition of nature's intrinsic value, and inclusive climate governance are also crucial. Despite the achievements experienced by PACJA, his presentation highlighted several challenges faced by the climate justice movement, including a lack of broad acceptance of the concept, diverse definitions, competition among groups, and a lack of resources.

SESSION 5: “TRUE” AND “FALSE” CLIMATE SOLUTIONS: CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Eugene Nfornrgwa, Eugene Nfornrgwa Thematic Lead, Just Transition and Energy Access



Photo 20: Eugene Nfornrgwa Thematic Lead, Just energy transition (PACJA) presenting on climate solutions

Eugene Nfornrgwa, the thematic lead for Just Energy Transition at PACJA, delivered a presentation on climate solutions and the criteria they should fulfill. Climate solutions refer to various actions that effectively manage and cope with the impacts of climate change, such as renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, energy efficiency, forest restoration, and green transportation. These solutions aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, fortify carbon sinks, and improve resilience to climate impacts.

Eugene emphasized that climate action should improve the quality of life for people. If an action fails to achieve this, there is a problem with the approach. He also discussed the concept of false solutions, particularly focusing on maladaptation. Climate change maladaptation refers to the implementation of policies or actions that increase the vulnerability or exposure of human or natural systems to climate change impacts.

Examples of maladaptation include building seawalls that lead to coastal erosion, subsidizing fossil

fuels that exacerbate greenhouse gas emissions, or relocating communities to areas more prone to natural disasters. To avoid maladaptation, it is crucial to consider the long-term effects, trade-offs, and feedback of any adaptation measure. It is also important to involve stakeholders and local communities in the decision-making process. Eugene further highlighted the criteria that climate solutions should fulfill: These included

Relevance: Climate solutions should address specific climate challenges or opportunities, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing resilience, or promoting low-carbon development. The action or mechanism should directly contribute to tackling climate change. **Effectiveness:** Climate solutions should achieve their intended outcomes and impacts. This includes mitigating climate change, adapting to its effects, or supporting the transition to a green economy. The solutions should deliver tangible and measurable results. **Efficiency:** Climate solutions should optimize resources and minimize costs, trade-offs, and negative externalities. It is important to consider not only environmental impacts but also social and economic factors. Solutions should aim to avoid or minimize environmental degradation, social inequality, and economic losses.

By fulfilling these criteria, climate solutions can be more effective in addressing climate challenges and creating a sustainable future. It is crucial to prioritize solutions that have a positive impact, provide tangible benefits, and consider the broader social, economic, and environmental implications.

SESSION 6: MITIGATION APPROACHES TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Charles Mwangi, Head of Programmes and Research, PACJA



Photo 21: Charles Mwangi – Head of Programme PACJA presenting on Mitigation approaches to climate change impacts

Charles Mwangi delivered a presentation on mitigation approaches to climate change impacts, focusing on the injustice faced by Africa and the urgency of addressing greenhouse gas emissions. Africa contributes less than 4% of human-induced GHG emissions but is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, which poses systemic risks to its economies, infrastructure, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods.

Dealing with emissions is urgent to meet the Paris Agreement temperature target of 1.5°C. According to IPCC reports, carbon emissions need to be reduced by 43% by 2030. The current emission trajectory will lead to increasing global warming, and existing and planned fossil fuel infrastructure will exceed the remaining “carbon budget.” It is clear that the current emissions trajectory and offsetting emissions are not viable options. Charles discussed Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which involves voluntary cooperation for the implementation of NDCs and higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions. This article outlines cooperative approaches, a mechanism for mitigation and sustainable development, and a framework for non-market-based approaches to support NDC implementation.

He also presented on reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). REDD+ encourages developing countries to contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing forest loss and degradation and increasing forest conservation, management, and expansion. The three interlinked stages of REDD+ include readiness, implementation, and results-based actions.

PACJA’s engagements in conversations around carbon markets and biodiversity conservation were discussed. Terrestrial ecosystems have absorbed around one-third of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions, and nature-based solutions, including forest-based actions, play a crucial role in mitigating climate change. However, carbon markets should be seen as complementary to ambitious mitigation targets and not a substitute. The fairness, equity, and ecological justice of carbon markets need improvement, and benefit sharing mechanisms should prioritize communities at the frontline of the climate crisis.

Lastly, Charles highlighted the false solutions in geoengineering, such as solar radiation modification, which involves reflecting sunlight back to the atmosphere. Examples include stratospheric aerosol injection, marine cloud brightening, cirrus cloud thinning, and ground-based albedo modification. These solutions raise concerns and uncertainties about their effectiveness, potential risks, and implications.

SESSION 7: PARTICIPATORY ALTERNATIVES, TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS FUSIONS OF THE FUTURE

Prof Chinedum Nwajiuba, National Universities Commission Abuja, Nigeria



Photo 22: Prof Chinedum Nwajiuba National Universities Commission Abuja, Nigeria

Prof Chinedum Nwajiuba, from the National Universities Commission in Abuja, Nigeria, delivered a presentation on participatory alternatives and technical solutions for the future. The presentation aimed to engage the youth and explore their potential in addressing climate justice. Participants were invited to share their thoughts on various aspects related to solving global problems, engaging in research, exploring business opportunities, and advocating for climate justice.

The presentation began with an appreciation for the innovation and prospects of sustainability brought by PACJA and its leadership. Prof Nwajiuba highlighted the importance of connecting ideas and shaping narratives for just and equitable climate action, especially with the involvement of Africa's vibrant youth population. Africa's youth, constituting about 70% of the continent's population, are expected to make up 42% of the global youth by 2030.

The drivers of climate change, including the industrial revolution and accelerating population growth, were discussed. Prof Nwajiuba introduced the concept of "beyond crazy ideas for research" and invited participants to share their innovative ideas. The future of research and knowledge was explored, focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that address economic, social, and biophysical aspects.

Threats to achieving the SDGs were highlighted, including the challenge of solving economic, social, and environmental goals separately, reporting complexities, differing priorities at different scales, peace instability, impacts of climate change, population growth, and finance. However, opportunities were also identified, such as the power of youth and rapid population growth, technological advancements for advocacy and innovation, entrepreneurship in areas like waste and solar energy, education for sustainable development, and favorable policies.

The presentation emphasized the importance of developing methodologies for assessing loss and damage and the quantification of economic and non-economic losses. Finance and capacity-building were identified as crucial aspects in addressing loss and damage. The relationship between indigenous knowledge and science knowledge was discussed, highlighting the challenges and trade-offs in integrating the two systems. The report concluded by emphasizing the need to think like a system and work together for a better future. Africa, with its abundant natural and human resources, social capital, and rich culture, has the potential to play a significant role in addressing global challenges. The presentation encouraged participants to harness their creativity, energy, and market opportunities to drive positive change.

DAY 6, SATURDAY 8TH JULY, 2023.

**FIELD TRIP VISIT TO UNCLE FRED'S ORGANIC FARM IN
KAJIADO COUNTY, KENYA**



Uncle Fred's organic farm is located at Isinya, Kajiado County approximately 70kms from Nairobi city Kenya. It lies on an approximately 10acre piece of land.

The field trip to Isinya Fred's Ranch for Adaptation learning took place on Saturday, 8th July 2023. Fred's Ranch is located in Isinya, Kajiado County of Kenya. It serves as a model organization that has successfully implemented various adaptation strategies to combat the negative impacts of climate change that continue being felt in the country. Specializing in sustainable agriculture, the ranch aims to promote environmentally friendly practices while ensuring food security and economic sustainability.

The field trip explored key aspects of Fred's Ranch and its adaptation initiatives, including water conservation, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy utilization, and community engagement. The Ranch has achieved tangible positive outcomes through its efforts, such as increased crop yields, improved water availability, enhanced income generation, and reduced vulnerability to climate-related risks.





Isinya Fred's Ranch mainly focus on crop and livestock agriculture; the plants include fruits such as oranges, mangoes, lemons etc vegetables such as cabbages, kales, kunde, beret chilli, peppermint, onions etc and animal rearing which includes cattle, poultry, horses, rabbits etc. The establishment also comprises a restaurant and an entertainment area for team building etc. The farm produce is used within the facility's restaurant and also sold out to local retailers.



There is a milking unit where milk yield per day per cow is approximately 30 to 50 liters. During hot seasons the milk yield is high as opposed to cold seasons. To maintain high milk yield throughout the seasons, they use mattresses in the stables and also proper feeding during cold seasons.





Fred's Ranch engages in rearing broilers, layers, and indigenous birds. The layer unit consists of 300 layers at a time, yields approximately 30 trays of eggs per day. To ensure optimal conditions for the birds, the facility has implemented a solar power system that regulates temperature of the area consistently across all weather seasons. This technology maintains the required warmth, creating a conducive environment for the birds' well-being and maximizing egg production.

By combining sustainable agricultural practices with innovative renewable energy solutions like solar power, Fred's Ranch demonstrates a holistic approach to climate-resilient farming. This integration of renewable energy not only enhances productivity but also showcases a commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable resource management. The successful implementation of such techniques serves as an inspiration to participants seeking to adopt climate-smart strategies in their agricultural operations.

