
Discussions and resolutions on the beyond 2015 agenda during the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance Workshop.
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## ACRONYMS

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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAU</td>
<td>Assigned Amount Units</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADP</td>
<td>Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform</td>
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<td>AMCEN</td>
<td>African Ministerial Conference on Environment</td>
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<td>AWG</td>
<td>Ad Hoc Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBDRC</td>
<td>Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective Capacities</td>
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<td>CDM</td>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMP</td>
<td>Climate Modeling Programme</td>
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<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of Parties</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTC &amp; N</td>
<td>Climate Technology Centre &amp; Network</td>
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<td>DNA</td>
<td>Designated National Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETS</td>
<td>Emission Trading System</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union.</td>
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<td>GCF</td>
<td>Global Climate Fund</td>
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<td>GHGs</td>
<td>Green House Gases</td>
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<td>IPR</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights</td>
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<td>JI</td>
<td>Joint Implementation</td>
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<td>KP</td>
<td>Kyoto Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>LBA</td>
<td>Large scale Biosphere-atmosphere</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>Long Term Cooperating Action</td>
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<td>MEMR</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources</td>
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<td>NAMAS</td>
<td>National Appropriate Mitigation Action</td>
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<td>NAPs</td>
<td>National Adaptation Plans</td>
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NAPAs - National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGO - Non – Governmental Organization
PACJA - Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PS - Permanent Secretary
QELRO - Quantified Emission Limitation and Reduction Objective
REDD - Reduced Emission on Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SBI - Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDA - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIF - Social Investment Forum
UK - United Kingdom
UNEP - United Nation Environment Programme
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change
US - United States
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

African Civil Society from over 30 countries met during the environmental sustainability and climate change workshop held from 14th-15th February, 2013 at Maasai Ostrich Resort and Farm, Kajiado County, Kenya. The workshop was organized jointly by PACJA and Christian Aid.

The aim was to exchange information on how the Post-Rio+20 discussions are progressing in Africa, as well as underlining the urgency and importance of environmental sustainability and responses to climate change in the Beyond-2015 Framework.

At the United Nations Rio+20 Summit, world leaders committed themselves “to ensure the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations”. Sharing this vision, African Civil Society Organizations demand world leaders to take immediate and bold decisions as well as actions that are necessary to secure the future we want for all is realized.

As the participants and facilitators discussed the following recommendations and way forward was emphasized:

1. There is need for all CSOs to share information, intelligence and experiences to enhance their participation and influence of the Post 2015 agenda on the Post 2015 Environmental Sustainability, ensuring that they influence the process and outcomes.
2. Based on the fact the human sustainable development challenges of poverty, population growth, climate change and desertification remain biting, there was absolute need to change the approaches to sustainable development totally, leading to a paradigm shift towards methods, who is involved and what was done. This, for example, would align the thinking to grassroots oriented and practical solutions to lead to sustainable development. It must avoid top-down approaches as much as possible.
3. The Beyond-2015 sustainable development agenda be underpinned by the principle of polluter pays, common but differentiated responsibilities with respective capabilities, equity and climate Justice. All countries should be required to make a contribution towards the achievement of a more sustainable world, with actions based on levels of consumption, low carbon development pathways, abilities to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to reduce risks and respond to disasters.
4. Noting that the livelihoods of the developing countries’ people mostly depend on small scale farming, pastoralism and access to water there is need to tackle food, education, health and empowerment.
5. Noting that the prevailing models of economic development are characterized by wasteful consumption habits which place undue pressure on sustainable management of natural resources including protection of biodiversity, there is need to shift, as indicated
under 1. above, from wanton exploitation of resources to sustainable utilization of the same.

6. It was also emphasized that governments and regional institutions should ensure appropriate mechanisms are put in place for the development, validation and implementation of comprehensive trans-boundary, regional and national sustainable development action plans; with transparent and participatory government’s budgetary processes relating to sustainable development programs, all upholding the principles of good governance.

INTRODUCTION SESSION

WELCOME REMARKS

Besides is Sophie Powell giving her opening remarks during the workshop?

Sophie Powell of Christian Aid gave a brief overview of the workshop agenda:

- We are all here as climate change advocates and work within the UNFCCC framework
- The Post 2015 process, looking beyond the MDGs is very key as we need to look at the sustainable development goals that came out of the RIO+20 conference and has a bearing to our work,
- We need to share intelligence and information
- Look out for the opportunities as well as define the shared objectives towards the noble end of sustainability.

Besides is Mithika Mwenda, the PACJA secretary General giving his opening remarks.

