

# Facilitating a climate-resilient and sustainable Nigeria



## 2014 Annual Report

Climate & Sustainable  
Development Network of Nigeria  
(CSDevNet)

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## ACRONYMS

1. ACCER - African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting
2. ADP - Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
3. AfrP - Africa Regional Platform
4. AMCEN - African Ministerial Council on Environment
5. CAP - Common African Position
6. CCA - Climate Change Adaptation
7. CEPADR - Centre for Peace Building and Disaster Relief
8. COP - Conference of Parties
9. CSDevNet - Climate and Sustainable Development Network
10. CSO - Civil Society Organisations
11. DRR - Disaster Risk Response
12. GCF - Green Climate Fund
13. GDP - Gross Domestic Product
14. GMO - Genetically Modified Organisms
15. HBS - Heinrich Boll Stiftung
16. IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
17. JCC - Journalists for Climate Change
18. LAWMA - Lagos Waste Management Authority
19. LEMC - Local Emergency Management Committee
20. OYSEMA - Oyo State Emergency Management Agency

- 21. PACJA - Pan-African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance
- 22. PAMACC - Pan-African Media Alliance for Climate Change
- 23. SIDS - Small Island Developing States
- 24. UN - United Nations
- 25. UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- 26. UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation
- 27. UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
- 28. UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 29. WANEP - West African Network for Peace
- 30. WED - World Environment Day

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely thank our partners for their support in 2014:

- Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria
- Oyo State Government of Nigeria
- Kogi State Government of Nigeria
- United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC)
- 350 Global Power Shift
- Plant for the Planet Foundation, Germany
- Pan-African Climate & Environmental Justice Alliance (PACJA)
- West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP)
- Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST)
- Heinrich Boll Stiftung Nigeria / HBS South Africa

### *From the National Network Coordinator*

2014 was a defining year for us in many respects. Beyond the series of activities lined up with a view to driving attainment of organisational goals, 2014 was the swing year for climate negotiations and sustainable development across the globe as milestones were expected to be reached in 2014 in order for 2015 to succeed.

Bouyed by the optimism that 2014 would be a crucial year, we rolled out activities like never before all in the hope of creating the necessary momentum for climate action in Nigeria, Africa and the world. The imperatives of creating awareness, drumming up support and mobilising the Nigerian populace through our activities in 2014 was underscored by the fact that climate resilience and sustainable development goals cannot be attained if the global community fails to heed the recommendations by science and act decisively on climate change.



At the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, all countries agreed that climate change is a major obstacle to sustainable development and poverty eradication. This is supported by the experience of people living in poverty and vulnerability and major UN reports feeding into Post-2015. Science further underlines the immediate need for action in all areas including national, regional and international development. The urgency for action is underpinned by climate science and the window of opportunity for avoiding dangerous climate change is rapidly closing.

With Nigeria billed to hold elections in 2015, we also deployed all resources at our disposal in mobilising Nigerians to pile up pressure on their political aspirants until climate change, poverty elimination and renewable energy transition become embedded not just in their manifestoes, but as fundamental human

rights necessitating urgent attention of all.

2014 saw us putting on the front burner climate action bordering on climate-smart agriculture, re-shoring the economy, sustainable land planning, alternatives to the car-culture, energy sobriety, eco-housing, ethical finance, social and environmental conversion of manufacturing, ethical consumption, a new share of wealth and work, community support, waste reduction and recycling, preservation of common goods such as water, soil, and forests.

**With our platform providing credible** avenue to think globally while acting locally, we provided ways for everyone everywhere in Nigeria to get involved by talking, texting and tweeting their way into influencing the debates and outcomes that border on creating a low carbon future and sustainable Nigeria. We hinged our actions

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on the belief that when political leaders meet and define their positions in these agreements in 2015, they will know that millions and millions of people will be demanding their human rights, listening to their promises and are ready to hold them accountable for what they do.

As 2015 beckons, the stakes are clear and our message remains unchanged: we must radically reduce our greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the dangerous threshold that leads to the point of no return for global warming and climate chaos. A massive, brutal, disruption, in such a short time-span for our climate is a challenge like humanity has never faced. The fight against climate change is not a constraint: it's a great opportunity to build a more human future.

As civil society, it is our belief that a popular mobilisation of Nigerian citizens and taking control of our future is necessary to counter-balance the destructive efforts of big corporations and economic lobbies that are forcing onto us their false, ineffective and dangerous solutions, such as nuclear power, biofuels, compensation mechanisms, the commodification of nature and geo-

engineering. Our commitment to the environment is crucial to face the climate challenge. Climate stabilisation will stem from unity, from our collective intelligence, from solidarity, from our thirst for social justice, from our capacity to get change moving here and now, and to initiate the transition without further delay.

As we journey on the road to Paris, CSDevNet will continue to warn our leaders on the dramatic consequences of their failure to work towards a global, ambitious, efficient, binding, and fair climate treaty. We will also be calling populations to start the social, energy and environmental transition without delay, to avoid the point of no return before complete disruption of the climate could occur.

United and determined, we can win this battle, in the North and South, for us, and for generations to come, so that we can say, "we committed to the fight just in time!"

**Atayi Babs**  
**National Network Coordinator**



## Who we are



*With a membership of over 300 organisations cutting across the six geo- political zones in Nigeria, **CSDevNet** brings together organizations, comprising grassroots community practitioners, trusts, federations of slum dwellers and pastoralists, home based caregivers, youth, media, women and faith-based organizations, including those working on child welfare, the elderly, disabled and those focusing on livestock and animal welfare, to commonly promote and advocate pro-poor, climate-friendly and equity-based responses to climate change.*

**CSDevNet** aspires to unify and coordinate isolated civil society efforts on climate change advocacy in Nigeria to ensure that people-centred response mechanisms are accorded desirable attention and relevance as climate change is increasingly mainstreamed in national and global poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies and actions.

The network which kicked off on the 10th of November 2011 has been the coordinating organisation for Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (**PACJA**) and **action2015** in Nigeria since 2014 as well as collaborates and serves as focal organisation to other regional and international groupings relevant to its core objectives.