In summary, the farm has successfully incorporated various climate smart adaptation strategies to combat climate change challenges and promote sustainable agriculture. The strategies are:

1. **Agroforestry:** The Ranch has integrated agroforestry by growing indigenous trees alongside crops. These trees provide shade, protecting the soil from direct sun rays and enriching it with nutrients from their dry leaves, thus enhancing soil fertility.
2. **Cover Crops:** Planting of cover crops has been adopted to prevent soil erosion, preserving the soil structure and reducing the risk of nutrient runoff.
3. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** The Ranch employs organic manure, such as rabbit urine and fresh biogas relics, to manage pests naturally, reducing the reliance on chemical pesticides.
4. **Water Management:** A 700m deep borehole has been drilled to ensure a reliable water supply for the facility. Drip irrigation practices are employed to optimize water usage and conserve this precious resource.
5. **Renewable Energy:** Fred's Ranch harnesses renewable energy sources to power its operations sustainably. Animal waste is converted into biogas, primarily used at the dairy unit, while solar panels provide energy for the poultry section. Plans are underway to expand the use of renewable energy across the entire facility.

These adaptation initiatives have yielded positive results for the Ranch such as increased agricultural productivity, reduced soil erosion, and enhanced water management. Fred's Ranch serves as an inspiring example of how sustainable practices can effectively address climate change impacts in agriculture, creating a model for others to follow in their pursuit of climate-resilient practices. The field trip gave the Participants an opportunity to interact with its representatives and observe firsthand the successful implementation of adaptation practices. The visit provided valuable insights and practical knowledge, inspiring participants to apply similar approaches in their respective countries. Fred's Ranch stands as a testament to the feasibility and effectiveness of climate smart adaptation strategies, offering valuable lessons to be learned.

WEEK 2:

DAY 8, MONDAY JULY 10, 2023

MODULE 5: JUST TRANSITION AND ENERGY ACCESS

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION: THE CLIMATE - ENERGY NEXUS

Eugene Nfongwa, Thematic Lead Just Transition and Energy Access, PACJA



Photo 23: Eugene Nfongwa Thematic Lead Just Transition and Energy Access, PACJA

Eugene, the thematic lead on Just Transition and Energy Access at PACJA stated that energy use is the problem responsible for climate change. Our utilization of fossil fuels since the industrial revolution cumulatively has caused this mess that we are in. However, the solution to this very problem also lies in how we utilize this energy. Therefore, to make the necessary changes we need is by critically analyzing how we utilize energy. He went on further to caution the participants about the deliberate diversionary

tactics adopted in various global discourses on climate change where attention is directed to other forms or causes of climate change save for Energy use. He encouraged the participants to insist on energy use reduction whereby we stand to gain more in terms of reducing emissions and therefore saving the planet from further harm. He added that addressing climate change means to revise how we use energy so this is what they refer to as “Transition”.

He posed that the transition to sustainable energy use patterns creates new problems and presents risks that must be resolved such as lost jobs, stranded assets, different starting blocks and Status quo (structures that create inequalities could remain in place) and that the youths have a critical role to play in this. This includes: promoting the uptake of Renewable energy, participating in research and evidence creation, taking part in efforts to resist and block new investments in fossil fuel and using their influence to advocate for renewable energy investments and fossil fuel divestments.

SESSION 2: ENERGY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Thomas Opande, Africa Energy Access Initiative, WWF Uganda



Photo 24: Thomas Opande Regional Coordinator Africa Energy Access Initiative, WWF Uganda

The speaker started by sharing some facts that 600 million people or nearly 100 million households lack electricity, 850 million people lack access to affordable clean cooking solutions and 783 million depend on traditional biomass (energy efficiency >10%) and 70% of African countries are off-track and need support to meet global energy goals. He further added that Africa is ready and has the potential. It has a large no of young growing population that needs energy, the continent also has an abundant resource base for RE potential (Sun, wind & geothermal) and it can have a good replication of opportunities from Asia and Europe.

He noted that the barriers to the uptake of Renewable Energy include a lack of good governance systems i.e support policies, and regulatory frameworks to favour - a) renewable energy and not fossil fuel pathways and b) Private sector investment, Favorable business environment for RE (low-interest rates,

subsidies, collaterals, licenses, open markets etc.), Supportive financial institutions to offer affordable financial instruments for renewable energy solutions, Strengthened SMEs to be innovative. He added that Africa has the potential to install 310 gigawatts of clean renewable power—or half the continent's total electricity generation capacity—to meet nearly a quarter of its energy needs by 2030. Closing the energy access gap in sub-Saharan African countries will require an estimated annual investment of \$28 billion up to 2030, according to the IEA.

He finalized his presentation by encouraging the young participants on the ways they can participate, which is by advocating for supportive policies and regulations that promote renewable energy investment and financing. They can also engage with policymakers, participate in public consultations, and lobby for the development of favourable frameworks, such as feed-in tariffs, tax incentives, and renewable energy targets. They can also raise awareness about the benefits of renewable energy and the need for financing through public campaigns, educational programs, and community engagement. They can also mobilize the public to demand renewable energy and encourage individuals and businesses to invest in clean energy projects. From a business perspective, they can start enterprises that can provide innovative market-based solutions. They can use these enterprises to attract financial resources to renewable energy projects and facilitate technology transfer and local production.

SESSION 3: INTRODUCTION TO JUST TRANSITION: RATIONALE, CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES

Speaker: Robert Muthami, Senior Programme Advisor Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung -Kenya

Robert, the Senior programme officer at FES started by his presentation stating that the climate crisis is a social crisis, this is because the climate crisis threatens the life and well-being of millions of people placing essential human rights (right to water, food, health, housing etc.) at risk. He noted that there existed technologies & financial resources for transformation to more sustainable pathways however there is a lack of political will to transition. He argued If done right, the transition to sustainable resource demand and use patterns offers immense opportunities: a system change in which all communities, workers, and countries are lifted.

In his presentation, he described Just transition as an inclusive support mechanism of climate action, and not a concept to slow down action. It is an opportunity to ensure planning security, create jobs, ensure social safety and sustainable development for regions, and strengthen public infrastructure. Promisingly, momentum around “just transition” is gathering pace. More countries are referencing it in their short and long-term climate plans. Partners are coming together, and coalitions are forming. The idea has gained traction since the publication of ‘Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and societies for all’ by the International Labour Organisation in 2015 and following its inclusion in the preamble of the Paris Agreement adopted in the same year. Whereas different institutions, this concept has varied definitions, somewhat slightly varied from the definition provided by the International Trade Union (ITUC), for us in the Climate justice space we are keen to package the JT in a way that addresses our issues on climate justice.

He made it clear that there are many ideological contestations between Trade Unions and Environmental

Justice Groups on Just Transition. These are found in Definition, in concept application and scope. There are many ways in which a just transition can help as countries address the impacts of climate change and green their economies. First, by bringing the public along. Second, by supporting a green jobs revolution in which the alternative jobs created have guaranteed living wages, proper workplace safety protections, and health benefits. Third, by laying the social groundwork for a resilient net-zero economy. Fourth, by driving local solutions. Fifth, by reinforcing the urgency for concerted efforts to combat climate change. Transitions are often disruptive – and deliberate effort is needed to make them smooth.

He encouraged participants to engage in Community Outreach/ Campaign, to sensitize and Educate our people, participate in dialogue processes and contribute to development of JT Plans and monitor the implementation of JT plans and stated that the obstacles to achieving just transition in a government include: the lack of clarity and consensus on what it is; a lack of data on the benefits of a green transition and the impacts of different policies on different segments of society; a lack of national capacity (to develop the required policies but also fill the skills gaps); and finally, inadequate investment.

He concluded by highlighting 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. This process should be inclusive and based on an open dialogue that considers the concerns of all. All stakeholders have a key role to play in the design and implementation of Just Transition plans. This includes Communities, youth, Workers, Employers, CSOs, and Governments. Even more, Just Transition plans must be designed based on specific sectors. We all must get on board to define and design the most suitable framework and pathways for our specific contexts.

Speaker: Ted Moya, Oxford University



Photo 25: Ted Moya- Oxford University

Ted started by sharing various sources of data that the participants can use to obtain information on global energy information. He also encouraged the participants to publish as much about their local circumstances to make an impact. He also added that we ought to empower people in a way that they understand and the information is beneficial to them not replicating solutions elsewhere in Africa.

He went into detail about 'Energy justice', what it comprises when and where injustices occur in energy systems; and how best law and policy can respond to this. It is both normative and prescriptive (identifies and suggests solutions) and comprises three (Main) Tenets i.e. Distributional, Procedural and restorative justice. He added that the Energy Trilemma, for Just Transition, considerations should be on the intersection between Law and Energy Politics, Economics, and Environment such that there is security of supply, investment freedom & market intervention, Renewables consideration, Sustainability, Climate change. The case for the Quadrilemma should be on People and Justice.