Mithika Mwenda, the Secretary General of PACJA noted that the Post 2015 discussions have been ongoing, and that being an important process, it was important for civil society to organize itself to
influence the process and the outcomes. He further noted that the members present were gathered to share experiences. We expected to reduce poverty and yet, two years to the date 2015 deadline, the levels of poverty remained the same. ‘The issue of environment remains very important’ he said.

Helen from Christian Aid observed that a number of members had been following, but in the meeting only a few had been involved in the process, raising questions about the quality of involvement and participation of African CSOs. There will be inputs from different parts of the world about what they were doing and their involvement, as per the plan.

**Why is it important to be involved in this process?**

We need to seek new approaches to achieve sustainable development. The issues of population growth, climate change, and desertification and among others are still biting. So there needs to be a dream that we work towards, as we embrace this new set of goals, or are they?

There is surely need to engage in this new norms and establish consensus working towards establishing a new wellbeing. For this to happen we need to set goals that enable us to hold our governments accountable, or that help us measure our gains. Civil society need to unite and show all the other actors that we care about climate change, about environment and want positive growth. Social, Economic and Environmental pillars have already been identified. This gives us a framework through which we can influence our policies and direct our actions.

The MDG 7 that’s states, “Ensure Environmental Sustainability”. In this regard, we are still far from getting environmental sustainability and climate change has, truly, forced a backward trend. Yet, even from history, there was concern over the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption!

In RIO+20, it was unanimously agreed upon that we need to set ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ that ‘everybody throughout the world could recite them...’; meaning easy and
straightforward statements that help to inspire action and relevant response in different contexts globally.

Biodiversity and protection of ecosystems emerged in the RIO+20 debates. So in proceeding with the beyond 2015 process, we need to mainstream or clearly articulate them.

A process has been proposed and discussions and consultations are ongoing (11 ongoing processes - see details in the presentations). There are many processes including the high level panel in May 2013 and other processes.

The beyond 2015 campaign is one of the efforts by civil society to unite around influencing the process. It would be wise for members to be part of that effort. To get involved:

1. Respond to environment consultation: www.worldwewant2015.org
2. Take the MY World Survey and send friends and colleagues: www.myworld2015.org
3. Tweet! # Post 2015 and #Sustainability 2015.

DISCUSSIONS

Above are participants discussing and sharing their ideas on how they expect the Post 2015 agenda should proceed.

- Since 1987 up to 2012 we have been talking about Sustainable Development. These things are in offices and never reached the ground, and are not understood on the ground. Now we are being given the Post 2015. We need to change the approach. There is a lot of people undertaking sustainable development initiatives, yet they know nothing about SD. There are some people here, who are concrete cases in Africa, and we need to look at these and we discuss with them. Let us talk in the field of the field.
• PACJA is also in the steering committee of Africa’s beyond 2015. That will provide us with an entry point. This issue helps to re-emphasize the fact that environmental sustainability is important. Unfortunately some few strong world powers don’t see the value of environment in economic and sustainability, and we are disappointed. We need to link with many other actors e.g. Oxfam, Christian Aid and others to enhance our action.

• Oxfam is involved in the Africa Working Group on beyond 2015. It has seconded a coordinator to help coordinate the civil society voice in Africa around the issue. There has been global and African level consultations on the beyond 2015. There are efforts to get the views of citizens about the emerging arrangements. There is a communiqué to the African high level panel from CSOs where Oxfam was involved and the panel was seeking for some clarification. The issue of climate change adaptation was limited. Addressing conflicts, addressing inequalities were discussed.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS: REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON BEYOND 2015

Latin America: General Presentation

See the presentation in the annex

Besides is a facilitator from Christian Aid Making a presentation on the process on beyond 2015 agenda.

• The process looks very complicated for local people and we need to unpack it.

• There are different forums - Central American Forum for Climate Change, and also networks in Nicaragua. These are vibrant and are focused on Climate Change and UNFCCC, but need to be engaged in the beyond 2015 agenda more.

• There are continued consultations with other global nations on sustainability. There will eventually be a proposal

• COP 20 is expected to be Latin America and there is a standing committee on.
She observed that the Western world is, from real practice in their countries that are offering totally nothing for the climate change agenda compared to what they use in their congress and for local loss and damage- it’s nothing..

