



# PAN AFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE



# 2015 ANNUAL REPORT



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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ADP</b>	Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
<b>AGN</b>	African Group of Negotiators
<b>AMCEN</b>	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>ADP</b>	Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
<b>KP</b>	Kyoto Protocol
<b>CBA</b>	Community Based Adaptation
<b>CBD</b>	Convention for Biological Diversity
<b>CBDR</b>	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
<b>CEC</b>	Continental Executive Committee
<b>CDM</b>	Clean Development Mechanism
<b>CMP</b>	Meeting of Parties
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>EbA</b>	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>KP</b>	Kyoto Protocol
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PACJA</b>	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
<b>PAMACC</b>	Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change
<b>REC's</b>	Regional Economic Integration Bodies
<b>REDD</b>	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>SBI</b>	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
<b>SBSTA</b>	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>TAAFA</b>	The ACCER Awards Finalists Academy
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Campaigning for a fair and just response to the impacts of climate change is no longer the job of a specialized few, but the common struggle of all. With this in mind, it's our pleasure to present the 2015 Annual Report and hope that within these pages you will appreciate how the support from our partners has contributed to a positive change in building the capacity of African civil society organizations at the national, regional and international levels to remarkably contribute to various interventions on climate change, environment and sustainable development debates and processes. The milestones achieved in the period under review are your victories as well, and they make our planet a better place to live for the current and future generations.

The Continental Executive Committee of PACJA believes that the Alliance is on the right path to meet the goals set out in the our Strategic Plan as evidenced by the mobilization towards UNFCCC-COP 21 where Africa stood to its position in demanding for a desirable international climate agreement in 2015, which, hopefully, will trigger a shift to low-carbon development pathways in countries and the World in addition to the burgeoning movement of citizens demanding climate action.

However, the results in this report are a stark reminder that we have much work to do. As we look to the period ahead, we are buoyed by overwhelming enthusiasm among various stakeholder groups, reminding us that we are not alone in our struggle - that across the mountains, across valleys, across countries and regions, sectors and internationally, we have partners like you who share with us a common vision of leaving this planet better than we found it. This resonates with the global call for action against climate change proclaimed by the United Nations, in recognition that no single individual, institution, country or region that can single-handedly defeat the threats posed by the changing climate and our quest to achieving a sustainable development while Leaving No One Behind.

PACJA wishes to express sincere gratitude to all our members, emerging national platforms, broader civil society across Africa and beyond for their continued collaboration and support.

We appreciate most profoundly the financial support from our partners without which we could not have achieved the milestones already covered. As we work to amplify the voices of the people who bring themselves together to form PACJA in national, regional and international policy processes, we wish once more to reiterate our commitment to the overall vision we have always espoused – a fair, equitable and ecologically just world.

As we begin implementing the next strategic plan 2016-2020, we will continue to invest in people-powered actions, enabling and catalysing citizens worldwide to bring about positive social and environmental change.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

As the distance between rich and poor grows, and the grip of old power systems wreaks ever more havoc on the natural world, our struggle will and must intensify. The old, polluting industries will not give up without a fight. They have had several hundred years at the top; they exert a corrupting influence at every level of our governments and institutions. We must break their grip on all forms of power. The global climate change crisis has become the most devastating human problem in recent times. Predictions on the scale of future afflictions to the lives and property of climate change- induced causes are also highly threatening.

The conclusion of the two-year negotiating process under the Ad Hoc Working Group for Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in Paris marked a new shift to the inevitable post-carbon era that will transform global economic, social-political and diplomatic interactions. As the dust raised by various respective blocs and interest groups seeking to influence the ultimate outcome of the UNFCCC-COP21 settles, it is crucially important to underscore the fact that Paris was an important milestone in laying foundation for future discourses and action on climate change.

20 years after the first global political response to Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Berlin in 1992, and five years after the Bali Roadmap failed to deliver a suitable Agreement in Copenhagen in 2009<sup>1</sup>, COP21 focused on advancing positions on the Paris Outcome, especially a legally binding agreement. This would fulfil the commitment made in Durban<sup>2</sup>, South Africa at COP 17, in November and December 2011, which covered a wide range of topics, notably the agreement to establish a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol beginning 2013, a decision on long-term cooperative action under the Convention and agreement on the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The adoption of the Paris Agreement elicited varying views on its efficacy, and indeed its very substance. Widely described as “a historic text,” opinion on whether it will be remembered as sufficient for humankind or a mistake varies. Some have hailed it as a “major leap for mankind” while others, particularly civil society, consider it is an “epic fail.”

While the Agreement is not perfect, it is necessary and a starting point for further polished work ahead. This assertion is based on the needs of African people and an understanding of the

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted in Bali, Indonesia during UNFCCC-COP13, the Bali Action Plan (BAP) established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was in 2009 in Copenhagen, but the high-profile event was marked by disputes over transparency and process.

<sup>2</sup> The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place in November and December 2011. The Durban outcomes covered a wide range of topics, notably a decision on long-term cooperative action under the Convention and agreement on the operationalization of the GCF. Parties also agreed to launch the ADP with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.”

multiplicity of interests at play in the entire negotiating process. Over the years, we have been pessimistically hopeful that we would secure an Agreement, in which:

- All countries play their part, in accordance with their capability and their contributions to global warming.
- Affirms and uphold the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- Includes clear targets, verifiable measurement indicators and clearly outlined plans for implementation.

Addressing climate change impacts require action at the global, continental, regional, national as well as grassroots levels. When the African Civil Society converged in Cairo, Egypt, the aftermath of the UNFCCC- COP 20 held in Peru, Lima reverberated in their midst. The Cairo workshop followed PACJA's tradition of hosting a Post-COP civil society forum.

In addition to reflecting on the outcomes of this all important conference held in Peru-Lima, the eyes of the representatives of the CSO's were also focused on ensuring engagement in 2015. As a practice at the beginning of every year the 2015 Action Plan dubbed the *Mass Mobilization Towards The New Climate Agreement in Paris* was developed, agreed upon by all PACJA members and approved by the General Assembly of the Alliance.

## **2.0 STRENGTHENING NETWORKING AND CAPACITY AMONG AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY LEAD POLICY ADVOCACY IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS ENSURING ENHANCED AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE PROCESS**

### **2.1 Continental and Regional Networking**

#### ***2.1.1 Post Lima, Annual Strategic Retreat and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary General Assembly, March, 2015, Baron Hotel, Cairo Egypt***

The Alliance in its continued efforts to enhance the strategic planning capacity of its members organised the annual strategic training event in Cairo in March 2015. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary General Assembly was also held on the side-lines of the strategic workshop and AMCEN in Cairo, Egypt. The Assembly elected members of the Continental Executive committee, adopted the 2015 work plan, budgets and 2015 strategy. Key results include:-

- One regional platform constituting 32 member countries have now engaged in action oriented strategic planning and implementation of their regional and national activities.
- The Assembly outcome and endorsement of the Alliance Annual Action Plan has strengthened the governance system of PACJA and helped in the effective implementation of the plan at both regional and national level. These have contributed to various regional inputs by CSOs in the UNFCCC COP21/INDCs dialogues in Western (ECOWAS) and Eastern (EAC) Africa respectively. Eg. PACJA national platform representatives from Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Togo were supported to participate in the ECOWAS road to Paris dialogue where they shared the Alliance plan on the mobilization towards Paris and INDCs. As a result of this ECOWAS engaged some PACJA national chapters in West Africa to strategized towards Paris as evidenced during the National Dialogue towards Paris in Nigeria. ECOWAS has invited PACJA Secretariat and some of its national platforms in West Africa to make contribution on the Regional climate finance workshop for the implementing entities of Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund in September 2015, Abuja, Nigeria.

#### ***2.1.2 Pre-AMCEN Major Group and Stakeholders' Forum/ Road to Paris Civil Society Consultative Workshop March, 2015 Cairo-Egypt***

Held ahead of 15<sup>th</sup> Session of AMCEN, the Alliance brought its members from across Africa to discussed and developed key CSO position/messages for COP 21, Natural Capital, Illegal wildlife trade, youth and Gender which were the key agenda items for AMCEN. Some of the key results include:

- AMCEN Declaration adopted civil society position: eg. *‘Agree to reach an Agreement that provides parity between mitigation and adaptation, noting the increased burden for adaptation in developing countries from inadequate aggregate mitigation efforts. Further, the agreement should ensure mitigation ambition keeps the world on track for global temperature increase that is well below 1.5 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels by the end of the century’*
- Increased knowledge amongst Alliance members on the African demands in terms of climate finance, Adaptation, Mitigation, Technology transfer and Gender hence the common position points at the national level towards COP 21.

### ***2.1.3 Pre-CCDA V Civil Society Consultative Workshop, October, 2015 Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe***

Since 2011, UNECA and other partners have been annually convening the Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) conference series, which is a forum that facilitates linkages between climate science and development policy by promoting transparent discussions between key stakeholders in the climate and development community. This year the meeting was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe from 28<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> October 2015, under the theme "*Africa, climate change and sustainable development: what is at stake at Paris and beyond?*" all in an effort to support African negotiators, Civil society and other stakeholders towards a better preparedness for COP21.

Prior to this meeting, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition (ZCCC) organised a conference (Pre-CCDA-V) designed to precede the Fifth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-V), on 26<sup>th</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in Victoria Falls. The Pre-CCDA-V workshop gathered together African negotiators and other stakeholders from the African continent, in particular civil society, legislators, private sector, and implementing agencies to strengthen their capacity on key issues pertaining to the 2015 agreement by assessing current options available. Some options assessed include, continuous scale-up of actions and support for mitigation and adaptation, improvement of transparency and accountability over time, inclusion of the land use and forestry sector in the agreement, ways to establish more sustainable capacity building and the legal implications of various options.

The Pre-CCDA-V event ultimately contributed to Africa’s preparedness for COP21. The year 2015 was a critical year for climate change and sustainable development action. In December 2015 governments met in Paris to agree on an international climate agreement designed to limit the growth of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and reduce emissions that will limit dangerous and costly climate change impacts. The agreement also include provisions on adaptation to help communities and nations, especially those that are most vulnerable and least responsible, to deal with the consequences they are already facing.