SESSION 4: ENERGY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Benson Ileri, Africa Lead for energy access work in Africa, World Resources Institute (WRI)



Benson Ileri, Africa Lead for energy access work in Africa, World Resources Institute (WRI)

The presentation centered on finding a balance between the three dimensions of sustainability i.e. economic interests, environmental concerns, and social equity in energy policy decision-making. During the session, participants engaged in a lively discussion, presenting diverse perspectives and opinions on the selected energy policy issue. The session highlighted the significant role of energy policy in guiding actions and shaping the energy sector. It was emphasized that well-designed and targeted policies are essential for promoting efficient and sustainable energy use. Participants critically analyzed and evaluated the different dimensions of the policy issue, considering the complex interplay between various stakeholders, interests, and objectives. He also shared the seven principles of sound Energy policies which are: Energy is an essential aspect of humans to flourish, all energy sources have an environmental impact, In energy production, scale is king, Energy must be reliable to be truly effective.,

Changing our energy systems takes time, Energy must be affordable to be useful and fossil fuel energy subsidies harm more than they help. Benson provided expert insights and encouraged participants to explore potential solutions and compromises.

SESSION 5: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Thomas Opande and James Kaketo, Africa Energy Access Initiative, WWF Uganda

James Kaketo, the Regional Energy Officer from WWF, delivered an engaging presentation on renewable energy financing. He reminded the participants that Energy is a core component of modern economies. A functioning economy requires not only labour and capital but also energy, for manufacturing processes, transportation, communication, agriculture, and more. Energy planning is more detailed than energy policy. He highlighted the potential for Africa to install a significant capacity of clean renewable power, along with the need for substantial investments to bridge the energy access gap in Africa. He also emphasized the role of young people in advocating for supportive policies, conducting research, and fostering business solutions in the renewable energy sector. Additionally, he also tackled the importance of civil society organizations in generating data analysis, engaging stakeholders effectively, and providing economic and social support during the transition process.

The two speakers also tackled tools, strategies and approaches to engaging stakeholders.

They noted that Stakeholders are individuals or organizations who stand to gain or lose from a decision or process. More specifically, stakeholders can be defined as people who are affected by the prospective change (e.g., health or financial); have an interest in the impacts of the policy or project under consideration because of their position; have an active or passive influence on the decision-making and implementation process of the project or policy under consideration; or have an economic or business interest in the outcome of the decision. Stakeholder engagement is a process that organizations can follow to listen to, collaborate with, or inform (or a combination of all three) their existing stakeholders. This process entails identifying, mapping and prioritizing stakeholders to determine the best tactics for effective communication while making the best use of available resources.

The day's sessions encompassed a wide range of topics from energy transition, just transition, and renewable energy financing to stakeholder engagement. The presentations, debates, and case studies provided valuable insights and actionable strategies to drive sustainable change in the energy sector.

DAY 9: TUESDAY 11TH JULY 2023

MODULE 6: CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

The session was moderated by Duncan Omwami, the technical officer of Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

Speaker: Afrikana Njuru, Policy & Advocacy Consultant at the ONE Campaign.

Afrikana Njuru started her presentation by defining advocacy as the act or process of supporting a cause, policy recommendation, or proposal that promotes the interests, rights, or cause of someone or a group of people. She highlighted the key elements of advocacy, which include support, influence, representation, and the focus on rights and causes. She explained the relationship between advocacy and other related concepts such as communication, social mobilization, campaigning, lobbying, and public relations. She noted that Advocacy works primarily to change the behaviour of public leaders and/or policymakers however it is important to note that there are multiple stakeholders and that all should be considered for analysis and implementation of strategies

She added that Climate justice is a movement, that acknowledges climate change has differing social, economic, public health, and other adverse impacts on underprivileged populations. Advocates for climate justice are striving to have these inequities addressed head-on through long-term mitigation and adaptation strategies. In this regard, it is vital to create communication products such as videos, and podcasts that will educate our audience on the impacts of climate change and mobilise them to act and confront the climate crisis.



Photo 26: Afrikana Njuru, Policy & Advocacy Consultant at the ONE Campaign

She further emphasized the importance of advocacy in solving specific problems, strengthening civil society, ensuring good governance and representation, and promoting democracy. She also delved into strategies, tactics, and considerations for effective advocacy such as identifying target audiences, assessing moments of strategic timing, evaluating organizational capacity, assessing risks, and planning advocacy communications. She also shared examples of successful advocacy initiatives, such as the Senegal SGBV Campaign. The session concluded by highlighting the skills that enhance capacity for advocacy and communications, including public speaking, public relations, project management, leadership, negotiation, networking, policy understanding, research, social media, and teamwork.

SESSION 2: ADVOCACY IN PRACTICE

Phillip Kilonzo, Head of Communications, Policy and Advocacy, PACJA

Philip Kilonzo, conducted this session, providing an in-depth exploration of advocacy in practice. He started by discussing the tests that an advocacy issue should pass to ensure its effectiveness. These tests included evaluating whether the issue is a result of a current policy situation, determining if it can be addressed with a policy change, and assessing whether it meets the criteria for issue selection. Philippe Kilonzo emphasized the importance of setting clear advocacy goals and objectives. Advocacy goals were defined as the long-term results that advocacy actors seek to achieve, considering how the policy environment will be changed as a result of their efforts. He added that Advocacy goals are the long-term result (usually 3-5) years that the actor is seeking. They consider how the policy environment will be changed whereas an advocacy objective is a short-term target that contributes to achieving the long-term goal. An objective is what you want to change, by how much, by whom and by when (usually 1-2) years. The advocacy objectives set have to be SMART - specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound.

Philippe Kilonzo explained the steps involved in the advocacy process, which encompass evidence gathering, designing the influence plan, executing the plan, and evaluating the outcomes. The session also delved into the analysis of policies, highlighting the importance of determining their implementation feasibility, provisions, responsible actors, and available resources. Characteristics of good policies, such as inclusiveness, harmony with other policies, benefit to a larger population, and mechanisms for evaluation and updating, were discussed. The factors contributing to the development of bad policies were also outlined.



Philip Kilonzo, Head of Communications, Policy, and Advocacy at PACJA

Philippe provided an analytical guide for policy analysis and mapping of key policy stakeholders. The session concluded with an exploration of power dynamics and the role of critical pathways in planning and implementing effective advocacy campaigns. Core strategies for advocacy were presented, including organizing and movement building, critical consciousness through political and popular education, evidencing, direct campaign actions, capacity building, propositional policy alternatives, networking, and coalition building, disciplining opponents, leveraging the role of media, and legal action.

GROUP TASK

After the tea break, Philipp led the participants in an engaging group task to apply the concepts discussed in session two. The participants were presented with a series of questions and suggested methodological approaches. The first question aimed to identify the three most critical climate justice issues in their respective regions. The second question focused on prioritizing a key climate justice issue within their groups, narrowing it down to one issue.



Photo 27: Group Task by Summer School Students

The participants were encouraged to explore the underlying causes and consequences of the selected issue. The third question asked participants to define the ultimate change or solution they were seeking about the identified issue. The fourth question aimed to identify incremental changes that would facilitate the achievement of the ultimate change. Participants were encouraged to think linearly, outlining the steps and actions required. The fifth question involved identifying the actors with the greatest capacity to bring about the desired change, and recognizing the importance of engaging key stakeholders. The sixth question addressed the potential resistance or opposition to the change and asked participants to identify innovative strategies for engaging those actors who are likely to resist or stop the change. The session provided a collaborative environment for participants to apply their knowledge and engage in critical thinking, fostering a deeper understanding of advocacy and communication in the context of climate justice.

SESSION 3: SELECTING ADVOCACY STRATEGIES, TACTICS, TOOLS, AND PRODUCTS

David Barissa Ringa, Senior Programmes Manager. Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI)

David started by quoting Sun Tzu “Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory, tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat” He added that to develop strategies that will achieve the desired goals we must ask ourselves these questions: What is the problem and the solution? How are we going to go about it? What do we want to change? and who will be our target?

He went on further to discuss the capacity building of Right Holders for example training spokespersons, citizen journalism etc. He also addressed direct actions such as caravans, flash mobs and side events which are commonly used within the climate change discourse for advocacy. Mass Mobilization and strategic partnerships including with the private sectors, celebrities and influencers as well as media Campaigning; social media campaigns (hashtags), framing and reframing issues.

SESSION 4: INTRODUCTION TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Fidele Niyigaba, Communications and Knowledge Management Manager, PACJA

Fidele presented the importance of effective communication, which is the imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using any other medium. To have effective communication, persuasions, transmitting of the message and receiving acknowledgement that the message has been received and understood by your intended audience as key. He added that effective communication is the exchange of information, intention which involves transmitting a message and receiving acknowledgement and the end goal of communication is to reach your audience and that poor communication can lead to confusion. He recommended the use of a SMART approach. He went on to share four strategic communication cycles that include the identification of communication goals, identification and analysis of the target audience, identification and development of tactics for your audience, and analysis and measurement of the performance of your communications.

Fidele noted that communication is an essential part of the advocacy process. Advocacy is about influencing and persuading individuals and institutions to change. Advocacy communication is planned communication that seeks to achieve communication goals, to inform, persuade and move to action. The communication advocacy process includes a situation analysis whereby one analyses themselves, the organisation and all the external factors that can affect your advocacy goal and objective by performing a SWOT analysis, and Strategy Planning. He also took the participants through PACJA’s processes how they accomplish their goals and objectives and the various ways they engage with the stakeholders in the particular area they are targeting.

He finalized his presentation by noting that Climate communication is a field of environmental communication and science communication focused on the causes, nature and effects of anthropogenic climate change. There is a strong linkage between climate justice and communications, and the role of communication strategy is advocacy.

