



THE NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE - COHORT II



THEME: ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE AND UNFCCC PROCESSES FOR EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY ENGAGEMENT

**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY STUDENT AND BUSINESS CENTRE,
MAIN CAMPUS, NAIROBI, KENYA**

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PARTNERS:

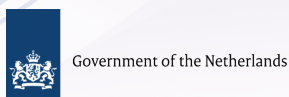


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ABBREVIATIONS

AACC-CETA	All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FES-K	Frederich Ebert Stiftung
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRULAC	Latin American and Caribbean Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACJA	Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA).
SB 56	Fifty-Sixth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies to the UNFCCC
SDG7	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WEDO	Women's Environment & Development Organization
YOUNGO	Children and Youth constituency to the UNFCCC

PREAMBLE

The Nairobi Summer School on climate justice is a brainchild of PACJA and partners that could not have come at a better time. In full realization of the urgent need for climate justice in the global south, wisdom dictates a change of strategy to eliminate the persisting obstacles. The strategy embraces a knowledge-practice interface that is anchored on verified facts on climate science, climate justice, activist movement building and redirecting material and immaterial resources to the noble cause.

In recognition of the aspirations of the present and future generations, PACJA and its partners commit most of their resources building a formidable force of knowledgeable and skilled human capital that can navigate society into the uncertain future. In Honor of the victims of the climate crisis, PACJA and partners are ready to amplify the voice of the voiceless through support and capacity building for the grassroots activists- relentless pushing for an African COP that delivers the demands and expectations of the global south.

In appreciation of knowledge as a key driver to a successful COP27 in Egypt, PACJA and its partners have taken time to package relevant and factual knowledge that creates awareness of the suffering caused by the climate crisis, and the respective need for a social re-awakening of the global south, and Africa in particular, in claiming the rightful space in climate change negotiation, governance and institutionalization of best practices.

Admitting the power in diversity, PACJA and partners have committed to engaging a multidisciplinary team of experts that is capable of enlightening a multi-stakeholder of climate advocates, activists a grassroots communities that can defend people from structural climate injustices and protect the integrity of the ecosystems people depend on and thrive.

In acknowledging the power of the young people, PACJA and its partners went out of their way to ensure that the young people formed a majority of the participants for the Summer School. The Nairobi Summer School was delivered under a professional, methodical, inclusive, and insightful way that invoked climate action by the young people.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nairobi Summer School Secretariat would like to thank everyone who was involved in the planning, funding, implementation and reporting on this auspicious event. Special mention to PACJA Secretariat, staff and collaborators who went out of their way to see to it that all logistics and scheduled activities go as planned.

Secondly, we would like to recognize the dedication and readiness of the participants who overcame the chilling weather in Nairobi to attend and actively participate in the sessions. We do acknowledge the ever-present virtual participant, Simpilo Syabwanta. He made the School lively by his attentive and active online engagements with the participants and facilitators.

Ultimate gratitude goes out to SIDA, Embassy of the Netherlands in Nairobi, University of Nairobi, All Africa Conference of Churches, University of Glasgow, AGN Africa Adaptation Initiative, High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania in Kenya, and the CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change, the COP27 Presidency, UNECA, and WEDO.

We would like, in a special way, to thank Kenyatta University for the continued collaboration and hosting the second summer school. We appreciate the hospitality, serene environment and the professional manner in which our participants and guests were treated by all the staff, from the senior administrators, to drivers, cooks, cleaners, technical staff and all those whom we interacted with.

We cannot forget to recognize the dedication of our facilitators, moderators, rapporteurs, translators and technical teams for the good and elaborate coordination, time keeping and warm reception that ensured that we have a high-level event in the 12 days of the summer school.

Lastly, we would like to highly thank Ms Sylvia Wachira and her team of volunteers for always being there to assist and address all the emerging concerns by the guests and participants. Your kindness, love and all the good gestures extended towards everyone is appreciated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice is an initiative of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). It is conducted annually. Its overall purpose is to promote creative voices, especially from young people and climate justice activists and inspire social and scientific innovations that tackle the vexed questions of environmental and climate justice, including intra and intergenerational equity.

It brings together long-standing climate justice actors, younger generations of campaigners and activists, climate justice advocates and practitioners both individual and organizational representatives from across the world to share experiences and perspectives to especially reflect on just pathways to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, socially-just development trajectory.

The inaugural event was held between 30th August – 11 September 2021 at Kenyatta University. Similarly, the Second Edition of the Nairobi Summer School saw over 150 participants attending physically while over 700 others attended virtually. The participants were drawn from 47 African countries. It was held again at Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya from June 26th to July 10th, 2022. It commenced with a high-level symposium graced by established individuals and organizations such as PACJA, Cop27 Presidency, UNECA), SIDA, Kenyatta University, ACC, and WEDO.

The following days saw learners being introduced to various topics under particular themes. These were as follows: Introduction to climate change and climate crisis (day 2); response measures, emerging solutions, and policy options (day 3); critical climate justice issues for the global south (day 4); political economy analysis of climate change and the relationship between Africa and the global north (day 5); climate finance and green jobs (day 6); renewable energy and just transition (day 7); renewable energy development in Africa (day 8); climate justice advocacy, movement building and action in the global south: skills and tools (day 9); and advocacy and approaches in climate justice movement (day 10).

The end of the summer school was crowned with a high-level closing ceremony attended by representatives of the partner organizations including Kenyatta University, ACC, University of Glasgow, PACJA, AGN, Africa Adaptation Initiative, Embassy of the Netherlands in Nairobi, High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania in Kenya, and the CAHOSCC.

Participants were also taken for exposure trips within the University and to Gatundu South in Kiambu County, on the outskirts of Nairobi city. The closing ceremony also culminated with a tree planting session where over 200 trees were planted.

DAY 1

27th June 2022

HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM

Moderator: Eugen Nforngwa, the Thematic Lead for Just Transition and Energy Access at PACJA

SPEAKER 2

Charles Mwangi, Acting Executive Director, PACJA



Figure 1: Charles Making His Opening Remarks

Charles commenced his opening remarks by welcoming all participants to the second edition of a unique, inimitable, matchless, inspiring, and exciting Nairobi summer school on climate justice. That the event marks a process of shaping, transforming, and “formatting” these beautiful brains of our African Youth to prepare them for the challenge ahead—the challenge of liberating our continent from the climate crisis facing the continent.

He recalled that exactly one year ago, the summer school was hosted at Kenyatta University with over 600 students being trained. The inaugural school led to the formation of the South to South Platform for Youth on

Climate Justice. This year, 150 students participated in the course physically while 700 others from over 40 countries participated virtually.

The summer school was being held against a backdrop of a continent that is struggling to liberate itself from the adverse impacts of climate change. It was held only a few days after the conclusion of UNFCCC, SB 56 where negotiators from Africa put up a spirited fight for climate justice but with little to show after the African demands were watered down in the negotiation rooms. Agenda items like loss and damage and setting of the global goal on adaptation are all important for the continent but did not receive the much-needed attention. Yet Africa continues to sink deeper into the devastating impacts of climate change.

Charles finally thanked partners, especially the Government of Sweden, the Dutch government, Kenyatta University, the University of Nairobi, the University of Glasgow Caledonia, and the University of West Cape for their partnership and for believing in and ensuring that youths continue playing a crucial role in climate change advocacy in Africa and beyond. He also thanked the media fraternity across Africa for the role they have been playing in keeping the campaign alive.

VIRTUAL Speaker 3 Amr Essam, Amr Essam, senior Advisor to Cop27 President.

Figure 2: Participants Follow the Virtual Presentation

In his remarks, Amir conveyed congratulations and deep appreciation to the convenors of the summer school and other supporting partners. This summer school concept is dear to the COP presidency. He mentioned that the Presidency of COP27 has announced on several occasions that it would be a COP for implementation. That implantation will only be sound with partnership among all nations with the governments playing significant roles. He appreciated the effort to build capacity and share knowledge among the youth through summer school. It is a perfect example of conveying

climate change issues through capacity building, public participation, training, and empowerment through other techniques involved.

Amr Essam said that COP27 is coming back to Africa and should be more sensitive to African needs and priorities and what is currently being done will help this to happen. The summer school symposium is associated with climate change justice discussions linked to Africa's heart. Since Africa is least responsible for global warming as compared to other European countries, yet affected by climate change impacts such as increased greenhouse gas emissions, this discussion best fits Africa.

Being a people-centered COP, there is a need to mobilize all stakeholders including the youths, CSOs, women, governments, and the private sector. Without these stakeholders, it is an empty implementation. With a continent having almost 70% of a youthful population, there is a need to prioritize youth involvement in the implementation of climate obligations, commitments, and actions. It is in this regard that the outcome of the summer school will inform the conversations at the COP where African youths will be able to share experiences. The voices of Africans need to be visible. There is a need for such actions to build momentum.

Speaker 4

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



Figure 3: Dr. Kurauka Making His Remarks

Dr. Kurauka thanked the organizers of the events, participants, university management, and all partners who worked tirelessly to see to it the second summer school on climate justice takes place. He stated that the idea of the summer school was conceptualized in mid-2019 to bring together young and vibrant practitioners and

champions of climate change to share their knowledge and experiences on the effects of climate change and variability. This year's theme is "Enhanced Capacity for Youth on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Process for Influential Advocacy Engagement in Cop 27."

He averred that traditionally, summer schools were organized only by institutions of learning. But we are witnessing a unique summer school that has been jointly organized by PACJA as a civil society organization and Kenyatta University as a higher institution of learning. The success of these summer schools is a call to the world to change their approaches to training climate advocates and defenders. This is a call for multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary, and multistakeholder approaches to tackling the complex problems of climate change in the 21st century. He challenged the participants to take the climate justice message to the world.

Speaker 5

Dr. Jean-Paul Adam, Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resource Division (TCND) UN Economic Commission for Africa UNECA.



Figure 4: Participants Follow the Virtual Presentation

Jean-Paul Adam welcomed all participants to the symposiums and observed that through the underlying partnership with PACJA in delivering solutions for Africa, climate justice requires that we recognize the scale of its impact. That climate change may be treated as an emergency, and as we face the conflict in Ukraine, the effect will be no less. Thus, we must all recognize that we cannot build a new planet. We must minimize the loss and protect what we have. The loss is not only of livelihoods

but lives too. He stressed that the ability to respond to climate change is closely linked to access to climate finance.

Subsequently, he stated that there are USD 70 billion annually to adapt to climate change in developed countries and 7 and 15 million every year to adapt to climate change impacts. Thus, only a tiny part is involved in addressing climate change issues. Additionally, over USD 20 million have been raised to address COVID-19 which has remained unequally distributed. Thus, being able to raise additional finance is a critical path to solving climate change impacts.

On the other hand, he held that private sector financing and various associated partners must work collectively to bridge the gap and support African countries that face severe disasters linked to climate change. Actions could be anchored on such initiatives as training climate advocates, building on a continental free trade area, creating a more sustainable development trajectory, and a well-functioning carbon market. Dr. Jean concluded by urging young people to come up with unique ideas which could provide climate change solutions.

Speaker 6

Ayele Kabede, Program Manager, Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)



Figure 5: Mr Ayele Giving His Opening Remarks

Mr. Ayele was glad to have SIDA as a trusted partner of the Summer School. He detailed how extreme climate change impacts (drought, floods) have become more pronounced in Africa than on any other continent. This informs why SIDA commits to protecting the environment by integrating environmental actions in all areas.

Additionally, he stated that SIDA has raised its climate environmental ambitions considerably and they have been determined to meet the necessary actions toward climate change impacts.

As climate change and biodiversity increase, we can help communities to come up with fundamental actions against climate change. It is for this reason that the partnership between SIDA and PACJA has endeavored to integrate dialogue and advocacy as an approach to building the capacity of young climate activists.

He cited a study conducted in 2021 which recorded that climate change is negatively affecting the mental health of young people. It makes them sad, powerless, and helpless because it is full of uncertainties. Additionally, it has increased risks for our future generations. Even though there is an investment of billions of dollars, the situation still gets altered all the time demanding more action. This is forcing developing countries to seek for alternative finance to address technical and financial gaps.

Mr. Ayele concluded that the current situation has made their work with PACJA in initiatives that aim at enhancing the capacities of young people to advocate and influence decisions around climate change and achieve climate justice. He expressed his SIDA's continued support to the summer school even as they strengthen collaborations in the interest of the future of the planet.

Speaker 7**Dr James Koske, Dean of School of Environmental Studies, Kenyatta University.**

Figure 6: Dr Koske Reading the Speech on Behalf of the Vice-Chancellor

Speaking on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Wainaina, Dr. Koske thanked the guests and participants for their time and commitment to helping make the summer school event happen again at Kenyatta University.

He reminded participants that climate change is the greatest global challenge of our time. From the rising seas to rising temperatures, from increased frequency and severity of floods to reducing agricultural yields, from shrinking economies to massive climate-induced human migration and conflicts. The call for carbon neutrality and a decrease in global temperature will not

be achieved unless we invest in imparting appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitude to the current generation to advance climate justice discourse – this is well envisioned in the school of Environmental Studies in Kenyatta University.