### ***2.1.4 Second ADP Winter School September, 2015 Capetown, South Africa***

PACJA partnered with Heinrich Boll Foundation in the Second ADP winter school themed: “Re-strategizing and Re-thinking African COP Action”. The Winter School covered technical contents on elements of the Ad Hoc-Working group on the Durban Platform (ADP) and technical components of a fair and equitable new agreement for COP 21, in Paris, while the CGA time slot will be spent finding effective ways of using the knowledge gained from this content to effectively influence the global climate change dialogue. Proceedings encouraged reflection on how best CSO past successes and failures can be leveraged to enhance the effectiveness and impact of future engagement. Participants had an opportunity to engage directly with some lead climate change negotiators from the Africa Group of Negotiators.

Key results from the workshop included;-

- ❖ A more confident and knowledgeable civil society group that effectively advances the interests of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, and in particular, women’s interests in climate change negotiations on the continent and internationally.
- ❖ A shared sense of “togetherness” and common understanding of the opportunities for effective engagement in climate change negotiations.

## **2.2 National Networking**

The platforms established by PACJA are at different stages of development, of course, depending on the prevailing circumstances and national contexts in various countries. There are lessons as the Alliance seeks to trickle down and “decentralise” its work to the lowest level possible. While some countries provide an enabling environment for the thriving civil society interactions, there is the evident lack of civil society actions in others.

PACJA’s desire is to have 54 national platforms in all African countries, but this ambition may take a long time to achieve. There is one thing, setting up a national platform, and another, keeping such a network active. This is the challenge facing the Alliance with some countries having functional platforms. Some countries have done extremely well, while others require continued supervision until they become self-sustaining. Activities revolve around national consultations, trainings, conferences, and retreats to spearhead effective contribution in national processes, which eventually feed into PACJA work at the continental level. Hence, a bottom-up approach aspired by PACJA has started taking shape.

### ***2.2.1 Road to Paris Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogues***

The year 2015 was critical for the two international frameworks to determine how the world will interact politically, economically and diplomatically that were concluded. While the Post-2015

MDGs christened Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) discussions concluded in New York in September, the discussions on the new climate change Agreement also was concluded in Paris in November/December.

As part of the momentum towards Paris, PACJA chapters across Africa conducted multi-stakeholder dialogues and campaigns on the Road to Paris involving Government, CSOs, private sector, and academia to discuss and agree on common position with regard to Climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, INDCs, the legal nature of the Agreement and gender related issues among others.

The Objectives of the multi-stakeholder national dialogues included:-

- To strengthen the momentum towards the UNFCCC- COP 21 and the Post 2015 Development Agenda
- To encourage and enhance CSO and Government engagement in the climate change dialogue and the post 2015 processes, both at national and international levels
- To establish a common platform for information sharing and joint interventions for the countdown to Paris and Post 2015 development agenda process

In the 2015 Road to Paris , national dialogues were conducted in Kenya, Malawi, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zambia, Cameroon, Somalia, Togo, Niger, Mali, Botswana, DRC, Zimbabwe and Egypt. These interventions shaped these countries' positions to COP 21 in Paris in line with the draft COP 21 text

### **2.3 Launching and Strengthening National Platforms as key pillars of advocacy at the national level**

#### ***2.3.1 Launch of PACJA Chapters in Egypt, March, 2015, Ethiopia, June, 2015 and Sudan, October, 2015***

Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan have posed difficulties in civil society engagement as a result of some Government policies. The Alliance through strategic consultation and engagement with key CSO actors have carved a CSO strategy in the three countries and launched national chapters. The three countries are very strategic for PACJA's influence in the climate change dialogue process as Ethiopia hosts the AU, the chair of the African Group of Negotiators hails from Sudan and Egypt hosts the Chair of AMCEN and CAHOSOCC. Key results already realized include:-

- Increased visibility and contribution of CSOs in sub regional and national climate change processes as evidenced by the Egypt Chapter representation and involvement in the INDC development process in the Africa Regional AGN meeting on INDCs held in Cairo, Egypt. The Ethiopia chapter conducted multi-stakeholder dialogue on the road to Paris as

well as its visibility in global activities eg. The Financing for Development (FfD) Conference.

## **2.4 Support Sector – Based Networking**

### ***2.4.1 Road to Paris Regional Youth Dialogue April, 2015, Addis Ababa***

As part of the strategy and mobilization towards Paris, the Alliance supported a youth regional workshop in Addis Ababa which brought together youth organizations from across 32 countries in Africa. This workshop formulated a strong pro-poor development position to enable African Youth through their governments and negotiators to effectively articulate and represent the African voice. PACJA national platforms through the Youth membership have used this position to engage the AGN at the national level eg. Botswana. Youth organizations working on Environment and climate change issues fully aligned themselves with the Road to Paris Campaign and fully involved in the mobilization towards Paris. Eg. The African youth initiative on climate change (AYICC), Tunza Africa, Young Volunteers for Environment (YVE) organized joint activities themed Road to Paris and aimed at strengthening the youth voice and participation towards COP 21

### ***2.4.2 Women Leadership Training on Negotiation in the Climate Change and Development May, 2015***

For long a time, Women have not been fully included in the climate change negotiation process especially those in the marginalized and culturally vulnerable areas where women have limited or no access to attend or negotiate their issues in processes that directly affects them. The workshop held jointly by PACJA and Consensus Building Institute (CBI), USA, trained women drawn from gender related organizations on negotiation skills with regard to climate change and sustainable development issues. Key results include:-

- The capacity and interest of women in negotiations was enhanced as the Women crafted a strategy for negotiations during COP 21 ahead of the COP.. Eg. The African Working Group on Gender o Climate Change where PACJA sits in the steering committee engaged the RECs and AGN from a gender perspective on their position towards COP 21 and made submission on gender and climate change in response to the UNFCCC request in May, 2015.

### ***2.4.3 African Youth Conference on Climate Change (AfriYOCC 2015), October, 2015***

In cognizance of the role and potential of the African youth in climate change and overall sustainable development, PACJA partnered with AYICC in organizing the *African Youth*

*Conference on Climate Change (AfriYOCC)*, held in Victoria Falls Zimbabwe on 26<sup>th</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

The conferences enhanced the skills and capacities of African youth to substantially contribute to the process leading towards and during COP21. Through partnership with both governmental and non-governmental agencies, the conference not only negotiated for more youth representation in the respective country policy process towards the forthcoming COP21 and country specific policies but also provided learning by engagement opportunity for African youths. This greatly improved their current capacity and potential to actively participate in both national and international platforms for policy formulation and implementation.

The conference provided a platform to re-assess the current position of our negotiators and create awareness about the critical role young people *should* play in shifting agendas in the forthcoming UNFCCC negotiations.

The main outcome of the conference was:-

- ❖ The conference enabled the youths to develop the requisite skills needed by African youth to actively participate in climate change negotiations thereby influencing political decisions and policies at the national, regional and international levels.

#### ***2.4.4 East Africa Regional Adaptation workshop, May, 2015 Dar salaam, Tanzania***

Organized by FORUM CC, the PACJA chapter in Tanzania brought together, PACJA chapters and Government representatives in East Africa. Key results from this workshop include:-

- Regional hub for East Africa Civil Society and Governments for information sharing on climate change adaptation launched. This has realized the synergy between CSOs and Governments on climate change adaptation. Through this platform, East Africa Governments invited PACJA national platform in Tanzania, FORUM CC to share best practices with regard to climate change adaptation in their climate response strategy workshop. The Alliance fosters to replicate this initiative in other African regions.

### **2.5 Production and Dissemination of IEC Materials**

Information, Education and Communication materials are important in supporting training and capacity building and the visibility of PACJA as an African Civil Society is very critical in all activities. All the materials developed by PACJA consider specifically the African perspective, thus adding enormous value on often-ignored African narrative to the global climate and environmental justice debate. During the period under review PACJA ensured the availability of IEC Materials ranging from Posters, Fliers, booklets, Banners, T-Shirts, Newsletters, Policy briefs, toolkit, brochures, to our wider constituency and popularising PACJA standpoints and

messages in both English and French. The development of IEC materials involved consultations which took into consideration the diversity of the Alliance.

The outcomes of using the IEC materials in different activities are:-

- ❖ IEC Materials used in shaping the dialogue in climate change in Africa and internationally, especially as they were used to engage different stakeholders, including Negotiators and other national and international processes leading to near fair bargaining of African negotiators at COP21.
- ❖ Increased understanding of PACJA standpoints.
- ❖ IEC Materials have created the momentum for the road to Paris, which requires a well mobilized and informed civil society on the issues.

## **2.6 Pilot and Research Studies**

The Pilot and Research studies results provide relevant evidence-based information which informs PACJA advocacy “asks” hence bridging the gap with other advocacy organizations as a result of evidence-based advocacy. Pilot and research studies are products of extensive consultations and in-depth research across PACJA membership and broader African civil society, and are presented in different workshops organized (and other opportune moments) by PACJA and other organizations for discussion and validation before they were published.

### ***2.6.1 Publications focusing on the Positioning African’s priority in the international Climate Regime***

The Alliance produced the following research publication and policy briefs which were useful in policy influence at the national, regional and international levels.

- ❖ Climate finance – An opportunity or competition for money in the Post 2015 development agenda
- ❖ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) A Handbook for practitioners
- ❖ PACJA position to UNFCCC-COP 21
- ❖ How ready is Africa for effective REDD uptake?
- ❖ Climate Smart Agriculture – Building Resilience and safeguards for smallholder farmers
- ❖ Transforming energy for a clean and sustainable future in Africa
- ❖ Paying for the future today: Climate Finance and the Green Climate Fund

### **3.0 PROVIDING GUIDANCE IN THE FORMULATION OF CLIMATE RELATED POLICIES AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **3.1 Participation in Meetings of AU, AMCEN and RECS (COMESA, ECOWAS, EAC and SADC) and Key Government meetings**

Regional Economic integration Bodies (RECs) have become active stakeholders in climate response and sustainable development issues. In addition to RECs, inter-governmental agencies based in Africa are flexing their muscles as indisputable leaders in climate and other development actions. Over the last couple of years, PACJA has forged cordial relationship with these bodies, and participated in their meetings either to understand their standpoints, or to share its positions. The Alliance will continue working with such inter-governmental agencies with a view of ensuring civil society issues are integrated into their policies and programmes.

