Pre Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development conference, Kigali Rwanda

1st to 5th March 2022

Introduction

The outbreak of COVID-19 in Africa negatively affected economies, regional integration, social cohesion and health systems within the countries in Africa. The African Union's Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and other development goals and targets are under threat[1].At the same time, a growing burden of unsustainable debt before the pandemic and reduced revenue for the developing countries during the pandemic has now become a major brake on public spending, placing public services including healthcare provision at much further risk. As the countries rush to recover from Covid-19, there is a likelihood that there will be shift in focus from addressing climate change to economic recovery agenda yet the continent badly needs to continue addressing the climate crisis which remain a major challenge for the continent. It is imperative that efforts geared towards economic recovery, should go hand in hand with climate change response strategies.

The SDGs and climate change dialogue has been loud at high levels and in boardrooms while meaningful engagement of the communities at the frontline of climate crisis and where it matters most has been inadequate if not lacking. Youth, particularly, have curved a niche for themselves, and has evolved into the most formindable stakeholders in the international dialogue processes, elevating the concept of intergenerational equity and climate justice at a higher policy level. However, Covid -19 is likely to affect implemnatation of the Paris Agreement and SDGs tremedously as most of the countries are now focusing on rebuiling their economies that were devastated by the pandemic.This is reason why the theme chosen for this year's Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development **(ARFSD)** is very relevant to the current situation in Africa. The eighth session of **ARFSD** will be held in **Kigali, Rwanda** on 1st to 5th March 2022 and it is organised under the theme; ***"Building forward better: a green, inclusive and resilient Africa poised to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063***" . This forum is intended to be an action-oriented Forum for member States and other stakeholders to explore and propose a set of concrete and workable solutions that will enable countries to rebuild from COVID-19. That recovery should lead to a greener, more inclusive, and resilient Africa while also advancing the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. PACJA exploits the opportunity presented by ARFSD by ***fostering the nexus between sustainable development goals and climate justice.***

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[1] https://www.nepad.org/publication/african-union-covid-19-occupational-safety-and-health-guidelines-series

Rationale

The eighth session of **ARFSD** has a sharp focus on at least 5 SDGs as the African continent struggle to look for a path that lead to green recovery. Pan African Climate Justice Alliance has been engaging in the SDG dialogue for many years and our approach has always been that SDG and Paris agreement are blue prints that aim at a more or less common goal, it is therefore crucial to integrating the two.. Such integration can be very beneficial for building resilience comprehensively across societies while maintaining the autonomy of each. This can guarantee improved coherence of action in implementation and can also save money and time, enhance efficiency and further accelerate resilience building. Under normal circumstances and as agreed globally the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 (SDGs) are supposed to be implemented as one global blueprint. However, the practice at the national level does not reflect this expectation. During the African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development (ARFSD) and during the High Level Political Panel (HLPF) in New York where the SDGs reporting are discussed and reported on respectively, the same expectation is not addressed. The Paris Agreement is rarely reported on as part of the SDGs, hence the two frameworks seem to work as parallel processes.

In line with this ARFSD agenda, Pan African climate justice Alliance has planned a number of workshop which are intended to contribute to the larger agenda of the 8th session of ARFSD and to advocate for the implementation of the SDGs alongside the Paris agreement and particularly focusing on preparation for COP 27. The planned workshops are a continuation of a series of dialogue meetings that PACJA initiated last year aiming at preparing African stakeholders for the upcoming **"African COP"** which will be held in Egypt later in the year. In December last year, PACJA hosted a roundtable for a diversity of stakeholders to review the outcomes of COP 26 but also to strategize for COP27. The upcoming COP gives a good opportunity for PACJA to centre Africa's needs and aspirations hence it is necessary to foster dialogue among critical stakeholders ahead of the COP in a bid to drive the African narrative.

One of the main outcomes of the Cairo roundtable held last December was the development of a draft strategy for COP 27 which was adopted with amendments. The meeting also yielded a platform that constituted a diversity of organisations, and was charged with the mandate of finalizing and driving the strategy. This was followed a by a two days' workshop for the members of the platform at the sidelines of the African Union summit in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on 4th and 5th February 2022, where the strategy was subjected to further discussion. The alliance intends to present the document to stakeholders for validation in a Pre-ARFSD event on 1st March in Kigali, this will be followed by the following meetings which are relevant to the process;

- **2nd March 2022-** Capacity development workshop for major groups and other stakeholders in the Africa region for the eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development. We will also be launching 2 regional projects
- **3rd March 2022-**Workshop on climate Security
- **4th March 2022**-Workshop on Just transition
- **5th March 2022-** Workshop on Climate finance

Objectives

Overall Objectives

1. To validate and finalize the advocacy framework and strategy for COP 27
2. To establish the nexus between SDGs and the Paris agreement
3. To Provide inputs to the 8th session of ARFSD

Expected outcomes

1. A final advocacy framework and strategy
2. Key Climate change messages are reflected in the ARMGOS position paper to be presented to the ARFSD.