He went on to assert that Kenyatta University prides itself in research as one of its strongest niches in supporting evidence-based advocacy on climate justice. The University exploits its partnerships with other like-minded partners, to support climate justice advocacy through structured and coordinated research and outreach programmes such as innovation and technology advancement; strategic partnerships (multistakeholder platforms), and leaving a pathway for the future generation through the current generation.

Finally, he welcomed the participants to feel most welcomed to the university. He emphasized the University's commitment to partnering and working with stakeholders in achieving a global environment that is free from the threat of climate change with sustainable development, equity, and justice for all by developing and promoting pro-poor and equity-based positions relevant to and for Africa in the international climate dialogue and related processes.

Speaker 8**Dr. Ezekiel Lesmore, Director of Programmes, all Africa Conference of Churches**

Figure 7: A Section of the Participants Follow the Presentation

Dr. Ezekiel expressed his delight to see AACC-CETA join an initiative like the summer school. He mentioned that they have a Memorandum of Understanding with PAC-JA to address the critical issue of climate change, which is of life and death. At the ACC, the welfare of the earth is the welfare of life. The earth has not been given to man to destroy; we do that at our own peril. He urged participants to constantly remind everyone that we have obligations to take care of the earth and that the earth may also take care of us. Additionally, he added that participants need to commit and underscore their commitment and call on everyone to give priority to issues of climate justice.

He concluded by appreciating the entire team for making the summer school a reality. He hoped that the participants will get out of the summer school more engaged, rejuvenated, and motivated.

Speaker 9**Katie Tobin, Senior Program Manager, WEDO**

Figure 8: Participants Follow the Presentation being Done Virtually

Katie Tobin said that through coordination and supporting coalitions, individuals should work and bring grassroots voices on gender matters and how gender could be used positively to address climate change. She emphasized that technical expertise should also be enhanced in the climate change justice discourse to enable women's involvement in policy-making and be part of collective responses.

Additionally, she mentioned that the existing responses have gradually failed to protect and voice out the issue of climate action. Thus, we need ideas, solutions, and knowledge to advocate for these issues. She concluded by stating expressing her delight in having her organization as a key partner in the summer school and the fight against climate change impacts.

EXPERIENCE SHARING

1. Rufaro Matsika, Zimbabwe, Sharing Experience on the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice 2021



Figure 9: Rufaro Sharing her Experience

Rufaro shared her experience as a young climate change activist and an alumna of the inaugural summer school. She stated that summer school is a new concept that many may not fully understand. It was eye-opening and was for her to have been among the first youths to attend the first summer school held in Africa.

She shared that the first summer school was attended by more than 600 physical and virtual participants

but not limited to African countries. It was held amidst the pandemic and surprisingly, nobody got the virus. PACJA and key partners proved that there was no need to postpone COP 26 despite the pandemic challenges. The summer school helped her and others build more knowledge and confidence on climate change justice issues.

She explained how summer school provided many youths with the opportunity to network and form lasting partnerships. After returning to Zimbabwe, she discussed with young people and shared her knowledge of climate justice. As a team, they came up with the youth policy brief that included youth voices. The policy brief was launched by UNT and the partnership was aligned with mitigation and adaptation projects. She also added that through summer school, she attended COP 26 and participated in many speaking roles as part of PACJA. She also participated in a recently ended youth conference on climate justice. She also led a Zimbabwe local conference. She concluded by encouraging the participants to take the summer school seriously, share experiences, ask questions, network, and be ready to learn.

2. Julius Mbatia, Act Alliance



Figure 10: Julius Sharing his Journey

Julius also shared his experience on a real-life journey to becoming a young climate justice advocate. He mentioned that in his second year in high school, he was an assistant school captain. One day he walked into the environmental club where he was asked to lead an electoral exercise as the chairperson. It was the first time he got to experience an environmental club. Through the club, they got to interact with climate change where they did a lot of projects on food, waste, environment, and agriculture. As a club, they majored

in recycling wastes and got awarded at the international level. In the fourth form, one of the teachers sat him down and encouraged him to stay the course and be focused on building movements and youth platforms for change.

After high school, he received a call from the Sub-national government action planning team. The team involved youths coming together at the community level to deal with climate issues. He connected with the Embu community and started planting indigenous trees/vegetables for sale. They went door to door as a team to encourage and teach people about the importance of living in a safe environment. He later on joined youth movements championing climate action in Kenya and then worked for PACJA where he rose from an intern to a full-time officer. He is currently working as the Global Campaign Manager for the ACT alliance.

Julius finished his sharing by advising the participants to understand the development cycle and know that the best change comes from and is based on or triggered by community challenges. He added that the sky is never the limit, but change comes from what you practice every single day. That they should draw inspiration from the summer school teachings. That every effort counts.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN YOUTH IN CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY



Robert Muthami, Engaging a Panel

Mr. Robert welcomed participants to the last session of the day which was a panel discussion on the role of the African Youth in Climate Justice Advocacy.

The panellists included Lucky Abeng, Yared Deme, Elizabeth Gulugulu, and Dr. Thuita Thenya. The outcome of this session was as follows:

- Enhance access to finance for young people
- Increase information to bridge knowledge gap in the international climate change processes.
- Create platforms to open space to accommodate everyone's voice and drive the transformation agenda.
- Review curriculum to capture jobs and innovation that offer opportunities for the youth.
- Faith leaders and indigenous institutions to inculcate a sense of responsibility among youths
- There is a need to understand the youth's role in climate change actions.
- Young people need to build relationships first before they apply for funding so as increase their chances of winning the grants.

DAY 2

Tuesday 28th June 2022

INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE CRISIS

Moderator: Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy and Programmes, PACJA

TOPIC: Introduction to Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice

PRESENTER: Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy and Programmes, PACJA



Figure 12: Philip Emphasises His Points During his presentation

The 2nd day of the Summer School began with a brief introduction of the purpose of NSSCJ from Philip. Philip mentioned that the overall purpose of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice is to promote creative voices, especially from young people and climate justice activists, and inspire social and scientific innovations that tackle the vexed questions of

environmental and climate justice, including intra-and inter-generational equity.

He added that to achieve the results envisaged above Second Edition, Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice has the following objectives included to provide contextualised and conceptualized climate change knowledge; climate justice competencies; inculcate climate advocacy approaches; and establish networks and collaborations that foster climate justice in the global south.

Philip also highlighted the outcomes of the Summer School which were specified as follows: familiarity with the basic science of anthropogenic climate change, its impact, and different response approach; equipping participants to advance the global southern perspective of climate justice; acquiring skills and tools to undertake climate justice advocacy and actions at different levels; and enhancing stakeholder partnership and collaborations.

TOPIC: Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice and the Work of PACJA

PRESENTER: Eugene Nforngwa, Thematic Lead, Just Transition, and Energy Access



Figure 13: Eugene stresses a point as he covers his topic

Mr Eugene welcomed every participant to the 2nd day of the Summer School. He introduced PACJA as an alliance and a collection of more than 1000 organizations across 50+ Afri-

can countries. Its vision is to advance a people-centred, right-based, just, and inclusive approach to addressing climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet.

In order to place the agenda that responds to the needs of the poor at the heart of African nations, there is a need to develop positions that are equity-based.

To address climate justice concerns, he mentioned three things that need to be done. First, mitigate or reduce the bulk of greenhouses in the atmosphere that are causing global warming. Secondly, focus on adaptation to address impacts. Thirdly, climate action requires loss and damage actions. However, the question is whose responsibility is to pay for loss and damage or pay for adaptation? Those who cause the problem should fix it by taking responsibility. He concluded that Africa remains the most vulnerable region in the world. Therefore, for some reason, we should be considered a priority region when it comes to addressing climate injustices.

TOPIC: Foundations of Human-Induced Climate Change

PRESENTER: Dr. Thuita Thenya, Senior Lecturer, Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya.



Figure 14: Dr Thenya guesses as he educates the learners

Dr. Thuita commenced his presentation by defining weather as the state of the atmosphere in a given area, in terms of temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, cloudiness, air pressure, sunshine duration, and rainfall. He introduced climate change as the average or typical weather for a given area over a relatively long period (approx. 30 years).

Dr. Thuita emphasized that the GHG absorbs infrared radia-

tion (net heat energy) emitted from Earth's surface and re-radiates it back to Earth's. In the atmosphere, we have carbon, water vapor, nitrous oxide, methane, and ozone. Globally, over 50% of vegetation cover has been removed and carbon has nowhere to trap itself. Hence, the functionality of the biosphere is very important.

There are four main categories of greenhouse gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). These gases are mainly used for air conditioning and as such as they are important, their long-term effect is quite high.

While responding to questions and answers, he mentioned that the responsibility of young people is to come up with a new idea that is cross-cutting in support of the climate justice movement. That the summer school training provides youth with the opportunity to understand these and make them become an influence that drives local discussions. Through the skills and knowledge acquired, young people should come up with innovative ideas that would help fight climate change and its impacts.

TOPIC: Climate Change Impacts on Global South

PRESENTER: Ben Opa, , Deputy Director, NRM, National Lands Commission (NLC), Kenya)



Figure 15: Participants follow the virtual presentation being delivered by Mr Opa

Mr Bernard Opa mentioned that climate change is no longer an environmental/ecological issue but a key developmental issue that cuts through the three pillars of sustainable development including social and economic aspects. From a sociological perspective, climate change impacts are not felt at the same degree/scale. The world's population is not homogenous but socially and culturally diverse, with differing perspectives, adaptive capacity, technology, finances, scale, and impacts as well as knowledge and understanding of this global matter. The impacts of climate change can exacerbate

inequalities– and set disproportionate effects on historically marginalized or underserved communities, especially those that are economically disadvantaged.

On the North and South divide, he said that the two divides are countries along socioeconomic and political characteristics. Global south means regions within Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania; mainly due to their level of 'development or industrialization'. On the other angle, global North refers to the developed/rich western countries and connotes development - mainly Europe and North America.

In conclusion, he revealed that the global south experiences the impacts of climate change to a higher degree than the Northern countries. These impacts are mainly attributable to low adaptive capacity and over-reliance on fragile and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture. The global south is not homogenous and this heterogeneity must be underscored in climate change discourses including negotiations to improve power balances and tackle inherent social inequity and marginalization. Equally, communities in the global south are highly heterogeneous, culturally different, and occupy different economic and technological scales, hence the need for localized climate actions.

TOPIC: Climate Change Impacts in Global South

PRESENTER: Dr. Godwin Ojo, Executive Director Environmental Rights Action/Friends of Earth Nigeria



Figure 16: Dr Ojo delivers his lecture on the topic

In his presentation, Dr. Godwin Ojo mentioned that climate change is “any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity” as depicted by IPCC (2007). The long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns are mainly due to anthropogenic or human activities. Human activities are the main drivers since the 1800s industrial revolution when the burning of coal, oil, and gas (carbonize economy) was at the onset. Moreover, the greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere are causing global warming. Earth’s temperatures are rising and are now about 1.1 degrees warmer than it was in the 1800s pre-industrial era. The last decade (2011-2020) was the

warmest on record.

Since global efforts are racing behind time, a more radical perspective to achieve the 1.5 global warming targets under the Paris Agreement requires a third of current oil reserves, half the current natural gas reserves, and nearly 90% of current coal must remain underground. Vulnerabilities are high (systemic risks to Africa’s economies, infrastructure investments, water, and public health, agriculture, and food security) and adaptive capacity is very low. Climate change is driving an increasing number of disasters (growing in frequency and intensity) across Africa.

In terms of addressing climate change and related impacts, Dr. Ojo proposed such measures as decarbonizing the economy towards a low carbon economy; transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources; promoting effective climate-resilient agriculture practices, and employing the three pillars (productivity, adaptation, and mitigation); adopt a historical responsibility and polluter pays principle to make the North accept responsibility for climate change but not a liability. On the other hand, adaptation must address the unavoidable impacts of climate change. Additionally, finance must deliver adequate funding to help developing nations address climate change, and empower communities to pursue adaptation solutions.

TOPIC: Nexus Between Climate, Peace, and Conflict

PRESENTER: Nqobile Moyo, Regional Coordinator -AU PAPS/ SAPPC Southern Africa Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)



Figure 17: Mr Moyo gestures to the participants as he stresses a point

In his presentation, Mr. Moyo mentioned that climate change as a threat multiplier or exacerbator may push states towards fragility and threaten their peace and security. Some of the “conflict indicators” can be viewed through economic growth, energy supply, population growth, rising sea levels, rising social inequalities, increased food insecurity, reduced water security, health and diseases patterns, climate-induced migration and rising urbanization, and limited technological development, sharing and transfer.