PACJA serves in the Steering Committee of ClimDev-Africa<sup>3</sup> and has jointly hosted Pre-AMCEN<sup>4</sup> Civil Society meetings in all UNEP/African Ministerial Conference of Environment Sessions. The Alliance also closely monitors the work of RECs such as COMESA, EAC and SADC, as well as that of the African Union and its specialized agencies (PAP, NEPAD Agency, etc.), where the Alliance host civil society forums/meetings as side-events. We have also facilitated the establishment of the Pan African Parliamentarians Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC), bringing together Parliamentarians active in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partnership. Among other inter-governmental processes PACJA represents African Civil Society is the Participants Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank

##### **3.1.1 African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) March, 2015 Cairo, Egypt**

The cordial relationship between PACJA and UNEP Regional Office for Africa has ensured that the Alliance convenes the civil society segment of AMCEN. This positioning has ensured that CSO issues agreed on during the Pre-AMCEN CSO meetings are fed into the AMCEN decisions as part of the final declaration. This has ensured that the African Position reflects the African Civil Society inputs. INDC's, which will form part of the key implementing mechanism of the Paris Agreement were part of the AMCEN agenda and therefore African countries were strongly

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<sup>3</sup> An initiative of the African Union, the UNECA and AfDB whose mandate is to create a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change. More information can be found on the website: [www.climdev-africa.org](http://www.climdev-africa.org)

<sup>4</sup> See [www.unep.org/roa/amcen.../5](http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen.../5)

urged to communicate their INDCs on time to the UNFCCC and ensure they align with the African Position. AMCEN introduced key issues in the agenda including management of Natural Capital, Illegal wildlife trade and with the expanded mandate of the Alliance, PACJA members across Africa working on these areas have an opportunity to influence these issues and a case in point was the AMCEN held in Cairo where the final declaration adopted some of the CSO positions on Key demands for COP 21, Management of Natural Capital and Gender. **Eg. AMCEN Decision 15/1: Sustainable Harnessing of Africa's Natural Capital in the context of Vision 2063: To agree to take measures at national, regional and international levels to combat the illicit trade in Africa's natural resources, reverse illicit flows and retribute it to its home countries.**

### ***3.1.2 African working Group on Gender and Climate Change workshop April, 2015 Nairobi Kenya***

The Alliance is a member of the African working Group on Gender and Climate change spearheaded by COMESA. During this meeting the Alliance played a key role in the development of the African Group of Negotiators submission on gender, land use and agriculture issues which was submitted to UNFCCC for the SBSTA 42 meeting held in Bonn 1<sup>st</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> June, 2015. The issues submitted related to Agriculture under SBSTA focused on:-

- Development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;
- Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases

### ***3.1.3 Fifth Climate Change and Development Conference in Africa (CCDA V) 28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe***

Coming immediately after the Pre-CCDA V organized by PACJA, CCDA-V reflected on the performance of the UNFCCC in achieving its stated objectives of emissions reduction and sustainable development. The Conference was a culmination of climate change dialogues across the continent and focused on addressing the climate change, sustainable development and equity issues provided for in Article 2 of the UNFCCC in the context of the broad theme on “Prospects for Sustainable, Resilient and Creative Economies in Africa in the Context of a Changing Climate”. The 5<sup>th</sup> sought to review the experiences of the contemporary global climate governance regime with a view to evaluating its effect in achieving the objectives of article 2 of the UNFCCC, particularly with reference to Africa's sustainable development. Issues of greenhouse gas stabilization and the implications of global warming for Africa's sustainable development will be addressed through a review and analysis of the interactions between climate sciences, policy in the global climate governance framework. CCDA-V reviewed the application of the principles of the UNFCCC with a particular emphasis on the implications of the principles for equity. Specifically, CCDA-V had the following objectives:

- ❖ Deepen understanding of the role of climate data, information services and climate knowledge in development planning and climate proofing Africa's economic development processes;
- ❖ Share experiences and deepen understanding of climate trends and the impacts of climate change in key development sectors in Africa, and the implications of these experiences for the continent's sustainable development.
- ❖ Contribute towards the development of common African positions regarding the post Kyoto global climate governance regime.
- ❖ Anticipate the outcomes of Paris and initiate preparations for the implementation of the post Paris, such as the INDCs currently under preparation
- ❖ Build on the recommendations of the Fourth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa and the climate research frontiers identified at the 2013 African Climate Conference.
- ❖ Continue to be the main African platform for networking between climate and development stakeholders.

PACJA discussions during Pre-CCDA V workshop fed into the CCDA V deliberations

### ***3.1.4 Policy Dialogue on Climate Change – Reflecting on Lima, Gathering Momentum for Paris***

As part of the strategy to influence climate change issues under the AU, on the side-lines of the 24<sup>th</sup> African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa, from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2015, the Alliance held a policy dialogue in ensuring African Governments acknowledge the need and urgency for a progressively fair, equitable and ecologically just climate change deal in Paris that is responsive to African realities and aspirations. The meeting focussed on what the outcomes of COP20 means for Africa and its people, contribution to governments (African Union) debate and preparatory process in the countdown to COP21. Other focus of the event include strengthening coordination and relationship with African Union, its organs and initiatives such as CLIMDEV-Africa Programme and the consolidation of the civil society voice in the AU decision making around climate change and SDGs.

- The continued Alliance engagement with Governments under the African Union has ensured that Climate Change is part of the key Agenda for the AU summit which has not been the case. This has also ensured civil society contributions have been incorporated in development of the Common African Position; eg. The following demands on climate finance and emission cuts in the Common African position are in line with PACJA position used to influence this process:- (a) We urge developed country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to fully implement their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in order to bridge the gap between the aggregate efforts of mitigation pledges and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely change of holding global average temperature rise below 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels. (b) We call upon developed countries to provide

sufficient and predictable financing to developing countries, mainly through effective use of the Green Climate Fund with US\$100 billion per year by 2020, as well as the transfer of technologies and capacity building in accordance with the relevant decisions adopted in Cancun.

### ***3.1.5 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Africa Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security July, 2015 Nairobi-Kenya***

PACJA in collaboration with UNEP and other partners hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> Africa Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security in Nairobi-Kenya from 29<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2015. The key objectives of the conference were:

- To determine how EBA can be harnessed to protect and restore Africa’s ecosystems as well as integrate it into policy framework to enable improved agricultural production and productivity
- To identify scalable and inclusive business models for EBA driven agriculture that can create opportunities in the entire agricultural value chain
- To identify scalable innovative financing models for EBA driven agriculture that when implemented could stimulate growth, job creation and value chain partnership in Africa
- To understand the benefits of EBA for job creation and the achievement of the proposed SDGs and what Africa will lose as a continent if EBA is ignored or given little support;
- To identify enabling policies and legislation that will incentivize countries to invest in agriculture, soil conservation and EBA;
- To understand the paradigms that govern the development of agriculture in Africa and gain knowledge on the agents of change who could bring the paradigm shift and associated agenda forward and what needs to be done to mobilize them and facilitate their activities
- To discuss what needs to be done to incentivize private sector involvement in EBA-driven agriculture to bring in capital and enhance competitiveness.

PACJA supported the participation of its network members from across Africa to this event. This is part of the Alliance efforts in equipping its members with the capacity they require to undertake their initiatives at the various levels.

### ***3.1.6 Participation in Sub- Regional Meetings***

Regional integration Blocs are key stakeholders in climate change and sustainable development in Africa. The Alliance through its regional-national platforms participated in the *ECOWAS Road to Paris workshop held in Abidjan May 7-9, 2015, the SADC Annual meeting, the Regional Capacity Development Workshop on INDCs for Africa 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 Cairo Egypt* organized by the African Group of Negotiators, *the African Ministerial*

***Conference on Environment 2<sup>nd</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, Central Africa Regional Workshop, Gabon and the AU Brazzaville conference on illegal Wildlife trade 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2015: -***

The outcome documents from these sub/regional engagements incorporate some inputs and positions of the African CSOs on the issues of UNFCCC-COP21, INDCs and illegal trade in wildlife. eg. The African Strategy and Action Plan for the Fight against Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in African Wildlife Products from the Brazzaville conference which reinforces the need to strengthen the operational capacity of border control services' and reinforcing judicial and institutional frameworks which are in line with PACJA's Cairo declaration on Illegal wildlife trade

- Four functional linkages strengthened with AU, SADC, ECCAS, AGN, ECOWAS and UNEP through the Alliances engagements in these processes. Eg. PACJA in partnership with UNEP convened the civil society segment for AMCEN hence the strengthened linkage

### **3.2 Influencing the Post 2015 Development Agenda process**

Post 2015 development issues have been incorporated in most of the regional meetings including AMCEN, *Road to Paris Dialogue meeting held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia*. The Alliance has supported CSOs drawn from PACJA regional-national chapters and following the Post 2015 development agenda that have contributed to the development key CSO positions on the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

- The continued influence by the Alliance and strategic positioning in the African working Group on Post 2015 process as well as its role a global coordinator of the Environmental Sustainability Aspect in the Beyond 2015 process has ensured that the proposed goal 13 on climate change has remained in the adopted SDGs during the UNGA in New York, September, 2015.