1st of March AGENDA

1st March 2022		
TIME	**ACTIVITY**	**FACILITATOR**
8:30-9:00	**Arrival and registration**	
Opening Session		
9:00-10:30	• Welcome remarks from the National coordinator Rwanda Platform- **Faustin Vuningoma** • Remarks from the Chair, PACJA Board**, Nanjwa Bourawi** ***Solidarity Statements*** • **Wanjira Mathai** , Vice president and Africa Director, World Resources Institute • **Ullah Andren Head of Regional Development Cooperation Section** , Embassy of Sweden. • **Olufunso Somorin,** Africa Development Bank • **James Murombedzi,** United Nation Economic Commission for Africa Representative(UNECA), • **Amb. Seyni Nafo** , Spokesperson, Africa Group of Negotiators • **Tosi Mpanu Mpanu** , Chairperson, Subsidiary body for Scientific and Technological Advice, UN Framework Convention Climate Change • **Gali Massa Harou**, Deputy Clerk LBC, Pan African Parliament • **Rwanda government representatives** o Remarks**, Hon. John Bideri, Senator** o Keynote address from the Minister of Environment, Rwanda	**Elizabeth Chege,** Vice Chair, World Green Building Council

10:30 – 11:00	**Group Photo and Health Break**	
11:00 – 1:00PM	○ Our journey towards COP 27, **Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director, PACJA** ○ Presentation of the Advocacy strategy Framework by **Mela Chiponda, Advocacy officer, PACJA** ○ Plenary Discussion	**Co-Chairs Augustine Njamnshi,** Chair, Technical and Political affairs Committee, PACJA **Catherine Wangechi**, PACJA secretariat
1:00PM -2:00PM	**Lunch break**	
2:00PM – 4:00PM	**Group task on Advocacy Strategy – taking to the implementation phase** • Strengthening approaches in our advocacy – building on the approaches proposed in the strategy, what additional approaches shall we apply to optimize impact from COP 27 process • Mapping leadership on Upstream and downstream engagements under the Advocacy strategy and synergies between both • Strengthening inclusions (women, young people, indigenous communities and marginal groups) in COP 27 process – mapping concrete actions and processes at National platforms and beyond Feedback from Group Reflections	**Mela Chiponda,** Advocacy Officer, PACJA **Philip Kilonzo,** Policy, Advocacy and communication Lead, PACJA
4:00 – 4:30	**Next steps**	**Philip Kilonzo,** Policy, Advocacy and communication Lead, PACJA

Launching Galvanizing and Unifying Africa's Action for Resilient Development in the Era of the Pandemic project (GUARD AFRICA) at the Sidelines of Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

2nd March 2022

VENUE: Park Inn Hotel by Radisson, Kigali, Rwanda

Introduction

The acceleration of action towards the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, just and inclusive development trajectories, while acknowledging the inevitable post-COVID-19 reconstruction is an imperative that currently shapes global geopolitical interactions, and will dominate development dialogues in the foreseeable future. The pandemic has put into test our social structures and institutions in a manner never seen before. New cultural expressions have emerged, completely altering our daily routines, as we adhere to World Health Organization's strict pandemic control regulations.

There is no doubt that power relations and resource distributions, as well as our modes of production and consumption and the way we relate with nature, have been put to the test. The UN Economic Commission for Africa estimates that the GDP of African countries has contracted to at least 2 – 3% due to the pandemic[1]. This has catastrophically impacted on the ambitions of the Agenda 2030 of the UN, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and individual countries' national poverty reduction and sustainable development blueprints. The implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement[2] and the international discourse to build consensus to resolve longstanding issues regarding the Paris Rulebook[3] have been thrown into disarray as countries have diverted their attention to tackle the pandemic, including the health of the people, lost employment and rebuilding the battered economies.

In response to the immediate financial impacts of the pandemic, developed economies have focused on mobilizing new financing to mitigate the financial and economic impacts of Covid-19. These are trends which favour the uptake of more accountable governance of climate change, presenting opportunities to influence a just financing of climate resilience and recovery initiatives.