Climate change reduces human security by making people less productive and less wealthy (poorer), especially for those who are operating on the margins of agriculture and natural resource-dependent sectors which makes them more likely to take up extremist measures such as taking up arms. Examples of climate-in-

duced conflicts include nuclear-armed India and Pakistan on the use of water on the shared Indus Waters; South Africa and Lesotho over the S Africa heading water pipelines that pass Lesotho’s drought-stricken their crops and cattle are dying of thirst; Syria, it is believed that the 2008 drought forced many small scale farmers to migrate to urban areas which created fertile ground for the Syria Uprising, especially in the areas where the farmers resettled to; the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam (GERD) Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan. We have also seen the internal and international climate-induced Migration which has seen an influx of refugees flocking into Europe from neighbouring continents.

He concluded that climate change as a security threat does not manifest in new ways, it is almost always the same problems we already know but those problems will be more intense, happen more frequently, will affect more people than before, and push states towards fragility and threaten their peace and security. We must start working towards building and strengthening the momentum from the Global South to deliberately start discussing climate change as a security threat and jointly develop mechanisms to counter, predict, mitigate and adapt to climate threats. Climate and conflict prevention movements must come together to make a compelling global policy case. It’s a global challenge but it seems the global north is championing climate change as a security risk while critics say the global south governments are only in it for the money.

DAY 3

Wednesday, June 29, 2022

RESPONSE MEASURES, EMERGING SOLUTIONS, AND POLICY OPTIONS

Moderator: Dr. Peter Wanga, Lecturer & Examinations Coordinator Department of Environmental

TOPIC: Locally Led Adaptation and Resilience Building

PRESENTER: Nicholas Abuya, Global Resilience Advisor at Christian Aid



Figure 18: Participants react to light moments as they follow the presentation

Mr. Abuya showcased a video on organization, adaptation, and resilience. The video clip demonstrated what adaptation and resilience mean.

He defined the various terms associated with locally-led adaptation and resilience. Adaptation refers to the adjustment in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects and impacts. It also refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or benefit from climate change opportunities. Adaptation in ecological systems includes autonomous adjustments through an ecological and evolutionary process. It can also be anticipatory or reactive, as well as incremental and /or transformational. Adaptation has limits, and in the science of climate change, where loss and damage occur, adaptive actions must be implemented. That's why adaptation solutions are context-specific; there is no "one-size-fits-all solution." It is often organized around resilience as

bouncing back and returning to a previous state after a disturbance.

Mr. Abuya also introduced resilience as the capacity of social, economic, and ecosystems to cope with a hazardous event by responding in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure as well as biodiversity in the case of ecosystems while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation. Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains such a capacity for adaptation, learning, and/or transformation.

Concerning the adaptation in the UNFCCC processes, Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and fully transparent approach, considering vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems.

He shared on the principles of locally-led adaptation approaches such as devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level, addressing structural inequalities, providing patient and predictable funding, investing in local capabilities, building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty, flexible programming and learning, ensuring transparency and accountability, and collaborative action and investment. Adaptation is operationalized by looking at the adaptation cycle that entails assessments, impacts, vulnerability, and risks.

TOPIC: Urbanization and City Level Climate Resilience

PRESENTER: Mthobisi Masinga, Green Building Council South Africa



Figure 19: Part of the audience keenly following the presentation

In his presentation, Mr. Masinga defined a green building as an energy-efficient, resource-efficient, and environmentally responsible building. It incorporates design, construction, and operational practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of development on the environment and occupants. The green building drivers include costing less to operate, lowering risk, higher return on investment, market differentiator, and principles of responsible investment. The drivers of green buildings include aligning with

policy changes, supporting SDG goals, supporting ESG reporting, remaining relevant, and branding.

Mr. Masinga informed participants of some of their interventions. These include awareness and training, internal and external marketing, updating procurement and maintenance policies, and inspiring behavioral change through information and capacity building. The opportunities brought about include financial benefits, providing client green journey support, aligning with local and international policies, and aligning with local, national, and international sustainability goals.

The greatest challenge faced in advancing NetZero Carbon in South Africa includes government awareness, adoption, and implementation; political support and understanding; lack of capacity in local government; and low investment with a low speed of action.

TOPIC: Climate Change Mindsets and Attitudes

PRESENTER: Alvin Munyasia, Climate Change Practitioner



Figure 20: A Section of the participants attentively listening to the presentation by Alvin

Mr. Alvin outlined the various categories of audiences that should be considered by climate change communicators and advocates:

- **Alarmed** – convinced of the causes, consequences, and seriousness of the issue, are well informed, already making changes in their own lives, and supporting responses.
- **Concerned** – convinced the globe is warming, but have not engaged with the issue personally.
- **Cautious** – believe it is a problem, although do not view

it as a personal threat and do not feel a sense of urgency to deal with it.

- **Disengaged** - haven't thought much about the issue at all, don't know much about it, and are likely to change their minds about global warming.
- **Doubtful**- evenly split among those who think global warming is happening, those who think it isn't, and those who don't know.
- **Dismissive**- believe warming is not happening, is not a threat to either people or non-human nature, and firmly believes it is not a problem warranting a national response.

Alvin concluded by stating that adapting to and mitigating climate change will require major cultural and social changes, affecting all aspects of society. Therefore, and as leaders, we are dealing with the special challenges of climate education. The opportunity to play a role in resolving climate change will free us from the anxiety it causes, as well as help us to build a positive identity and responsible expertise. Climate change should be communicated as a positive opportunity for real change.

TOPIC: Loss and Damage as the Third Pillar of Climate Action**PRESENTER:** Julius Ngoma, National Coordinator Civil Society Network on Climate Change*Figure 21: Participants Follow the Presentation*

According to Mr. Ngoma, an interpretation and operationalization of loss and damage are problematic in the absence of an international definition of terms. Loss and damage are processes that have been widely talked about. It is one topic that is also under disaster risk management, particularly in the context of disaster effects and impact assessment through PDA. It can also be considered similar to what is known as residual risk. Loss and damage concepts are slow onset, rapid onset, and extreme events. However, losses can either be economic or non-economic. The non-economic losses include loss of life, health, mobility, and society. Economic losses could be damage to the infrastructure, for example, if the bridge is broken, we can look for finances to fix the problem.

However, loss of life is non-economic since it cannot be fixed. The three pillars of loss and damage include mitigation which is reducing emissions as a way of reducing the causes of climate change such as switching from fossil fuels to renewables. The other pillar is adaptation, which is the adjustments to ecological, technological, social, or economic systems in response to existing and expected climate impacts. Such efforts include switching to drought-resilient agricultural techniques. Finally, climate change's impacts have not and cannot be mitigated through emissions reductions or adaptation, such as the loss of land, employment, or culture due to irredeemable sea-level rise.

Mr. Julius concluded that a significant knowledge gap hinders progress on loss and damage globally – there is a need for more evidence. Relatedly, there is confusion around loss and damage – there is a need for more agreement. Global north countries are key to delivering the finance required to meet the scale of need. They may stop blocking action on loss and damage because they can see the praise they will get for commitments. Finally, he mentioned that there is a perceived conflict between adaptation, loss, and damage among some negotiators.

TOPIC: Link Between Climate Change and Loss and Damage**PRESENTER:** Yared Deme; Ethiopian Negotiator for Loss and Damage and with the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)*Figure 22: Participants Have Light Moments as they Listen to Yared*

Mr. Yared emphasized that loss and damage arise when the adverse effects of climate change are not avoided through mitigation and adaptation. In the UNFCCC context, loss and damage involve the development of approaches to address the impacts of such events on the most vulnerable developing countries, who are recognized as bearing disproportionate costs from climate change, having both contributed the least to the problem and the least capacity to manage its negative impacts.

Beyond risk reduction and incremental management, loss and damage will thus cover the actual damages caused by climate change: the ones that could have been avoided through mitigation and adaptation but that were not and the ones that could not be avoided. He explained economic losses involve goods and services commonly traded in markets, things like property, cars, infrastructure, and belongings. On the other hand, non-economic loss and damage include items that are not commonly traded in markets such as loss of life, health, territory, cultural heritage, sense of place, agency, identity, indigenous and local knowledge, biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

Developing countries lack the resources to reduce and address the loss and damage that developed countries have at their disposal, making global solidarity on loss and damage critical to creating a resilient world where every citizen thrives. First and foremost, they need finance, technology, and capacity building that meets the scale of the evolving needs to reduce and address loss and damage from the impacts of climate change.

TOPIC: Political Ecology, Nature-Based Solutions, and Emerging Approaches

PRESENTER: Dr. Erick Kioko, Lecturer, Kenyatta University



Figure 23: A participant reacts to the Presentation by Dr. Erick Kioko

Dr. Kioko commenced his presentation by stating that the adaptation concept is not simple. Irrespective of the availability of funds, there are talks about inadequate implementation. There is a general feeling that adaptation is so simple and every community can adapt; however, in practice, it is not simple. Political ecology talks about the complex relationship between nature and society through a careful analysis of what one might call the forms of access and control over the resources and their implications for environmental health and sustainable development. The rich countries control the means of production and decision, and that's why we are troubling as the south countries. Thus the question to everyone, more so young people is, how can we ensure we are at the level where our issues are met.

TOPIC: Nature-Based Solutions and Emerging Approaches

PRESENTER: Peter Wangai, Lecturer and Examinations Coordinator Department of Environmental Studies and Community Develop



Figure 24: Dr Wangai delivers his Lecture

Mr. Wangai underscored that nature-based solutions are a concept adopted in 2008. In 2009, IUCN adopted it to promote adaptation to climate change at COP 15. It became part of the major research data and innovations programme in Europe. It aims to reduce the number of problems we are facing. Mutual benefits emanate from the concepts of nature-based solutions.

He stated that nature-based solutions are important because there is the ability to harness the power of nature to boost ecosystems, biodiversity, and human

wellbeing. It is a concept in harmony with nature and practiced for millennia by the international community and local communities. Additionally, activities result in multiple benefits to people, nature, and climate. It works synergistically with other concepts, e.g., environmental services, etc. For nature-based solutions to be operationalized, they must be effective, inclusive, transparent, and respectful of land rights and local cultures and ensure equity in benefit sharing.

Mr. Wangai concluded that nature-based solutions work in addressing climate crises through mitigation and adaptation processes. The mitigation processes include agroforestry, organic waste application to soils, ecosystem restoration, renewable energy, bee-keeping, eco-/sustainable tourism, organic farming, permaculture, urban green spaces, and arboriculture. The adaptation processes include drought-resistant crop varieties, disease-resistant crops, water harvesting, urban watercourse restoration, natural shade & windbreaks, and coral reef restoration.

DAY 4

Thursday June 30, 2022

CRITICAL CLIMATE JUSTICE ISSUES FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Moderator: Eugene N. Nforngwa, Thematic Lead, Just Transition, and Energy Access

TOPIC: Foundations of Climate: Background, History, and Evolution of the Concept of Climate Justice and the Global Climate Justice Movement

PRESENTER: Prof. Patrick Bond, Professor of Sociology, University of Johannesburg



Figure 25: Prof. Bond Delivers his Presentation Virtually

Prof Bond introduced the historic and current dynamics around climate justice. He mentioned that between the 1980s and 2010, environmental anti-racism started in the USA as a campaign. In the 1990s, environmental debt demands started to rise which led to the jubilation of the movement against the northern financial dominions. Later, in the 2000s the global justice movement started to emerge as the world protested trade restrictions and imbalances with the first climate justice conference being in Amsterdam.

He explained that in 2004, the Durban group of climate justice, who were regarded as corporate critics and en-

vironmentalists, started to raise their concerns and in 2007 they founded the climate justice network in Bali. There was an emergence of parallel programs on the political tendency in the people's movement on climate change in 2008. In 2009 PACJA was founded. PACJA had their first global awareness at Copenhagen on 8th December 2009, where they raised concerns of "NO" to climate colonialism.

Prof. Bond detailed that Africa demands to reduce greenhouse emissions despite the continued exploitation of gas reserves. This calls for just transition through a low carbon emission pathway targeting all the sectors of the economy, especially energy, transport, tourism, agriculture, urbanization, etc. Green technology is a global public good that could allow for the dissemination of climate-friendly technologies and localize production techniques. Finally, he highlighted the concept of carbon credits. He stated that carbon credits are trending in the European Union yet it is yet to be understood in the global markets due to difficulty with pricing and the questions around carbon debts between the Global South and North.

TOPIC: Politics of International Climate Change Negotiations

PRESENTER: Prof. Seth Osafo, Legal Advisor, Africa Group of Negotiators to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



Figure 26: Mr Fathiya from PACJA, Keenly Listens to the Virtual Presentaion by Prof. Osafo

While presenting virtually, Prof. Osafo introduced the international climate change negotiation processes. He explained the principle of common but differentiated responsibility that explains the varied responsibilities of different countries based on their national capacities, abilities, and circumstances. This informed the negotiations that led to the adoption of the protocol of COP- 1 in 1995 in Berlin. From then, the member states adopted the Kyoto protocol that came to force after 3 years of its implementation to enable the developed countries to meet their commitments.