#### ***3.2.1 The third International Conference on Financing for Development was held from 13<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> July in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia***

The Conference discussions centred on how to finance the new post-2015 agenda, concentrated around the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the UN was set to adopt in September. PACJA hosted a side event at the UN's Third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa to discuss the importance of climate finance, and the relationship of climate finance to the Financing for Development discussions and post-2015 process. The side event and engagement in the various dialogues during the conference influenced the outcome of the conference as:-

- The Action Agenda addresses climate change directly, calling for developed countries to fulfil their *commitment to jointly mobilise USD100 billion per year by 2020 for climate finance. This is one of the key issues PACJA was championing during the conference and*

*paying respect to the discussions during the PACJA Side Event on Climate Finance Versus Financing for Development graced by the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden.*

## **4.0 TRACKING THE UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE PROCESSES**

### **4.1 Participation in annual COPs and Intercessional meetings**

Intercessional meetings are held in between the UNFCCC- COPs, and are important in building consensus and charting way forward on contentious issues in the climate change negotiations. African Civil Society participation in these meetings is drawn from PACJA membership at national, sub-regional and sectoral levels. Participation of PACJA network members in these meetings is part of the effort to build their capacity so as to equip them for their engagement at the national and regional level. UNFCCC aligned various intercessional meetings in preparation for the Paris Conference. During the period under review PACJA participated in UNFCCC-COP 21 and various intercessional meetings

#### ***4.1.1 Support CSO Participation in Intercessional meetings (ADP (2), SBSTA, SBI in Bonn)***

Intercessional meetings are key in preparation for the negotiation text for the UNFCCC- COP meeting. The participation of CSOs in these meetings provides an opportunity to influence the negotiating text and also assist in devising a strategy for influencing the COP as the intercessional meetings project the probable outcome. The Alliance through its regional representatives participated in the third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) Geneva, 8<sup>th</sup> February -13<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 *and* SB 42 held in Bonn from 1<sup>st</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2015, *31 August -04 September 2015, ADP 2-10* Tenth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP, 19<sup>th</sup> October -23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2015 ADP 2-11 Eleventh part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

The Alliance participation in the intercessional meeting was aimed at :-

- Ensuring that the draft COP 21 text is in line with the African position as a foundation for the Paris agreement and will align with the demands of the African people eg. On loss and damage the draft text stipulates that Parties recognize that inadequate mitigation and insufficient adaptation lead to more loss and damage and that financial and technical support shall be made available to vulnerable developing countries and communities to address Loss and Damage to both extreme events and slow onset events
- Ensuring that national chapters and policy makers are abreast of the status of negotiations and this has assisted in mobilization and dialogues on the Road to Paris. PACJA meeting with the AGN assisted in the consolidation of the African position in the Geneva draft text in Bonn. For instance, the Alliance national platforms worked with their various governments (Kenya, Botswana, Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Malawi, Egypt, Mali, Tanzania, and Niger) on the development of the Country's position for Paris and INDCs. PACJA was invited to the Special Session of AGN to make contribution to the AGN

position on the Geneva text in April, Addis Ababa ahead of the June Bonn meeting on the draft negotiating text.

#### ***4.1.2 UNFCCC COP 21/ CMP 11 - Twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol 30<sup>th</sup> November -11<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 Paris France***

The conference included the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 11). The conference had 36,000 participants: an estimated 23,100 government representatives, 9,400 participants from UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations and 3700 media organisations.

Twenty years after the first global political response to Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Berlin in 1992, and five years after the Bali Roadmap failed to deliver a suitable Agreement in Copenhagen in 2009<sup>5</sup>, COP21 focused on advancing positions on the Paris Outcome, especially a legally binding agreement. This would fulfil the commitment made in Durban<sup>1</sup>, South Africa at COP 17, in November and December 2011, which covered a wide range of topics, notably the agreement to establish a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol beginning 2013, a decision on long-term cooperative action under the Convention and agreement on the operationalization of the GCF.

Parties also agreed in South Africa to launch the ADP with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.”

The ADP was scheduled to complete the negotiations no later than 2015, with the new instrument entering into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target.

Paris marked the climax of 11 Sessions of ADPs conducted throughout the two years in an effort to build consensus on a new agreement.

PACJA engaged in various mobilization activities across the continent and internationally in building support for the African position. The Alliance supported a delegation of 45 African civil society representatives to participate in the Paris climate talks.

The Paris outcome Vis-a-Vis the PACJA position to UNFCCC-COP 21 is in Annex III this report.

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<sup>5</sup> Adopted in Bali, Indonesia during UNFCCC-COP13, the Bali Action Plan (BAP) established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was in 2009 in Copenhagen, but the high-profile event was marked by disputes over transparency and process. Late in the evening of 18 December, the talks resulted in a political agreement, the “Copenhagen Accord,” which was then presented to the COP plenary for adoption. After 13 hours of debate, delegates ultimately agreed to “take note” of the Copenhagen Accord, and to extend the mandates of the negotiating groups until COP 16 and CMP 6 in 2010.

## **4.2 Green Climate Fund (GCF) meetings**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was adopted as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the end of 2011. It aims to make an ambitious contribution to attaining the mitigation and adaptation goals of the international community. Over time it is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism to support climate action in developing countries.

PACJA has continued to engage in the Green Climate Fund board meetings in ensuring that African demands in terms of the funding required for adaptation and mitigations for part of the board's decisions are met. In 2015 the Alliance supported participation in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Board held on July and November in Songdo, Korea and Livingstone, Zambia respectively. PACJA also supported some of its members to participate and contribute to the GCF-organized Regional Workshop for African and Middle East Regions held in Alexandria, Egypt in September 2015. The Alliance also brought its members from 17 African countries for a capacity building workshop on the Role of CSOs in the GCF processes in August, 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya as part of enhancing African CSOs capacity to engage in the GCF processes at National, Regional and International levels.

## **4.3 Conference of the People (COP) – Mobilization campaign towards UNFCCC-COP 21**

This campaign sought to unify, energize and galvanize a critical mass of African stakeholders so as to catalyze broad support for African pro-poor, just, equity and science-based common position and demands in COP21.

The specific objectives of the campaign were:-

- ❖ To mobilize communities across the African continent, raising their awareness on climate justice and support their engagement with COP21 policy discourse through collection of at least 1,000,000 petitions.
- ❖ To support and catalyze actions of key constituencies, including the youth, women, parliamentarians, faiths, etc., to influence their national governments' positions towards, and beyond COP21 to ensure the Paris outcome is responsive to their aspirations and expectations.
- ❖ To solidify unities among Actors in climate change response both in policy and practice, at grassroots, national and continental levels
- ❖ To showcase alternative community-based, people-centred response initiatives to climate change with view of learning from each other
- ❖ To define the action agenda for various Actors both towards, during and beyond Paris

#### ***4.3.1 Youth Cycling Caravan***

The cycling took 60 days. It kicked-off from Maputo on Monday 31<sup>st</sup> August and ended in Nairobi on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015. The route was **Maputo – Pretoria – Gaborone – Harare – Lusaka – Lilongwe - Dar-es-Salaam – Nairobi**. The Caravan from Uganda started from Kampala and joined other Kenyan youth in cycling to Nairobi, where the climax of the campaign was marked. The Cycling was a key mobilization activity across Africa towards UNFCCC-COP 21 and also provided awareness opportunities on climate change issues at country level.

#### ***4.3.2 The Africa People's Petitions***

A total of 1 million signatures in the form of petitions, with demands directed to both the world leaders, as well as national/regional leaders were collected during this campaign. In addition to the collection of petitions during the cycling, other target forums for collection and mobilization were churches, mosques, schools (primary, high schools as well as universities) and the organized Climate Justice concerts amongst others. A million trees were also planted during the petitions collection through 'adopt-a-tree' concept. During the collection of petitions, communities/petitioners were also encouraged to 'adopt-a-Tree' by planting and committing to take maximum care of it until maturity.

#### ***4.3.3 Climate Justice Concerts***

Climate Justice Concerts were platforms for mobilization and awareness creation for young people, though other sectors such as women, faiths and other stakeholders were also actively involved. The concerts aimed at bringing artists and celebrities on board in order to attract the otherwise entertainment sector which is dominated by young people. At least 18 concerts were conducted in Maputo, Pretoria, Gaborone, Harare, Lusaka, Lilongwe, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala and Nairobi. These concerts provided a platform to enhance awareness on Climate Change, as well as collection of petitions. A mega concert was the climax of the campaign organized in Nairobi during the COP.

#### ***4.3.4 Climate Justice Procession & Mega Concert***

Inspired by the huge mobilization of hundreds of thousands of people on the streets of New York during the Ban Ki Moon Summit in 2014 and the subsequent mobilization of thousands of people on the streets of Lima in Peru during COP20, this activity sought to mobilize between 30,000 and 35,000 people, to walk on the streets of Nairobi, drawing attention and raising awareness on environment and climate change to the public.

The procession concluded with a mega concert bringing together performing artists and celebrities. The concert acted as a platform for the handing over of the petitions by the faith leaders to the policy makers, governments, challenging the governments and policy makers to safeguard the African interests and agenda in the COP21.

#### ***4.3.5 Pan-African Faith Leaders' Summit on Climate Change***

The moral-ethical question of climate crisis has remained a major issue in the international climate dialogue process. The faith sector commands considerable influence in social, economic, cultural and religious discourses, the voice of Faith leaders in the search for the new climate change agreement is undeniably strategic. The Pan-African faith leaders' summit on Climate Change was an opportunity for the faith sector to articulate their concerns and position on the urgency for COP21 to deliver an outcome that will save humanity and preserve the health of the planet. The Summit provided an opportunity to deliberate on the adverse effects that climate change has in Africa, and also discuss their commitments and demands to their national leaders, as well as the leaders from COP21.

#### ***4.3.6 Pan African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Change Policy 10<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2015, Safari Park Hotel Nairobi-Kenya***

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on Climate Policy was held at Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya from 10<sup>th</sup> through 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015. Organized by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, Pan-African Parliamentarians, Kenya National Assembly, Oxfam, NEPAD and IISD. Objectives of the summit were to identify the African common agenda in the countdown to COP21 and the role parliamentarians can play in the on-going climate change negotiations, to strategize on how to engage effectively with other stakeholders such as civil society, private sector, research community and academic sector before and after Paris Conference.