**CSDevNet's goal** is to become an effective platform where Nigerian Civil Society Organisations can share information and strategise jointly, advocate for environmental sustainability and implement development programmes, and coordinate engagement with Nigerian government and other stakeholders on climate change and sustainable development issues.

While envisioning an environment free from the adverse impacts of climate change with sustainable development, equity and justice for all, **CSDevNet** exists to initiate and promote pro-poor development and equity based positions from the local, state and national levels on various environmental, sustainable development and other international conventions that Nigeria is a signatory.

The Network carries out activities that basically seek to advocate, implement, lobby and create awareness on the need to mainstream climate change and sustainable development into laws, policies and practices in the context of poverty reduction in Nigeria and on the Africa continent.

The Network has six zonal hubs namely North-Central, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-South and South-West with six Zonal Network Coordinators. The National Secretariat team is led by the National Network Coordinator. CSDevNet at the zonal level is headed by a Zonal Coordinator while a State Coordinator heads the state level.

### *From slave trade to climate injustice*

The Island of Gorée, according to UNESCO, is an exceptional testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human societies – the slave trade. The Island, which lies off the coast of Senegal, opposite Dakar, was the largest slave-trading centre on the African coast, from the 15th to the 19th century. Today it continues to serve as a reminder of human exploitation and as a sanctuary for reconciliation.

It was on this Island that CSDevNet alongside other civil society organisations drawn from over 40 countries in Africa under the aegis of PACJA met early February 2014 to conduct a strategic review of the outcomes of the Climate Talks in Warsaw, Poland.

The choice of the Island has two purposes, says Augustine Njamnshi, the Technical and Political Affairs Chairperson of PACJA. First is to appreciate the experience “our forefathers went through and have that feeling of fighting because at the time that they were fighting against slavery, they were meeting concrete walls and mountings but today slavery is over; in honour of their fighting spirit, we need to fight for climate justice”. He added secondly that what happened on the Island is a shame to the world, emphasising “that was injustice at that time, it remains injustice today in many other forms, including climate injustice”.

“If people are suffering and dying in Africa because of a problem that they did not cause and the world is behaving as if there is nothing wrong, then it’s injustice; Africans must come together, Africans must be motivated and ignited by the fact of what happened on this Island as an epitaph of shame to the world to fight this injustice,” Mr. Njamnshi stated.

Delegates at the meeting considered scientific reports which indicated that Africa is the most impacted region in the globe, even though it contributes the least to the greenhouse gases which cause climate change. At the end of the meeting the Gorée Declaration and Plan of Action which will catalyse civil society action at the national levels in the preceding year ahead of the international climate conference in Paris in 2015 was adopted.

Highlights of the Gorée Declaration include:

**1. Keeping Africa safe:**

Acceptance of “loss and damage” as a key area of discussion for the new climate agreement and a call for the blanket of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere to be returned to well below 300ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq and warming to be limited to well below 1 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with the objective of returning to pre-industrial levels in the longer term.

**2. Ensure poverty eradication and food Security:**

African leaders to ensure the decisions they support at global level leads to atmospheric concentrations stabilised in a time frame that safeguards food production and ecological systems to adapt naturally, and safeguards jobs and economic development.

**3. Share the atmosphere fairly:**

African people have the inalienable right to achieve sustainable development by making use of a fair share of the Earth's global commons and resources. The carbon budget required to return to well below 300ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq should be shared fairly with Africa taking into account the accumulative historical use of these resources by developed countries and the finance and technology transfers made available to developing countries.

**4. Industrialised countries to cut excessive consumption and pollution:**

Comprehensive action to address climate change should constitute drastic emissions cut by industrialized countries at domestic level. There is an urgent need for emission cuts by having specific target for all Annex I parties to reduce emissions by at least 45%



below 1990 levels by 2020 and 100% by 2050 below 1990 levels.

**5. Protect and compensate affected communities:**

There should be no compromise on the demand that industrialised countries compensate affected communities and countries for the full costs of avoiding harms, actual harms and damage, and lost opportunities for development resulting from climate change.

**6. Polluter not poor pays:**

Developed countries have prospered through “cheap carbon” growth while externalising their costs to the atmosphere and to developing countries through what has been christened “offsetting”. The costs are now born by Africa and the rest of poor people in the world who are doing more to mitigate and adapt to a crisis they played little role in causing. To avert a climate catastrophe and enable mitigation, adaptation and technology transfer to developing countries, developed countries must make available financing of more than 1.5% of their GDP. Efforts to shift the burden of financing away from developed countries and towards developing countries or the markets that have not worked should be avoided.

**7. Transfer the tools to adapt and develop.**

A “Marshall Plan for Africa and for the Earth” is an emergency that should awaken all stakeholders. Curbing global emissions within a decade requires technology transfers on a scale never before considered. Developed countries should remove intellectual property rights, pay full incremental costs of technology transfer to protect developing countries and contribute for peaking and declining of global emissions. Efforts to sell rather than transfer appropriate

technologies, or to strengthen rather than relax intellectual property rights should not be allowed.

**8. Fair not false solutions:**

Industrialised countries must not shift burdens to address climate change to developing countries, or seek to “divide and rule” the countries of the South, or to penalize developing countries through trade or other measures. Creation of global carbon markets or sectoral trading mechanisms, by which the developed countries will take more of Africa's rightful share of atmospheric space should be discouraged.

**9. Systems change not climate change:**

We should acknowledge the structural causes of the present crisis, and that the climate crisis will not be solved with the same level of thinking that created it. A new system that restores harmony with nature and among human beings should be the only sustainable way to comprehensively deal with climate change impacts. To balance with nature, there must first be equity among human beings. There is need for fundamental change to the current system of social and economic organisation. A new order building on the wisdom of our civilisations to live well and to live in harmony with Mother Earth should be the common clarion call for our leaders.

**10. Keep to the commitments made:**

Developed countries should honour and deliver on their commitment of providing US\$100 Billion by the year 2020 should be exerted. Industrialised countries must scale up their Commitments to fulfil their obligation to provide adequate, new and additional funds as this amount is far from all estimates of climate finance needed by developing countries.