He alluded that Africa is the only regional group that works as an active negotiating group. Its group of negotiators represents 53 member states. This is necessary to push the continent’s agenda since it is historically not responsible for contributing to climate change but is the most vulnerable due to insufficient financial, human, and technological resources to address and adapt to climate change. The African states often make common statements on issues such as funding, capacity building, and technology transfer. He explained that the formation of the Group of 77 and China, is the major grouping of about 132 countries within the United Nations System, including small island states, oil exporting countries, emerging economies, least developed countries, and middle-income countries. The presidency is elected on a rotation basis among the regional groups constituting the G77 and China. (Africa, Asia, GRULAC, Pacific Island States, Caribbean Islands, and the developing countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

TOPIC: Politics of International Climate Change Negotiations

PRESENTER: Dr. Omondi Owino, Judge of the Environment and Land Court

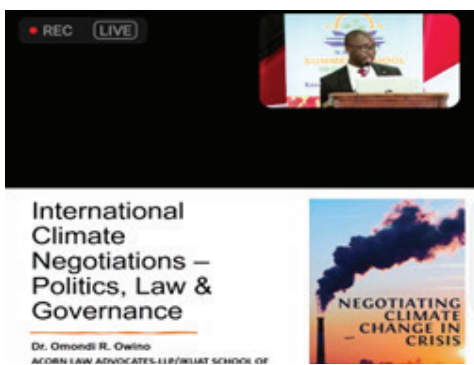


Figure 27: A Virtual Screenshot of Dr. Owino as he delivers his presentation in the room

Dr. Owino began his presentation by defining climate change as a social problem that seems to be impossible to solve because of various concerns. The problems cannot be completely solved because they are termed wicked problems which are unique, multicausal, take a long time to be solved, and solutions provided are no longer effective. The main concerns are about the role of the global north and the global south in finding the solutions to the causes and problems of climate change.

This calls for multi- transdisciplinary as captured in the UNFCCC framework that established the conference of parties, the Kyoto protocol (1992) that applied the top-down approach, the Copenhagen (2009) Accord which used a bottom-up approach, and the Paris agreement (2015) which used a hybrid approach.

Finally, he said that the governance of climate change is inseparable from international law and politics. This stems from the unavoidable role of balancing or choosing between multiple legitimate interests, such as those of current and future generations, developed and developing countries, and incumbent and emerging industries. These choices are fundamentally political. So much has long been understood, but with the growing transnational interconnections of climate politics, the governance choices grow more complex. While there are many definitions of ‘governance’, a widely acknowledged feature of the concept is that it encompasses a broader set of activities than just ‘government’.

TOPIC: Protection and Upholding Environmental and Human Rights for Environmental (and Climate Justice) Defenders

PRESENTER: Prof Jafry Tahseen, Glasgow Caledonian University



Figure 28: Prof. Tahseen delivers her presentation

Prof. Tahseen's presentation revolved around human rights, the environment, and climate justice. She stated that without the establishment and respect of human rights, there can be no sustainable environmental governance and human rights can never be enjoyed without a safe, clean, and healthy environment. As the right to a healthy environment is provided for in the constitutions of more than 100 countries, more and more people are starting to see the link between the two. She mentioned that the environmental justice move-

ment proponents believe that everyone has the right to a healthy, safe, and clean environment. Contrary to this position, toxic environments are frequently found in some of the world's poorest and most oppressed people, which can impede their social and economic development. She further stated that the laws and regulations that govern the protection of human life, as well as the larger ecosystem in which we live, are critical to our well-being. People, governments, and organizations must not hurt the environment or its ecosystems by floating environmental laws.

In the aftermath of climate change and its growing impacts on human rights, Prof. Tahseen stated that climate finance talks were held in Glasgow in 2021 with human rights implications. Particular consideration was given to whether or not insufficient climate finance action jeopardizes the human rights of the most vulnerable people. She finally concluded that human rights should be taken into account when making decisions about climate finance.

DAY 5

Friday July 1, 2022
POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE GLOBAL NORTH

Moderated by Eugene N. Nforngwa, Thematic Lead, Just Transition, and Energy Access

TOPIC: The North-South Divide, Ideological Standpoints, Global Geo-Politics of Climate Change

PRESENTER: Prof. Patrick Bond, Professor of Sociology, University of Johannesburg



Figure 29: A Participant Listens to Prof. Bond's Presenttaion

Prof Bond introduced the critical climate justice issues for the global south. He highlighted the concepts of just and unjust multilateralism politics and critiques of the western/ BRICS climate power.

The contestation of climate justice revolves around the Montreal and Kyoto protocol. For a just transition to take shape, there is a need for international cooperation and low-carbon development. This will mean that different stakeholders should commit and be responsible for the environment and the poor communities.

Prof. Bond summarized his presentation by stating that the major transitions of geopolitics were globally witnessed in huge gluts in many markets, declining Western per capita GDP growth, excessive savings, and falling corporate profit rates. In the context of Africa in the global economy, he described the African dependency theory that has left the continent behind for a long time in the global economic structures with their uneven development patterns. It is suffering from a 'resources curse' which has caused great implications for the climate crisis.

TOPIC: Mitigation Measures and Actions

PRESENTER: Dr. Anne Omambia, Chief Compliance Officer and Climate Change Coordinator, NEMA



Figure 30: Participants follow the Presentation by Dr Omambia

Dr. Omambia virtually discussed the mitigation measures and actions. She accentuated the mandate and roles of the National Environmental Management Authority. Kenya is among the few countries which have enacted a climate Act. The steps made so far have been attributed to the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy in 2010 which formed the foundation upon which the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP 2016-2030) was developed.

She defined mitigation as human interventions to reduce the sources of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) emitted in the atmosphere or efforts to reinforce the sinks either by extending the surface area or by improving their removal capability. In Kenya, GHGs are reported quarterly with reported mitigation strategies in Kenya and across Africa including the Bus Rapid Transport in Kenya, Dar Rapid Transit System (DART) in Tanzania, and electric cars in Rwanda. There are also initiatives such as the adoption of biofuels and shift from freight to road and rail to help curb increasing transport emissions.

She concluded by listing the challenges to attaining mitigation targets that include finance, technology, and capacity building, inadequate training, intricate carbon markets, complex climate finance access structure, and modalities that deterred developers, which has been another challenge that the department is facing. As a way forward, she stressed the need to enhance collaboration between and among actors in implementing climate actions as well as in accessing carbon markets and climate finance to address climate change measures in Kenya.

TOPIC: Environmentalism, Climate Justice Movements, and Alliance-Building**PRESENTER:** Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan

Figure 31: Prof. Satishkumar Makes his presentation

Prof. Satishkumar's presentation gave prominence to the major environmental and sustainable development conferences from back in 1972 during the UN Conference on the Human Environment. This conference was also famously known as the Stockholm Conference. He also talked about the impacts of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as the Rio+ 20 Conference held in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

He mentioned that there are over 1300 multilateral, 2200 bilateral, and 250 other Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the world from 1971 to 2004. He stressed the legacy of Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland and the contribution of Prof. Wangari Maathai and other renowned scholars who had contributed knowledge on environmental affairs.

He highlighted selected principles associated with sustainable development which included: the sovereign right to exploit resources, intergenerational equity, cooperation under the common but differentiated responsibilities, public participation, precautionary approach, polluter pays principle and internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments.

DAY 6

Monday, July 4, 2022

CLIMATE FINANCE AND GREEN JOBS

Dr. Godwin Ojo, Executive Director, Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria

TOPIC: Climate Finance: International Climate Finance Mechanisms, Transparency and Accountability in the Climate Finance

PRESENTER: Bertha Argueta, Senior Advisor - Climate Finance, German Watch



Figure 32: Participants keenly listen to the virtual presentation by Argueta

In her presentation, Bertha Argueta stated that climate finance has become a key topic in the international efforts to address the causes and consequences of climate change. It is particularly relevant to the developing countries who often rely, to varying degrees, on it for the implementation of their adaptation and mitigation commitments and activities at the national level. She specified that there is no formal internationally agreed definition of climate finance. The UNFCCC defines climate finance as local, national, or transnational financing from public, private, and alternative sources that support mitigation and adaptation actions to address climate change.

In terms of delivery, Bertha argued that in 2010, developed countries made a collective commitment to jointly mobilize 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. The fund-

ing would come from a wide variety of sources such as public, private, bilateral, multilateral, and alternative sources of finance. Based on recent estimates (2021), climate finance provided and mobilized by developed countries reached USD 79.6 billion in 2019. It is still not known whether the USD 100 billion goals were met in 2020, but the recent trends show that it appears unlikely. However, the "deadline" for this commitment has been pushed further to 2025.

She stated that there are constant demands for more transparency and accountability and for disclosing financial contributions by different countries, institutions, and agencies. This includes the availability of publicly available comprehensive, accurate and timely information on a mechanism's funding structure, its financial data, the structure of its board and contact information for its board members, a description of its decision-making, project preparation documents, the actual funding decisions, and disbursements made, the implementation results achieved, and the existence of a redress mechanism or process is key to promoting access to climate finance. Importantly, disclosure of funding decisions, funding criteria, guidelines, and the disbursements made, the duty to monitor and evaluate the implementation of funding, and the existence of a redress mechanism or process are even more important to developing countries that are interested in accessing climate finance.

TOPIC: Challenges Faced in the Context of Climate Finance Accountability in the Climate Finance**PRESENTER: Jean-Paul Adams, Director TCND, UNECA**

Figure 33: A participant reacts to the presentation

In his presentation, Jean-Paul mentioned that the \$100 billion/year climate finance promise remains unfulfilled. Estimates by OECD show that USD\$79.6 billion was provided or mobilized in 2019, roughly the same as 2018 levels. Parties committed to a process to agree on long-term climate finance beyond 2025. Several announcements of increases in finance were made. These included the COP26 Presidency announcing that around \$500 billion would be mobilized by 2025; and that financial firms controlling about 40% of global assets - \$130trn (£95trn) - have signed up to 2050 net-zero goals; the EU announcing it would increase its contribution to the GCF by Euro 4 billion, and the US promising to double current commitment to USD\$11.4 billion a year by 2024.

He held that climate finance is a story of divergence. While Africa has 23% of official climate finance, it has less than 1% of global green bond issuances and is paying more than twice more than similarly rated peers to access markets. Africa's financing needs a wide open. It only received 7.5% of its needs between 2014 and 2018. Thus, up to USD 3 trillion is required

to close the gap. In terms of the available opportunities, within the energy sector, our green recovery case studies show a high return on an investment relative to fossil fuels. There is also a high Return on investment in green sectors- natural capital, agriculture, and water.

In terms of mobilizing Africa's private sector, Jean-Paul highlighted various benefits. The benefits included: opening access to Africa's capital for Africa's development; having a group of African investors who know the continent best; being able to work more effectively with member States to address key policy and regulatory barriers. Other benefits include bringing together the combined efforts of individual investors; ensuring economies of scale and speed in mobilizing investments, supporting projects and member States with local currency debt project developers, financial institutions, power pools, and policymakers, and a better understanding of local and international landscapes, innovative business models for domestic resource mobilization to invest not only in power generation but also in the important areas of transmission and distribution, contributing to quality jobs, energy access, and climate action; and helping to create a level playing field for investment in clean energy in Africa, including through increased transparency and promotion of the governance pillar of the SDG7 Initiative.

A liquidity and sustainability facility was established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in November 2021 at the COP 26 in Glasgow. At least 6 African stock exchanges currently have sustainability-related indices. COP27 will focus on an inclusive debt facility to mainstream debt for climate investment mechanisms.

TOPIC: Green Jobs, Women Economic Empowerment, Green Enterprise Development**PRESENTER: Dr. Dorcas Beryl Otieno, OGW UNESCO Chair on Higher Education for a Green Economy and Sustainability**

Figure 34: Dr Oteino (in White Dress, Middle) Poses with participants at the end of her presentation

In her presentation, Dr. Dorcas highlighted that green growth is linked with climate justice. Climate justice explicitly addresses gender inequalities as well as racial justice issues and distributive justice. Just transition on the other hand focuses on environmental sustainability whilst delivering decent work, social inclusion, and supporting poverty eradication. It assists workers and communities dependent on fossil fuels and other polluting industries to find alternative jobs, sources of income, and replacement industries.

On the other hand, green jobs are positions or engagements aimed at substantially preserving or restoring environmental

quality. Moreover, green enterprise development is a sustainable business with minimal negative impact or potentially a positive effect on the global or local environment, community, society, or economy.

There are various gender issues associated with climate change such as water shortages, food insecurity, domestic violence, poverty, social inequalities, health and diseases, population growth, and education. The reasons why women should be empowered for climate justice are to recognize climate change victims, reinforce human rights, hold corpora-

tions to account, beef up international institutions, and get the trade system right.

She linked the climate justice goal to access to gender-smart climate finance that requires a low carbon resource efficient, equitable, and inclusive socio-economic transformation in terms of finance, investment, green technology development, innovation and transfer, capacity building, and integration of green economy in the nation ad county planning and budgeting processes.