It was also expected to explore intergovernmental and cross border cooperation on climate change interventions in management of resources under threat from climate change, identification and definition of action agenda by different stakeholders and to share experiences and challenges by national parliaments. In the end the African Parliamentarians had to come up with a declaration representing the African Parliamentarians position and demands to the negotiators of COP21. The Summit discussion themes included Climate change impacts, latest science, policy interface, road to COP21, African demands and general landscape in UNFCCC negotiations. The Summit adopted the Parliamentarian's declaration to UNFCCC – COP 21. See the Annex???? below for the Declaration.

#### ***4.3.7 African People's COP***

The African People's COP brought together community representatives from all over Africa, as well as actors in all the sectors working on climate change matters, scholars, policy makers, youth, people with disability, women amongst others to deliberate on the adverse effects that climate change has had in Africa, and to discuss their ambitions (in terms of CC) as well as explore their contributions towards the fight. Additionally, the event helped in identifying opportunities for growth in the climate change debate.

## 5.0 ENSURING INCREASED AND POSITIVE MEDIA COVERAGE

### 5.1 Strengthening the Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC) and TAAFA

Strategic meetings with PAMACC focussing on institutional strengthening have been held and the key results include: - A journalists Network Annual plan has been developed which proposes the formalization of the network, strengthening governing structures and fundraising. This is aimed at ensuring that the network is sustainable in future. The number of membership of PAMACC has grown by 30% within the period under review thereby widening the coverage of climate change and sustainable development issues across Africa and beyond. As a result, there is increased reporting on African realities on climate change hence a key catalyst for policy influence and awareness raising on the issues of climate change in Africa and beyond.

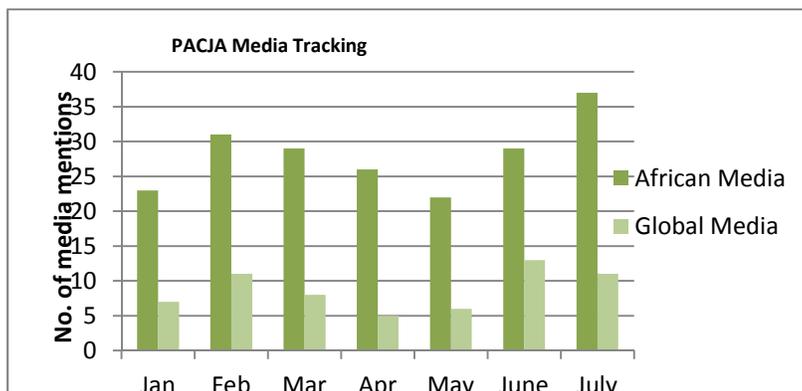
### 5.2 Training workshops for journalists and communication officers on Climate Change issues

#### 5.2.1 Media Training Workshop ahead of COP 20: Media Training on Climate Change and Post 2015 SDGs, June, 2015, Lusaka-Zambia

The workshop brought together journalists (New and already reporting on climate change issues) in a training that focussed on climate change negotiation process and the post 2015 development agenda. The results were:-

- Indepth knowledge on the UNFCCC and SDGs processes by new journalists who have not been involved in the climate change negotiations
- Journalists are able to report in line with the African key position and this is critical especially on the mobilization towards COP 21 in Paris

African journalists under the auspices of PAMACC have created individual blogs, portals, and websites reporting on climate change issues from the grassroots to the international levels. PAMACC blog: <http://pamaccafrica.blogspot.co.ke/>



### 5.3 Support Journalists to attend key meetings like UNFCCC COP21, UNFCCC Intercessional meetings, CCDA and AMCEN

**Support Journalists to attend COP 21** – The continued support for journalists to COPs with the latest one being COP 21 where the Alliance supported 8 journalists has increased the capacity of journalists who are also training other journalists on climate change negotiations as evidenced

during the media training workshop held in Lusaka where some journalists were part of the training team hence an inbuilt journalists capacity within the Alliance

***Support Journalists to attend SBSTA, SBI Meeting in Bonn*** – The Alliance supported 2 journalists in the SB42 meetings held in Bonn, Germany from 1<sup>st</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2015. Journalist's participation in the SBSTA/SBI meetings has increased coverage on the intercessional meetings which in the past 3 years only journalists from the North covered them as a result of their technicalities. Participation of Journalists in the SB42 meetings has ensured that journalists are privy to the COP 21 negotiations text hence the ability to report and also give recommendations with regard to the African position. The media story from this event which has continued to contribute to increase awareness on the climate change was viewed by 442,000 viewers in Eastern Africa via the portal: <http://news.bridgeward.com/pastrolist-seeks-answers-on-how-to-end-the-ravaging-effects-of-climate-change-at-un-talks/>

***Support Journalists to participate in Post 2015 processes*** – Some selected journalists were supported to participate in the AMCEN meeting in Cairo March, 2015 as well as the Road to Paris and Post 2015 regional Dialogue held in Addis Ababa in April, 2015 and in Lusaka in June, 2015. The engagement of journalists in the post 2015 process has increased interest in reporting and this is evidenced by the increased number of reportages on the Post 2015 issues. There is increased capacity on the post 2015 issues as some of these journalists have become trainers to other upcoming journalists as evidenced during the Media training workshop held in Lusaka, Zambia

## **6.0 FOSTERING STRATEGIC LINKAGES AND SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENTS GLOBALLY**

### **Participation in meetings (and exchange visits) of counterpart networks (North & South in global civil society partnership/collaboration)**

Climate change is a global problem which calls for global collaboration. Thus, though PACJA is a formidable platform in the African continent, we acknowledge the vital role played by other counterpart networks and organisations, both in the North and South.

PACJA commands remarkable space in global civil society movement on climate change/justice. In the countdown to the COP21 in Paris where the international community concluded the framework of a new climate change agreement, the Alliance continue to play an important role in drumming up support for people-centred agreement.

In sharing experiences in Africa as well as learning from CSOs from other regions and advance African civil society standpoints, PACJA participated in various activities as outlined in the activities below

### **6.1 North to South engagements**

The Alliance has held joint meetings with counterpart networks from the North and South on the side-lines of the intercessional meetings in Bonn and Geneva. The Alliance representatives participated in various activities as described below:-

#### ***6.1.1 World Social Forum held in Tunis, March, 2015***

The World Social forum offers an arena beyond formal politics, a space where activists and civil society groups can explore alternative pathways to social, economic and climate justice. The bi-annual WSF, described by organisers as a process than a conference, is the largest global gathering of activists and social movements. PACJA engaged global movements in climate justice issues in consolidating the global position statements/messages towards UNFCCC-COP 21

#### ***6.1.2 Campaign tour to Industrialized Countries USA, September, 2015***

During the UN Summit on the adoption of the new set of Sustainable Development Goals, PACJA supported a delegation 5 network members in a campaign and lobby initiative which engaged various US based organizations in influencing key messages towards UNFCCC-COP 21

These North – South engagements have ensured that:-

- African CSO's demands for COP 21 become part of the Global CSO position issues hence a greater influence for COP 21. E.g. This engagement has resulted in the current global campaign “people's litmus test on 2015 climate” where PACJA is an active partner <http://peoplestestonclimate.org/>
- There is increased collaboration, exposure and partnership with global civil society.

## **7.0 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **7.1 Second Ordinary General Assembly**

Held in March, 2015, the Second Ordinary General Assembly took stock of the organizations progress for the past two years. The General Assembly with respect to the constitution elected a new board and adopted various positions and recommendations including the process of developing a new strategic planning as well as expanding the organization's mandate through focusing on more diverse environmental issues. The Assembly approved the change of name of the Alliance from Pan African Climate Justice Alliance to Pan African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance. This is part of the efforts in strengthening the Alliance.

### **7.2 The 2016-2020 Strategic Plan Development**

The Alliance strategic plan 2011-2015 came to an end in 2015 and therefore as mandated by the General Assembly, the process of developing the 2016-2020 strategic plan kicked off. This process was very consultative as consultations with members at the national and regional levels were started and a strategic planning meetings held in some selected national platforms and was heralded in the regional meeting on the same in Nairobi from 26<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 to review and make inputs to the draft Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan included other conventions apart from UNFCCC including UNCBD, UNCCD and Nairobi Convention on the protection of Marine and Coastal Environment among others.

### **7.3 Staff strategic Retreat, March, 2015, Naro Moru River Lodge, Nanyuki**

The staff strategic retreat aimed at reviewing the staff performance in the previous year and strategizing for 2015 as a team. Key results include:

- Staff members understand their duties and responsibilities as evidenced by quality of funding proposal written, planning and implementation of activities as stipulated in strategy. This has also resulted in securing more partnerships for the Alliance within the period under review.
- Teamwork enhanced amongst staff members.
- Improved monitoring of activities and results as well as coordination of PACJA national platforms

### **7.4 Capacity Building workshop on Campaigns, Organized by Oxfam**

The capacity building workshop aimed at enhancing PACJA's capacity to plan and execute successful campaigns in influencing policy at various levels has played a key role in enhancing the Alliance capacity in policy influence. This capacity building initiative came handy as the Alliance is conducting mobilization towards UNFCCC-COP21 where a new climate change agreement is expected to be agreed on. This workshop established a gap in Monitoring and

Evaluation within the Alliance and Oxfam is facilitating PACJA to establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.