Speaker: Jennifer Nkurunziza, Head of Graphics and Design- PACJA

Jennifer Nkurunziza: noted that there is immense potential for social media within the climate justice advocacy space. She added that social media is an important tool because of its ability to connect people across borders, share information at lightning speed and amplify voices that were previously marginalized. Social media has revolutionized the way we engage with and address the urgent challenges of climate change. It has become a catalyst for change, empowering individuals and communities to fight for a sustainable adjusted future. To start using social media platforms for advocacy, it's key to identify the best platforms, consider demographics when choosing the platform, the language used in crafting the information, crafting a message that the audience relates to and creating of engaging content. She also added that the use of Hashtags has also been very effective.

DAY 10: WEDNESDAY 12TH JULY, 2023**MODULE 6: CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION CONTINUATION****SESSION 1: MOVEMENT AND ALLIANCE-BUILDING (LEVERAGE POINTS OF BRINGING CHANGE AND DYNAMISM)****Dr Margot Brown Vice President of Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), USA**

Dr. Brown's presentation was about injustice, in particular the Black Lives Matter movement. She stated that the Black Lives Matter movement was formed as a response to police brutality and killings of people of colour (immediately after the murder of Trayvon Martin in 2013) in the United States of America. The movement is now both an organization and a global network all in one. She noted that the movement today campaigns against not only police brutality but systematic racism and racial inequality amongst the black community which rose significantly, especially during the pandemic (COVID-19). She also compared the movement characteristics across the globe. Both in the US and globally, the movement is victim-focused, In America the trending hashtag # say his name whereas internationally the United Kingdom had the largest Black Lives Matter protests in the world. In America, the phrase became extremely polarised whereas internationally the phrase was easily accepted.

She went further to highlight the relationship between racism and climate justice in the US. In the us climate justice is a racial injustice. This is because of the disproportionate impacts of climate change in communities with a black population e.g. pollution from industries that negatively impact the well-being and health of the people of colour who are mostly settled within such environments. Furthermore, marginalized and oppressed groups who mostly comprise black communities in America, often face the harshest impacts of environmental injustices therefore any actions addressing the economic and social injustices that impact the quality of life and health also means addressing environmental injustices.

SESSION 2: MOVEMENT AND ALLIANCE-BUILDING (LEVERAGE POINTS OF BRINGING CHANGE AND DYNAMISM)

Elbusaidy Swaleh Ahmed, Advocate of High of Kenya, Managing Partner, Elbusaidy Advocates

Mr. Elbusaidy noted that for one to be a good speaker, one should internalize the subject matter through reading to understand, taking the initiative to present one's understanding to colleagues and friends, analysing the critiques that emanate and understanding the politics revolving around one's area of interest. He also added that it is important for one to "Believe and live; Drink your sermon" This he said can be achieved through making personal changes in one's life that align with what you preach, influencing others to subscribe and bringing your blue to life. He also delved into Stakeholder Engagement and Resource Mapping where he encouraged the participants to plan their activities by inviting all people identified and relevant stakeholders, Resource pooling i.e letting everyone present what they bring to the table and always making your table a round table for sharing of ideas and responsibilities. He finalized by asking participants to Replicate all the above, mentor and groom others as well as share knowledge

SESSION 3: YOUNG PEOPLE LEADING PAN-AFRICAN MOBILIZATION TOWARDS COP 27 THE CASE OF THE CLIMATE TORCH

Speaker: Lucky Abeng, Chair Grassroots Engagement and Participation, Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network

Lucky Abeng gave a presentation on movement building. He described movement building as an intrinsic part of building a movement for change, it involves supporting and inspiring alike to become deeply committed and active towards a common cause. It is about helping people move from being disempowered by problems to being empowered to be part of the solution. It tells a hopeful story, builds leadership in people and demonstrates the power of collective action. He added that movement building can be an extremely effective and relatively cheap way of catalysing change however it needs commitment of time and support. He added that movement building is important because it can influence change / policy at a scale that is needed urgently and that the 5 keys to movement building include: Identifying people to join you, analyzing one's capacity, technical capacity building, building relationships and identification of leaders and mentors.



Photo 28: Participants in session

SESSION 4: DEFEATING INVESTMENTS IN BIOFUELS IN AFRICA TO REALIZE CLEAN ENERGY TARGET FOR EUROPE – A CASE OF JATROPHA IN DAKTACHA WOODLANDS

David Barissa Ringa, Senior Programmes Manager, Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI)

David presented the case of Jatropha, the miracle plant in Kenya. He noted that over 50,000ha of community trust land has been set aside for this cause. The main drivers of this shift are the energy Crisis and renewable energy targets, the food and financial crisis. He noted that the proponents are Asian powers seeking to secure food supply, oil-rich gulf states and European and American companies responding to policy targets. He argues that replacing food with energy crops is a luxury we cannot afford. At the root of the problems is both local governance and EU policy. The European Union ought to help solve the problem by adapting energy policy so that people's rights are no longer violated.

He went ahead to list the environmental impacts of this project which included clearing of forests, pollution arising from the use of agrochemicals, loss of biodiversity, displacement of mainstream food production, depletion of water resources and breeding conflicts between communities like those experienced in Tana River, the company and local governments and proposed the following as interventions that they were working on: community mobilization and empowerment, memorandum and petitions to Ministers and NEMA, urgent appeal to government ministries through emails, hard copy submissions of appeal signed and sent with the support of people, Research and launch of a study of the life cycle of jatropha that sought to challenge the viability of Kenya Jatropha energy proposals from a technical perspective, filing court cases and Organised demonstrations and public stunts. These interventions have had key outcomes such as an environmental importance assessment was conducted and the report was shared, some government officials being suspended from NEMA following the illegal issuance of certificates to firms.

SESSION 5: INTRODUCTION TO STRATEGIC LITIGATIONS AND RELATED PROCESS IN PURSUIT OF CLIMATE JUSTICE

Justice David Mwangi Mugo, Judge, Environment and Land Court of Kenya

He noted that Kenya has two specialized fora for adjudicating environmental matters: The Environment and Land Court and the National Environment Tribunal. The Environment and Land Court is a superior court with the same status as the country's High Courts. It hears and decides disputes relating to the environment and the use, occupation of, and title to land. Appeals against its decisions lie with the Court of Appeal. He also appraised the participants with critical terms that they need to familiarise themselves with if they are to take on the path of a public litigator such as choice of the forum which meant where to file a suit is dictated by the jurisdiction of the court of the tribunal, Jurisdiction which is defined as the authority which a court has to decide matters that are litigated before it. A court acting without jurisdiction is acting in vain, Jurisdiction is everything. Jurisdiction is granted by the constitution, an act of parliament or both.

He added that other strategic decisions that one requires to consider carefully include: the remedy they

are seeking from the court or tribunal. A court may give various reliefs such as; Declaration of Rights, a conservatory order or an injunction amongst others. Another key concern is what kind of case I need to file, this decision must be accompanied by the decision on who to sue. He urged the participants to be completely certain about the person who had wronged. Publicity was also a key issue this is because public interest litigation is done for the benefit of the people even though one might not win a case all the time but at least the public will be made aware about a particular issue. He noted that public litigation must be done in good faith the intended suit must be in the interest of the public the suit filed should not be aimed at giving any personal gain it be done for the public good. He wrapped up his presentation by sharing some important milestones in public interest litigation in Kenya

SESSION 6: STRENGTHENING SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Christoph Schwarte Executive Director, Legal Response International, UK

Christoph started his presentation by sharing a personal experience of environmental advocacy from many years ago. He noted that we do not have time now that the impacts of climate change have started being felt all around the world and at a faster rate.

He described human rights and illustrated to the participants how human rights are affected by climate change. He also shared case studies of litigation cases around the globe such as the Urgenda case in the Netherlands and the Saul Lucian Iluyia Vs RWE where the court found that the government had a responsibility to urgently and significantly reduce GHG emissions of their citizens and where a Andean farmer from Peru sued a GHG emitter for an ice avalanche from a melting glacier inside a lake that triggered a destructive tidal wave. He however informed the student that it is critical to show the evidence for such cases to go through, the complications and the huge expenses that arise from such cases. He also shared a database for litigation cases.

He also delved on how to build an effective campaign and noted that focus and novelty is vital, getting the right partners, involving audience, friends, knowing the right timing, creativity as well as thorough research will lead to a good campaign.

SESSION 7: MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LEARNING (MERL) CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY PROGRAMMES AND CAMPAIGNS

Edwin Wafula, Monitoring Evaluation Accountability & Learning Coordinator, PACJA

He started the presentation by distinguishing between a project and a program. He noted that a project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. It usually has a defined objective, specific deliverables, and a set timeline. Projects are typically distinct from ongoing operations and are initiated to bring about change or address a specific need. A program on the other hand is a collection of related projects, activities, and resources that are managed in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific goal or strategic objective. It is a larger and more encompassing effort that combines multiple projects and initiatives to deliver benefits and outcomes that would be difficult to achieve through individual projects alone.

He defined M&E as a process in the management and assessment of programs and projects. It ensures that efforts are on track, resources are well-utilized, and positive impacts are achieved. By monitoring and evaluating programs, organizations can learn, adapt, and make informed decisions to maximize their effectiveness and achieve desired outcomes. Monitoring involves regular collection and analysis of data to track the implementation of activities, outputs, and outcomes. It focuses on measuring progress towards the objectives and targets set for the program. M&E provides a framework for reporting progress, outcomes, and impacts to stakeholders. It also enables organizations to communicate their achievements, challenges, and lessons learned, fostering transparency and accountability.