Philippines Discussions

1st Discussant:

- I have been involved in negotiations since 1992, and share the concerns of the Latin America colleague of the fact that developed world is taking the developing world round and round saying the same thing in different words and statements. They just present the same statement but play with words and a lot of promises that are not fulfilled.
- We need to end poverty and end inequity.
- The 2015 process is a struggle for me to be optimistic, for I have seen many such processes, where the statements end as statements.
- The Philippines has a deep participation in the beyond 2015 process; there have been at least 6 national consultations in Philippines.
- When it was started by Ban Ki Moon, there was very little optimism and this has become.
- Note that we had hope in the Agenda 21, yet there were no results! We are now back again asking the same questions. The paradox has not been solved by US or any other major economy. There is no reduction of poverty and rising inequality. We can only struggle, real hard, to be hopeful in this current troubled world.
- There is so much to be done. We need to rights limits and goals. Redefining goals and re-affirming rights while being aware of and recognizing limits are key. Yes, at RIO in 1992 the world was saying they were redefining all issues and sustainability. Yet then, the world was not as complicated as it was/is 2013!
- Growth for who, at what cost and when need to be asked.

2nd Discussant:

- A 10 country network in Asia. They have been in the UN processes towards development and finance
- In looking at what world we would like to see we need to note that the problem is not agreeing what worlds we want to see but the fundamental differences of us to agree on
how to get there. Engagement seems only the engagement of fighting and resisting the tendency of west imposing issues to us. Why isn’t it very difficult for government to allow takeover by the private sector in many areas, why? If they can allow funding to private sector, then the private sector will generate funds and fund development.

- We need to account for how our processes that fit into our dream
- Why are we lying that we are counseling debts yet the situation is that the debts are escalating every day.
- We must not allow a concept that we treat nature as capital. Nature was supposed to be for all.
- We need to prevent them from escalating our problems but yet there is nothing

**Kenyan Youth perspectives- Cynthia Asafi Wechabe**

- The group started with a team of four people who intended to engage with the RIO+20 process, and took ….something needs to be added
- African Youth Organization was existing and Kenyan team registered itself to join the African team on Post 201 Agenda.
- They reached the youth through social media and started with Public Universities across Kenya.
- PACJA collaborated with the group to organize an African Conference of 150 youths from all over Africa; resulting into an African youth Declaration.
- The first seven MDGs were identified as most important as they affected youth in many areas, in the various sectors of economy and livelihoods

**Gambia Perspectives of CSOs- Put name**

- The Post 2015 process has just begun in Gambia, being spearheaded by the Government of Gambia. The purpose is to review the gains on the achievements on MDGs. To what level have we achieved the goals? In some areas there has been progress while in many others nothing has been done. In alleviating poverty, for example, poverty levels are increasing all over many parts of Africa and the world.
• Reduction of hunger and malnutrition is linked to agriculture and food production; it has been observed that there is a level of increase of the level of agricultural production, so there is evidence MDG is being achieved.
• We need to take few areas: Limit ourselves to climate change, food production and other areas, then we will achieve milestones.
• The Least Developed Countries Watch Network is engaged in the process and participating. The World Social Forum.
• We need to set our own agenda

Zambia Perspectives- Zambia Climate Change Network-Robbert Chimambo
See details on the presentations
• It is important for us to do a lot of analysis to issues.
• We need to be clear about these emerging things and vision of tomorrow- since it makes your minds switch off from now and remain in the dream world of tomorrow. We could easily be the horses and our other partners the riders. We need food now and clothing now.
• On the ‘World we want dialogue’ Zambia was involved as part of the global undertaking. It is facilitating the CSO dialogues locally (see more details in the presentation).
• It is important for civil society to take front stage in these processes and not let government lead.
• There is audit towards establishing the level of achievement by MDGs.

DRC- Apolio Zangabe
Central Africa has climate change related processes. Basically they need more information and understanding of concepts. The Congo is faced with many difficulties and adverse actions to environment. There is a lot of deforestation and so the CSOs are initiating tree planting activities in Congo. The youth are not very enlightened. There is the National Youth Network on Climate Change to enhance youth voices at the national level. The National Youth forum is organizing themselves for protection of environment, especially since Congo has the second largest equatorial forest after the Amazon in the world. The equatorial forest was being cut and
transported to China, but that has been arrested. The rebels were hiding in the forest and cutting trees to burn charcoal and for smallholder business.

**Bukina Faso- ZainabyZegda**

See presentation separately (in French).

Burkina Faso had started the national consultation of post 2015. Traditional barriers were preventing people in Bukina Faso to attain the MDGs.

In the national consultations, the CSOs met the UN representatives who were leading the initiatives. They plan a Post Doha Workshop and National Consultations to give more guidance. This was geared towards getting feedback and input from the civil society organizations.