Justification

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance through the support from the Swedish International Development

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[1] UN. ECA. https://repository.uneca.org/handle/10855/43764"

[2] Embodying efforts by countries to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, the NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of long-term goals to combat climate crisis.

[3] The Paris Rule Book constitute guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which formed the key Agenda for negotiations during the UNFCCC-COP24 in Katowice, Poland. More information about the Rulebook can be accessed: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/katowice-climate-package

Agency (SIDA) has designed a 3 year project dubbed **"Guard Africa"-** Galvanising and Unifying Africa's Action for Resilient Development in the era of the pandemic. This Project is designed to leverage and expand these opportunities, working in concert with partners, and recognizing that mainstreaming more inclusive practices now, will be influential for decades to come harnessing opportunities within devolved units of governments, national and regional economies across the African region and at global level. It will cover 12 countries which includes: **Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Niger, Cameroon, Zambia, Botswana, Morocco, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Gabon.**

The project recognizes the intersectionality of gender and social exclusion that underpins the vulnerability of women, girls and youth on climate change issues. This strand will influence policy makers at national and regional level to eliminate barriers that encourage subjection of women, girls and youth to vulnerabilities that impede their access to resilient livelihood opportunities and decent employment. Through working with women-led groups in our National platforms, the Project will tap into indigenous and conventional knowledge of women and communities; government and private sector resources to strengthen individual and women-led groups' capacities to access and control productive assets needed to build their resilience against climate shocks (land, water, indigenous drought resistant crops, livestock, money), and increase their food and nutrition security, social security, financial and human capital and diversified livelihoods.

Guard-Africa leverages on lessons learnt from a previous Project funded by SIDA-Deepening African Civil Society Engagement in International Post-Paris Climate Change Dialogue and Response Strategies. While the previous Project focused on strengthening the voice of CSOs to influence global, regional and national governments and institutions and countries towards fulfilment of climate change commitments including the Paris Agreement, Guard-Africa aims to influence impact at scale, by leveraging the efforts of other players in the climate change conversations within Africa and globally with the following explicit features: a) Just climate financing; b) Just recovery from the impacts of climate change and COVID-19 including promotion of green energy; c) Institutional strengthening of CSOs networks for amplified advocacy; d) A strong learning agenda embedded in media engagement, awareness raising of the public and; e) Institutional strengthening of PACJA and the Secretariat, to be able to have more impact NDCs implementation and acceleration of climate action.

PACJA has identified the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development as an appropriate moment to launch life changing project which speaks directly to the theme of this regional forum "***Building forward better: a green, inclusive and resilient Africa poised to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063*****".**

Event objectives

This project launch aims at sensitising the Alliance members, stakeholders, development partner, and regional bodies, and government representatives on the project objectives, targets, and implementation plan for the project. We will also seek project buy in from the stakeholders and articulate their roles in the project implementation.

Expected Outcomes

1. Stakeholders buy in of the project
2. Rapid mapping of the stakeholders who are key in the implementation process
3. Clarity on the role of each stakeholder in the implementation of the project

Targeted Participants

1. Civil society actors
2. Regional bodies
3. Private sector players
4. Religious groups
5. Governments
6. Development partners

Launching Galvanizing and Unifying Africa's Action for Resilient Development in the Era of the Pandemic project (GUARD AFRICA) at the Sidelines of Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

2nd March 2022

VENUE: Park Inn Hotel by Radisson, Kigali, Rwanda

TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATOR
8:30-9:00	Arrival and registration	PACJA secretariat
9:00-10:00	**Opening session** ✓ Welcoming remarks from Executive Director, PACJA**- Mithika Mwenda** ✓ Head of Regional Development Cooperation Section, Embassy of Sweden : **Ullah Andren.** ✓ Remarks from Swedish Ambassador to Rwanda-**Amb. Johana Teague**	**Tracy Sony, Botswana climate change Network**
10:00-10:45	Presentation of the objectives of the GUARD Africa project **Q and A**	**Charles Mwangi, Head of Programs and Research**
10:45-11:15	Cutting of the cake	**PACJA and Sida**

Preparatory and capacity development workshop for major groups and other stakeholders in the African region at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

2nd March 2022

Park Inn by Radisson Blu Hotel, Kigali ,Rwanda

Background

In preparation for COP 27 in Sharma *E- Sheikh* Egypt, PACJA convened Africa CSOs in Cairo, Dec 2021. The three-day meeting took stock of COP 26, reviewed achievements made, set-backs and explored opportunities for influencing COP 27. A draft strategy has since been developed awaiting validation.