Evaluation on the other hand is an in-depth assessment that examines the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and sustainability of a program which aims to determine the extent to which the program has achieved its intended outcomes and impacts. It involves the comparison of actual results with the intended targets, as well as the examination of the program's design, implementation, and contextual factors. He also delved into the following terminologies which form a critical part of M&E i.e Input, Activities, Indicators, Output, Outcomes, Impact, Efficiency and Effectiveness. Mr. Wafula also shared on The Theory of Change as a tool for program planning, communication, and evaluation. He noted that it helps stakeholders and program implementers to gain a shared understanding of how the program is expected to create change and provides a framework for making decisions, tracking progress, and improving program effectiveness over time. He wrapped up the session by piecing up together the importance of M&E in Climate Justice Advocacy.

He summarized the benefits of MERL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning) as follows: it empowers marginalized communities (IP, Youth, Women, PWDs) and amplifies their voices, it informs evidence-based advocacy and policy influencing, it strengthens program effectiveness and efficiency, it enhances accountability and transparency and fosters collaboration and learning among stakeholders

DAY 11, THURSDAY 13TH JULY, 2023

MODULE 7: GREEN ECONOMY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The day's session was moderated by Dr. Sam Ogalla, Senior Climate Change Advisor, African Union Commission (AUC). He introduced the session's main speaker, Dr. Dorcas Otieno, UNESCO Chair HEDGES-Kenyatta University, who is an expert in the field of green economy and sustainability.

SESSION 1: GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Dr. Dorcas Otieno, UNESCO Chair HEDGES- Kenyatta University

Dr. Otieno delved into the concept of the green economy, emphasizing its principles and how it contributes to sustainable development. She explained that the green economy is characterized by being low-carbon, resource-conserving, equitable, socially inclusive, and circular. It aims to create economic models that operate within the boundaries of natural resources while addressing social and environmental challenges. Dr. Otieno highlighted the importance of sustainable consumption and

innovative production, equity and social inclusion, resource efficiency, the polluter-pays principle, the precautionary principle, and good governance in driving the transition towards a green economy.

The thematic areas of the green economy, particularly in Kenya, were explored. These areas include sustainable infrastructure, building resilience to external shocks, sustainable natural resources management, resource efficiency, and social inclusion and sustainable livelihoods. Dr. Otieno emphasized the need to address these areas to foster sustainable economic growth and development.



Photo 29: Dr. Sam Ogalla and Dr. Dorcas Otieno

She also used case studies to illustrate the practical implementation of the green economy. Examples included renewable energy projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, climate-smart agriculture initiatives that promote sustainable farming practices, green building designs that optimize energy efficiency, circular economy models that advocate for product reuse and recycling, and sustainable transport solutions that reduce environmental impacts. Dr Otieno also discussed the concept of green entrepreneurship, which involves consciously addressing environmental and social challenges while developing innovative business ideas. She noted that green entrepreneurs prioritize environmental sustainability and incorporate eco-friendly practices and principles into their businesses and emphasized the importance of green jobs in the context of the green economy. Green jobs are defined as decent operations in any economic sector that contribute to preserving, restoring, and enhancing environmental quality. These jobs span various industries, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and food systems, and environmental management. Green jobs promote economic growth, social equity, resource efficiency, and the protection of biodiversity.

Industrial symbiosis, another crucial aspect was discussed. It refers to the concept of using resources more sustainably and contributing to the creation of a circular economy. It aims to reduce the need for virgin materials and waste disposal, decrease energy use and emissions, and foster innovation in products and business models. Industrial symbiosis not only creates new job opportunities but also

supports local economies, particularly in developing countries. Dr. Otieno concluded the first session by highlighting the future prospects of the green economy in Africa.

SESSION 2: SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

After the tea break, Dr. Dorcas Otieno continued with her presentation on social entrepreneurship. She described social entrepreneurship as a business model that seeks to generate a positive impact on society and the planet by creating products or services that address societal problems. Dr. Otieno explained that social entrepreneurs are individuals who pursue novel applications with the potential to solve community-based problems. These individuals are willing to take risks and put in efforts to bring about positive changes in society through their initiatives. Social entrepreneurs view their work as a way to connect with their life's purpose, help others find theirs, and make a difference in the world while sustaining themselves financially.

The benefits of social entrepreneurship were discussed, highlighting its role in promoting social progress, improving the quality of life, creating environmental awareness, solving collective problems through innovative ideas, encouraging support for charitable causes among other entrepreneurs, promoting inclusion, and reducing scenarios of injustices. Dr Otieno also outlined the steps involved in managing a social enterprise, emphasizing the importance of well-defined goals and a mission, thorough market research, developing a sustainable business model, building a strong team, forming strategic partnerships and collaborations, effective communication, proper financial management, adaptability, and engagement.

During the presentation, she also explored the various types of social entrepreneurs. Community social entrepreneurs were described as individuals who prioritize the needs of a specific geographical region, working in collaboration with community members and local organizations to meet the community's needs and create meaningful partnerships. Non-profit social entrepreneurs operate similarly to businesses but intending to channel net profits back into the entity for further development of their mission. Transformational social entrepreneurs aim to scale their operations from a single program to benefit various areas, while global social entrepreneurs address overarching social concepts that are not limited by borders or geography.

Dr Otieno provided examples of eco-friendly social enterprises in Africa to illustrate the impact of social entrepreneurship. These included initiatives like Bamboo for Good in Ethiopia, promoting sustainable bamboo cultivation and value-added products, and M-KOPA Solar in Kenya, providing affordable and clean energy solutions to households. The examples showcased how social entrepreneurship can contribute to sustainability and create positive change in communities.

SESSION3: INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUE, (YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENT) CLIMATE CHANGE, GENDER EQUITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE, SOUTH-SOUTH YOUTH PLATFORM ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

This consisted of a panel discussion on Youth Engagement in the climate justice movement.

The panellists included Lucky Abeng, Chair of Grassroots Engagement and Participation, Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network (Alumni who joined virtually; Rowen Jani, Programme Officer - VCA-WWF-Zambia; Dr. Wafa Misrar, Regional Coordinator of African Youth Alliance for Chemicals and Waste (AYACW) in 17 North Africa/Researcher CADI Ayyad University, Morocco (Alumni); Hope Mandala, Green Entrepreneur NSSCJ Alumni from Malawi; and Elizabeth Wathuti, Founder of the Green Generation Initiative in Kenya.



Photo 30: Panelists on Youth Engagement in the climate justice movement session, Mr Rowen Jani, Programme Officer - VCA- WWF-Zambia, Ms Elizabeth Wathuti, Founder of the Green Generation Initiative in Kenya

The panellists shared their experiences and initiatives related to climate justice and sustainability. They emphasized the importance of youth engagement in driving positive change and the need for inclusion and access to resources. Each panellist shared their specific area of work and their impact, showcasing the diverse range of efforts made by young people in addressing environmental challenges.

SESSION 4: TOOLS/Framework/STEPS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP - GROUP WORK

Following the lunch break, participants engaged in a group work activity on the following thematic areas regarding the entrepreneurial process. The participants were tasked with developing a business that conserves nature and elevates humanity while contributing to the economy in the following areas Energy, Textile, Electronic, Glass, Food, Plastic Waste, Livestock, Plant, Organic waste and water.



Photo 31: Virtual participants group making their presentation

DAY 12TH FRIDAY 14TH JULY, 2023

MODULE 8: CLIMATE JUSTICE ISSUES IN SPECIFIC SECTORS AND CONTEXTS:- THEMATIC PARALLEL TRACKS SECTION

TRACK 1: CLIMATE JUSTICE AND GENDER JUSTICE

This track aimed to familiarize participants with key gender concepts and principles that can be applied in climate justice planning and programming. These include gender mainstreaming, gender inclusiveness, gender sensitivity, gender parity and women empowerment.

TRACK 2: CLIMATE JUSTICE AND FAITH

This track exposed the learners to the perspectives of faith in addressing climate change issues through religious teaching and beliefs. It also tackled climate justice and moral questions on action and responsibility in tracking the climate crisis in Africa

SESSION 1: THEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS ON RECREATION CARE: PERSPECTIVES FROM CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM AND TRADITIONAL AFRICAN RELIGION

Speaker: Dr Tinashe Gumbo, Executive Secretary, Economic and Ecological Justice.

Dr. Tinashe reflected on the reality of the climate change crisis that we have been tackling in our various countries and addressed these critical issues such as Droughts in the Horn of Africa, Floods- Cyclones, (in Malawi, DRC, Rwanda, Zimbabwe), The debt crisis and Climate change- induced conflicts. Dr. Tinashe presented the network model focusing on social capital: collectivity, shared norms, values, beliefs, trust, networks, relations, cooperation, and collective actions for mutual benefit. She also advocated for organized, coordinated, and mobilized Activated (Activism)- to address Climate change impacts in

Africa. He reiterated the importance of unity and inclusivity in response, noting that the crisis is blind to race, religion, political affiliation or age.