**Mauritius-**

5 years ago the government launched a 5-yr project on sustainable development.

This project was presented and UN agreed to identify Mauritius as one of the countries to initiate the projects on Sustainability

Mauritius has 1.3 million people and is hard hit by Climate Change and is looking forward to the project to get it working.

**Ethiopia**

The Ethiopian government has developed a Green economy climate resilience project- Agriculture project towards improving agriculture and livestock sector; Re-forestation and Afforestation project have been initiated; Energy efficiency projects have also been initiated. SD projects have been emphasized in Ethiopia. AU being in Addis, the CSOs and government are engaged with the team closely towards SD projects.

**Malawi**

In Malawi the issues of SD came up before RIO+20, with the Civil Society being well sensitized.

Soon after RIO, the government signed a big plan to build a big power plant, led by China.
A task force was established to initiate discussions on beyond 2015. There are still evaluation meetings and processes on the achievement of MDGs. In this case the government may actually give unreliable figures.

**Tanzania**

See brief presentation attached separately.

Process launched last year in September 2012. Government is leading in these processes.

There is a Website already in use.

The process is not inclusive as there are language barriers- so the process forums should be in local language.

**DISCUSSIONS ON EXPERIENCES ON BEYOND 2015**

Besides is a participant from Nigeria underlining the fact that since none of the participants in that was involved in the Post 2015 agenda, the process was not participatory so it would lead to a failure like with the Millenium Development Goals.

The participants had an opportunity to further discuss the status of participation on ‘beyond 2015 agenda. Noted then:

- We are also encouraged, as CSOs, to have our own led processes at all levels
- There is reason for us to be skeptic about these processes- one we are lightly involved e.g. we are expected to raise money for ourselves and in the processes. The beyond 2015 may befall the same situation as the MDGs, especially that nothing is happening on the ground. E.g. nothing is happening in Nigeria, so people can’t paint a picture of what doesn’t exist. The Nigerians in this forum will get contacts of the Beyond 2015 agenda in the country and re-engage in the process.
- How has the media covered our issues?
- The youth are gathering themselves and seemingly are following the same patterns we have been seeing 20 years and before. We are not getting anything from these, so we must change approach.
• Why do we talk about sustainability and yet when we look around we can only see destruction- so we want to sustain destruction? We need to renew first, especially environment, then we sustain. We need to go out to the field and avoid this boardroom language. Let us say something must be done. Can’t every country put targets for renewal; ice caps are disappearing, rivers are drying and yet we keep talking. We either wake up to the call as evidenced by what we see and nature or continue to extinct. We need to go beyond declarations. Let us plan actions at every opportunity. We need to act at national level

• We should also talk about some of the MDGs because even beyond 2015 deals with the MDGs. The national level consultations are also very useful for CSOs. Based on the Bukuna Faso and Tanzania, we saw that the indicator about education is achieved, yet gender is not achieved! If gender equality is not met then education is not met two. We need to see the interlink ages. The concepts being proposed, and even the MDGs are interlinked. We can’t achieve one and fail in the other, the assessment models are not right. It is 30 years in the discourse of sustainable development as a sector under environment. Most of the Environment Ministries integrate SD. The Ministry of Finance and Economy are interlinked. How can we achieve sustainable development without money? Why are we always receiving their concepts and not ours, and from the offices.

• In 1992 we started with Agenda 21 and in the year 2000, we came up with sustainable development concepts and identified Environment, Social, political and economic pillars. If we make water business then we can’t move development. Africa has been known as the Dark Continent. Our people have no power. We, for example need clean coal technologies.

• At ACTS we are working towards supporting the Small and Medium enterprises and entrepreneurs to work sustainably.

• We need to integrate MDGs in the education curriculum. Also include the environment component in the constitution.

• Civil society need to support government processes, to varying degrees between civil society and government. CSOs should organize themselves, define their own agenda and sit with government and influence the outcomes. Participation must be timely to be able to be effective.
• Media coverage of the post 2015 processes in Uganda.
• Sustain, Renew and restore concept. Sustainability
• China has no problem, but we need an engagement plan with China. We need to analyze and choose our allies. China has lifted 200 million people from poverty and want to eradicate poverty by 2020. The RIO+20 must not work towards money but towards happiness.
• Let us give youth a chance.
• We have to be clear why we want to be involved. What do we intent for the process? UNFCCC is about legally binding documents; while for Post 2015 process is about documents on resolutions and the paradigm shift of ideas. So since there are many processes we have to be clear of what we want.
• Can the youth afford to be cynical about these processes? We have all fought wars, that the enemies were clear; but today are our enemies clear, are our priorities clear. The people that have the privilege to be close to education have the responsibility to organize the others at their level and lower levels of education towards a common purpose. Let us link with one minded groups.
• There are many consultation processes ongoing around post 2015. UNDP and Government are proceeding in leadership positions, so we need to target our action. The Beyond 2015 was established as a global CSOs campaign and we can fit ourselves in that. They have some money to undertake 30 CSO consultations.
PERSPECTIVES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BEYOND 2015

Presentation on: Sustainability and Post 2015 Development Framework - What do we want?
By Sophie - Christian Aid - See presentation separately.