The Africa Regional Forum for Sustainable development, Kigali 1-4th of March 2022 provides a great opportunity to validate the draft Advocacy Framework and Strategy towards COP 27 and beyond.

The eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development is intended to be an action-oriented Forum for member States and other stakeholders to explore and propose a set of concrete and workable solutions that will enable countries to rebuild from COVID-19. That recovery should lead to a greener, more inclusive, and resilient Africa while also advancing the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. Kigali ARFSD comes hot on hills for COP 27 in Egypt. In that regard, major groups and other stakeholders must be equipped with tools and information to enable them contribute towards a COP27 Decision that meets the aspirations, special needs and circumstances for African people in the context of sustainable development, equity and justice for all.

Events in Kigali

PACJA working with the ARMGOS and VSO will organize a 1.5-hour Preparatory and capacity development workshop for major groups and other stakeholders in the Africa region for the eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

Panelists

Name	Session title	Session objectives
Mithika Mwenda Executive Director, PACJA mithika@pacja.org	Nexus between SDGs and Climate change	Based on the principle of delivering SDG in manner is "balanced" (Social, Environment and Economic dimensions) the panelist will

		discuss the concept of "Indivisibility of the goals"
Augustine Njamnshi, Chair technical and political affairs Committee, PACJA board	COP26 review	Panelist will provide an analysis of the COP 26, gains and setbacks particularly focusing on special the special needs and circumstances for Africa
Mela Chiponda, Advocacy officer PACJA	Road to COP 27, African Multistakeholder strategy for COP 27	Keys messages, key dates and events, and engagement approaches
Wanjira Mathai, Vice President and Africa Director World Resources Institute	The role of CSOs in driving the African Agenda at COP 27	Key asks from the African CSOs

Moderator : Eugene Nforgwa

Approach

Both events will follow a blended approach

Overall Objectives

1. Validate and finalize the advocacy framework and strategy
2. Disseminate the strategy amongst the major groups and other stakeholders thereby building a link between the SDGs process and the UNFCCC outcomes
3. Provide inputs Africa CSOs position paper focusing on the intersectionality between climate change and the SDGs

Overall Outputs

1. A final advocacy framework and strategy
2. A cadre of CSO and other stakeholders drawn from ARMGOS membership seeking to amplify and unite the voices in Africa demanding that **women, smallholder producers, youth and local and indigenous communities can defend and realize their human rights and live a decent and dignified life in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate emergency**.
3. Key Climate change messages are reflected in the ARMGOS position paper to be presented to the ARFSD.

Primary targets

- National Governments
- ECA
- ABfD

- AUC
- Major Groups and other stakeholders
- PACJA membership
- ARMGOS

AFRICA REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE SECURITY

Venue: Park Inn by Radissson, Kigali, Rwanda

Dates: 3rd March, 2022

Climate crisis is changing the security landscape in Africa. The risks that ensue include increased migration and displacement, heightened political tensions within and between countries of the region, as well as the risk of violent conflict, which is an additional push factor for migration and displacement. Consequently, climate-related security risks increase the challenges for conflict prevention and resolution in the Africa region. As such, it is no surprise that climate-related security risks are now prominently discussed at different multilateral organizations.

The Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU) dedicated its 828th meeting on 19th February 2019, to an open session on Climate Change, Peace and Security. And the AU PSD Commissioner stated in December 2020, *"Silencing the Guns is a goal that we must remain devoted to in 2020 and beyond. Within this framework, I call on all Member States to promote socio-economic development, especially employment for youth; mitigate effects of climate change and root causes of inter-communal violence"*. The topic has also garnered the attention of the UN Security Council where climate change was recognized as a risk to peace. References to climate security have been included in several UN resolutions and the topic was discussed prominently at the UN High-Level Political Forum. But with increased recognition, comes increased demand to find adequate responses to climate-related security risks. It is therefore important to interrogate how conflicts and conflict-related migration in Africa are affected by climate change and to identify and develop adequate measures for conflict prevention and conflict resolution that are regionally owned and supported.

PACJA, FES and SIPRI established the *Horn of Africa Climate Security Working Group* which has been focusing on the complexity of violent conflict and its relationship with climate change – how conflicts transcend borders and more broadly how the two issues relate to each other. The working group focused on various issues including; how climate change can be incorporated into ongoing peace agreements and processes; and how to improve regional mechanisms and global processes on climate security; identifying necessary, comprehensive and potentially supportive or complementary regional mechanisms on different levels to be able to better address climate-related security risks in the Horn of Africa as well as international efforts to regulate and end violent conflict in the region by addressing climate security risks. This work garnered a lot of interest across the African region, and it was important to have introspect of the climate security discourse in Africa.