SESSION 2: ROLE OF FAITH-BASED GROUPS IN CLIMATE JUSTICE

Speaker: His Grace Bishop Willybard Lagho, The Bishop, Catholic Diocese of Malindi and Head of Interreligious Dialogues Commission, Catholic Archdiocese of Mombasa, Kenya

The Bishop stated that Faith groups are playing a big role in ensuring the vulnerable groups get much-needed support. He noted that justice is a core component of Christianity and added that religious leaders have long championed social justice and are very vocal in protecting the poor. He noted that the theme of justice runs across all Faiths, but how we respond to it is what matters. He added that Adaptation to climate change will become constrained by global warming. Prioritizing inclusion, gender, just transition, focus on lifestyle change, Political commitment, policy frameworks

SESSION 3: FAITH, CLIMATE JUSTICE AND MORAL QUESTION ON ACTION AND RESPONSIBILITY IN TRACKING CLIMATE CRISIS IN AFRICA

Speaker: Rev. Elias Opongo, SJ, PhD, Peace and Conflict Analyst and Researcher, Senior Lecturer – Peace Studies & International Relations; Director Centre for Research Training and Publications (CRTP) and Deputy Principal Administration and Finance Hekima University College

According to Dr Elias, there are three principles of spirituality and climate change is God's creation: we live in God's creation, it is a common good, and we ought to take care of it, as justice nature and future generations. According to the global risk report of 2023, the world faces a set of risks that feel both wholly new and eerily familiar, including; inflation, high cost of living, trade wars, capital outflows from emerging markets, widespread social unrest, and geopolitical issues. He added that we can have a lot of change if we are committed to being the change, in terms of energy-sustainable, affordable and clean pathways that will offer along the lasting solution.

SESSION 4: ECOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP: RESISTING ECOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IN AFRICA

Speaker: Dr. Hassan Kinyua Omari, Lecturer, Religious Studies and Vice Chairperson, AFN-CJ

Dr Hassan explored the concept of ecological stewardship in Africa and emphasizes the need for resistance against ecological violence through publications. He advocated for responsible and sustainable Management of the Earth's resources and ecosystems. He noted that Leadership and governance is the greatest challenging problem in Africa, it affects every aspect of our daily life.

He added that Climate justice has a framework for resistance by understanding climate justice we get to link climate change and social inequality, leading to Advocacy and activism for Climate Justice. He encouraged a faith-based perspective on ecological stewardship, Churches and Mosques he added can use their platform for advocacy.

TRACK 3: CLIMATE JUSTICE AND HEALTH

This track explored the complex and multidimensional relationship between climate change and health. It was moderated by Benson Simba AACJ Coordinator from PACJA. The session aimed to provide learners with a comprehensive understanding of the nexus between climate change and health and equip them with the skills and knowledge to address this global challenge

SESSION 1: CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH: ESTABLISHING THE NEXUS

Speaker: Dr. Margot Brown, the Vice President of the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), USA.

Dr. Margot Brown started the session by discussing the various changes in health risks resulting from climate change. She highlighted three key areas of concern. Dr. Brown emphasized that climate change contributes to increased illness risks. Specifically, she mentioned the impact of rising temperatures on health, such as heat-related illnesses. Dr. Brown referred to a study conducted in India, which revealed a 146% increase in heat-related events between 1960 and 2009. Furthermore, she mentioned the occurrence of cardiac arrests caused by extreme heat when the body tries to cool down.

She also addressed the rise in diseases caused by microbes like bacteria and parasites. She explained that some of these disease-causing microbes are carried through polluted water sources. Dr. Brown also mentioned the potential expansion of diseases like cholera, malaria, and dengue fever due to climate change, as wet seasons are extended in many regions. Dr. Brown also highlighted the link between climate change and food security. She explained that climate change contributes to crop loss due to factors such as floods, wildfires, and extreme heat. This, combined with shorter growing seasons and livestock deaths caused by extreme heat, can lead to a major food security crisis. Dr. Brown mentioned the expected decline in fishery production as climate change acidifies and warms the oceans, which could have significant consequences, especially for low-income and middle-income countries.

SESSION 2: CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Speaker: Dr. Leonard Ngarka, Coordinator - Climate Change and Health Working Group



Photo 32: Dr. Leonard Ngarka (Coordinator - Climate Change and Health Working Group, 3CWG)

Dr. Leonard Ngarka delivered a presentation on the topic of climate change and communicable diseases. He focused on the increasing rates of change in human activity during the Industrial Revolution and the global-scale changes in the Earth system that have contributed to the global environmental change. He explained that globalization, which involves interactions and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide, has contributed to the distribution, spread, and impact of infectious diseases in populations. Dr Ngarka also discussed the impacts of climate change on health. He focused on temperature changes, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather conditions, which can affect the distribution and occurrence of diseases.

The speaker also highlighted the importance of ecosystems and the disruption caused by human activities. He added that when animals, plants, and microbes are introduced into new environments, they can disrupt ecosystems and increase the potential for infectious disease outbreaks. Dr Ngarka also touched on how poverty and migration contribute to the spread of diseases. Overcrowded shantytowns and slum neighbourhoods with limited access to clean water and proper sanitation services can lead to the spread of diarrheal diseases. Migration, he added, can also lead to the transmission of diseases as humans move into new environments. The speaker mentioned that when humans move into new environments, certain microbes from native wildlife populations may adapt and jump to people, potentially causing harm.

SESSION 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Speaker: Bernard Onyango (Senior Research and Policy Analyst, African Institute for Development Policy, AFIDEP)

Bernard Onyango delivered a presentation on the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable populations. He emphasized that climate change does not affect everyone equally and discussed various vulnerable groups. Onyango explained that children are more susceptible to health issues related to heat waves, air pollution, and vector-borne diseases. Malnutrition resulting from climate-related food shortages is a particular concern. Women, particularly in low-income countries, may face challenges in adapting to climate change due to societal roles, such as the responsibility for water and fuel collection. They also bear the burden of caring for family members affected by climate change health impacts.

Onyango also highlighted the increased vulnerability of the elderly to heat stress, diseases, and reduced mobility to escape climate-induced disasters like floods and fires. Many indigenous populations rely on natural resources for their livelihood, which are threatened by climate change. Changes in biodiversity can also affect their health and food security. He also added that migrants and refugees are vulnerable groups who face specific challenges in adapting to climate change due to factors such as displacement, limited resources, and inadequate access to healthcare.

He noted that certain regions are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts. Onyango mentioned Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as examples. Low-lying islands, coastal regions, arid areas, and urban heat islands are particularly at risk due to rising sea levels, increased storm intensity, heat waves, and droughts. Onyango highlighted the need to integrate

health with environmental and climate change considerations. He emphasized the importance of social and economic empowerment for women and youth and discussed population, health, environment, and development (PHED) approaches that integrate various aspects to achieve greater outcomes. Leveraging other sectors' funding for health and strengthening cross-sectoral approaches were also mentioned as key strategies.

SESSION 5: CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH SYSTEMS

Speaker: Dr. Wamalwa Emmanuel (Public Health Expert)

Dr Wamalwa Emmanuel focused on the impact of climate change on health systems. He discussed how climate change challenges the capacity and resilience of health systems to deliver quality and accessible health services. The session emphasized the following points: Dr. Emmanuel discussed the vulnerability of health systems to climate change and its potential impact on healthcare delivery. He emphasized that climate change could undermine the ability of health systems to effectively respond to health needs. Factors such as extreme weather events, changing disease patterns, and increased demand for healthcare services pose significant challenges to health systems.

The speaker highlighted the importance of recognizing climate change as a threat to health systems and incorporating climate change considerations into health system planning and policies. This includes integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into healthcare infrastructure, resource allocation, and workforce planning. Dr Emmanuel emphasized the need for effective coordination and collaboration between health systems, environmental agencies, and other relevant sectors to address the health impacts of climate change. He highlighted the importance of multi-sectoral partnerships and the involvement of local communities in developing climate-resilient health systems.

Dr. Emmanuel concluded by emphasizing the need for transformative actions to address the intersection of climate change and health systems. This includes investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, strengthening healthcare workforce capacity, promoting community engagement, and integrating climate change considerations into health policies and planning.

TRACK 4: CLIMATE JUSTICE ISSUES WITHIN CITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: (UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)

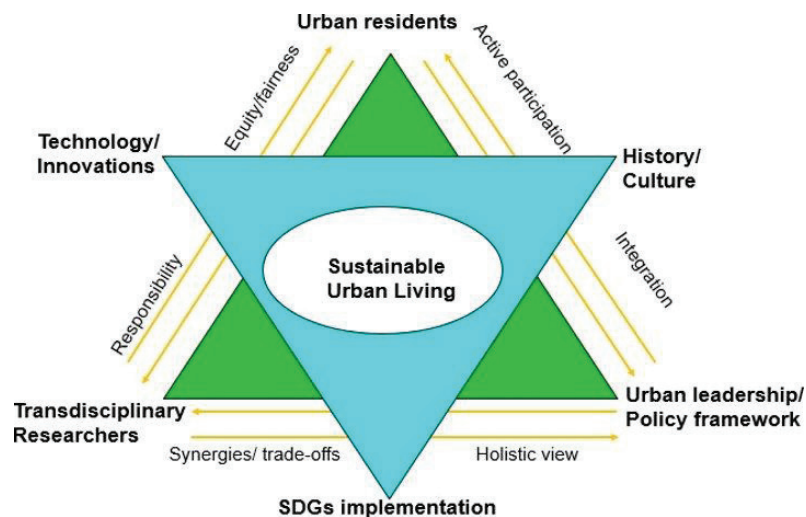
This track demonstrated the importance of urban areas (towns & cities) in the climate justice discourse. Urban areas take a central stage in GHG emissions, natural resource exploitation, energy consumption, air or water pollution and solid waste generation. The resource persons showcased key concepts applied to address social and environmental injustices related to urbanization such as smart cities, safe cities, sustainable cities, resilient cities, and sharing cities, amongst others.

