



DRAFT REPORT

POST DOHA & POST 2015 FRAMEWORK STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIVE FORUM CUM CLIMATE CHANGE, GENDER AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH WORKSHOP



Organized By

Nigerian Climate and Sustainable Development Network (NCSDN)
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)
Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST)
Population Action International (PAI)
Centre for Peace and Relief Distribution (CEPARD)
Christian Council of Nigeria/Institute of Church and Society (CCN/ICS)



CCN/ICS

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ACRONYMS

Centre for Peace and Relief Distribution	CEPARD
Climate Change	CC
Christian Council of Nigeria/Institute of Church and Society	CCN/ICS
Green House Gas	GHG
National Orientation Agency	NOA
Nigerian Climate and Sustainable Development Network	NCSDN
Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team	NEST
Oyo State Emergency Management Agency	OYSEMA
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	PACJA
Population Action International	PAI

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Arrival of Participants

Participants for the workshop arrived on the 25th April, 2013. They were drawn from various Climate Change related NGOs and government bodies. Also, they serve as the voice of the civil society and represent the interest of the safety of national and international environment. Participant's response was commendable and for those who could not make it to the workshop sent their representatives. Gender was significantly observed as a closely balance in the representation and involvement of both males and females was obviously felt. Participants were lodged in the places allocated to them.

Registration

By 8:30am on 26th April 201, participants began registration and this included the provision of IEC material, report of activities by organizing organizations. This took its special time for participants to get familiar with the environment and meet new actor and advocates of climate change, gender, and reproductive health.



Introduction and Climate Change Setting

The session facilitator, Mr. Atayi Babs (NCSDN/RFI) gave an introduction into the purpose of gathering from all over the country. He made all participants introduce themselves and the organization they represent. After that, he went further to briefly introduce the issue of climate change and how it has affected the environment, crop productivity, created more conflicts, reduced life span, and the research outcomes on climate change, gender, and reproductive health. After orienting the participants on the issues for discussion he gave the opening for remarks.

Welcome Remarks by Adekunle Onamusi

Mr. Adekunle Onamusi, the Executive Director of Centre for Peace and Relief Distribution (CEPRD), who also is the South West Zonal Coordinator of NCSDN. He welcomed all participants from the Government and CSOs for attending the workshop and hoped that they will get to know more about climate change and make their own professional contributions in the course of the workshop. He gave a brief on the effect of climate change and the impact created over the years. This he said has affected human livelihood and crop sustainability which are part of environmental degradation. He wished the participants the very best in the event and hoped to experience a result oriented workshop by the end of the day.

Goodwill message

- Emeritus Prof. David Okali

Emeritus Prof. David Okali welcomed all participants to a productive and successful event which was aimed at gathering to take stock of what happened at the last Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP 18 which ended in Doha 2012 and to deliberate the interconnections of climate change, gender and reproductive health. He stated that the review was very necessary in order to assess progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and more importantly to assess national benefits for efforts made in attending the conference and plan for the next conference. He talked about the significance of the review done by NCSDN since he is not aware of any other Nigerian group that has undertaken the review of Doha 2012.



He stated the main outcome of Doha to be summarized as the Doha Climate change Gateway, by which;

- Agreement was reached to extend the life of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol from 2012 to 2020, and
- A work plan was agreed to negotiate a new global climate regime by 2015 to be effective by 2020.

He stated that the Kyoto Protocol is the main binding agreement between parties to the convention for checking climate change by controlling greenhouse gas emission into the atmosphere. He further explained that under Kyoto, developed country parties to the Convention commit to reducing GHG emission by fixed percentages relative to their 1990 emissions. He said without rigorous enforcement, the GHG emission will rise and intensify climate change with dire consequences for the world with particular effect on developing countries like Nigeria. With some analysis presented, he said it is imperative every effort must be made to achieve a global agreement to reduce GHG emission into the atmosphere. Quoting Christine Lagarde, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, he said "Unless we respond (effectively) to Climate Change, future generations will be roasted, toasted, fried and grilled!" He hoped the review by NCSDN will feed into the national effort at contributing research for a post-Kyoto binding agreement to respond effectively to climate change.

He congratulated NCSDN for introducing the nexus of climate change, gender and reproductive health which is important first for understanding the gender differentiated vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change and secondly for taking differentiation into

account in designing response strategies, programmes and actions. He finally gave the greetings from NEST and wished the participants the best in successful deliberations.

- **The Executive Governor of Oyo State (Sen. Ishiaq Abiola Ajimobi)**

In his comment, commended the programme and made explanations on the importance of preserving the environment. He also noted that the state government is willing to support the initiative of professionals coming together to make things work for the state. His comment was placed on the ground that government will give its support at all times and is willing to keep working with professionals like the ones present in the workshop.



The Governor was represented by Barrister Abayomi Oke, Special Adviser to the State Government on Environment.