## ***Warsaw failed to deliver***



*The representatives of Nigerian Civil Society under the aegis of CSDDevNet in collaboration with Heinrich Boll Stiftung, Pan- African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC) and the Journalists for Climate Change (JCC) met at HBS Hall in Ruqayyat Plaza, Jabi - Abuja on the 7th of March 2014 to critically asses the recently concluded Warsaw climate conference.*

With participants drawn from Government, CSO, Media, and International Development Partners, the Post-Warsaw National Consultative Workshop reviewed and analysed the outcomes of COP19/CMP9 and their implications for Nigeria as well as drew strategies and action plans for COP 20/ CMP10.

The workshop recognised the role of Nigerian CSOs to speak with one voice along with other African countries during the last COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland and was desirous that this one voice should be informed by realities of the local communities; and the fact that non-state actors contribution to the UNFCCC process and its outcome is essential for informed policy formulation and monitoring of its implementation at all levels;

Concerned that Africa contributes negligibly to the phenomenon of Climate Change accounting for less than 3% of the World's greenhouse gas emissions, her People however continue to suffer the most from the consequences of Climate Change, the workshop noted the latest report that Africa is a "vulnerability hot spot" for climate change, with limited adaptive capacity due to high levels of poverty (IPCC, 2013).

With two degrees of warming, total crop production could be reduced by 10 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the undernourished population could increase by at least 25 per cent by 2050 (World Bank, 2013).

Participants at the workshop took into account the urgent need for Africa's adaptation

and the need to prioritise loss and damage through international mechanism because of the impact of climate change on indigenous communities, the poor and marginalised communities, and acknowledged as a positive step, on the COP19 outcome on decision on ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and the degradation of forests with pledges of \$280 million.

At the end of the day, the workshop reached a unanimous conclusion and declared thus:

1. There is no tangible outcome of the Warsaw climate talks that portend that climate justice is any closer than before the COP was inaugurated as the delays in countries disclosing how they will address reducing greenhouse gas emissions continue.
2. Having taken the form as a climate finance COP, Warsaw failed to deliver on its key premise. Warsaw failed to deliver on finance though the adaptation fund achieved its \$100 million fundraising goal with promise of more money flowing to countries that can stringently prove they are reducing emissions from deforestation, no clear deadline was set to make the first payments into the Green Climate Fund and the road towards the \$100 billion a year by 2020 commitment is murky, with no timelines, pathways, and sources outlined. Thus leaving developing countries without a predictable flow of funds to take climate action.
3. Developed countries should begin to manifestly honour and deliver on their pledge of providing US\$100 billion by 2020. Further, they must scale up their pledges to fulfil their obligation to provide adequate, new and additional funds as this amount is far from all estimates of climate finance needed by developing countries.
4. The establishment of an international mechanism to provide expertise to help developing nations cope with loss and damage caused by climate impacts will remain

an exercise in tokenism until the mandate and scope of the mechanism are strengthened to meet the needs of the vulnerable. In agreeing to establish a loss and damage mechanism, countries have accepted the reality that the world is already dealing with the extensive damage caused by climate impacts, and requires a formal process to assess and deal with it, but they seem unwilling to take concrete actions to reduce the severity of these impacts.

5. Developed countries must compensate Africa and **Nigeria** in particular for the full costs of avoiding harms, actual harms and damage, and lost opportunities for our development resulting from climate change. We oppose any efforts to establish adaptation as an obligation not a right, or to use adaptation as a means to divide or differentiate between developing countries.

6. Developed countries must remove intellectual property rights, pay full incremental costs of technology transfer to protect developing countries and contribute for peaking and declining of global emission. We oppose efforts to sell rather than transfer appropriate technologies, or to strengthen rather than relax intellectual property rights. Developed and developing countries should support the adoption and development of indigenous and locally innovated technology as well as ensuring efficiency in technology transfer and deployment.

7. Agriculture as a major contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions still reels under the warming effect of climate change especially in developing countries through higher temperatures, greater demand for water for crops, more variable rainfall and extreme climate events such as heat waves, floods and droughts. We therefore call for concerted action and climate resilient mechanisms and strategies that will strengthen food security, adaptation and mitigation as well as contribute to sequestering green house gas emissions and capturing carbon in the soil.

8. Adaptation efforts should systematically and effectively address gender-specific impacts of climate change in the areas of energy, water, food security, agriculture and fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystem services, health, industry, human settlements, disaster management, and conflict and security.

9. We rue the missed Warsaw opportunity to put the world on a clear pathway towards a comprehensive climate action plan in 2015 that would keep the climate safe but we will continue to call out our leaders on the dramatic consequences of the absence of a global, ambitious, efficient, binding, and fair climate treaty. We will also be about

calling populations to start the social, energy and environmental transition without delay, to avoid the point of no return before complete disruption of the climate.

10. The Nigerian Government should as matter of urgency begin to prepare for a robust participation in this year's African Ministerial Council Meeting on Environment (AMCEN) and the 2014 Lima Climate Conference to avoid a repeat of its perennially poor participation in international climate negotiations marked by late-coming and poor preparation. Nigeria should develop a systematic approach with input from all stakeholders and go to every COP with concrete and common National position.

## Post-2015: The future can't wait!



*On the 8th of March 2014, representatives of Nigerian Civil Society under the aegis of Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria (CSDevNet) again in collaboration with the National REDD+ Office, Heinrich Boll Stiftung, Pan-African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC) and the Journalists for Climate Change (JCC) met at HBS Hall in Ruqayyat Plaza, Jabi - Abuja to interrogate and contextualise the Draft Common African Position (CAP) on Post 2015 Agenda and the implications for Africa and Nigeria as well as train Journalists on the REDD+ framework.*

The workshop also witnessed the launch of a Media Handbook on Climate Governance in Africa, published by Heinrich Boll Stiftung, South Africa.

Believing that the next two years are critically important as processes that will potentially shape development frameworks across the globe will be concluded by 2015 with the Paris Climate conference and the September launch of the sustainable development goals by the United Nations, Nigerian civil society reckoned that the aforementioned processes are inter-related and dependent on each other.

Sustainable Development Goals cannot be attained if the global community fails to heed the recommendations by science and act decisively on climate change. At the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, all countries agreed that climate change is a major obstacle to sustainable development and

poverty eradication. This is supported by the experience of people living in poverty and vulnerability and major UN reports feeding into Post-2015.