SESSION 1: URBAN AREAS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Speaker: Dr. Peter Wangai, Exam Coordinator, Department of Environmental Studies, and Community Development, Kenyatta University

He started by sharing some facts that Cities occupy only 3% of the earth's surface area but their impacts are tremendous. 55% of people in Africa live in cities; It is expected that 70% of the population in Africa will occupy cities by 2050. Smart cities are where traditional networks and services are made more flexible, efficient and sustainable with the use of information technology, digital and telecommunications, to improve their operations in the interests of their occupants whereas safe cities integrate technology and natural environment, effectiveness in safety provision, reducing crime and terror threats, healthy environment, access to healthcare, readiness & quick response to threatening emergencies

Holistic conceptualization of a city should involve:



SESSION 2: ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING IN URBAN AREAS

Speaker: Dr Patricia Mwangi, Department of Spatial and Environmental Planning, School Examinations Coordinator, School of Engineering and Architecture Kenyatta University

She noted that two-thirds of Africans expected to live in cities by 2050. To reduce the amount of carbon released, cities will have to adapt. Three-quarters of the major African cities are exposed to sea-level rise; Adaptation in cities must be location-specific and tailored to local circumstances and no 'one size fits all' solutions in building resilience in cities. The new urban agenda underlines the linkages between good urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life, which should be included in every urban renewal policy and strategy. She also introduced the participants to SAFE (Stand Against Fossil Fuel Expansion) Cities. The three categories of SAFE policies include Local government resolutions- non-binding, Protection from fossil fuel infrastructure and Electrification of buildings and transport- rather than methane gas and other fossil fuels. She wrapped up her presentation by sharing how cities in Africa are taking action, this is through flood mapping, community engagement, tree planting, restricting development in at-risk areas and Incorporating climate change into long-term planning.

SESSION 3: MODEL CITIES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH; CASE STUDIES FOR INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE AND SOCIALLY PROGRESSIVE CITIES IN AFRICA

Speaker: Samuel O. Ochola, Lecturer and Consultant with experience on Climate Change

The speaker noted that sustainable cities and communities make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Climate smart cities incorporate Environmental innovation, inclusion and they use data analysis and innovative technology to optimize the quality of life for the people. He also gave the participants a group discussion project.

TRACK 5: CLIMATE SECURITY (MIGRATION/CONFLICT/OVER RESOURCES, NATURAL DISASTERS)

This track introduced the learners to the concepts and principles for understanding and addressing the complexities in climate security risks. It also gave room for the participants to map out some of the climate change insecurity hotspots, natural disasters, conflict and human security and restoring livelihoods and building resilience of affected communities.

SESSION 1: EVOLUTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE, INSECURITY, CONFLICT AND PEACE LINKAGES

Speaker: Prof Nicholas Orango: Founder Dean Maseno University School of law

Prof. Nicholas highlighted the complex challenges faced by African countries that heavily rely on natural resources for their economies. He emphasized that disturbances or disruptions in these countries can worsen vulnerabilities and have a negative impact on affected communities and stressed on the importance of resources for impoverished communities in responding to climate change and addressing issues of marginalization and inequality.

The Prof. also discussed the adverse effects of climate change, such as droughts, rising temperatures, floods, and heatwaves, which have detrimental impacts on lives, livelihoods, and resources, leading to increased competition and insecurity, and identified Climate change as a potential catalyst for conflicts and tensions, creating a cycle of climate-conflict-insecurity that further worsens the impact of climate change on populations and resources. As a way forward he suggested the following, better governance and management of natural resources, economic diversification, household resilience, gender-sensitive and equity-based adaptation approaches, effective early warning and action, and strong redress and accountability frameworks.

SESSION 3: CASE STUDIES: LOCALIZED CLIMATE SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

Speaker: Nqobile Moyo, Peace and Climate Security Practitioner

Nqobile's presentation underscored the importance of localized and inclusive approaches in addressing climate-related security risks, with community involvement and collaboration being key to finding effective solutions. He focused on the interconnectedness between climate change and security and

discussed climate change hazards, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities, emphasizing the impacts of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and biodiversity loss.

Nqobile highlighted how vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities can either exacerbate or mitigate the security impact of climate change, considering social, economic, and political factors, as well as inclusiveness in decision-making. He also presented the Climate-Sensitive Risk Assessment as a crucial tool to understand the contribution of climate change to fragility and vice versa. Understanding local links between climate change and security was also emphasized for effective intervention design. Collaboration among key actors was highlighted as essential in addressing climate-related security challenges. He also added the importance of communicating findings effectively which is crucial in raising awareness and guiding decision-making.

SESSION 4: PEACE BUILDING ENTRY POINTS, INTERVENTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS- CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY: PRESENTATION ON CLIMATE SECURITY FOR AFRICA (CLIMSEC)

Speaker: Dr Evans Kituyi Senior coordinator Africa climate Security Initiative (CLIMSEC –Africa)

Dr Evans gave a highlight of several reports including the IPCC AR6 WG2 Report, UNEP Adaptation Gap Report, and GCA's State and Trends in Adaptation Report. These reports reaffirm that climate change poses a significant threat to human security, impacting livelihoods, health, food security, water resources, and infrastructure. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and droughts are increasing, leading to potential climate-induced migration, displacement, and conflicts. However, current adaptation efforts are falling short of meeting the growing adaptation needs.

He emphasized the need for doing adaptation differently and noted that critical data and evidence are often not available to influence key regional and global debates. Additionally, there is a lack of representation of the right people at the negotiating tables, and local knowledge from the most vulnerable communities does not reach policymaking platforms. As an example of proposed intervention, Evans highlighted the need for establishing Learning & Innovation Hubs in vulnerable communities, involving relevant institutions and think-tanks to foster collaboration and ensure the effective dissemination of knowledge and research findings. He argued that working in silos by think tanks, research groups, NGOs, and other actors results in findings not effectively feeding into the appropriate action platforms.

CASE STUDY: POLICY INTERVENTIONS IN THE THEMATIC AREAS CLIMATE CHANGE INSECURITIES

Speaker: Dhesigen Naidoo, Peace and climate security practitioner

Dhesigen's presentation was focused on raising awareness about the challenges posed by climate change in Africa and the significance of diplomatic efforts to address and mitigate its impacts. Security implications were also a point of focus, with discussions on potential social unrest, climate-induced migration and refugees, conflicts arising from constrained resources, and disruptions in supply chains

and markets.

Dhesigen emphasized the significance of climate diplomacy to empower a climate-resilient Africa, advocating for a just transition that prioritizes decarbonization, resilience, and adaptation. The presentation pointed out opportunities in renewable energy production, climate-smart agriculture, and clean energy minerals, emphasizing their potential to create jobs and improve the economy.

CASE STUDY: YOUTH PEACE, SECURITY AND CLIMATE

Speaker: Dr. Rhuks Ako, Senior Analyst, Political Affairs Peace and Security

In Dr. Rhuks' presentation, he conducted an engaging session where participants were asked to give brief presentations on their involvement in climate security in their respective countries. Some of the challenges highlighted by the participants included security concerns, high transportation costs, and the difficulty of capacity building in communities affected by climate change.

CASE STUDY 2: SHOWCASING THE ABOVE LINKAGES FROM KENYA AND SUDAN

Speaker: Dr Elvin Nyukuri, Lecturer, Centre for Advanced Studies in Environmental Law and Policy (CASELAP)

The speaker moderated a group discussion session where the presentation focused on identifying hotspots in different regions, highlighting the drivers of climate security in these regions along with proposing solutions to address the challenges.

TRACK 6: HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

This track was to equip the participants with an understanding of human and environmental rights and explore the notion of transitional justices and how it might be applied to achieve climate justice. It also covered practical cases of transitional justice in achieving social justice in other sectors, with examples from the AU, Rwanda, South Africa and other Sub- Sahara Africa.

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Dr. Christoff Shwarte

Climate change impacts affect a good number of human rights such as the right to life and physical integrity, the right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health amongst many others.

Within the climate change space, there is a dire need to decolonialize Human rights by Move away from the dominant Western-centric development paradigms, acknowledging and addressing the historical injustices (through restitution, reparations, or truth and reconciliation processes), Global solidarity, transforming institutions, locally-led human rights initiatives, Capacity-building within communities

to enhance their ability to advocate for their “local” human rights, Supporting inclusive, culturally sensitive, and contextually relevant approaches, ensuring that diverse interests, including those of marginalized communities and indigenous peoples, are reflected in human rights policies, programs and initiatives, recognition of cultural rights, including critical perspectives on colonial history, power dynamics, and cultural biases in education, fostering learning environments that encourage dialogue and critical thinking.