FEEDBACK FROM THE GROUP DISCUSSIONS



GROUP	QUESTION	FEEDBACK
1	Opportunities for green jobs/entrepreneurship for women.	Energy, waste management (Reduce, reuse, and recycle waste products); agriculture and tourism
2	Opportunities for green jobs/ entrepreneurship for youth	Biogas production, organic fertilizers, value addition, aquaponics, hydroponics, solar water pumps, ecotourism, forest-based income-generating activities, plastic recycling, waste recycling, phone/laptop waste recycling, eco-fuels.
3	Opportunities for green jobs/ entrepreneurship for the disabled	Respect for diversity, securing needs and right to work, legal protection/actions to develop skills such as production of solar power, wind power, biogas, and briquettes, factory operators, drone operators, drivers, captains and sand micro-enterprise.
4	Challenges experienced in practicing green growth by women, youth, and vulnerable groups.	Lack of political goodwill; financial resources-/financial; traditions, and culture; lack of the vulnerable groups in policy and decision making; lack of capacity & awareness, attitude, and interest, insecurity; corruption; bureaucracy and favouritism; technology, and technological know-how.
5	Policy-oriented interventions	Favourable financing, safeguarding innovations, enhancing inclusive public participation, ease access to and protection of natural resources, and promote inclusive education and training.
6	Develop 3 advocacy posters	"Green Jobs for Women Now; Climate Justice, Disability Matters, and COP27 African Voice; Equality, Fairness, COP27 African Voice; Youth Matters!
7	Cite best practice case studies in green entrepreneurship/jobs (online group)	Water canal system, waste management, environmental educators, sustainable event planning, tree planting, using google maps, and agribusiness, green economy curriculum

DAY 7

Tuesday 12 July, 2022

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND JUST TRANSITION

Dr. Thuita Thenya, Senior Lecturer, Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI), University of Nairobi, Kenya

TOPIC: Just Transition and Energy Access Linkages between Energy Access Development, Just Transition, and Conflict

PRESENTER: Eugene N. Nforngwa, Thematic Lead, Just Transition and Energy Access



Figure 35: Eugene Stresses a Point During his Presentation

Eugene began his presentation by mentioning that the current problem at the heart of the discussion is the relationship between energy and climate change.

The only way to solve this problem is to reduce the discharge of toxic fuels into the atmosphere such as fossil fuels. Addressing climate change requires changing how we produce and use energy or transitioning to a new low-emission development model. Transition is the shifting from an old system to a new system that enables the development that is based on renewables. Therefore, energy transition is replacing high-emission fossils with low-emission (renewable) energy sources.

Transition involves energy sources from fossil fuels to clean renewable energy. It also involves energy systems

by increasing energy efficiency which duels on how we use energy. Energy systems are also centralized and can shift to decentralization. It can also shift from exclusivity to participatory. Energy efficiency simply means using less energy to perform the same task that is eliminating energy waste. Energy efficiency also brings a variety of benefits which include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing demand for energy imports, and lowering our costs on a household and economy-wide level. While renewable energy technologies also help accomplish these objectives.

Even though we argue that transition is necessary to solve the problem of climate crisis it creates a few problems and the first problem is that there is a loss of jobs. Workers in high-emission sectors (coal for example) will become unemployed. Secondly, it will result in stranded assets. Some resources or assets could become worthless. Thirdly, different starting blocks. Rich countries have an advantage over poor countries. Transition can also bring about new robes or old habits. Structures that create inequalities could remain in place. Just transition is minimizing these risks. It is a principle that can be applied to the minimization of these transition effects.

TOPIC: The Basics of Renewable Energy Governance and Democracy

PRESENTER: James Kakeeto, WWF Africa Regional Energy Hub



Figure 36: James as he makes his presentation

James took participants through the concepts revolving around renewable energy. Energy is critical for social and economic development. Lack of energy contributes to poverty at all levels and Africa lags behind much of the world in terms of human development. A worldwide uptake of renewable energy is key to ensuring a sustainable energy future for all and renewables are at the center of tackling the energy trilemma.

James listed energy policy instruments such as feed-in-tariffs

(FITs), capital subsidies/grants/rebates, investments or other tax credits, tradable renewable energy certificates, energy production/payment or tax cuts, net-metering, public investment, loan or financing, and public competitive bidding.

He defined energy democracy as a concept that pairs the renewable energy transition with efforts to democratize the production and management of energy resources— including the social ownership of energy infrastructure, decentralization of energy systems, and expansion of public participation in energy-related policymaking. Rather than view decarbonization as a purely technological challenge, energy democracy identifies the renewable energy transition as an opportunity to redistribute political and economic power toward egalitarian ends.

James concluded that political commitment is key and everything rises and falls on policy. With the right policies in place, energy planning, governance and democracy will thrive. There is a need for productive use of energy and a need to promote a market-system level approach and demonstrate the economic opportunity in renewable energy.

TOPIC: Renewable Energy Technology Development

PRESENTER: Prof. Julius Kewir TANGAKA, Agriculture, Engineering Specialization: Energy and Machinery.



Figure 37: Prof Kewir as he delivers his presentation based on lived experience

In his presentation, Prof. Julius highlighted that the energy scenario in Cameroon is that 95 % of the conventional energy supply in Cameroon is from hydro sources while about 2.7 % is obtained from the burning of fossil fuels. The hydro potential (estimated 20GW) and 115 Terawatt-hours per year is the second-largest in sub-Saharan Africa after the Democratic Republic of Congo this potential, only 3 % is currently being exploited.

There is no wind power generation. However, so many micro wind turbines have been successfully installed by the RE lab of us. Some NGOs attempted biofuel production of straight vegetable oils SVO, but soon discovered that there was no immediate local market and the projects were abandoned. This led to the creation of the renewable energy laboratory at the University of Dschang to lead in renewable energy research and offer master’s and Ph, D programs.

He concluded by stating that Africa is plagued with a lot of energy-related problems that affect the health, economic and educational sectors. There are abundant resources in all communities that can solve the problems while mitigating global warming and general climate change. All African countries should develop sustainable technologies for harnessing the abundant resources for proper energy access to all. This can continue while negotiations for climate justice are taking place. The energy sector alone can employ all African youths especially those involve with biofuel production it will be very difficult to meet the local demand.

TOPIC: Kenya University Solar Power Plant 100 KW**PRESENTER:** Eng. Elias Ako, Kenyatta University

Figure 38: A photo of Kenyatta University Solar Power Plant

In 2017, KU commissioned the French government-supported 100kW solar pilot power plant which is the largest solar PV system in an East African public institution. The electricity generated at the plant is injected into KU grid at AVU and is self-consumed by the University. The Technology is very innovative, as it is the first Photovoltaic plant with a tracking system in East Africa. It has a single axis tracking system moving East-West orientation.

Most of the energy is consumed during the on-peak hours accounting for 60% on average. 60% of energy is

consumed during the daytime. This fraction can therefore be directly supplied by solar PV without necessarily requiring storage. The pilot plant consists of 400 polycrystalline panels, 265 Wp each with 2 grid-tied string inverters rated 50 kW each. The amount of power generated by the Pilot Solar Plant supplies about to 530 kWh per day. Considering the amount charged by KPLC at an average KShs. 18 per kWh of energy, then the solar plant saves the University KShs. $(530 \times 18) =$ KShs. 9,540 per day which translates to over KShs. 3.4 million per year

The University, on average spends over KShs. 12 million Kenya Shillings monthly on electricity. The 100kW pilot plant has an annual energy production of $530 \times 365 = 0.193$ GWh against the university annual consumption of about 8GWh and thus contributes about 2.5% of green energy to the University. The University has proposed 2 MW plant that will be 20 times the pilot plant, and capable of providing annual green energy of about 3.74 GWh. Upon completion, this will contribute up to about 45% of green energy to the University.

DAY 8

Wednesday July 6, 2022

RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Moderated by Duncan Omwami Kenyatta University

TOPIC: Politics and Economics of Renewable Energy Development in Africa**PRESENTER:** Robert Muthami, Programmes Coordinator FES-K

Figure 40: Robert makes his Presentation

Robert began his presentation by stating that energy drives economies and sustains societies. Energy production and use is also the single biggest contributor to global warming. The energy sector accounts for about two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions attributed to human activity. More than a billion people still lack access to electricity, while 3 billion rely on dirty fuels like charcoal and animal waste for cooking and heating. He stressed that the major challenge is to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels to produce electricity and heat and power our transportation systems while making reliable, clean, and affordable energy available to everyone on the planet.

International climate policies and the advance of low-carbon technologies are already reducing the demand for – and value of – some fossil fuels. However, substantial proportions of Africa's carbon wealth could become uneconomic to extract and process: a phenomenon referred to as stranded assets. Africa is at a crossroads; governments are caught between two agendas: meeting their developmental needs using available natural

resources and at the same time achieving climate action ambitions. Climate change is a known driver of asset stranding, but awareness is low among African policymakers. Instead, governments are increasingly concerned with how to use extractive resources to drive economic growth and transformation.

A renewables-based energy transition promises to deliver vast socio-economic benefits to countries across Africa, improving energy access, creating jobs, and boosting energy security. To realize these benefits, African countries have an opportunity to leapfrog fossil fuel technologies to a more sustainable, climate-friendly power strategy aligned with the Paris Agreement and low-carbon growth. Recent stories of the oversupply of energy from private producers in Kenya, Rwanda, and Ghana document this.

Whereas aid has helped promote new renewable energy at still lower prices there is a tension between reducing the cost of new renewable energy through market-led approaches on the one hand and the sustainability of these approaches in African countries with limited capacity on the other. There is a need to continue funding, but also acknowledge different interests and objectives, to move new renewable energy to scale. Balance the support for market development with support to government entities. Support longer-term capacity-building to ensure energy sector sustainability in recipient countries. Adopt flexible approaches and ensure independent advice to governments and institutions.

TOPIC: Environment, Demography, Health and Climate Justice; the Intercessions**PRESENTER:** Prof. Bernard Onyango, Africa Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)*Figure 41: A section of participants follow the presentation*

Prof. Bernard provided an overview of the Population, Environment, and Development (PED) Nexus. He mentioned that demographic shifts have been identified in the recent report of the UN Economist Network for the UN 75th Anniversary – Shaping the Trends of Our Time – as one of 5 mega trends affecting economic, social, and environmental outcomes critical for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Others include climate change; urbanization; the emergence of digital technologies; and inequalities. According to Prof. Bernard the PED interface is the complex, multiple, and reciprocal relationships that exist among population, environment, and development factors anytime and everywhere.

Prof. Bernard emphasized that population involves the inhabitants of a particular place and it revolves around size, composition, fertility, mortality, and migration. Whereas, the environment which is defined as the

circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded provides life support systems, supplies vital resources, and acts as a sink. On the other hand, development involves activities in the environment to improve the quality of life. Moreover, both population and environment are highly vulnerable and influenced by development. PED encompasses the integration of the Population into a broad environment and other development sectors including environment, health, food security, resilience, economic growth/livelihoods, governance, and security.

Population growth is a cause and symptom of development. Rapid population growth involves low per capita expenditure, hard to eradicate hunger, unable to provide adequate schooling & healthcare. Whereas, low development involves a lack of women's autonomy, low levels of education, and high fertility. The population must be integrated into all development and environment planning. Moreover, integrating population dynamics, including reproductive health and rights in conservation programs and natural resource management can lead to a decrease in population pressure on the environment; and improved food security and nutrition leading to better health outcomes, especially in infants and children. Population, environment & development should be integrated to achieve cross-sectoral integration.

TOPIC: Gender Perspectives in Climate Change Panel discussion**PRESENTER:** Professor Jafry Tahseen, Prof. Titi Akosa, and Memory Kachabwa*Figure 42: Prof. Tahseen Engages Prof Titi and Memory in a Panel Discussion*

Professor Tahseen opened the discussion by stating that gender roles, power relations, wealth, and assets all affect how vulnerable we are to climate change and how much we contribute to them. Since climate change has a greater impact on women, it has exacerbated gender inequality and discrimination.

Despite this, little consideration is given to gender in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies. With the existence of these extreme weather events, women are highly affected since they form a bigger part of the community and the family. She also mentioned that it is critical to provide women with equal access to education, information, and technology so that they can adjust to new situations, as well as to develop policies that are tailored to their needs. The active participation of women in climate and development policy must be advocated and promoted, and new policies must be proposed that contribute to the transformation of socioeconomic and institutional structures to promote equality of opportunity and long-term growth.