## **ANNEX 1: DECLARATION OF THE SECOND PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS SUMMIT ON CLIMATE POLICY, NAIROBI, KENYA 10 – 13 NOVEMBER 2015**

We, members of the Parliament of Kenya, the Pan African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), ECOWAS Parliament, Inter-Parliamentarians Committee of West African Monetary and Economic Union (IPC-WAMEU), Pan-African Parliamentarians' Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC) having met in Nairobi, Kenya, for the Second African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Policy, from 10 to 13 November 2015 under the theme *“Towards a common position on climate justice and equity in the New Universal Climate Change Agreement”*,

**Aware** that climate change represents a real threat to economic development and long-term prosperity, manifesting its adverse and catastrophic impacts on all people, and especially the poorest and most vulnerable people on the continent,

**Recognizing** the negative impacts that climate change has on national poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies in African countries,

**Noting** *resolution 10/4* of the United Nations Human Rights Council on ‘*human rights and climate change*’, which recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights,

**Recalling** the objective of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), and in particular Article 2 which provides that “*stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system...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 in a sustainable manner*”,

**Further recalling** the pertinent provisions of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and in particular Article 3.1 which provides that “*the Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities...Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof*”,

**Reaffirming** the urgency of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the increase in average world temperature to less than 1.5°C relative to preindustrial levels, in line with the fundamental objective of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and as agreed by governments in the *Copenhagen Agreement of 18 December 2009*,

**Concerned** that Africa makes insignificant contribution to global warming; yet the continent bears the brunt of the negative impacts,

**Recalling** the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in New York on 25 September 2015 and particularly goal 13 on combating climate change and its negative impacts, and which affirm the UNFCCC as primary UN institution to coordinate climate action,

**Mindful** of African Union Assembly of Heads of state and governments decision 16(xxv) 2015 on *Africa's engagements in the global climate negotiations*,

**Taking note** of the key messages adopted by the CAHOSOCC at a meeting held at the sidelines of 2015 UN General Assembly in New York, USA,

**Further taking note** of the AMCEN Decision 15/9 on Climate Change,

**Acknowledging** the strong leadership provided by the Committee of African Heads of State and Governments on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in advocating for an international Agreement that is legally binding, equitable, fair, ecologically just and responsive to African realities and aspirations,

**Reaffirming** the Declaration of the First Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on Climate Change held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2009,

**Determined** to protect the African peoples and her environment against adverse effects resulting from climate change among other environmental challenges,

**Affirming** the paramount importance of Parliament and Members of Parliament not only to take interest in the climate change negotiations, but also to actively contribute to the formulation and enactment of enabling national climate change policies and legislation in a robust governance system,

**Further recalling** that the resources to be provided by developed countries to assist developing countries meet the challenge of climate change should be only “new and additional”, and stems from their capacity and historical responsibility,

**NOW DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. **On negotiations in general:** Based on climate science and principles of justice and equity, the Paris Agreement should ensure countries make urgent, dramatic cuts in greenhouse gas emissions and, for developed countries, provide the necessary finance and technology transfers for the same transformation in developing countries, as well as the resources needed for poor communities to adapt to climate impacts.
2. **On the Paris Agreement:** (convention principles)

✓ **MITIGATION**

The Parties should seek to phase out anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions with a target of phasing out emissions by 2050. The increase in global average temperature shall at all times remain well below a maximum of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels

✓ **ADAPTATION**

Parties should ensure that people and their environments, in particular vulnerable groups and communities, can, to the extent mitigation efforts fail to prevent the adverse effects of climate change, adapt to those effects

✓ **LOSS AND DAMAGE**

Compensation for loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as a result of greenhouse gas emissions prior to the entry into force of the Agreement shall be provided by developed countries in accordance with their respective effective contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions since industrialization.

✓ **FINANCE**

Developed country Parties shall in a transparent, measurable and verifiable manner contribute at least 1.5% of their Gross Domestic Product as estimated by the World Bank, or another institution determined by the Meeting of Parties to this Agreement, to the Green Climate Fund to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing country Parties.

✓ **TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

Developed country Parties shall provide the necessary technological and capacity building support for developing countries to take effective mitigation and adaptation actions.

✓ **COMPLIANCE**

In the event of persistent failure to comply with obligations related to mitigation or finance under the Agreement and to take corrective action within a reasonable time the Meeting of Parties shall report such cases of non-compliance to the United Nations General Assembly for appropriate action.

3. **Leadership on climate action:** Developed countries, should stop shifting burden of climate action to poor countries and peoples, commit to and deliver fully and unequivocally their fair share of the effort to solve climate crisis, and shift to sustainable and equitable economies through just transitions as quickly as possible.

4. **Action from the South:** Developing countries may avoid following the same path of profit-led, destructive high carbon growth but should shift to equitable, just and sustainable development pathways, start taking on South countries' fair share of the global effort, and be unrelenting in claiming climate finance and technology from Northern governments for Southern countries to undertake mitigation actions over and beyond their own fair share of the global effort.
5. **Balanced Agreement:** The Paris Agreement should provide parity between mitigation, adaptation and provisions for enhancing means of implementation, noting the increased burden for adaptation in Africa in particular and developing countries from inadequate aggregate mitigation efforts and, further, that such an agreement should ensure that mitigation ambition keeps the world on track for a global average temperature increase by the end of the twenty-first century that is well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;
6. **Supremacy of adaptation:** World leaders should ensure that Paris delivers an agreement that reflect the operationalization of the global responsibility for adaptation, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, through a global goal for adaptation that enhances the implementation of adaptation obligations, taking into account national adaptation planning, adaptation needs and associated costs including support for developing countries, as well as recognizing adaptation efforts made by developing countries.
7. **African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI):** A continuous engagement of Parliamentarians across Africa, including towards and beyond Paris is of urgent necessity. To this end, we mandate the partners convening this Summit to facilitate the discussion that will result into the establishment of ACLI, which will enhance the partnership between Parliamentarians and Civil Society in climate/environmental policy making processes in Africa.
8. **Post-Cop21:** We recommend the organisation of a follow-up meeting to evaluate the Paris Agreement outcomes, progress achieved as well as obstacles and constraints remaining. We call upon the partners convening this Summit to provide all the human and technical assistance necessary for the effective and timely realization of the above-mentioned.

**Adopted this 12th day of November 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya**

## **ANNEX II: PACJA POSITION ON UNFCCC COP21/CMP11 2015**

*The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is a continental coalition of Civil Society Organizations from diverse backgrounds in Africa. Founded in 2008, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance has emerged as the most vibrant and largest Civil Society platform in climate change and sustainable development, with a membership of more than 1000 organizations and networks. The Alliance brings together Faith-based Organizations, Community-based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Farmers and Pastoralists' Groups to campaign for pro-poor sustainable development and a response to climate change based on principles of equity and justice.*

### **Background**

The year 2015 is a crucial one for global action on climate change with governments expected to reach a new international agreement to address this pressing challenge at UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in December. A legally binding, fair and equitable deal on climate change is crucial to the African continent, which is already suffering the effects of rising temperatures and extreme weather events. Urgent action is required to combat global warming, avoid worsening impacts, and protect and promote development gains.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that by the year 2100, a 4.1°C increase in global temperature could cost Africa 10% of its net GDP and adaptation costs in developing countries could rise as high as USD150 billion per year by 2030. Climate financing is still falling far short of what will be required even in the best-case scenario, and enough has not yet been done to ensure the transfer and uptake of technologies to assist with mitigation and adaptation in African countries.

As momentum grows in the lead up to the climate talks in December, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is calling for world leaders to come together and build on previous commitments and collaboration to secure a deal that addresses these issues and the needs of the world's most vulnerable people. The agreement in Paris must chart a clear path forward to tackle climate change and allow for the achievement of the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals. All countries need to work together to turn one of the biggest challenges facing humankind into one of the greatest opportunities to build a healthy planet. It is an opportunity that we must capitalize on to ensure a better world for future generations.

### **Position**

The Paris agreement must be a **fair, equitable and legally binding** deal in which all countries play their part and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities outlined in the UNFCCC is respected. It must include clear targets, measurement indicators, verifiable and plans for **implementation**.

Below PACJA presents our position on the main areas of negotiation and outlines the key ingredients for a successful and sustainable climate deal in 2015 both for pre-and post- 2020. We also demand international support from industrialized countries to African countries for the implementation of INDC's within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

## **Mitigation**

**Global warming must be limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century to avoid catastrophic climate change.** The UNFCCC in Article 2 calls for the 'stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.' This should be done in accordance with the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), where developed countries take the lead in combating climate change, as they bear the most historical responsibility for causing it. Industrialized countries are still the world's biggest emitters, and their concerted action in reducing emissions is essential to tackling climate change. Developing countries must concentrate on developing along a low-carbon pathway, and be facilitated in these efforts by developed countries.

### *Demands*

- **Limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century**

The 2010 Cancun Agreements agreed to limit temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius. But in June 2015 the Structured Expert Dialogue, a group of more than 70 scientists, experts, and climate negotiators, concluded that this limit is inadequate, and should only be used as an upper limit. A rise of two degrees could lead to sea-level rise that threatens the very existence of small island states. To protect vulnerable communities, warming must be limited to well below 1.5 degrees.

- **Developed countries must dramatically cut emissions**

Industrialized countries are some of the world's biggest emitters and preventing dangerous climate change is impossible without their efforts. Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases, from activities including land use, agriculture, energy production from dirty fossil fuels, and industrial processes, must be reduced in accordance with the Convention.

- **Developing countries must pursue a low-carbon sustainable development pathway**

Africa is the world's fastest urbanizing continent and population and demand for energy is set to grow over the next few decades. It is critical that developing countries in Africa and elsewhere invest in creating energy infrastructure that supports sustainable, clean and climate resilient development, and that industrialized nations share their resources in order to make this feasible. The Paris Agreement should include a provision where the developed countries will also support developing countries to achieve this goal.

## **Adaptation**

**Adaptation is crucial to protecting and promoting development gains, especially in Africa. It must be treated with the same urgency as mitigation.** An ‘adaptation gap’ between the needs of developing countries and what is being done to address them currently exists. The recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be achieved without adequately addressing this climate challenge.

#### *Demands*

- **A globally agreed goal on adaptation**  
To date no global goal on adaptation exists. Inclusion of a specific goal on adaptation in the Paris agreement will emphasize its importance and codify plans to tackle this issue.
- **Adequate finance for adaptation**  
At least 50% of all climate financing must be directed to adaptation including monies from the newly established Green Climate Fund.
- **Public awareness, Education and Information Sharing**  
Technologies disseminated for adaptation must be shared widely and innovation to modify them to local contexts encouraged and supported. Young climate scientists should be trained in developing countries to gather information on adaptation needs and develop appropriate responses since requirements vary. Existing knowledge should be consolidated and made available to decision makers at all levels.
- **Implementation of National Adaptation Plans**  
African countries are already making efforts to adapt to the palpable impacts of climate change, with their intentions demonstrated through their National Adaptation Plans. Support for implementation must be provided at all levels.