Science further underlines the immediate need for action in all areas including international development. The urgency for action is underpinned by climate science and the window of opportunity for avoiding dangerous climate change is rapidly closing.

The workshop therefore urged that Post-2015 Framework must help to make climate action in all countries happen without further delay and must support poor people, particularly in Africa and Nigeria to build resilience so as to adapt to climate impacts they are experiencing already.

Time is fast running out for Africa and Nigeria, the gathering noted. While appreciating the progress African leaders have made in coming up with



the draft Common African Position for UN-FCCC, the coalition of Nigerian civil society expressed concerns that the Post-2015 process in Africa is experiencing needless delays.



levels. A sufficiently ambitious Common African Position must be published and disseminated widely in Nigeria to facilitate transparent discussions and engender understanding and support of the

A strong Nigerian voice is needed to ensure that the next global framework truly reflects Africa's priorities and needs. UN processes to determine what will follow the Millennium Development Goals are already well underway, and will not wait for Nigeria.

While acknowledging that the draft CAP shows that Africa has come of age and ready to engage in the global stage, the workshop affirmed that focusing on development enablers is key to achieving the objectives and outcomes of the CAP and the Post-2015 Agenda. All stakeholders were therefore called upon to ensure that the CAP goes beyond the issues emerging from the global Post-2015 process and be aligned to the Africa 2063 Vision, which paves way for political impetus, long-term planning and development of an implementation and reporting framework.

In recognition of the implication of leadership at regional, continental and global levels the CAP bestows on Nigeria, the Nigerian civil society demanded immediate and countrywide dissemination and mobilisation on the CAP and extensive collaboration between Government and Civil society at all

Nigerian people.

A call for civil society renewed actions on CAP, North-South Alliances for Africa and National Level Capacity Building and Advocacy to drive ownership of CAP was also issued. Concerted efforts must now be geared towards formulating strategies for advocacy, negotiation and forging of alliances at global levels, active engagement with the UN Task Team's work, Africa Group in New York, and G77 to ensure that the CAP is reflected in reports and think pieces.

the workshop end on a note of finality that Now is the time to lay strong foundations for the future and ensure that Nigerian perspectives are strongly reflected in the Post-2015 development framework. Such framework must anchor on a genuine global sustainability pathway, and must reflect the integrated link on social, economic, cultural and environmental dimensions of development. Any development agenda that fails to integrate these dimensions in a balanced way is not acceptable for addressing present and future development challenges in Nigeria.

## Mainstreaming climate change into Disaster Risk Reduction



*In recognition of the fact that Oyo state, southwest Nigeria is prone to the following hazards namely Wind/rain storm, flood, civil strife and fire outbreak amongst others and the need for proactive measures aimed at strengthening humanitarian coordination through the development of community-based contingency plan, **Oxfam Novim, West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP) CSDevNet and the Oyo State Emergency Management Agency (OYSEMA)** brought representatives of Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Security, NGOs and the Academia together at a workshop from the 26<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2014 in Ibadan.*

**The Workshop reviewed the existing contingency plan for emergencies in Oyo state, made necessary improvements and modifications and noted the following:**

- That there is absolute need for periodic and strategic meeting of all stakeholders to simulate and review the contingency plan.
- That periodic capacity building of all relevant stakeholders in disaster management in Oyo state should be encouraged.
- That Government should make budgetary allocation for the operationalisation of the contingency plan.
- That all relevant stakeholders like Development Partners and Private Sector should be encouraged to adequately fund emergency planning and response activities in the state.
- That the dysfunctional state of most of the Local Emergency Management Committees (LEMC) in Oyo state calls for immediate action from all LGAs to ensure utmost functionality of the LEMCs

- That disaster risk reduction should be mainstreamed into the state's educational curricula with a view to training the next generation of emergency volunteers.
- That all emergency response activities must involve the Police early enough to provide the necessary security support services in emergency situations.
- That Public, Private, Traditional and Media institutions should upscale advocacy on public enlightenment and reorientation on the culture of disaster risk reduction in Oyo state.

Participants at the workshop included high-level representations from West African Network for Peace Building (WANEP), Oyo State Emergency Management Agency (OYSEMA), Oyo State Ministry of Education, Oyo State Ministry of Environment & Habitat, Oyo State Ministry of Women Affairs, Oyo State Ministry of Information, Climate & Sustainable Development Network (CSDevNet), CEPADR, Oyo State Red Cross and the Nigerian Police Force

## ***Our environment, our world!***

*In support of the UN designation of 2014 as the international year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), CSDevNet adopted SIDS in the broader context of climate change, using our six zonal hubs as our small islands. Our objectives were to help encourage greater understanding of the importance of climate change and the urgency to help protect the planet in the face of growing risks and vulnerabilities. In furtherance of the above, CSDevNet, in collaboration with PACJA and Plant-for-the-Planet Foundation, Germany joined others in the world to create awareness on the need to protect our planet and massively mobilise our people on the urgent need for climate justice through street-wide rallies, establishment of tree planting academies and street marches.*



The 2014 WED activities which involved systematic enlightenment campaign, awareness march for the promotion of sustainable development and climate justice by women, youth and aged groups in Nigeria, and planting of trees for a greener future all aligned with the network's objective of promoting and

advocating for pro-poor, climate friendly and equity-based responses to climate change.

The activities held across our zones in the country namely Aba (South-East), Bauchi (North-East), Calabar (South-South), Ibadan (South-West), and Kano North-West Nigeria

### **WED in South-south Nigeria**





## WED in North-East Nigeria



**Climate and Sustainable Development Network**  
(CSDevNet North-East Zone, Bauchi, Nigeria)

**Our Climate is Changing**  
**The time to ACT is NOW!**

**2014 World Environment Day**  
& Launching of Plant-For-The-Planet Academy



## WED in SouthWest Nigeria





### WED in North-West Nigeria



**Climate and Sustainable Development Network**  
(CSDevNet North-West Zone, Kano, Nigeria)

# Stop Talking Start **PLANTING!**

**2014 World Environment Day**  
& Launching of Plant-For-The-Planet Academy

**CODEP**



COMMUNITY HEALTH AND RESEARCH INITIATIVE







### WED in South-East Nigeria





## For a cleaner Lagos



On the 14th June 2014, CSDevNet, alongside CleanUp Nigeria, Passion House, Recycle Points and the Lagos Waste Management Agency (LAWMA) organised the Clean up Makoko exercise which saw the respective organisations mobilising their members to Makoko, a riverine community in Lagos,

southwest Nigeria for a massive cleanup exercise.