Memory Kachabwa took over and focused on solutions to the environment linked to why we should have a gen-

der perspective. She mentioned that there are issues in the divisions of labor where women are experiencing issues of climate change justice. Women account for a disproportionately high proportion of the poor worldwide. In underdeveloped countries, women in rural areas are heavily reliant on the local natural resources for their survival, since they must ensure that they have access to safe drinking water, nutritious food, and sufficient energy for cooking and heating. Drought, unpredictable rainfall, and deforestation are only some of the repercussions of climate change that make it more difficult to secure natural resources. Women in poor nations confront a long history of disadvantages, including a lack of access to decision-making and economic resources, which exacerbates the effects of climate change. Though they may be more at risk from climate change, women play a vital role in both mitigating it and adapting to it, and this should not be overlooked. When it comes to mitigating climate change, catastrophe reduction, and adaptation, women typically have a wealth of experience and expertise that may be put to good use. It is in this context that women are well-positioned to help develop new ways of making a living in the face of changing environmental conditions in their homes and communities. As a result, every climate change action must be based on gender analysis, and gender specialists must be contacted at every stage of the process to ensure that the specific needs and priorities of women and men are identified and addressed. Prof. Titi Akosa thereafter highlighted that climate change is thought of as a science and its existence is because of human activities. Human activities are driven by both men and women in society. However,

there is a growing body of evidence that reveals that women are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change than their counterparts. She added that Gender-based variations in status and power are at the heart of the gender perspective, which examines how these inequalities affect both the immediate needs of women and men and their long-term goals.

Professor Titi also emphasized that “Gender-neutral” does not apply to the climate crisis. It is women and girls that bear the brunt of the adverse effects of global warming, which exacerbates already-existing gender disparities and puts their well-being at risk. Women around the world rely more heavily on natural resources, yet have less access to, natural resources. Food, water, and fuel security are disproportionately burdened on women in many places. During periods of drought and unpredictable rainfall, women, as agricultural laborers and main procurers, work harder to secure income and resources for their families as a result of their role in the agricultural sector. However, due to the adverse climate change impacts, women are not able to provide for their families.

Professor Titi finalized by stressing that there are weaknesses in the knowledge, mobility, decision-making, access to resources, and training that women face as a result of longstanding gender inequities making it more probable that they would perish in disasters. After a disaster, women, and girls have less access to aid, putting their livelihoods, health, and recovery at risk, and making them more vulnerable to future catastrophes.

TOPIC: Linkages Between SDGs and Climate Justice

PRESENTER: Julius Mbatia, ACT Global Climate Justice Manager.



Figure 43: Part of the audience Keenly follow the presentation

Mr Mbatia covered the SDGs and their linkage to climate justice. Climate change (Goal 13) will exacerbate inequality and poverty, and social justice struggles around these issues must incorporate struggles around climate change. It addresses the intersections of ‘green’ ecological concerns and ‘red’ socio-economic considerations within

public policy and politics. The struggles for sustainability, environmental or climate justice reconcile issues/struggles of our times surrounding justice/equality, free-trade, equity, food sovereignty, and defense of indigenous peoples’ rights. There is also the aspect of ambition which believes in publicly-driven solutions for the shift to a sustainable world.

Climate justice presents a purview to tackle the duo crisis, global economic crisis, and climate crisis. The linkage is drawn by understanding that the struggles must be about the people, the planet, and creating transformative solutions. We need to find real solutions to slowing down climate change, protecting the natural environment, improving the quality of life for all, and moving towards a sustainable development path delivering impact at scale for sustainability.

DAY 9

Thursday July 7, 2022

CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY, MOVEMENT BUILDING AND ACTION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: SKILLS AND TOOLS

TOPIC: Environmentalism, Climate Justice Movements, and Alliance-Building

PRESENTER: Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan



Figure 44: A participant asks questions at the end of the presentation

Prof. Satishkumar started by introducing himself remotely and what he does in his 18 years of experience working in Addis Ababa. He introduced environmentalism as a term to refer to concern for the environment and particularly actions or advocacy to limit negative human impacts on the environment. He highlighted Prof. Wangari Maathai's profile to reinforce her good work in environmentalism and the major establishments and contributions.

He narrated how on 31st October 2018, British activists assembled on Parliament Square in London to announce a Declaration of Rebellion against the UK Government. The next

few weeks were a whirlwind. Six thousand rebels converged on London to peacefully block five major bridges across the Thames. Trees were planted in the middle of Parliament Square, and a hole was dug there to bury a coffin representing our future. Rebels superglued themselves to the gates of Buckingham Palace as they read a letter to the Queen.

Prof. Satishkumar also described another important case study by Thunberg who began a global movement by skipping school: starting in August 2018, she spent her days camped out in front of the Swedish Parliament, holding a sign painted in black letters on a white background that read Skolstrejk för klimatet: "School Strike for Climate." In the 16 months since, she has addressed heads of state at the U.N., met with the Pope, sparred with the President of the United States, and inspired 4 million people to join the global climate strike on September 20, 2019, in what was the largest climate demonstration in human history.

Prof. concluded on another important case study by describing 350.org which was founded in 2008 by a group of university friends in the United States along with author Bill McKibben, who wrote one of the first books on global warming for the general public. The goal was to build a global climate movement.

TOPIC: Participatory Alternatives, Technical Solutions, and Fusions for the Future

PRESENTER: Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba, National Universities Commission, Nigeria



Figure 45: Participants React to Prof. Chinedum's Presentation

Prof. Chinedum commenced his presentation by giving a recap of last summer school. He then elaborated on how Africa has come into reality with the idea that the rich world will not do much. - No 100 Billion Dollars each year for climate finance and there is inadequate technology to help innovate the changes. He stated that technology innovations will not come free. He borrows the idea; that it should be an era to think out of the box or without the box as Prof. Patrice Lumumba once alluded.

He then introduced the Participatory Alternatives, Technical

Solutions, and Fusions for the future as accommodating the opinions of grassroots communities. He drew from practical activities that are happening at community levels across the continent of Africa, and elsewhere.

He examined the level of science concerning climate change adaptation and mitigation that are promoted globally, for adoption/extension, and how broad the understanding of these is restricted such that only specific people understand what some concepts mean. Climate change and the language used to explain it, may not have been translated well to local communities. Young climate activists may hardly be able to translate it to even close family members. The communication of the main agenda, which is climate justice, may be hampered.

The relevance to the future is an understanding of the past, by considering the indigenous mentorship for climate resilience. Young people should be able to learn from the elderly about the old environmental ethics. In terms of methodology, an effort should be made to invite some informed elderly men and women to discuss changes over time and across sectors and localities. It is important to also deal with possible courses of

action that can be used by specific generations and nations. He stated that the topic of climate justice is still insufficiently researched. Identification of these and reasons form the extant scenario. There is a need to justify further research when currently available research findings are not used. Additionally, the future of climate justice as a taught course in universities will help in building on and contributing to new concepts of climate justice, climate economy and politics, eco-feminism, and ecological hermeneutics, and also appreciate climate Justice curriculum/course contents. Therefore, the focus should also be on health and climate change in the context of the dying ecosystems, cultures, and physical health of people deteriorating, psycho-social impacts of climate change may be more serious than what is perceived. This intangible entity is resulting in the loss of lives more than any other. As economies change negatively, both young and old, men and women may be getting depressed and suicidal because of climate injustice impacts. This is a risk to the future of society. Prof. Chinedum concluded his presentation by actively involving the participants to share their ideas and allowing a discussion of a few of the ideas before he shared his crazy ideas and beautiful poems sung by one of the participants.

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TOPIC: Faith, Climate Justice, and Moral Question on Action and Responsibility in Tackling Climate Crisis
PRESENTER: Dr. Ezekiel Lesmore, Director of Programmes, All Africa Conference of Churches.



Figure 46: Dr Ezekiel stresses a point during his presentation

Rev. Dr. Lesmore Gibson Ezekiel started his presentation with a religious introduction and linking climate justice to religion. He denotes that matters of climatic change or ecological crisis are pivotal to be left in the hands of scientists and others to determine alone. The Sacred scriptures are flooded with beautiful imageries of the beautiful earth, a well-structured ecosystem designed by Creator-God. The oriental religions have a Pantheistic worldview, God is nature and nature is

God. God is seen in nature and the created order. African Traditional Religion talks about the harmonious way of coexisting with nature.

Dr. Lesmore accentuated that at the intersection between creation and care is the centrality of the “Stewardship” of the earth. Let it be known that no religious text is immune to misinterpretation and misapplication to suit human greed. He explained that there is a need to nurture the principles of interdependence rooted in the cosmological notion of the pre-eminence of the community over individual interest and foster a culture of respect for the created order (ecosystem). He concluded that “The Welfare of the Earth is our Welfare”, the ecological violence leading to the crisis we are witnessing today makes it clear that climate change remains a serious existential threat facing humanity. This is not what Creator God intended for creation. We must recognize that if we take care of the earth, the earth will take of us. If we suffocate the earth, the earth will suffocate us. We are morally and ethically obligated by our life-affirming faith to demand from State and Non-State Actors to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with a high sense of urgency to respond to the ecological crisis.

TOPIC: Nurturing a Movement from the Bottom- An International Perspective**PRESENTER: Prof. Christoph Schwarte***Figure 47: A Participant Reacts to the Presentation*

Prof. Christoph commenced by introducing his building campaign experience. He emphasized that to build a good campaign you need to focus on the context of what you want to address, and considers the partners and political environment that dictates the campaign. Also the context of the audience who you want to involve in the campaign and also the resources to do so. He took us through climate litigation, to address the relationship between states, and claims against governments for failure to mitigate the problem of climate change. This revolves around the big corporations who have significantly contributed largely to climate change. Also, oth-

er claims go to the finance against carbon emission and the institutions that support their projects.

He discussed the important activities that can help in nurturing a movement from the international perspective and also describes the need to consider the human rights of the actors in this movement. From the international dimension of human rights on critical climate change concerns, this calls for the government powers to declare a state of emergency or curtail certain human rights and political freedoms. He expressed that in the climate context, emission targets for the long and medium term; balancing different and conflicting socio-economic interests; safeguards for vulnerable groups and communities; clear and understandable; resource allocation and finance; institutions and framework for implementation; and consultation process and ownership.

He concluded by expressing optimism on the forthcoming COP 27 in Egypt in regards to increasing ambition in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) (Art.4); the new quantified goal for climate finance; global Goal on Adaptation (Art.7); Finance for Loss and Damage (Arts.8 & 9) and technical dialogues of the Global Stocktake (Art.14).

TOPIC: Nurturing the Movement from Below: PACJA's Current Roles in Local, National and Global Climate Politics**PRESENTER: Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy and Programmes, PACJA***Figure 48: Philip Explains Key Issues Around Policy Advocacy to the Audience*

Philip defined advocacy as a set of targeted actions directed at decision-makers in support of a specific policy issue. Advocacy is both a science and an art. As a science, it is most effective when it is planned systematically, each step requires distinct knowledge and skills. While as an art, it articulates issues in ways that inspire people and move them to action. Involves negotiating and consensus building, incorporating creativity, style and even humour.

The goal of advocacy is to build support for a cause/ profile an issue, encourage others to support it/ supporter base, influence or reform policy and legislation that affects it, ultimately, make a difference in peoples' lives, test the advocacy issue should pass.

It is necessary to analyze policy. A good policy should promote inclusiveness in the policy-making process, foster harmony with other policies – ability to address cross-cutting issues, be beneficial to the largest number of people, not marginalize or polarize sections of society, be allocated adequate resources, be implemented with the fewest possible constraints, recognize social values and norms – culture, rights, customs, and have mechanisms for evaluation and updating.

The core strategies used in policy advocacy include organizing and movement building; building critical consciousness through political and popular education processes; evidencing; direct campaign actions; capacity building across all cadre of actors; being propositional – policy alternatives; strengthened networking/coalition building; disciplining opponents/ injure interests; amplified role of media and legal action. In enhancing policy literacy, he urged participants to acquire knowledge and skills in conventions, protocols, treaties literacy; parliamentary literacy; government literacy; media literacy in the context of policy influencing; monitoring policy influencing and media partnership.

He introduced learners to the concept of Critical Paths which provides a logical sequence and guides the efforts of campaigners towards well-structured processes of achieving greater outcomes as aggregates of lower-level changes. Beyond strengthening the mapping of actors, it concert mobilization efforts and provides options/ alternative avenues for pursuing change when faced with obstacles.

DAY 10

Friday July 8, 2022

ADVOCACY AND APPROACHES IN CLIMATE JUSTICE MOVEMENT

Moderated by Yared Deme; Ethiopian Negotiator for L&D, AGN

TOPIC: Advocacy Tools, Techniques & Approaches in Climate Justice Movement

PRESENTER: Henry Nehondo, Communication and Advocacy Officer, PACJA



Figure 49: Henry stresses points in his presentation

Whether internal or external, the basic elements remain: Message, sender, channel and receiver. The first step in communication is to know the audience/public by identifying stakeholders – people affected by the issue either directly or indirectly. Communication varies for internal/external depending on whether you are a CSOs, or company.

From an advocacy/campaign lens, stakeholders would be the people who can help you address the issue, can be allies, or opponents with power dynamics (people with power to influence/hinder decisions) and of competing interests.

Identifying the target audience is one key component in strategic communication/advocacy/campaign. Otherwise, you will be sending your message to the wrong audience—using the wrong means-and tools. The core message should be

simple, clear, and powerful in the presentation of the issue as it affects real people. Developing effective messages means knowing as much about that public as possible.