- **The Deputy Governor**

He was represented by Executive Secretary, OYSEMA. He stated that the present administration which is into change has worked to ensure a better Oyo State. The OYSEMA is responsible to manage the issues of disaster in the state is keying in to corporate with the organizers of the programme. On behalf of the Deputy Governor, he wished the representatives at the event the best.

- **Goodwill message from NOA:**

The State Director, NOA said the Ministries of Environment should support this type of initiative by NCSN. Other ministries like health etc. are doing their work. But this kind of workshop is the first on climate change. The average citizen is ignorant of climate change. He talked on the felling of trees which is due to the high cost of kerosene which many Nigerians living in rural areas cannot afford. He stated that citizen has the right to request for their rights and what they need from the government. He advised the CSOs to meet the government for the needed support and not to live everything in ignorance.

Keynote address & official opening

- Prof. Adenike Grange, Former Minister, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Prof. Grange stated that climate change and gender impact, especially in the changing climate is close to her heart. She thanked the organizers for thinking ahead for not only coming out with a paper that will address climate change but the needs of the common man in the society. She is also looking forward to how gender issues can be streamlined into climate change to protect the generations to come because it is women that nurture the children. Women will always have the primary role of bearing and nurturing children, the woman must be fit by having adequate capacity even from the birth of the girl who grows to a woman to give birth to children. She must be protected. Women constitute to the larger percentage of high mortality rates. Some of the causes of high mortality rate among women are also related to environmental problems. This is where the programme fits in.

In Nigeria unfortunately it is mainly women who are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.



She urged the participants to move along the line of looking for better options that will benefit humankind. The problem is that there are challenges and the ability to face them for a better society calls for all hands to be on deck. She congratulated NCSDN for the laudable efforts in making the already a success and wished the participants fruitful outcomes.

Photo Session

Participants took group and sub-group photos to mark the historical event which will pursue the course for a preserved and sustainable environment.

Post-Doha Analysis by Samson Samuel Ogallah

- What were Africa's demands for Doha; what happened in Doha, and its implications for Nigeria?

Ogallah did a presentation on the outcome of the meeting that held in Doha. He started by explaining the background of COP 18 Conference as a meeting of parties to the Kyoto Protocol held 26th Nov – 8th Dec 2012 in Doha Qatar which involved technical and political negotiations of 7 bodies (Subsidiary Body for Scientific Technology Advice-SBSTA, Subsidiary Body for Implementation-SBI, AWG-LCA, AWG-KP, ADP, COP & CMP) and it involved Over 10,000 participants such as governments, intergovernmental and NGOs, academia, the private sector, indigenous peoples and the media.

The outcomes he discussed were on the “Doha Climate Gateway” which includes the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (KP), the length of commitment period – 8 years (2013-2020), the low ambition of Qualified Emission Limitation and Reduction Objectives (QELROs) to be reviewed by 2014 to increase targets, carryover of Assigned Amount Units (AAU), the eligibility to KP mechanisms, the share of proceeds, legal issues involved to ensure smooth continuity, and provisional application by notifying the UNFCCC, agreed outcome under the BAP [Overall agreed outcome (COP 16, COP 17 & COP 18) resulting in the termination of the work under AWG-LCA], the Durban Platform (ADP), other Key Decisions at COP & SBs, the Implications for Nigeria, and the role of the CSOs. His presentation opened the platform for plenary session for the digestion and inputs from participants of the workshop.

Faith perspective on climate change and sustainable development

- By Rev. Dr Yusuf Wushishi

The resource person made his presentation by giving an explanation on how human induced climate change threatens to create unmanageable environmental crisis. This he said leads to an increase in desertification, drought, sea level rise, and extreme weather events that will have dire and even unexpected impacts on human populations. In relating religion to the climate change predicaments he said faith has a greater responsibility as caretaker or steward to uphold God's creation by joining together with the earth community. Taking from a quote by Lynn White (1967), he said “Christianity bears a huge burden of guilt for the ecological crisis” which make humans feel they are masters describing the remaining creatures as slaves and dependents thereby seeing God to have placed men with creation to subdue and rule everything within creation. He made mention of the response from eco-theologians to ecological crisis stating that the earth requires a vision of development both economically and environmentally as it involves justice, peace and integrity of creation.



Still, he said Faith perspective must look at God's Hospitality as GREENING PARADIGM which must re-claim that faith gospel is opposed to oppression, hierarchies, domination of the weak by the powerful and to the destruction of God's entire creation. His emphasis was on the need for a radical change focusing on climate change justice, and administrative decisions must reflect climate justice concerns. He referred his statement to the crucial roles religious leaders have to play in environmental matters by interpreting religious texts with a view to forging a religious friendly approach. He made participants understand that God has provided enough for human need but not for human greed and that the beauty of life does not depend on one's own personal happiness but rather on how much one could contribute to the happiness of others.