#### **Climate Financing**

**The Green Climate Fund must be sufficiently resourced to urgently provide adequate funds for tackling climate change.** The GCF is designed to redistribute funds from the developed to developing world and will be a crucial resource in ensuring that decisive climate action can be taken by developing countries, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. Previous funds have fallen short of delivering sufficient finance and pledges to the GCF remain too low, and many of them unfulfilled. Only USD 10.2 billion has so far been pledged, a figure which must rise significantly if the fund is to fulfil its function. There should be a balance of 50-50 parity between mitigation and adaptation in LDCs, SIDs, Africa and other developing countries in the distribution climate finance.

#### *Demands*

- **sufficiently capitalise the GCF as soon as possible, with fulfilment of outstanding pledges**

All countries which have pledged should contribute their finances to support urgent efforts by developing countries, particularly to enhance their adaptive capacity.

- **Provide a minimum of USD 100 billion a year for climate action by 2020**

The fund should act as the primary vehicle for providing climate finance to countries in need. USD 100 billion is an absolute minimum and only a starting point – in reality financial requirements will be much higher.

- **Ensure the GCF funds only sustainable projects and protects human rights**

The GCF will operate differently to previous funds, in that it will disburse money to accredited entities, rather than implementing projects itself. It is therefore essential to monitor the projects to ensure the GCF does not end up funding projects that use dirty energy. Safeguards which have been developed to protect human rights must also be enforced.

- **Ensure Measurable, Reporting and Verifiable System is in place**

The Paris Agreement should include MRV to assess financial contributions of all Parties to the Convention. This is to avoid double-counting, treating ODA etc as climate finance and enhance clarity of contribution and towards transparency of developed countries meeting their obligations under the Convention.

## **Gender**

**Addressing gender issues is a key part of tackling climate change and putting African countries on the path to sustainable development.** Women play an essential role in caring for the environment and must be empowered to protect their livelihoods, communities, and nature. All COP decisions agreed to date to promote gender balance, gender equality and gender-responsive climate policy and action across all levels must be implemented in full, and gender must remain at the centre of COP21 discussions.

### *Demands*

- **Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender**

The decision agreed at COP20 calls for implementation of gender-responsive climate policies and mandates across all areas of the negotiations. Its spirit should be integral to the COP21 discussions and any future climate plans.

- **Implementation of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Gender Equality Action Plan**

The GEF aims to mainstream gender issues through its programmes and projects. Further guidelines and technical and financial resources will be required to ensure their implementation.

- **Clear fixed timelines for achieving gender-responsive climate policy**

Any new programmes or phases of projects agreed to at COP21 and in related negotiations should attach clear timelines to their plans and objectives.

## **Technology Transfer and Capacity Building**

**Transfer of technology and knowledge are crucial to supporting the adaptation and mitigation ambitions of developing countries.** Domestic action and international technology transfer are both vital, with research and development key to adapting technology to local contexts. Technology transfer and uptake can help for example to improve crop varieties, water efficiency, renewable energy technologies and the development of monitoring systems.

### *Demands*

- **Technology transfer from developed to developing countries**

The need for technology transfer has been widely recognized to allow developing countries to take effective mitigation and adaptation actions. Developed countries must now honour their commitments and provide the necessary technological and capacity building support. Transfer should be on the basis of equal and sustainable bilateral or multilateral cooperation so as to promote green investment and job creation. Developed countries should promote, facilitate, cooperate on, and finance the development, deployment, transfer, diffusion or access to environmentally sound mitigation and adaptation technologies and know-how.

- **African governments' support to encourage the transfer of clean technologies to Africa**

African governments must be involved in receiving and diffusing technologies, including mitigation technologies that assist with energy efficiency. They should work with developed countries to ensure effective transfer, and together to ensure good Pan-African policies on renewable energies and efficient use of new technologies.

- **Appropriate Technology Diffusion**

Though the transfer of technology must occur on a large scale, it must also take account of local circumstances. It should address gender differentiated needs and impacts and include actions to develop capacities of all stakeholders. It should take into account and promote the role of indigenous knowledge. The social and economic benefits of utilizing both new and old knowledge to provide social and economic benefits should be recognized, as should the potential for the creation of social and economic as well as climate benefits.

- **Stimulation of research into future technologies through public funding**

More technologies will need to be developed to deal with new climate challenges. An environment conducive to promoting partnerships with the private sector should be created across countries.

## **Loss and Damage**

**Developed countries bear a disproportionate responsibility for causing Loss and Damage in African countries and must address this issue as mitigation and adaptation actions to date have not been sufficient to prevent it.** The crucial aspect of addressing Loss and Damage is being slowly pushed out of the negotiations on climate change and is in danger of not being properly addressed in the Paris agreement. Industrialized nations need to take responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

### *Demands*

- **Implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**

This mechanism was established at COP19 in 2013 to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including both extreme weather and slow onset events. Its initial 2 year workplan was adopted in December 2014 and the Executive Committee's first meeting took place in September 2015. The mechanism must be sufficiently resourced and this momentum maintained.

- **Inclusion of the topic of Loss and Damage as a standalone pillar of the Paris negotiations**

The issue of Loss and Damage should be independently addressed in the Paris text. It is essential to focus on addressing not only the causes of climate change, but the increasing climate damages, particularly in African countries.

### **Capacity Building**

The Convention made several provisions for capacity building against the capacity building needs in the area of adaptation, mitigation, education among others of the developing countries. In order to achieve this, the new Agreement must:

- Include robust and verifiable measures to promote climate change education, access to information, vigorous public awareness
- Include MRV on the level of capacity building support provided by developed countries to developing countries under the Convention

## **ANNEX III: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN RELATION TO THE PACJA POSITION AND THE AFRICAN PEOPLE’S PETITION**

### **The Paris Agreement**

The adoption of the Paris Agreement elicited varying views on its efficacy, and indeed its very substance. Widely described as “a historic text,” opinion on whether it will be remembered as sufficient for humankind or a mistake varies. Some have hailed it as a “major leap for mankind” while others, particularly civil society consider it is an “epic fail.”

While the Agreement is not perfect, it is necessary and a starting point for further polished work ahead. This assertion is based on the needs of African people, on PACJA’s position prior to COP 21 and an understanding of the multiplicity of interests at play during the conference. Over the years, we have been pessimistically hopeful that we would secure an Agreement, in which:

- All countries play their part, in accordance to their capability and their contributions to global warming.
- The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities is upheld.
- Includes clear targets, verifiable measurement indicators and plans for implementations are clearly outlined.

The African Civil Society, and indeed African peoples’ overarching “ask” for the UNFCCC-COP21 can be summarized as such:

*The Paris agreement must be a fair, equitable, ecologically just and legally binding deal<sup>ii</sup>.*

### **WHAT TYPE OF DEAL DO WE HAVE?**

#### **Overview**

It is unprecedented that in an environment of mistrust and wide North-South divide, the 195 countries managed to agree on a Deal at all. That we have an Agreement that is legally binding is an achievement, especially for the people of Africa. It is not an exaggeration that African countries, which are most affected by climate change, were disadvantaged from the start. The Agreement is a cause for both hope and caution. It has some inclusions, which, by their mere mention in the text create new possibilities for the continent. Still, there are omissions, which we will continue to be alert to, and fight for, as we forge new paths ahead.

The Agreement is global in nature, in that it brings together nations from around the world who have hitherto been unable to agree on a comprehensive way to address the runaway Climate Change. Apparently, our world runs on a realist ideology and is hinged on nation-states; all of which seek to put their sovereign interests. In Paris, Africa managed to change its narrative, albeit slightly. The “African Pavillion” served as the rallying point for African people, and provided the identity of the continent’s unique outlook in the climate change negotiations.

Africa came out as a solution provider as opposed to a victim in need of salvation. In addition to minimal victories with regard to finance, it is worth noting that African Group of Negotiators (AGN), the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (AMCEN), and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government (CAHOSCC) managed to hold their own footing. The AGN went to Paris with two initiatives that would contribute to achieving the expected outcomes of the Paris Agreement: *The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative* and the *Africa Adaptation Initiative*. Both initiatives were launched at the COP, and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative has received strong support and financial pledges from partners.

Having worked closely with various African stakeholder groups, PACJA understands that this has not been an easy task, and applauds their achievement. The Agreement provides an opportunity to make more inroads in the important areas of adaptation and technology transfer. After Copenhagen, the attempt to be inclusive, transparent and allow for diverging views was refreshingly welcome.

Obviously PACJA expressed its concern about the shrinking civil society space in the UNFCCC meetings, but the Alliance utilized the opportunities available to articulate and galvanise the African CSOs in the lead-up to COP 21 and around COP 21, making a mark on policy making processes both at national and international levels. We are cognizant, that the Pan African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Change, the Pan African Faith Leaders’ Summit, Peoples Summit and the African People’s Petition (which were among those delivered to President Hollande in Paris, France) have had an impactful outcome on the final COP 21 Agreement.

The fact that the Agreement has many aspects, which are voluntary and no traceable MRV,<sup>6</sup> is worrying. The 1992 UNFCCC laid down a structure, which future agreements were intended to provide more specificity. Paris in some ways has watered down the Convention, even when it was to build upon previous agreements. It introduces the model of voluntary “nationally determined contributions” by governments, hailed by many as a milestone in ensuring all countries take some result-oriented actions on climate change. It is not clear how these results will be delivered, neither who will monitor achievements nor how the technology will be procured.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that international law is complex and international legal mechanisms do not guarantee changes on the ground. Thus, allowing countries to gradually

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<sup>6</sup> Measurable, Reporting and Verifiable Systems

move towards agreed-on goals and the inclusion of INDCs<sup>7</sup> (Paris Agreement, Article 3) is a significant step as it allows for a global yet nation-centric approach to climate change. This new method *may* ensure that climate change response is ingrained in each country laws, and political make-up, disallowing the common practice of non-compliance, goal-shifting and lack of ratification. This is perhaps an opportunity for civil society to engage governments and for citizens to be actively involved in what their governments, and indeed large corporations are doing to meet their targets.