Good climate legislation includes: Emission targets for long and medium term, balancing different and conflicting socio economic interests, safeguarding for vulnerable groups and communities, Clear and understandable laws, inclusive resource allocation and finance, supporting institutions and frameworks for implementation and consultation process that are inclusive and encourages ownership.

Kamau Nguigi Executive Director, Defenders Coalition

The Aarhus Convention is a new kind of environmental agreement. It is a rights-based approach: the intent is for the public to have awareness of the procedures for participation in environmental decision-making, have free access to them and know how to use them.

The Convention links environmental rights and human rights, acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations, establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders, links government accountability and environmental protection and focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context.

According to the UN, Environmental defenders are 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. They usually face assaults and murder in conjunction with increasing intimidation, harassment, stigmatization and criminalization.

Member states signatory to the Aarhus Convention recognized that Environmental defenders are vital to the preservation of the environment, yet are under threat in many countries around the world.

Some local environmental cases include: Eviction of the Sengwer from Embobut Forest, the Lamu coal plant case, Lake Turkana wind power project, the Maasai community in Lolindio, Tanzania eviction, Joannah Stutchbery a Human and Environmental Rights Defender who was killed in 2021.

TRACKS 7: CLIMATE JUSTICE AND FINANCE

This track introduced the learners to the concept and principles of climate finance, the sources and types of climate finance, and the global climate finance architecture. It also delved into the challenges and opportunities for developing countries in accessing and utilizing climate finance. The resource persons also discussed the challenges and opportunities for improving the governance and effectiveness of climate finance, such as transparency, accountability, coordination and alignment.



Photo 33: Obed Koringo, the Climate Policy Adviser at CARE International moderating the Climate Finance session

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE FINANCE

Speaker: Dr. Sam Ogallah, the Senior Climate Change Advisor for African Union Commission (AUC)

Dr. Ogallah started by engaging the participants in discussions to share their understanding of climate finance, adaptation finance, and mitigation finance. Participants shared their perspectives on climate finance, some of which included; funds allocated by governments or NGOs to address the impact of climate change. They also mentioned that climate finance encompasses resources dedicated to reducing emissions and addressing the impact of climate change, including national funds, aids, and financial resources needed for low-carbon emissions.

Dr. Sam Ogalla explained the concept of dual-benefit finance during the presentation. He explained that when finance addresses both adaptation and mitigation, it provides a dual benefit as it cuts across capacity building in both aspects. This approach highlights the importance of integrated and comprehensive funding strategies to tackle climate change. Dr. Sam Ogallah highlighted that there is no universal definition of climate finance, and the issue of double counting still persists. He said that a clear definition is yet to be established, and the existing definitions are working definitions.

Dr. Ogalla further defined Adaptation finance as the financial resources allocated to adjusting to the current and future impacts of climate change. It includes investments and actions aimed at building resilience against climate impacts. Additionally, he defined Mitigation finance as the financial resources directed towards actions that reduce, sink, or remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. These actions are essential for combating climate change and reducing its long-term impacts.

His presentation highlighted that the climate finance architecture, which he stated can be complex, requiring a comprehensive understanding of available funding sources and responsible entities. The participants were encouraged to consider various aspects such as funding mobilization, national governance and regulatory policies, and the importance of facts and figures for climate justice advocacy.



An interactive session with the participants on climate finance

SESSION 2: ACCESSING CLIMATE FINANCE: THE CASE STUDIES FROM SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Speaker: Dr. Olufunso Somorin, the Regional Principal Officer at the African Development Bank (AfDB)

He started by highlighting the impact of climate change on the continent, emphasizing that despite Africa's contribution of only 4% of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and remains the most vulnerable region. Seven out of the ten most climate-vulnerable countries in the world are located in Africa. Dr. Somorin pointed out that a significant portion of global climate finance is allocated to mitigation efforts, leaving a considerable gap in funding for adaptation. In 2019, multilateral development banks (MDBs) financed climate actions with a total of US\$46.6 billion (76% of total commitments) for mitigation and US\$14.9 billion (24% of total commitments) for adaptation. While adaptation finance has been growing, it still falls far below the expected targets.

In his presentation, Dr. Somorin proudly stated that the African Development Bank became the first Multinational Development Bank (MDB) to allocate over half of its climate finance to adaptation projects. On the other hand, MDBs mobilized less than \$1 from the private sector for every \$1 of MDB climate finance, indicating a need to explore additional domestic and international resources. Dr. Somorin presented a case study on Kenya, highlighting that a total of KES 243.3 billion (USD 2.4 billion) was invested in climate actions. He said that this exemplified the massive opportunity to seek resources both domestically and internationally.

Further, he discussed the complexity surrounding adaptation finance in Africa. He mentioned that the global climate finance architecture has given less priority to adaptation despite the existence of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Climate Action Plans (NCAPs), and other frameworks. Additionally, there is a perception that adaptation projects are public goods and have limited potential for private investment. He stated that the lack of clear models regarding costs, returns, viability, and timelines further hampers adaptation finance.

SESSION 3: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE FINANCE READINESS AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Speaker: Obed Koringo, Climate Policy Adviser CARE International.

The objective of the module was to enhance participants' ability to review, assess, and participate in the design of projects and programs that benefit developing countries and vulnerable communities while respecting human rights and the environment. Koringo highlighted that each project developer has different requirements but shares commonalities, such as the need for a logical framework and identification of impacts. The module used the example of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to draw lessons on project design. It aimed to introduce eligibility and selection criteria, provide clarity on GCF policies and decisions, and address key questions and concerns from the perspective of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

DAY 13TH SATURDAY, JULY 15, 2023:

THE CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony of the Nairobi Summer School Cohort III took place on July 15, 2023, at Kenyatta University. The day commenced with a song rendition performed by entertainers from previous Cohorts creating a lively and engaging atmosphere and vibrancy in the room. The day's programme was moderated by Dr. Augustine Njamnshi, Chair of the Political and Technical Affairs Committee of the PACJA board who gave the day's agenda and expressed gratitude for the contributions, efforts, and cooperation of the Cohort III participants and emphasized on the importance of such programmes that unify Africa for success.

The Kenya and Africa Union National Anthems were sung, followed by an opening prayer and a video recap of the summer school programme showcasing the highlights, activities, and moments of learning during the school programme.



Photo 34: Invited guests, resource persons and PACJA staff at the closing ceremony

STATEMENTS BY DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS:

Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chair of the Department of Environmental Studies and Community Development, Kenyatta University, congratulated the participants for successfully completing the summer school program. He also encouraged them to implement the knowledge gained and act on climate justice issues using the knowledge they had gathered from the school programme.

Dr. James Kosgei from the School of Agriculture, representing Kenyatta University, Vice Chancellor, Prof. Paul Wainaina shared his personal experience as a victim of climate change impacts and thanked PACJA for choosing Kenyatta University to host the summer school. He expressed the university's commitment to further engage with PACJA on matters climate justice.

Dr. Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director of PACJA, expressed gratitude to the Swedish Embassy in Kenya, Kenyatta University, PACJA colleagues, the resource persons and everyone who worked to ensure the success of the summer school. He urged the participants to become climate justice champions in their respective countries and beyond and inspire positive change across the globe. He also commended the Swedish Ambassador to Kenya for their fervent support that they extend to PACJA in their quest for climate justice.

Dr. Ezekiel Lesmore, Director of Programs, All Africa Conference of Churches, charged the students to be excellent ambassadors of climate justice as they return to their countries after the summer school. He cautioned the participants against climate terrorists and liars who sabotage climate negotiation processes with deceit and advocated for a joint position for all religions and denominations in Africa about matters climate justice. He also thanked PACJA for their support toward the African faith network on climate justice.

Ann Samanthe, Mpido Coordinator (representing an indigenous group in Kenya), expressed her delight in the summer school programme and thanked PACJA for empowering the students. She emphasized on the need for collaboration and [partnership as per SDG 7 on partnerships in order to advance the climate justice movement in Africa across all stakeholders the value of their energy and commitment in the quest for climate justice.

Dr. Sam Ogalla, Senior Climate Change Advisor, African Union Commission (AUC), thanked PACJA and congratulated the students who participated in the summer school. He noted that young people are the hope and destiny of our continent. He encouraged them to let the seeds planted in them through the summer school to germinate, make a positive impact and not to allow NSSCJ knowledge to quench within their hands but pass it along to as many people as possible.



Photo 35: Ambassador Caroline Vicini, the Swedish Ambassador to Kenya issuing a certificate to Ms Domingas Samoúa from Angola

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES

All the speakers present participated in the presentation of certificates to the participants. This session was moderated by Dr. Dorcas Otieno, a senior lecturer at Kenyatta University, and Charles Mwangi, the Head of Programs at PACJA. Thereafter David Jesse, NSSCJ II performed a climate justice song, adding an artistic touch to the event.

Shampi Gakuna delivered a vote of thanks on behalf of the NSSCJ Cohort III participants, expressing gratitude to all attendees including speakers and participants.

APPENDIX

Programme for High level symposium -2023n

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1hAO_mV3HPjl6D3Yw0-yixKpd_H10mfVz

Programme for the two weeks training of Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice -

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1hAO_mV3HPjl6D3Yw0-yixKpd_H10mfVz



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