Conclusively, he called for joint effort to work together as stewards of God's creation, cherishing diversity to promote climate justice with ethical values to ensure local and global interventions effectively address climate change with the engagement of the youth and women to facilitate sustainable approaches. This he said must involve commitments by all to reduce the threat to dignified life and the future of Africa and the entire planet.

Post 2015 Development/Framework: The Challenges and Opportunities in Nigeria

- Samson Samuel Ogallah

In his presentation Ogallah made the participants have the understanding of deciding what they want as regards environmental sustainability and Post 2015 Framework.



He highlighted some of the issues to include the following:

- MDG 7 focuses only on poor countries, hence the need to shift focus to include rich countries as well;
- The extraction of raw materials, unsustainable use and degradation of land, water, fish, biodiversity, minerals, and poorest communities losing their rights over resources.
- The 3 degree Celsius or more of global warming this century, with impacts on the developing world

Open Session (reactions, questions and answer session)

Participants were actively engaged in the interactive session, sharing experiences, asking questions and responses were provided accordingly during this session.



CLIMATE CHANGE, GENDER AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Presentation by Atinuke Odukoya

- Understanding the Link between Gender, Reproductive Health and Climate Change – in a National Perspective.
- Climate Change, Gender and Reproductive Health as a Sustainable Development Issue.

The presenter engaged the participants in understanding the link between gender, reproductive health, and climate change by introducing the various concepts to the participants and explaining them to their understanding. She defined Gender as the socially constructed and learned economic, social and cultural attributes, characteristics and opportunities associated with being male or female. She went ahead to make the participants know that gender also involves social interaction between humans and the environment. In the course of her presentation, she gave an in-depth analysis into the connection between Gender and Climate Change, and the existing connection between reproductive health and climate change. She presented the linkages between climate change, reproductive health and Gender key issues that should be taken seriously. She as well expressed the need to understand that women are always at the receiving end in the society. They suffer in the process of child bearing and caring, and are exposed to the environmental hazards caused in the society.

She gave the way forward which includes the need for adaptation efforts to systematically and effectively address gender-specific impacts of climate change in the areas of energy, water, food, security, agriculture, fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystem services, health, industry, human settlements, disaster management, and conflict and security. Also there is need for the Gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments for climate change which is needed to ensure gender sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building.

Presentation by Ms Titilope Akosa

- Mainstreaming Climate Change, Gender and Reproductive Health in the National, State and Local Climate Dialogue Process.
- Mainstreaming Climate Change, Gender and Reproductive Health in the International Climate Dialogue Process.

In her presentation, Ms Titilope Akosa looked into the issues of the State of Gender in climate change dialogues which includes regional and international organizations and their involvement in interacting on gender issues in their decision making and project implementations. She did not let out other areas such as gender and reproductive issues in Local and National climate change Dialogues which she said needs a stable consideration in COP18 outcomes. She discussed gender and reproductive health in local and national climate dialogues. She said gender is one of the issues that must be addressed in the NAPAs/NASPA. She also stated that Nigeria NASPA and some states adaptation plans has a gender focus but is weak on Reproductive health issues which needs critical attention in order to scale up programmes. She discussed some identified impacts and implications on reproductive health such as heat stress which impact more on women particularly pregnant women; sea level rise, water stress, others which involves the intrusion of salt water contaminating water leading to health and sanitation challenges, agricultural production, including access to food which will be severely compromised.

She presented approaches on how to go about introducing solutions to the gaps identified in the policies and frameworks at local, national and international bodies. Among them is the need to promote alternative energy that such as clean, efficient, affordable that will help improve community health conditions. In conclusion she added that in order to create a sustainable and just society necessary to effectively confront climate change, stakeholders should look for ways to both confront its causes and protect the health and well-being of historically marginalised communities.

Group Discussions (3 Topical Issues: Post Doha, Post 2015, Climate Change, Gender and Reproductive Health)

The group discussion was done by the house as participants contributed meaningfully to the success of the purpose of gathering for the workshop.

Final Communique/Declaration for the Post Doha-Post 2015 and Climate Change, Gender and Reproductive Health.

The house came up with a declaration concerning the issues on climate change and in pursuant of the objective of having an environment sustainably sure enough for human existence. The two declarations were made by the representatives of the two groups. By the end of the presentations there was a first round endorsement to the presentations by committees.

Vote of Thanks/Closing Remarks

Vote of thanks was given by James Olaibi Odey, the South south Zonal Coordinator, NCSDN. All participants were appreciated for staying long enough to make the workshop a huge success and he prayed that the result will be go a long way to bring the needed change not only in Nigeria but Africa and the world at large. He wished the participants a safe trip to their various destinations.

Closing Prayer

A closing prayer was done by Rev. Dr Yusuf Wushishi as the programme closed officially by 16:00hr.