Received by the Paramount Ruler of Makoko and his subjects, the organisers were commended for their thoughtfulness and focal commitment to upgrading the quality of life in the Nigerian environment through exemplary actions.



1 January 2015







## Creating vistas for enhanced media narrative on climate change



**CSDevNet participated in the second edition of the African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards which took place on the 22nd of June 2014 in Nairobi Kenya as part of its commitment to motivating Journalists and media houses to effectively cover and report on Climate Change and environment.**

The 2014 ACCER Award ceremony which was aimed at recognising African journalists who had excelled in environmental journalism during the period March 2012 to March 2013 sought to encourage constructive environmental focus in the African media, both at policy and policy implementation level and at the level of public awareness and participation in environmental protection and preservation.

The award amongst several objectives seeks to:

- a) illuminate innovative best-practice approaches both in Policy and Practice towards response strategies and programmes.
- b) promote and create awareness about opportunities existing green investment both in public and private realm.
- c) bring out and propagate “African narrative” on climate change in international climate change and sustainable development debates

d) sustain and boost coverage of Climate Change issues by Journalists in the mainstream media.

e) To enhance proactive media participation in African climate change discourses with a view of perspectives and narratives.

At the end the day, Greg Odogwu of Journalists for Climate Change (JCC), a member-organisation of CSDevNet won the 1st runner-up position in the print media category of the awards.





## **NIGERIA AND THE FIFTH AFRICA REGIONAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (AfRP14)**



*Representatives of Nigerian Civil Society under the platform of Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria (CSDevNet) participated actively in the 5<sup>th</sup> Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (AfRP14) and the 3rd Ministerial Meeting for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) convened at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel in Abuja, Nigeria, from 13-16 May 2014 under the theme 'Prevent Risk: Build Resilience.'*

The overall aim of the 5th Africa Regional Platform was to identify key priorities and commitments for an African Position for a post-2015 framework. Ministers from across Africa discussed, reviewed and adopted a draft Declaration based on a compilation of the recommendations emerging from the three days of stakeholder deliberation and dialogue. The Fifth Session was a particularly important milestone for Africa in the ongoing consultations on a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to be considered at the 2015 World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan.

More than 900 representatives of national and local governments, Regional Economic Communities, parliamentarians bilateral and multilateral donors, the United Nations, Non-Governmental Organisations, academic, scientific and technical institutions, and other international organisations, community practitioners, persons with disabilities, youth, women's groups, the private sector and the media, participated in the summit.

Recognising that AfrP 14 was held at a time when the world was expressing its deep solidarity with the families of the abducted Chibok schoolgirls and



the people of Nigeria, CSDevNet joined the global call for solidarity and compassion with the people of Nigeria in advocating for the abducted schoolgirls to be brought back to their families.

Aligning herself with the Fifth Africa Regional Platform in recognising that most disasters in Africa are hydro-meteorological and highlights drought as a regional priority affecting food security CSDevNet asserted at the summit that;

a) clear budgets for investment frameworks that prioritise capacity building will help translate policies into action; legislation and regulation help address disaster risks in Africa and should be enhanced.

b)that addressing the relationship between poverty and corruption should be seen as valuable in promoting resilience.

c) that the post-2015 DRR framework and the Sustainable Development Goals are inextricably linked and the need to ensure that agreements are coherent and mutually reinforcing cannot be overemphasised as Institutional co-

ordination between DRR and C C A should be increased at the global level; ecosystem based approaches should also be reinforced

to manage risks; efforts to address urban risks should be prioritised; and that health is an imperative for DRR and community resilience.

d)that economic growth in Africa is an opportunity for DRR investment and private sector platforms should coordinate DRR actions; public-private partnerships should be enhanced; technical capacities of institutions for monitoring and analysing hazards should be increased; and that risk profiles can create an enabling environment for investment.

At the end of the summit, CSdevNet made public the following declarations:

1) The post-2015 DRR framework should have a duration similar to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) of at least 10 years and the Post-2015 Framework should be more action-oriented by implementing DRR in line with a rights-based approach; allocating a greater portion of public budgets to DRR; institutionalising engagement with civil society; and establishing clear accountability and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

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2) that A post-2015 DRR framework must ensure inter-generational justice and sustainability by promoting resilience-based development that facilitates integrated programmes and supports policies that promote human rights, while balancing human needs with environmental management, especially at the local level.

(3) That the post-2015 DRR framework should address all risks and hazards, both natural and human-made, including conflict. Moreover the framework must be part of, not separate from other development and environmental frameworks so that disasters, development, poverty and climate change are strategically integrated, particularly at the community level.

4) That the framework should be underpinned by the four guiding principles agreed at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013: inclusion, equity, people-centered and environmental sustainability.

In alignment with the key points and suggestions on the operationalisation of the document produced by the Africa Working Group for DRR, CSDevNet also affirmed that :

- *The post-2015 DRR framework should be explicit as to how civil society and communities contribute to disaster risk reduction and support community resilience.*
- *The post-2015 DRR framework should include communities and civil societies as key partners, not just as implementers of projects and programs but as technical experts who should be included in the design, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the implementation.*
- *The post-2015 DRR framework should institutionalise the relationship between*

*civil society and other actors and institutions working on disaster. These include the National DRR Platforms and DRR focal points. The framework must increase downward accountability through clear and comprehensive baseline, monitoring and evaluation processes, including local level reporting, rather than just national self-reporting.*

- *The post-2015 DRR framework should explicitly address structural issues in financing with a focus on both disaster risk reduction and on recovery from small scale, recurrent and seasonal disasters that are ongoing problems at the community level.*
- *The post-2015 DRR framework should prioritize support to high-risk countries and populations disproportionately impacted by natural and human-made hazards and disasters.*
- *The post-2015 DRR framework should provide strategic guidance for the re-direction of resources from post-disaster recovery towards disaster risk reduction and sustainable development that addresses underlying causes of disasters risk.*
- *The post-2015 DRR framework should prioritize high frequency, low-severity weather-related disasters, particularly in countries and areas of insecurity and fragility.*

CSDevNet also expressed its commitment to increasing its work on DRR through sustainable development to address the underlying causes of climate change and disaster risk. The network pledged continue to highlight the disproportionate impacts and insufficient recognition of everyday disasters that local communities face. As community practitioners and civil society, CSDevNet looks forward to working together to develop the next DRR framework to make communities and societies more resilient.