A multi-channel approach can enable one to reach more targeted groups and to reach people in different environments with more frequency. Good media coverage is a prized commodity, however, it should be pegged on a well-built foundation of strong working relationships with key journalists pursued through a well-thought-out plan of action. Such a plan typically includes carefully crafting messages, targeting reporters on a story-by-story basis, and receiving strategic guidance from polls and market research. Other important elements include building teams, framing messages, telling stories that will resonate with target audiences, training spokespeople, developing and marketing appropriate written materials, identifying opportunities to make news, and creating a system for evaluating progress.

Campaign channels could include radio, television, publications, internet-based platforms, community-based platforms and complementary techniques. In using social media, one should develop a strong, passionate voice on social media, practice writing clearly and with sophistication, become a thought leader, promote social media activity among your peers and understand the demographics of your business's target audience.

TOPIC: Advocacy Tools, Techniques and Approaches in Climate Justice Movement continued Case Studies

PRESENTER: Swaleh – decolonization, LAMU and South South Platform on Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE) Alumni



Figure 50: Swaleh makes his presentation on experience with decolonization campaign in Lamu, Kenya

The proposed coal power plant was initially set to generate a potential of 1050MW on 865 acres of agricultural land. Lamu is a UNESCO world heritage site. In 2014 the Kenya government awarded the Amu Power company tender to design and build Lamu Coal Plant. In 2016 local authorities issued permits for the project. And in 2019, Parliament put into law the Energy Act 2019 that provides for the coal plant.

The push against the Plant saw a group of environmentalists and civil societies taking NEMA and Amu Power to the National Environment Tribunal in 2016. There were advocacy efforts such as protests and demonstrations, letters to banks and financial institutions, and advocacy efforts at all levels. The organizations involved in the push faced and overcame government sabotage, bribes, unhealthy competition, threats, community narratives and cultures, propaganda, insults and labels.

In 2019 NET gave judgement that public participation had been insufficient and that ESIA failed to adequately consider pollution from the plant or its negative impacts on people, flora and marine life. The Plant would need a new ESIA. This led the Kenya government to call off the project. He called upon young people to learn from this advocacy achievement and embrace advocacy and empowerment efforts.

TOPIC: Intergenerational Equity and Youth Engagement in Climate Justice Movement**PRESENTER:** Elizabeth Gulugulu; Global South Focal Point YOUNGO*Figure 51: Elizabeth makes her presentation*

She began her presentation by stating that each generation has the right to inherit the same diversity in natural and cultural resources enjoyed by previous generations and to equitable access to the use and benefits of these resources. Unfairness in equity is evidenced in terms of biodiversity loss, water scarcity, climate change, and debts through loans.

Achieving intergenerational equity requires actions toward raising awareness, promoting universal education, training and skills development, fostering youth participation, expanding economic opportunities, accelerating and scaling climate resilient solutions and strengthening the leadership of the vulnerable members of the society.

She urged governments and development partners to consider the following options that could help in removing barriers that are facing the youths in their efforts to attain intergenerational equity. Frame policies to have youth components, capacity building at the national level, create safe spaces for youth, protect climate activists, offer media coverage, and provide funding for youth-led initiatives

TOPIC: Strategies for Strengthening the Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE)**PRESENTER:** Ibrahim Ceesay, Chair CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change (CYGCC)*Figure 52: Ceesay gestures as he stresses a point*

The South to South Youth Platform on Climate Justice –SYPLACTICE is a Global South platform formed under the auspices of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). It was conceptualised as a felt need by empowered and trained alumni of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ).

It is anticipated to provide such opportunities as consolidated efforts and voices, a strong youth climate

justice advocacy platform, and coordination amongst NSSCJ Alumni. The goal is a coordinated and influential movement of climate justice activists and campaigners in the global south working in a concerted manner to advance their causes.

The platform will help connect and build solidarity amongst climate justice activists in communities and support them to upscale their activism; support experiential learning and mentorship opportunities to improve effective climate justice advocacy; enhance the capacity needs of young climate justice activists and provide a platform to interact with other like-minded youth in the global South; generate and document climate injustices in the global south to inform evidence-based climate justice advocacy, and strengthen movement building in Climate Justice.

It draws its membership from the Summer School Alumni and affiliation to Alumni. Membership is individually based.

CLOSING CEREMONY



Figure 53: Dancers entertain guests at the closing ceremony

The closing ceremony marked the climax of the Summer School that was graced by Senior Government Officials and representatives of Kenyatta University Management. The ceremony started with participants assembling at the Kenyatta University Business Services and Student Centre (BSSC). The participants and delegates were entertained by the Art Space on a climate message dance. This dance set the stage for the welcoming of the dignitaries and the sneak-through of the Nairobi Summer School of Climate Justice video that was developed by a group of ICT participants.

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



Figure 54: Dr Kurauka Awards a Certificate to a Participant

Thereafter, Eugene Nforgwa moderated the official speeches from the representatives. It started by Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies and Community Development, Kenyatta University. The chair gave his remarks on the successful completion of the summer school with emphasis on summer school being a unique program in Africa and the rest of the world, which empowered the youth voices on climate justice.

2. Remarks by Dr. James Koske, the Dean School of Environmental Studies, Kenyatta University



Figure 55: Dr Koske Awards a Certificate of Participation to a Participant

It then followed by the Dean school of environmental studies, Dr. James Koske, who graciously congratulated the chair department of environmental studies and community development, together with PACJA for having organized the second edition of the summer school. In his few remarks he acknowledged the impacts of climate change in our societies today and encouraged the participants to take home the message of summer school and practice the message or walk the talk.

3. Remarks by Dr. Lesmore Ezekiel, Director of Programmes, All Africa Conference of Churches



Figure 56: Artists Entertain the Audience with Climate Justice Songs

Eugene, further welcomed Dr. Lesmore Ezekiel, Director of Programmes, All Africa Conference of Churches, who gave his remarks from the perspective of the church and what is happening today as far as climate change is concerned. He acknowledged that Climate change is a global threat with severe, cross-sectoral, long-term and in some cases irreversible impacts. Africa is witnessing increased weather and climate variability, which leads to disasters and disruption of economic, ecological and social systems.

4. Remarks by Prof Jafrey Tahseen from University of Glasgow



Figure 57: Prof Jafrey Makes her Closing Remarks

Eugene, further welcomed Prof Jafrey Tahseen from University of Glasgow to give her remarks. She her congratulations and deep appreciation to the convener of the summer school and other supporting partners. It is in this regard that the outcome of the summer school will inform the conversations of the challenges Africa faces. The voices of Africans need to be visible. There is a need for such actions to build momentum.

7. Remarks by Ambassador Seyni Nafo, Senior Legal Advisor, AGN Africa Adaptation Initiative



Figure 59: Amb. Nafo gestures as he makes his closing remarks

Eugene, then invited Ambassador Seyni Nafo, Senior Legal Advisor, AGN Africa Adaptation Initiative who gave his remarks and promised to help PACJA be funded directly on its good work it is doing. From his remarks, he said actions could be anchored on such initiatives as training climate advocates, building on a continental free trade area, creating a more sustainable development trajectory, and a well-functioning carbon market. Ambassador Seyni concluded by urging young people to come up with unique ideas which could provide climate change solutions and also urged PACJA to organize another summer school that they will sponsor.

5. Remarks by Charles Mwangi, the Acting Executive Director, PACJA

Mr. Charles, on behalf of PACJA, as the acting Executive Director also say his remarks, by thanking partners, especially the Government of Sweden, the Dutch government, Kenyatta University, the University of Nairobi, the University of Glasgow Caledonia, and the University of West Cape for their partnership and for believing in and supporting ensuring that youths continue playing a crucial role in climate change advocacy in Africa and beyond. He also thanked the media fraternity across Africa for the role they have been playing in keeping the campaign alive. He also congratulated those who made it possible to the summer school to be a success.

8. Remarks by Mr Johnstone Kuya, the Representative of the Ambassador of the Netherlands Embassy in Nairobi



Figure 60: Mr Kuya Makes his Closing Remarks

Mr Johnstone Kuya, the representative of the Ambassador of the Netherlands Embassy in Nairobi, also gave his remarks virtually, by congratulating the organizers of the event and the noble efforts to have converges participants and delegates from more than 40 counties together. He did acknowledge it as a very important occasion for addressing the key challenges of climate change and the efforts that PACJA is doing towards training youths on the climate issues and advocacy concerns. He regretted not to have attended in person but promised to attention next one in persons.

6. Remarks by Mr Augustine Njamnshi, the Co-founder, PACJA

Mr Augustine Njamnshi, the co-founder of PACJA also gave his powerful remarks in the context of climate activist, he did narrate how the struggle started and how they were able to get to the global space and position PACJA and its role in advocacy. Interestingly, he urged the young youth to be their ambassadors in taking the climate justice message to their various countries.

9. Remarks by Mr. Onesmo Mdasenga, the Representative of the High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania and Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN-Habitat



Figure 61: Mr Mdasenga, makes his closing remarks

Eugene further invited Mr. Onesmo Mdasenga, the representative of the High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania and Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN-Habitat, gave his remarks. Mr. Onesmo congratulated Kenyatta University and PACJA for the wonderful event that also involved Tanzanian participants. It was a unique idea of brings young youths all over Africa to discuss issues related to climate change.

10. Remarks by, Prof. Paul Okemo, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Kenyatta University



Figure 62: Prof. Okemo Makes the Official Closing Remarks

Thereafter, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Paul Okemo gave his

closing remarks. He reminded the participants that the convener of this Summer School is neither Kenyatta University nor PACJA, but the conveners are the suffering global communities as a result of the social, economic and ecological impacts of climate change. He also expressed that Kenyatta University prides herself of highly qualified professors and lecturers, who are eager to feed the intellect of the young leaders, and prepare them for the most challenging tasks such as fighting for climate justice for Africa. He challenged the participants

to have a look at our academic and research opportunities for both Undergraduate and Postgraduate studies. He was glad that the participants had closely interacted with their staff from departments in the School of Environmental Studies, namely; Environmental Studies and Community Development, Environmental Education and Science and Environmental Planning and Management. The University has 19 Schools offering a diversity of programmes that offer sustainable solutions to problems facing humanity.

11. Ibrahim Ceesay, the Chair CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change.



Then, the closing ceremony came to an end with the launch of the South-South Youth Platform on Climate Justice, whereby the alumni from the previous summer school gave their experiences, and solidarity remarks were given by Ibrahim Ceesay, the Chair CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change.



Figure 63: Participants pose with a to be planted seedling and an already planted one



Figure 63: Participants pose with a to be planted seedling and an already planted one

NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE 2022
HIGH LEVEL SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME: JUNE 27, 2022
THEME: ENHANCING CAPACITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE
AND UNFCCC PROCESSES FOR EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY ENGAGEMENT
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY- NAIROBI KENYA

JUNE 27, 2022 PROGRAMME		
TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATOR/SPEAKERS
8:30-8:45	Arrival and registration of participants	Kenya Platform for Climate Governance
8:45 – 9:00	Entertainment & stage setting, Recognition of participants and Key Speakers National Anthem; East Africa Community Anthem	Duncan Omwami, Research Fellow, UNESCO
9:00-10:30	Welcoming and High Level Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remarks from Charles Mwangi, Ag. Executive Director PACJA ▪ Remarks from Amr Essam, Senior Advisor to COP27 President. ▪ Welcoming remarks from Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies and Community Development, Kenyatta University ▪ Dr. Jean-Paul Adam, Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resource Division (TCND) UN Economic Commission for Africa UNECA ▪ Harsen Nyambe, Head of Climate Change and Forestry, African Union Commission AUC ▪ H.E. Amb. Maarten Brouwer, Perspectives from the Dutch Ambassador to Kenya, ▪ Ayele Kabede, Programme Manager, Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) ▪ Remarks from Dr. James Koske, Dean School of Environmental Studies, Kenyatta University 	Eugene Nforngwa , Thematic Lead Just Transition and Energy Access, PACJA
10:00-10:45	Solidarity Statements from Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Ezekiel Lesmore, Director of Programmes, All Africa Conferences of Churches • Prof. Jafrey Tahseen, University of Glasgow Caledonian • Katie Tobin, Senior Program Manager, WEDO, 	Eugene Nforngwa , Thematic Lead Just Transition and Energy Access, PACJA
10:45- 11:15	Tea Break/ Photo session	
11:15 – 11:45	Sharing of experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rufaro Matsika, Sharing experience on the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice 2021 • Julius Mbatia, Act Alliance, Sharing experience on real life journey to becoming a young climate justice advocate - 	Philip Kilonzo, HPAC, PACJA
11:30 -12:45pm	Entertainment – Spoken Word The Role of the African Youth in Climate Justice Advocacy Moderator: Robert Muthami , Senior Programme Advisor, FES Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lucky Abeng, Commonwealth Youth Forum Taskforce Member and Chair Grassroot Engagement and Participation at Commonwealth Youth Network on Climate Change • Yared Deme, WRI Africa and Global Youth Climate Leader, Ethiopia • Elizabeth Gulugulu, YOUNGO/AYICC, • Dr. Thuita Thenya, Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi 	
12:45- 13:00	Closing remarks Philip Kilonzo Head of Policy, Advocacy and Communication Entertainment	
13:00	LUNCH	

NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE SCHOOL PROGRAM
THEME: ENHANCED CAPACITY FOR YOUTH ON UNFCCC PROCESS FOR INFLUENTIAL
ADVOCACY ENGAGEMENT IN COP 27.