It is with the above rationale that PACJA is organizing an Africa regional Climate Security workshop, bringing together regional stakeholders from across Africa drawn from civil society and experts to discuss to what extent climate-related security risks can be integrated

in ongoing and future regional, continental and international efforts to regulate and end violent conflict in Africa region by addressing climate security risks.

PROGRAMME

Thursday 3rd March, 2022	
08.30 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.30	Welcome and Opening Remarks: *(Moderators: Charles Mwangi,* ***PACJA Secretariat****)* Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director, ***Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)*** James Murombedzi, ***Africa Climate Centre Policy (ACPC), UN Economic Commission for Africa***
09.30 – 10.00	Expert Presentation: *Climate Change in Africa as a driver of Conflicts and Migration* Speaker: Dr. Nicholas Orago, ***University of Nairobi School of Law***
10.00– 10.30	Plenary Session: Key Reflections on expert presentation
11.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	**1st Panel:** *Interrogating the link between climate change, migrations and conflicts in the Africa* **Context:** Over time, climate change stresses on natural resources combined with demographic, economic and political pressures on those resources can degrade governments' ability to provide security and public welfare services including its ability to meet its citizens' demands for basic resources like food, water, energy and education. While noting the issue of climate-induced migration as a complex and multi-faceted topic, the push and pull factors of climate-induced migration are closely interconnected with other factors, such as, social and economic drivers for migration. Nevertheless, climate change will influence human mobility both within and across borders. **Guiding questions:** • How does climate change contribute to conflicts? • Will climate change be a major contributor of conflicts in the future? • How does climate change contribute to migration?

- What is link between violent conflicts and climate migration in Africa?
- Which actors will be crucial and what will be their role in addressing climate induced migration, nexus between climate and conflicts?

Moderator: Dr. Elvin Nyukuri, ***University of Nairobi***

Panelists:

- Dr. Hellen Natu, ***Nile Basin Discourse***
- Eskedar Awgichew Ergete, ***Environment and Natural Resources Law Center***
- Cecil Ndibet,
- Mamouduu Oudraogo, ***PACJA Platform, Burkina Faso***
- Willian Lukudu, ***Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)***

12.30 – 1.30 Lunch

1.30 – 3.00 **2nd Panel:** *Collective/regional cooperation in addressing climate conflicts in the Africa*

Text: The UN climate change summit in the Mexican city of Cancun in 2010 recognized the relationship between climate change and different forms of forced human mobility. Indeed, the global community is now beginning to fathom the challenges of people displaced by events such as floods, storms and sea level rise as well as climate change-induced conflict. These issues are not unique to the African region, and as a result the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has raised the topic of climate mobility in its latest two regional consultative processes. Decisions at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) summits advanced the agenda on an international level in subsequent years. The ninth edition of Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IX) dedicated a session to discuss the nexus between mobility, displacements, conflict and climate change, clearly bringing the subject as central theme in African discourses on climate change.

Guiding questions:

- What does climate change mean for conflict regulation and prevention?
- How would effective regional mechanisms in addressing climate conflicts and migration look like?
- How would this regional cooperation contribute to regulation and prevention of climate conflicts?

- How do we ensure effective mechanisms are put in place to prevent further conflict and forced migration as a result of climate change?
- What role could the civil society play in regional climate conflicts and migration?

Moderator: Augustine Njamnshi, ***Chair, Political and Technical Affairs Committee of the Board, PACJA***

Panelists:

- Dr. James Murombedzi, ***Africa Climate Centre Policy (ACPC), UN Economic Commission for Africa***
- Tracy Sonny, ***Botswana Climate Change Network***
- Yonas Gebru, ***Consortium for Climate Change –Ethiopia***
- Hon. Woda Jago, ***Pan African Parliament***

3:00 – 3:30 Coffee and Tea

3:30 – 4:30 **3rd Panel:** Priority actions for taking the dialogue forward

After the one-day conversations, participants drawn from various countries, thematic areas and stakeholder groups would be interested in sustaining the dialogue beyond the workshop.

- How do we take forward the suggestions from the workshop?
- Do we need further evidence to understand this nexus?
- What kind of platform do we need to share information and emerging issues?
- What should be the role of each participants to create awareness and promote this emerging area of climate conflicts and migration?