## Saying NO to Dirty Energy



*Spurred by the goal to build a diverse and proactive National Movement to tackle climate change and ensure climate and energy justice, CSDevNet partnered with other organisations under the auspices of Global Power Shift Nigeria (GPS) to organise the Clean Energy Summit in Eket, Akwa Ibom state, South-south Nigeria. the summit which took place on the 27th of August 2014 had the following objectives*

1. **Resisting Dirty Energy:** To support campaigns by GPS Nigerian member groups to halt new and existing dirty energy projects and build wider awareness of the impacts of dirty energy; and the need for alternative energy models by highlighting the impact on different communities especially in the Niger Delta and Northern regions of the country spanning all communities that are affected by different dirty energy projects, and undertaking campaigns in solidarity with their struggles
2. **Communicating impacts and struggles:** To highlight the struggles of communities affected by dirty energy, climate change and its false solutions

and the need for urgent action on the fundamental drivers, particularly to the public and policy-makers through media work, and support to member groups in order to strengthen their work on this in their zonal contexts.

3. **Communicating Alternative Energy Vision:** To further elaborate GPS Nigeria vision for energy alternatives, building upon our agreed energy sovereignty position and emphasising sustainability, public/community-ownership and control of resources which will be communicated across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

1 January 2015



Confronting the climate crisis remains a powerful and urgent message and GPS Nigeria team identified Gas flaring and oil leaks in the Niger Delta region as the major problem which threatens the livelihoods of communities. This is as a result of the operations of multinational oil corporations in the oil-producing areas of Niger Delta. The summit provided opportunity for meetings with the community of climate activists from different networks, media outlets and affected communities from the six geo-political zones.





## Making Africa feed Africa



*From 8 to 10 October 2014, CSDevNet joined other organisations from across Africa at the fourth Climate Change Development in Africa (CCDA-IV) conference which held in Marrakech, Morocco.*

The Climate for Development in Africa programme (ClimDev-Africa) organised the conference as part of its continuing efforts to promote the use of climate information to enhance agricultural performance in a changing climate and to maintain the momentum of economic growth, with a view to helping Africa to feed itself and eliminating poverty.

The Conference focused on how the continent can feed its people and sustain growth in the face of climate change challenges. Specifically, it addressed how to make use of available climate information, clean energy technology, innovation, research and development to enhance agricultural performance and achieve economic structural transformation. The Conference also provided a platform for sharing experiences, addressing emerging climate challenges, drawing upon new knowledge, and exploring opportunities related to climate change, to enhance the agricultural value chain and ensure food security both now and in the future.

With the theme “Africa can feed Africa now: translating climate knowledge into action”, the conference was regarded as timely and relevant as the African Union has declared 2014 the year of agriculture and food security.

The overall objective is to provide a platform for deliberations on how Africa can utilize climate knowledge to transform its agricultural production systems in order to feed itself, both now and in the future, and to improve the socio-economic well-being of its people.

More specifically, the objectives were also to:

- . a) Understand the role of climate data, information services and climate knowledge in transforming and managing risks and opportunities throughout the agricultural value chain;
- . b) Examine the implications of recent climate trends and projections for agricultural production systems and related infrastructure;



- . c) Better understand the importance of natural capital and ecosystem services in agricultural performance and sustainability;

- . d) Identify finance and technology challenges and opportunities for climate-resilient agricultural value chains;

- . e) Build on the recommendations of the Third Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa and the climate research frontiers identified at the 2013 African Climate Conference.



mechanisms and has hardly participated in carbon markets. Indeed, so far Africa has only managed to obtain 2 per cent of all the projects registered under the Clean Development Mechanism, and thus needs to strengthen its capacity to access and absorb funds available from external sources and create an enabling environment for private sector investment.

As part of its contributions to the conference, CSDevNet held that The resilience of Africa's agriculture in the face of a changing climate requires, among other things, enabling policies and strategies for accessing finance and increasing investment in the sector. Climate financing is one of the mechanisms that could be used to exploit opportunities related to climate change.

Strategies and incentives such as the Clean Development Mechanism, the programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD and REDD+) and the green climate fund, which are designed to reduce emissions from forests and enhance carbon stocks, have emerged as key international financing mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

However, until now, the continent has had little access to global financing

CSDevNet also submitted that agriculture offers great potential for mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration. The amount of carbon dioxide sequestered in this sector annually is estimated at 6 billion tons, 70 per cent of which lies in developing countries. The Kyoto Protocol, however, overlooks carbon sequestration in agriculture, making it ineligible for climate financing despite its potential for providing additional income opportunities for farmers.

In the Nairobi work programme, African leaders and other developing countries called for the agricultural sector to be included in global climate financing and for the introduction of a mechanism to assess and valorize agricultural carbon sequestration. Such negotiations should be continued in ongoing global climate finance negotiations, while efforts should also be made to improve the continent's capacity to access the climate adaptation and mitigation funds already available.

Moreover, the capacity of African countries to absorb climate funds should be enhanced. Developing innovative domestic financing mechanisms and creating an enabling environment to encourage private sector investment in agriculture are also vital to ensuring enhanced agricultural performance and food security in Africa. 30

## Climate Justice Now!



The unprecedented Peoples' Climate Summit which held parallel to the UN Leaders' Summit in New York, preceded by the historic march never seen before in the history of climate conferences was indeed a wake-up call to world leaders that citizens have lost hope with their endless rhetoric with no action. The changing climate has become the rallying point for unifying people from both the North and the South. The people have realized that the solution to climate change does not rely on their leaders, but communities themselves.