COP21 did not live to our expectations, but for the first time we have a global Agreement, which acknowledges “Climate change is a common concern of humankind,” and sets the stage for a new post-Paris climate change agenda. There are opportunities for cooperation between the global North and global South, private companies, citizens, and non-governmental organizations.

It is an improvement from the Kyoto Protocol, which required mitigation action from a few nations and the Copenhagen Accord, in which most nations were left on the political sidelines. Cautiously, we may refer to it as a truly global effort.

Even as we take into consideration aspects of the Agreement that we have rejected, we have reached a point of no return. Paris was not expected to provide solution to climate change crisis, but rather, a milestone towards a long journey towards a just, climate resilient, low-carbon future.

We will mobilise communities to demand action from their governments, at local level, sub-national level, national level and internationally. We will continue putting pressure on governments to ensure that they implement the elements of the Paris Agreement. The battle has just began to restore the health of the planet.

### **PACJA Position VS. Paris Agreement Outcome**

How does this Agreement measure up our specific goals?

#### **Demand 1: Global warming must be limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century.**

How?

- Limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century
- Developed countries must dramatically cut emissions
- Developing countries must pursue a low-carbon sustainable development pathway

#### The Agreement

Article 2 of the Agreement aspires to build onto the objectives of the UN Convention on Climate Change. Article 2.1. (a) further states:

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<sup>7</sup> Intended nationally Determined Contributions

*Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.*

#### Does it meet our mark?

To achieve the goal of 1.5°C this century, we would need to stop burning fossil fuels by 2030. Nothing in the agreement promises this; but it is an aspiration. While it has been mentioned it would have been better to have concrete measures to reach this goal, it is important to note that this is the first time we have this collective goal. This is a win for the people of Africa, developing nations and those of Island nations who petitioned, rallied and pushed for its inclusion in the text. It is also a sign that climate science is beginning to take root at the highest level of global politics.

While the Agreement acknowledges that the world's biggest polluters have to play a greater role, it is hinged on the goodwill of these leaders: by way of INDCs and through voluntary contributions (Article 6.1, 6.2.). Article 4.4 states that “developed country Parties shall continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission targets.” In some ways, Northern countries have exempted themselves from paying for the effects of climate change to future generations and having to dramatically account for emissions cuts.

The take away from this process for Africa is that for the first time, richer countries have admitted that they play a huge role in pollution, and we can use this as a stepping stone to further push for more action. The Agreement, in Article 4.5 acknowledges that developing countries “shall” get support for the implementation of reducing greenhouse emissions.

While an implementation mechanism is not mentioned, the fact that the 1.5°C aspiration exists, is a sign that we can push certain nations away from actions which will push the world towards 3°C, albeit through voluntary reporting and during the 5-year meetings. Developing states can also begin to seek partnerships and mechanisms to implement the same.

#### **Demand 2: Adaptation is crucial to protecting and promoting development gains, especially in Africa.**

*How?*

- A globally agreed goal on adaptation
- Adequate finance for adaptation
- Information Sharing
- Implementation of National Adaptation Plans

#### The Agreement

Article 7 of the Agreement deals with adaptation. 7.1, sets the tone thus:

*Parties establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.*

The Agreement is voluntary, and as such, there is no legal or monetary requirement based on each individual nation's contribution to climate change. In this sense, it is open to interpretation, giving nations the opportunity to change goal-posts based on their preferences.

Does it meet our mark?

Article 7.8 gives the United Nations the mandate of to assist countries to, “implement the actions” which enhance action on climate change, thus creating a forum for countries to be assisted in their national adaptation plans.

Adequate finance for adaptation is crucial to success. Article 9.1 requires that parties provide “financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to mitigation and adaptation.” In terms of finance, this agreement is very elusive with no commitments or pledges met which can be traced to individual states.

Public awareness, education and information sharing are touched on, with reference to the Cancun Adaptation Framework (Article 7.7). Article 12:

*Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.*

PACJA believes that over and above sharing of new technologies, scientists in developing countries should be trained so as to be able to gather information on adaptation needs and develop appropriate responses. One advantage of the reporting mechanisms and 5-year meetings of the Agreement is that developing nations will be able to build their capacity, and become active providers of solutions.

**Demand 3 (Climate Financing): The Green Climate Fund must be sufficiently resourced.**

*How?*

- Sufficiently capitalise the GCF as soon as possible, with fulfilment of outstanding pledges
- Provide a minimum of USD 100 billion a year for climate action by 2020
- Ensure the GCF funds only sustainable projects and protects human rights

## The Agreement

The Agreement's language in Article 6 is weaker than the Convention. Article 4 fails to include reference to full and incremental costs to achieving Article 2, while at the same time lacking any burden-sharing mechanism among developed countries. On finance, Article 9.1 – 9.3 is clear:

This article provides that:

*Developed country parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.*

*Other parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.*

*As part of a global effort, developed country parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.*

### Does this meet our mark?

The Paris Agreement only commits to 'mobilizing' \$100 billion per year by 2020, to cover not just emission cuts but also adaptation (see above). This is far short of the support required, and there is no firm commitment to increase this figure, merely an aspiration to review it by 2025. Meanwhile, the definition of 'mobilize' is purposefully broad, to include loans, private finance, grants with strings attached, and the reallocation of aid budgets. There has even been talk of calling the money sent home by migrants working in richer countries a form of climate finance, and counting it towards the total 'mobilized' by those rich countries.

The Agreement's language on the provision of finance by developed countries in Article 6 is weaker than the Convention and fails to include reference to full and incremental costs while at the same time lacking any burden sharing mechanism among developed countries. It establishes an expectation that developing countries will fund other developing countries. The use of the phrase "mobilize" also means that finance can come in the way of loans, thus further burdening developing nations with the cost of dealing with damaging effects created by developed nations.

### Does it meet our mark?

Rich countries have once again avoided the issue of climate finance, this time completely avoiding a financial commitment. In Copenhagen, they promised that they would "mobilize"

US\$100 billion per year of climate finance by 2020. The estimated need is upwards of US\$400 billion annually.

Many countries are dealing with the negative effects of climate change. These will worsen for, even if the world succeeds in keeping temperature rises below 1.5 degrees. They deserve compensation and financial support to deal with the loss and damage caused by rich countries' pollution. The Paris Agreement removes this through a clause stating the deal has 'no basis for any liability or compensation'.

**Demand 4 (Gender): Addressing gender issues is a key part of tackling climate change and putting African countries on the path to sustainable development.**

*Demands*

- Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender
- Implementation of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Gender Equality Action Plan
- Clear fixed timelines for achieving gender-responsive climate policy

The Agreement

Language in the final document has been watered down. While there is no overarching article on gender, there is reference to special and vulnerable groups. Article 7.5 states:

*Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socio-economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.*

Does it meet our mark?

Women play an essential role in caring for the environment and must be empowered to protect their livelihoods, communities, and nature. Gender has been at the centre of previous COP discussions, and we believe that the inclusion of this paragraph in the Agreement is an opportunity to build on the implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and to ensure that gender continues to be important in climate change policy.

**Demand 4: Transfer of technology and knowledge are crucial to supporting the adaptation and mitigation ambitions of developing countries.**

*How?*

- Technology transfer from developed to developing countries
- African governments' support to encourage the transfer of clean technologies to Africa
- Appropriate Technology Diffusion
- Stimulation of research into future technologies through public funding

The Agreement

Article 10.2 reads:

*Parties, noting the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under this Agreement and recognizing existing technology deployment and dissemination efforts, shall strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer.*

Does this meet our mark?

The agreement talks vaguely about 'technologies' and 'actions' without defining what these are, leaving the door open to all kinds of false solutions. Renewable energy is mentioned just once, in relation to Africa. The deal aims to 'achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century'. This could mean anytime between 2050 and 2100, when a 1.5 degree target would require a definitive end to fossil fuel use by 2050; and the purposefully slippery language allows for the possibility of continued fossil-fuel burning 'offset' by 'removals' via dubious carbon capture, geoengineering or forestry schemes.

**Demand 5: Developed countries bear a disproportionate responsibility for causing Loss and Damage in Africa.**

*How?*

- Implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
- Inclusion of the topic of Loss and Damage as a standalone pillar of the Paris negotiations

The Agreement

The inclusion of Loss and damage in the final text is a huge achievement for small Island nations and Africa. Article 8.1 of the Agreement states:

*Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.*

#### Does it meet our mark?

It is notable that this has been included as a standalone article, and not as part of adaptation. It should be strengthened going forward to ensure that the most vulnerable people at the frontlines of climate change get the support they need, including finance, and a displacement facility.

The deal includes loss and damage, a mechanism for addressing the financial losses vulnerable countries face from climate impacts such as extreme weather. It also includes a clause that will keep richer nations – that it won't face financial claims from vulnerable countries hit by climate change: it “does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation”.

#### **Challenges (and opportunities) Ahead**

Lack of clear mechanisms and timelines means that we have to continue discussing and addressing some of the same issues we have been addressing for the past 20 years. However, this is something that we – the people of Africa and other developing nations – know how to do now. The time to act is now. COP 21 has delivered some things we don't like, and we should begin working on them:

1. **The new Agreement only takes effect from 2020, by which time the chance to achieve 1.5°C warming will have already gone.** It is time to continue putting pressure on the world's largest economies and international corporations, to dramatically change course.
2. **There's a risk that if some countries are clearly not pulling their weight, others might take it as an excuse to call a halt on their own efforts.** How do we get countries to be responsible for their own emissions and contributions and not rely on failures (or successes) of the economic giants?
3. **Where is the money?** There is an urgent need to get rich countries out of financial manipulation. US\$100 billion per year was pledged by 2020. Allegedly, they claim to have paid out US\$62 billion, and that new promises made in Paris could take that total to US\$94 billion per year. In reality, only US\$2 billion is actually delivered annually through climate funds, and a maximum US\$20 billion per year of climate finance is flowing if a broader definition is used. The estimated need is upwards of US\$400 billion annually.

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