Moderator: Robert Muthami, ***Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)***

Panellists:

- Augustine Njamnshi ***Chair, Political and Technical Affairs Committee of the Board, PACJA***
- Dr. Nicholas Orago, ***University of Nairobi School of Law***
- Dr. Elvin Nyukuri, ***University of Nairobi***

Key Take Away: Eugene Nforngwa / Catherine Wangechi, ***PACJA Secretariat***

Closing comments: Mithika Mwenda, ***Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance***

End of Conference

Kigali Reflections on African Just Transition Perspectives.

Kigali, Rwanda | 4 March 2021

CONCEPT NOTE

What is just transition? The answer usually depends on whom you ask. In its early conceptualization among North American unionists, just transition was understood as a framework for reconciling job protection and climate outcomes associated with the decarbonization of certain productive sectors. These days, the expression encompasses a range of concerns over the likely negative effects of the decarbonisation of multiple sectors on equality, human rights, access to resources and other developmental challenges. It has, therefore, come to be understood as planning and acting to minimize the risks of and spread the benefits of transitioning to a low carbon future, both for people and the planet. As these risks and benefits are localized, just transition is in practice highly case specific.

Just Transition, Climate Justice and Just Development

There is now an increasing need for a broader conversation that includes questions around development rights, as nations forgo certain types of productive activities to align with global decarbonisation goals. This includes risks of asset stranding as nations and other actors phase out fossil fuels and certain extractive sectors (upon which most developing economies rely). Analysts in certain fields have coined the expression "just development" to embrace this burgeoning scope. Just transition questions have also arisen among environmental and climate justice advocates; where it has

been further expanded to integrate questions about whose duties and responsibilities it is to minimize the risk and maximize the benefits of a transition to a resilient, low carbon future. The later debate is rooted in the disproportional nature of the current and past emissions at the heart of the climate crisis.

Creating a just future

Given the broadening scope, the overarching goal of just transition advocacy is to secure just outcomes from the variety of policy and practical responses to the world's pressing problems. This requires conceptualizing just transition across multiple sectors or as "just system transitions". The field thus widens further to include addressing existing structural problems as part of the transition package. This creates room for even more considerations, gender, for example. This way of thinking is useful because, in part, a low carbon future will not only require plans and actions to phase out dirty energy but include system-wide structural, institutional and governance changes to accommodate the peculiarities of a new society that is both socially and environmentally harmonious.

African Just Transition Perspectives

Contemporary just transition debate has its origins in Northern America. A more African understanding – that integrates local realities, is needed. The Kigali Reflections on African Just Transition Perspectives aims at collecting, as much as is possible, the experiences and views of stakeholders to elucidate what just transition is and how it might be achieved in the African context. Participants will share their fears, hopes and vision for an Africa in transition.

Outputs

- A first attempt to conceptualise African perspectives of just transition
- A set of just transition principles applicable in the African Context
- 01 policy paper/brief on African Just Transition Perspectives

Agenda

Slot	**Action**	**Facilitator**
08:30 – 09:00	Online and In-person registration	Afanyu/Hope
09:00 – 10:00	Scene Setting and Remarks - ED, PACJA - CO, ACSEA Introductions, Expectations, Aims	Eugene

10:00 – 10: 30	Coffee Break	Meeting Logistics
10:30 – 11:00	Unpacking Just Transition: Origins and Scope	WRI/FES
11:00 – 11:30	Just Energy Transition in Africa: Key Issues for Policy and Practice	Eugene N Nforngwa
11:30 – 12:00	A Gender Analysis of Just Transition	Melania Chiponda
12:00 – 13:00	General Discussions	
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH	Meeting Logistics
14:00 – 16:00	African Just Transition Perspectives Group Reflections, Reporting Back and Discussions - Group One: - Group 2: - Group 3	Charles Mwangi Eugene N Nforngwa
16:00 – 16:15	Closing: Next Steps - ED PACJA - CO ACSEA	Eugene/Charles

EIGHTH AFRICA REGIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARFSD 8).

AFRICAN CSO CONSULTATIVE DIALOGUE ON FINANCING ADAPTATION AND LOSS AND DAMAGE FOR ENHANCED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

5TH MARCH 2022.

KIGALI, RWANDA.

1. Introduction

Climate change potentially presents one of the biggest threats to sustainable development globally. Extreme weather events and patterns leading to water insecurity, sanitation challenges, migration and conflicts, loss and damages, pandemics, reduced agricultural yields, displacements in small islands small islands of Africa and inequalities mostly towards women (both socially and economically), especially in the Africa context points to why response measures to tackling climate change are quite vital to our communities, societies and peoples' sustainable development and resilience.