Addressing the climate crisis requires profound social transformation in all countries and at all levels – local, national and global. It requires a rapid shift to systems and methods of production and consumption that are compatible with the limits of the planet and aimed at meeting the needs of peoples rather than the relentless pursuit of profit.

Awareness campaigns and massive mobilization of people everywhere, both in the South and North is the only sure way of generating a critical mass of citizens that are conscious of the health of planet and thus ready to take or demand action. Powerful elites, corporations and governments, particularly in the industrialised countries, have cho-

sen to shift goalposts in meeting their responsibility and obligations, and thus have remained obstacles to social transformation.

It was on this premise that CSDeVNet, in collaboration with the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and other partners commemorated the week of action for climate justice.

Since 2009, the initiative has linked actions from local to national and international levels, progressively increased the number of people mobilized, expanded the number of countries and communities partnering, raised the scale, intensity and boldness of our actions,

enhanced our strength and power to contribute in the best possible way in preventing planetary catastrophe.

On Friday the 14<sup>th</sup> to Saturday the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2014, we were in Firo village, Ganjuwa LGA of Bauchi state where we held a 2-day Mobilisation meeting on Climate Justice and Post-2015 Agenda for farmers in North-East, Nigeria, a zone ravaged by the debilitating effects of terrorism and insurgency. On the 18th of November 2014, CSDevNet in South-South Nigeria hosted a Post-2015 Agenda and scaling-up of climate justice awareness event in Akwa Esuk Eyamba community, Akpabuyo LGA, Cross River state while the Pre-COP 20 & Post 2015 National Consultative Workshop/Climate Justice Rally took place in Abuja with representations from media, civil society and the private sector. the workshop witnessed several presentations on climate justice, rene-



wable energy and coal mining in North-Central Nigeria and a solidarity rally with the organisers of the BringBackOurGirls campaigners. Two days after, precisely Thursday the 20th of November 2014, network members gathered in Ibadan for the

Climate Justice/Post-2015 Agenda workshop for selected youth organisations in South-West Nigeria.

Through our annual commemoration of the week of emphasis on climate justice, we have contributed essentially in bringing the COP to the people” and enabled thousands of smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, indigenous peoples, youth, women, people with disabilities, Government represen-

tatives, etc, to say emphatically that: *We, the inhabitants of the planet – the powerful and the powerless, the rich and the poor, the haves and have-nots, the young and the old –*

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*have no other planet, and should thus work together to preserve it.*

At the end of climate justice week activities and the Pre-COP meetings, CS-DevNet came up with a position for the COP 20 Lima Climate Conference which distills the following:



## Finance

Developed countries must begin to manifestly honour and deliver on their promises of providing US\$100 billion a year by 2020. In line with the Warsaw decision on finance, annexe 1 countries must now scale up their pledges to fulfill their obligation to provide adequate, new and additional funds as this amount is far from all estimates of climate finance needed by developing countries.

As COP 20 beckons in Lima, developed countries should pledge at least \$20 billion in grants towards the initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund. We consider it as vital that these

pledges are announced before the COP so they do not become part of the bargaining in Lima

## Adaptation

Climate change, if not addressed in time, is expected to exacerbate Nigeria's current vulnerability to weather swings and limit its ability to achieve national aspirations. We therefore call on our government to build resilience and define priority adaptation actions, building on the 2011 National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change (NASPA-CCN)

Agriculture as a major contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions still reels under the warming effect of climate change especially in developing countries through higher temperatures, greater demand for water for crops, more variable rainfall and extreme climate events such as heat waves, floods and droughts. We therefore call for concerted action and climate resilient mechanisms and strategies that will strengthen food security, adaptation and mitigation as well as contribute to sequestering green house gas emissions and capturing carbon in the soil.

Adaptation efforts should systematically and effectively address gender-specific impacts of climate change in the areas of energy, water, food security, 33

agriculture and fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystem services, health, industry, human settlements, disaster management, and conflict and security.

take concrete actions to reduce the severity of these impacts.

### Technology Transfer

Developed countries must compensate Africa and Nigeria in particular for the full costs of avoiding harms, actual harms and damage, and lost opportunities for our develop-



ment resulting from climate change. We oppose any efforts to establish adaptation as an obligation not a right, or to use adaptation as a means to divide or differentiate between developing countries.

### Loss and Damage

The establishment of an international mechanism to provide expertise to help developing nations cope with loss and damage caused by climate impacts will remain an exercise in tokenism until the mandate and scope of the mechanism are strengthened to meet the needs of the vulnerable.

In agreeing to establish a loss and damage mechanism, countries have accepted the reality that the world is already dealing with the extensive damage caused by climate impacts, and requires a formal process to assess and deal with it, but they seem unwilling to

Developed countries must remove intellectual property rights, pay full incremental costs of technology transfer to protect developing countries and contribute for

peaking and declining of global emission. We oppose efforts to sell rather than transfer appropriate technologies, or to strengthen rather than relax intellectual property rights.

Developed and developing countries should support the adoption and development of indigenous and locally innovated technology as well as ensuring efficiency in technology transfer and deployment.

### Post-2015 Agenda

We believe that the year 2015 is critically important as processes that will potentially shape development frameworks across the globe will be concluded by 2015. We view the aforementioned processes as inter-related and dependent on each other. Sustainable Development Goals cannot be attained if the global community fails to heed the recommendations



by science and act decisively on climate change. At the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, all countries agreed that climate change is a major obstacle to sustainable development and poverty eradication.

This is supported by the experience of people living in poverty and vulnerability and major UN reports feeding into Post-2015. Science further underlines the immediate need for action in all areas including international development. The urgency for action is underpinned by climate science and the window of opportunity for avoiding dangerous climate change is rapidly closing.

The Post-2015 Framework must therefore help to make climate action in all countries happen without further delay

and must support poor people, particularly in Africa and Nigeria to build resilience so as to adapt to climate impacts they are experiencing already.

The post-2015 framework should address all risks and hazards, both natural and human-made, including conflict. Moreover the framework must be part of, not separate from other development and environmental frameworks so that disasters, development, poverty and climate change are strategically integrated, particularly at the community level. The framework

The post-2015 framework should prioritize support to high-risk countries like Nigeria and populations disproportionately impacted by natural and human-made hazards and disasters.