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, MAIN CAMPUS - NAIROBI KENYA

From June 27th to 9th July 2022

Time	Session	Facilitator	Moderators
MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE CRISIS			
DAY 2: TUESDAY JUNE 28, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG).	Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy and Programmes, PACJA
9:00 am – 10:00 am	Introduction to Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice	Eugene Nforngwa , Thematic Lead Just Transition and Energy Access, PACJA	
10:00 am – 10:20 am	Tea Break	KUCC	
10:20 am – 11:00 am	1.1 Foundations of Human Induced Climate Change	Dr Thuita Thenya , Senior lecturer, Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI), University of Nairobi, Kenya Dr. Joseph Kurauka , Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development Kenyatta University.	
11:00 pm - 12:00 pm	1.2 Climate Change Impacts in global south Climate change Impacts in global South: the disproportionate vulnerabilities of communities in the global south and the impacts of climate change on livelihood systems ecosystems and biodiversity.	Mr. Ben Opa , Deputy Director, NRM, National Lands Commission (NLC), Kenya Dr Godwin Ojo Executive Director Environmental rights Action/ Friends of the Earth Nigeria	
12:00pm- 13:00	1.2 Climate Change Impacts in Global South Nexus Between Climate, Peace and Conflict (Climate Security)	Nqobile Moyo Regional Coordinator - AU PAPS/ SAPP Southern Africa Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)	Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan
13:00 pm –14:00 pm	Lunch	KUCC	
4:00 pm – 16:00 pm	1.2 b - Group Exercise Mapping local climate change impacts, risk analysis, and developing mechanism for adaptation and mitigation	Nqobile Moyo Duncan Omwami	
16:00 pm –16:30 pm	Tea Break	KUCC	
MODULE 2: RESPONSE MEASURES, EMERGING SOLUTIONS AND POLICY OPTIONS			
DAY 3: WEDNESDAY JUNE 29, 2022			
8:00 am –9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	

9:00 am – 10:30 am	2.1 a Locally Led Adaptation and Resilience Building	Mr. Nicholas Abuya, Global Resilience Advisor, Christian Aid	Dr. Peter Wangai, Lecturer & Examinations Coordinator
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Tea Break	KUCC	Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development, Kenyatta University
11:00 pm - 12:00 pm	2.1 b Urbanization and City Level Climate Resilience: <i>Cities as frontiers of fight against climate change and injustice.</i>	Mthobisi Masinga Green Building Council South Africa	
12:00 pm–13:00 pm	2.2 Mitigation measures and action: different mitigation strategies, actions and targets at global, regional and national levels	Dr. Anne Omambia; Deputy Director, NEMA	
13:00 pm – 14:00pm	Lunch	KUCC	
14: 00 pm –15:00pm	2.3 Loss and Damage as A Third Pillar of Climate Action	Julius Ngoma National Coordinator Civil Society Network on Climate Change Yared Deme; Ethiopian Negotiator for L&D, AGN.	
15:00 pm- 16:00pm	2.4 Political Ecology, Nature Based Solutions and Emerging Approaches	Dr. Peter Wangai Lecturer and Examinations Coordinator Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development Kenyatta University. Dr Eric Kioko Lecturer, Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development Kenyatta University.	Belinda Okungu
16:00 pm –16:30 pm	Tea Break	KUCC	
MODULE 3: CRITICAL CLIMATE JUSTICE ISSUES FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH			
DAY 4: THURSDAY June 30, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Ann Tek , Coordinator for Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG).	Eugene N. Nforngwa , Thematic Lead, Just
9:00 am – 11:00 am	3.1 Foundations of climate justice <i>Background, history and evolution of the concept of climate justice and the global climate justice movement.</i>	Prof. Patrick Bond , Professor of Sociology, University of Johannesburg	Transition and Energy Access
11:00-11:30	Tea break		
11:30 am – 13:00 am	3.2 a Politics of international climate change negotiations - the background to climate change negotiations and processes (IPCC, UNFCCC, Agreements etc.).	Prof. Seth Osafo , Legal Advisor, Africa Group of Negotiators to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	

13:00pm to 14:00pm	Lunch Break	KUCC	
14:00pm – 15:00pm	3.2 b. Politics of international climate change negotiations international climate law and governance in the era of global mistrust/mal-governance	Edward Wabwoto , Judge of the Environment and Land Court	
15:00pm -6:00pm	Protection and upholding environmental and human rights for environmental (and climate justice) defenders.	Prof Jafry Tahseen , Glasgow Caledonian University	
DAY 5 FRIDAY JULY 1, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	
9:00 am to 16:00pm	3.2c. Political economy analysis of climate change and the relationship between Africa and the Global North The North-South divide, ideological stand-points, Global geo-politics of climate change.	Prof. Patrick Bond , Professor of Sociology, University of Johannesburg	
16:00	Field trip announcements		
All breaks observed			
DAY 6 SATURDAY JULY 2, 2022			
Departure 8:00	Field trip to visit an integrated adaptation project within Kiambu County		
DAY 7 SUNDAY JULY 3, 2022			
RESTING DAY			
DAY 8 MONDAY JULY 4, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Ann Tek, Coordinator for Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	
9:00 am – 10:00 am	3.3 Climate Finance international climate finance mechanisms, transparency and accountability in the climate finance field) and major climate finance demands by Africa and the global south including climate debt.	Bertha Argueta, Senior Advisor - Climate Finance, German watch Jean Paul Adams, Director TCND, UNECA	Dr Godwin Ojo Executive Director Environmental rights Action/ Friends of the Earth Nigeria
10:00am –10:30 am	Tea Break		
10:30am – 13:00	3.4 b Green jobs, women economic empowerment, green enterprise development etc.)	Dr. Dorcas Beryl Otieno, OGW UNESCO Chair, Higher Education for a Green Economy and Sustainability	
13:00 pm –14:00 pm	Lunch Break		
14:00pm – 16pm	Group discussion		

DAY 9 TUESDAY JULY 5, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	Dr Thuita Thenya, Senior lecturer, Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace & Environmental Studies (WMI), University of Nairobi, Kenya
10:00 -11:00	3.4.c The basics of renewable energy governance and democracy	Thomas Opande, Lead Africa Energy Access Initiative, WWF, Uganda	
11:00am –11:30am	Tea Break		
11:30 am –13:00 pm	3.4 e. Renewable Energy Technology Development	Prof. Julius Kewir TANGKA , Agricultural Engineering specialization: Energy and Machinery	
13:00pm – 14:00 pm	Lunch Break		
14:00pm – 16:00 pm	Visit Kenya university Solar power plant 100 KW	Eng. Elias Ako, Kenyatta University	
16:00 pm –16:30 pm	Tea Break		
DAY 10 WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration		
9:00 am – 10:00 am	3.4 d. Politics and economics of Renewable energy development in the Africa	Robert Muthami, Programmes Coordinator, FES-K	Duncan Omwami KU University
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Tea break		
10:30 am – 11:30 am	Environment, demography, Health and climate justice; the intercessions	Dr Doreen Othero, Senior Research and Policy Analyst, Africa Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)	
11:30 am – 13:00	3.5 Gender perspectives in climate justice	Titi Akosa , GCF Alternate Observer & Member of the Gender Constituency of UNFCCC Memory Kachabwa , Executive Director, African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET).	
13:00 pm –14:00 pm	Lunch Break		
14:00 pm –16:00 pm	3.6 Linkages between SDGs and Climate Justice	Julius Mbatia, ACT Global Climate Justice Manager	
16:00 pm –16:30 pm	Tea Break		
MODULE 4: CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY, MOVEMENT BUILDING AND ACTION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: SKILLS AND TOOLS			
8:00 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and registration	Ann Tek , Coordinator for Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	
9:00 am – 10:00 am	4.1 Environmentalism, climate justice movements and alliance-building in the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, fair, equitable and ecologically-just development trajectory	Prof. Satishkumar Belliethathan	
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Tea Break		

10:30 am –13:00 pm	4.2 Participatory Alternatives, Technical Solutions and Fusions for the Future.	Prof Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba National Universities Commission, Abuja, Nigeria.	
13:00 pm –14:00 pm	Lunch Break		
14:00pm- 16:00pm	4.3 Nurturing the movement from below: PACJA's current roles in local, national and global climate politics	Energy and Access (ACSEA), Cameroon. Charles Mwangi, Ag. ED PACJA Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy and Programmes, PACJA	
16:00pm – 16:30 pm	Tea Break		
DAY 12 FRIDAY JULY 8, 2022			
8:00 am – 9:00am	Arrival and registration	Ann Tek, Coordinator for Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)	Yared Deme; Ethiopian Negotiator for L&D, AGN
9:00 am – 10:00 am	4.4a Advocacy Tools, techniques and approaches in climate justice movement – Introduction	Philip Kilonzo , Head of Policy and Advocacy	
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Tea Break		
10:30 am -11:30am	4.4 b Advocacy Tools, techniques and approaches in climate justice movement- continued case studies	South South Platform on Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE) Alumni Swaleh – decolonization LAMU	
11:30am- 13:00 pm	4.5 Faith, climate justice and moral question on action and responsibility in tackling climate crisis	Dr Ezekiel Lesmore , Director of Programmes, All Africa Conference of Churches.	
13:00 pm –14:00 pm	Lunch Break		
14:00 pm –15:00 pm	4.6 Intergenerational equity and youth engagement in climate justice movement Participant will develop strategies for strengthening the South-South Youth Platform for Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE)	Elizabeth Gulugulu; Global South Focal Point YOUNGO Ibrahim Ceesay, Chair CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change (CYPCC),	
15:00 pm –16:00 pm	Experience sharing from the Alumnus of Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice: To draw on progressive experience and the transformative actions led by Alumni across the global south	Lucky Abeng Commonwealth Youth Forum Taskforce Member and Chair Grassroot Engagement, Commonwealth Youth Network on Climate Change Rufaro Matsika PACJA/ AYICC Zimbabwe Brian Misiati, KPCG	
16:00 pm –16:30 pm	Tea Break/ COVID Testing		
	Virtual moderator	Duncan Omwami, Kenyatta University Afanyu Yembe/ PACJA	
DAY 13 SATURDAY JULY 9, 2022 Closing Ceremony			
DAY 14 SUNDAY JULY 10, 2022			
Departure			

**CLOSING CEREMONY FOR 2ND EDITION NAIROBI
SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE
VENUE: KENYATTA UNIVERSITY DATE: JULY 9, 2022**

Time	PROGRAMME EVENT	
8:00 – 8:40	Registration	KPCG
8:40 -9:10	Greening the University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly at Kenyatta University Business Services and Students Studies (BSSC) • 2nd Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice Ceremonial Tree Planting 	Duncan Omwami, Kenyatta University
9:10- 9:40	Tea Break	
9:40- 10:00	Assembling and Welcoming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Anthem • East Africa Anthem 	
10:00 – 10:20	Entertainment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dance by Art Space • Spoken Word by Art space • Climate justice song David Jessy 	
10:20- 10:50	Sneak preview of the NSSCJ Summary of voices and ambition of participants of the NSSCJ (video)	Philip Kilonzo , Head of Policy & Advocacy, PACJA
10:50- 11:50	Official Speeches	Eugene Nforngwa, Thematic Lead, Energy & Just Transition)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Joseph Kurauka, Chairman, Department of Environmental Studies & Community Development, Kenyatta University • Dr. James Koske, Dean, School of Environmental Studies, Kenyatta University. • Dr Ezekiel Lesmore, Director of Programmes, All Africa Conference of Churches. • Prof Jafry Tahseen , Glasgow Caledonian University • Mr. Charles Mwangi, Ag. Eexecutive Director, PACJA • Mr. Augustine Njamnshi, Chair Political and Technical Committee, PACJA • Ambassador Seyni Nafo, Senior Legal Advisor, AGN, Africa Adaptation Initiative • Representative of the Ambassador of the Netherlands Embassy in Nairobi • (Representative) The Consul, Consulate of Cameroon in Kenya • Representative of the High Commisioner of the United Republic of Tanzania and Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN-Habitat Closing Speech: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice-Chancellor, Kenyatta University 	
11:50– 12:30:	Strengthening South to South collaborations among young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the South South Youth Platform on Climate Justice – Rufalo/ Lucky/ Sylvia • Launch of SYPLACTICE • Solidary Remarks, Ibrahim Ceesay, Chair CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change (CYPCC) 	Philip Kilonzo , Head of Policy & Advocacy, PACJA
12:30 -12:40	Issuing of Certificates	Eugene Nforngwa/ Duncan Omwami
12:40- 12:50	Vote of thanks, Sylviabay Kijangwa	
12:50-1:00	Adjournment and Group Photo	Henry Neondo , Communications PACJA

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