So far, according to most research institutions and individuals, a mix of policy and practice towards forging an ambitious deal that delivers on the commitment to keep global warming below 2°C (or well desired 1.5^0C) and a climate agreement that meets Africa's needs for global finance and supports Africa's response to the climate crisis[1] are and will be the deal breaker to ensuring resilience in the continent.

Forging these underscored partnerships and agreements to guarantee the continent resilience, requires a global commitment to;

- Phase out investment and subsidies on fossil fuels
- Clean up climate finance (including the definition and commitment to long term climate finance)
- Drive Africa's low-carbon energy transition,
- Adopt new models of planned urbanization and WASH delivery systems (Africa being the fasted urbanizing continent globally) and
- Apply the clarion call of leaving no one behind in the pursuit for a climate resilient and zero carbon economy and future[2] - a deal only achievable through and by fostering partnerships and dialogues for enhanced development (sustainable).

Even as the condition worsens given the unclear actions on energy, climate finance, accelerated vulnerability and limited financing for adaptation and loss and damage, there have been speculations in the space that under the broader financing mechanisms, loans have been issued to finance adaptation projects – pointing to the injustice that exists in adaptation financing - According to OECD data, about half of all adaptation finance is provided in the form of loans. In lower middle-income countries, only 25% of adaptation finance is provided as grants, even in the Least Developed Countries and other lowincome countries, loans for adaptation constitute about 30% of all adaptation finance. This is unjust: the poorest and most vulnerable have contributed the least (or nothing at all) to the causes of climate change and therefore should not be required to take debts and repay adaptation finance. Also, adaptation measures in critical sectors such as food or water security, or dealing with climate risk do not generate a return that can be used to repay loans. These critical sectors require grant-based support.

Justification

According to a policy brief by Care International and Oxfam, adaptation finance continues to be neglected. There is virtually no progress in increasing the share of adaptation finance in overall climate finance, despite the objective enshrined in the Paris Agreement to reach a balance between mitigation and adaptation financing. Worse of it, adaptation finance is too often provided as loans, rather than grants, indebting developing countries further, in order to address a crisis they had little or no role in causing. And developed countries usually over-estimate the actual support they are providing, by using a generous accounting methodology for projects where adaptation components are only minor or

[1] 5 steps to save Africa from climate change | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

[2] climate resilience, zero carbon - Search (bing.com)

adaptation is only one of several objectives. Furthermore, there is still a lot of work to do to ensure adaptation initiatives – projects, programmers, policies - promote gender equality and human rights and integrate key principles of good adaptation practice[3].

The Paris Agreement (PA) includes a global goal on adaptation[4] to the adverse impacts of climate change – in Article 2(b). New financial pledges to support developing countries in achieving this goal were made public at COP26. In addition, new rules for international cooperation and carbon trading mechanisms (included in "Article 6"), agreed at COP26, will also generate additional resources for adaptation finance. Moreover, the newfangled rules for international cooperation and carbon trading mechanisms (included in "Article 6"), agreed at COP26, is also expected to generate additional resources for adaptation finance. In particular, it was decided that a share of the proceeds of the new UNFCCC market-based mechanism established by Article 6.4 of the PA will be raised to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

While there has been progress in the process of prioritizing adaptation in the Glasgow Climate Pact, in practice there hasn't been any substantive achievements. In this regard, there was an increase in statements on the need to address the difficulties and complexities involved in adaptation actions and the need to make the Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme operational, to enable full and sustained implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (Paragraph 11, CMA.3), as well as to measure progress. Among other things, this work programme will help to improve understanding of the overall adaptation goal and to determine progress in that direction. This must continue with African CSOs voices if the deadlock of prioritizing adaptation and recognizing Africa as a region of special needs and circumstance is to see any light of the day.

Additionally, the PA (Article 9.4) states that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. Indeed, there is a political aspiration to achieve a balance between mitigation and adaptation, albeit with a higher share of adaptation finance going to the most vulnerable countries – picking from the high level opening session of the 26th Conference of parties[5]. However, it is evident from the Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows that adaptation finance has remained only at 20-25% of committed concessional finance from all sources. Even so, Climate change is already severely impacting hundreds of millions of people, and this is expected to increase in impact and breadth. Limiting temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as envisaged by the Paris Agreement, remains essential to avoid the worst scenarios of climate change. But even if warming stays below the temperature limit set by the Paris Agreement, climate change may come with drastic losses in economic assets, sustained erosion of livelihoods especially in poor countries, driving millions of people into poverty.