## From Lima to Paris: Pathway to a Low Carbon Future



From the 30th of November to the 13th of December 2014, CSDevNet joined other coalitions and groups from all over the world at the 20th UNFCCC Conference of Parties which took place in Lima, Peru. Our participation and activities were guided by the fact that climate crisis is one of most urgent challenges confronting all of our peoples of the earth and to stabilize the earth's climate system, prevent planetary catastrophe and secure a safe, sustainable, just and equitable future, we must fight for comprehensive social, economic, and political transformation in our countries and globally.

Current levels of global warming – 0.8 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels - is already causing massive destruction, displacement and loss of lives, and worse impacts in the near future is already certain. We are fighting to prevent much worse, and it is a fight we cannot afford to lose.

Nigerians, and Africans in general are waging this fight in every dimension of their lives -- food, energy, health and security, jobs and livelihoods -- defending their rights, the communities and the commons, and asserting people-driven solutions and alternatives. These alternatives recognize that there must be a re-

distribution of power and wealth, a shift to sustainable systems of extraction and production, and a limit to the consumption of resources if we are to live well, with justice and dignity and in harmony with nature.

The latest report from the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is telling us that with timely and sufficient global climate actions there is still a chance to keep warming to below 2.0 degrees Celsius – the official target ceiling of the international climate talks – and even below 1.5 degrees Celsius, which is the maximum ceiling acceptable for many of us given the loss and

damage posed by further climate impacts. The IPCC report also confirms that the window of time that allows for the possibility of keeping global temperature to below 1.5 or 2 degrees is short and quickly closing.

Recognising that more than ever, we need to intensify and speed up our efforts to build our power and fight for a fundamental transformation of the system. While we are fighting to transform the system, we urgently need to win immediate and concrete victories that will enable our people to deal with current as well as future inevitable impacts of climate change, and victories that translate to significant reductions in emissions that will keep us on track to preventing catastrophic climate change.

Noting that the Lima outcome fell short of expectations capable of putting the world firmly on a pathway to a greener future, CSDevNet joined other like-minded groups in broadening the struggles

and fighting for fair, just and equitable sharing of ambitious and adequate global efforts to confront the climate crisis:

We therefore demanded that ALL governments commit to

- a global goal of limiting warming to the safest levels still possible based on science
- a pathway and targets for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reductions that

will make it possible to achieve this goal without potentially devastating geo-engineering

- a fair and equitable sharing of the global emissions budget and the effort to keep within the budget, based on science, historical responsibility and capacity - and without loopholes and offsets.
- that governments of the North, of "developed countries" must stop further delays and deception, and commit to and deliver fully and unequivocally their fair share of the effort to solve climate change, ensure a full repayment of the climate debt owed to the peoples of the

South, and shift to sustainable and equitable economies through just transitions

•that governments of the North, of "developed" countries commit to and comply with domestic mitigation targets

that represent the full extent of their capacity to carry out domestic mitigation through just transitions and without loopholes, offsets and geo-engineering. However, their accumulated excessive GHG emissions are so huge that even extremely ambitious domestic actions will not be enough to fulfil their fair share of the effort.

- that they also commit to and deliver adequate, additional climate finance and technology

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that will make it possible for the remainder of their mitigation obligations to be undertaken in Africa and other parts of the South. This should be separate from and in addition to climate finance and technology for adaptation, and reparations for loss and damage owed to the peoples of the South. The pledge of annual \$100 billion should be the floor not the ceiling, should be additional to other commitments, and transfers should start immediately.

- that climate finance should be public, non debt creating and should go directly to peoples of the South. The \$9.3 billion so far pledged in the GCF is shockingly dismal to say the least, not only for the paltry amount, but because there are persistent intentions to deliver these funds to big corporations and private financial intermediaries.

- that governments in Africa and of the South stop following the same path of profit-led, destructive high carbon growth that benefit only the elites and taken by the North, by 'developed' countries. Instead they should shift to equitable, just and sustainable development pathways, start taking on South countries' fair share of the global effort, and be unrelenting in claiming climate finance and technology from Northern governments

for Southern countries to undertake mitigation actions over and beyond their own fair share of the global effort.

- All developing" countries should shift as quickly as possible to more equitable, just and sustainable pathways. Even as they should double the intensity of their demands for deep and drastic cuts from the North, they should also take on the GHG emissions reductions necessary to avoid exceeding their fair share of the global carbon budget – this constitutes their fair share of the global effort. They must commit to clear long term emissions reductions goals. This means, among other actions, desisting from starting new projects that will lock in developing countries to dirty fossil fuel energy for decades.



- That Developing countries are also compelled to assume part of the mitigation obligations of developed countries,

the part which the developed countries can no longer achieve, even with extremely ambitious domestic actions. Because our people are the first to suffer and they suffer the worst of the impacts of lack of action. Nigeria and other countries from the south must not waver in demanding climate finance and technology from



developed country governments in order to undertake mitigation actions with just transition, over and beyond the fair share of developing countries. And they must similarly demand the climate finance owed by developed countries to enable peoples of the South to deal with adaptation, loss and damage to climate change's impacts.

- That governments of the South should ensure that the “right to sustainable development” and “development space” being invoked in the international climate negotiations is really for the people and communities of the South and not for private big business and elites.
- That mitigation commitments by all governments be immediately translated into concrete policies for transformation of energy systems away from fossil fuel.
- That Governments should begin with an immediate ban on new fossil fuel projects, a stop to the expansion of the

fossil fuel industry, immediate reduction of energy consumption by elites and corporation, a swift and just transition to renewable and clean energy for people and communities, and delivery of climate finance and technology for this to happen in the South.

- That all governments put a stop to false solutions to the climate crisis. In the face of the climate crisis, saving the system rather than changing the system has been the predictable response from the world's elites, their corporations, and the governments and institutions they dominate. They continue to delay actions and insist on solutions that do not address the causes and instead are mainly aimed at generating profits and capitalizing on peoples' suffering. Many of these false solutions commodify nature and deepen corporate capture of the commons.

**We say no more further delays, no more deception, no more false solutions!**