According to estimates by UNEP, the additional costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries could be in the range of 140-300 billion USD per year by 2030 and 280-500 billion USD per year by 2050. In addition to adaptation costs, loss and damage will generate significant costs, likely hundreds of billions, through un-avoided impacts in poor countries. Research also clearly shows that the costs both for adaptation and of loss and damage are higher for scenarios of higher levels of global warming. Research commissioned by Oxfam indicated that (without adaptation) economic losses in developing countries could reach 1.1 trillion USD per year in 2050 if warming is limited to 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and up to 1.7 trillion USD per year by in 2050 if warming reaches around 3°C as per emission pathways implied by current level of ambition under the Paris Agreement. Adaptation can reduce these costs significantly, but it should also be noted that many climate impacts are not economically quantifiable, or will happen to poor and vulnerable communities and will not be counted in statistics.

Beyond adaptation, the Paris Agreement has enshrined three pillars for addressing climate change, namely mitigating emissions to keep warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with the ambition to limit warming to 1.5°C; adaptation to the worsening impacts such as more severe and more frequent droughts, flooding, cyclones and hurricane; and addressing loss and damage to deal with the impacts that the world cannot avoid or adapt to. Especially the latter has proven to be a challenging topic in the UNFCCC negotiations. Some of the mechanisms that have been put forward for the same

[3] One-Planet-Summit-Brief-2.pdf

[4] Five big ideas to make the Global Goal on Adaptation live up to its name - SEI

[5] The World Leaders Summit at COP 26 | UNFCCC

have included climate risk insurance - often mentioned as a financial tool to address loss and damage. Indeed, it can help countries to better prepare for climate and disaster risk and deal with its impacts, as part of a comprehensive risk management approach. However, insurance approaches fostered by international climate finance must ensure that the needs of the poor and vulnerable remain the focus. Agreeing on elements of such mechanisms as well as adaptation financing – as COP 27 approaches requires a convening of CSOs for further deliberation hence the consultative dialogue on financing loss and damage as organized by the alliance under the following main and specific objectives;

Objectives

- To provide an initial dialogue space for CSOs of Africa to dialogue on financing adaptation and loss and damage for enhanced sustainable development
- To develop a working paper on mechanisms for financing adaptation and loss and damage for the African continent ahead of COP 27

Expected outcomes

- A common understanding on the nexus between adaptation and loss and damage and sustainable development
- A working paper on mechanisms for financing adaptation and loss and damage for the African continent ahead of COP 27
- A communique to ARFSD on the nexus between adaptation and loss and damage and sustainable development

Programme

Time	Item of discussion/Action	Moderator
8:30 – 9:00	**Arrival and registration**	Ekitoi and Evelin
9:00 – 10:00	High Level remarks and Agenda Setting - Dr. Mithika Mwenda – ED PACJA - Dr. Sam Ogallah – The Commonwealth - Dr. Olufunso Sumorini – Africa Development Bank - Mr. Fredrick Ombima – AGN Representative	Mr. Charles Mwangi
10:00 – 10:15	Unpacking adaptation and loss and damage and its financing under the broader UNFCCC processes	Mr. Julius Mbatia
10:15 – 10:45	Community perspectives on loss and damage; cost and implications of loss and damage in communities. - Mrs. Darare Gonche – KPCG – Marsabit Case - Dr. Melania Chiponda – PACJA – Southern Africa - Mr. Pius Oko – CSDEVNET – West Africa	Mr. Robert Muthami
10:45 – 11:15	Q&A	
TEA BREAK		
11:30 – 12:30	Financing Adaptation and Loss and Damage; what has worked and what has not? (Panel Discussion) - Julius Ngoma – CISONECC – Insuresilience - Marlene Achoki – Care International - Adaptation - Louise Brown – NNP/GCF – GCF/GEF/Adaptation Fund	Mr. Collins Otieno
12:30 – 1:30	Shaping the future of adaptation and loss and damage financing. (Panel Discussion) - Sven Harmeling – Care International - Mirja Stoldt – NNF - Dr. Sam Ogallah – The Commonwealth - Mr. Obed Koringo – Care Denmark	Mr. Philip Kilonzo
1:30 – 1:45	Q&A	

LUNCH		
2:45 – 3:45	Media perspectives on loss and damage; Framing loss and damage financing - Ms. Zainab Wandati – NMG - Eugene Nforngwa – Communication and Journalism	Henry Neondo
3:45 – 4:00	Q&A	
4:00 – 4:30	sharing and validation of the African CSO working paper on financing adaptation and Loss and Damage	Collins/Philip/Charles