Besides is Sophie emphasizing the fact that environmental sustainability is not well capture in the Post 2015 agenda during her presentation.

It is worth mentioning that MDG 7 seems to target poor countries and neglecting the responsibility of poor countries in the depletion of resources. The current consumption patterns are not sustainable, as we are extracting resources at a 50% rate more than we can sustain.

The key purpose for civil society in this process is that we need to ensure that ‘Environmental Sustainability is at the heart of the Post 2015 development framework.

There has been questionnaires on ‘what would climate resilience mean to your country; ‘whether and how can we formulate a low carbon objective’.

On proposed sustainability goals (see presentation) can be treated as standalone goals, and could still be improved. The second approach is to combine sustainability with development.

- Integration is likely to be easier and better than having stand alone SDs and MDGs.
- Can you mine using solar energy, or must we mix sources of energy?
- MDG no. 7.Challenges facing governments in managing resources and people.
- We may lose the whole battle to the private sector is we are not careful. We need to make sure we work together with private sector. Look at them trying to find opportunities to make money, e.g. through carbon trading. Many countries that have gone into mining have left the concept of sustainable development to make sure that they get profits. We need to merge with private sector so that we don’t lose.
• External and internal forces are preventing. What is wrong with these models and how can we correct that.
• Our development models are not right
• Let us shift from the dependence of fossil fuels and help usher ourselves to new models
• Resources never get to their targeted areas due to poor leadership and political interference. We have many good positions, but there is no political will and political instability. There is something wrong about our political models.
• We still perpetuate corruption at our small levels.
• A Kenyan company is registered in India and we have to leave a big % there, so it is how we put our policies
• There was a ‘Progress’ concept by World Bank and yet these cause more problems. E.g. they came and did Kariba dam and they called it development- removed Africans and put them in the mountains. Now the electricity generated goes directly to the mines. Basically they are taking our resources- exploiting us to the bones. They destroy our environment and the social fabric. It is eating Africa, these arrangements and we need to read and see it.
• We need to interrogate the sincerity between the processes at the global level and reality on the ground.
• Achieving MDGs is difficult because someone created them and brought to the people. So the problem with the development model is because it starts in the boardroom, and not with the people.
• It is important to note that the future lies in involving communities to design development.
• We are still rooted in the colonial paradigm as it was a boss-slave tendency. So our programmes must be focused towards deconstructing the people’s perspectives so that we see that authority resides to the people. We live in a constructed culture of depletion, destruction and elimination of each other.
• Consultations should be thorough and hence we need a lot of resources. So we need to think critically.
GROUP WORK ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTBEYOND 2015

The groups discussed different topics and reported back to the plenary. Above are working groups on the discussion agenda on Post 2015 agenda.

Discussion question

Discuss how you think environmental sustainability should be integrated into the post 2015 framework; and report back on your ideas.

i. Ensuring a low carbon future
ii. Adaptation and DRR
iii. Resource Efficiency and consumption

GROUP REPORTS

The groups made their presentation:

Group1:

1. Is it fair to have a low carbon goal for development

It is not fair, because we are already low carbon; all countries are low emitters (except South Africa)

- Technology now is available but it is not affordable for the developing countries.
- The issue of technology transfer and intellectual property still stand as a challenge to adoption of technologies.
- In whose interest is low carbon are we adopting low carbon technologies (local communities or the international interest).
- Change of lifestyles towards low carbon in agriculture, our consumption behaviors
- The potential is massive for renewables especially hydro and may low on solar because of high investment cost.
- Diversity of investments under low carbon
- Tax issues also challenge to adoption of low carbon technologies like solar and other technologies (Policy & national law)
- Affordability (low carbon technologies such as solar are expensive on a large scale) and need to address the question of how government can support through subsidies

2. **Should this be universal goal objective for all countries**
   - Yes, but we should stick to the two principles (Polluter Pays, CBDR, Funding)
   - There is need for financial and technological support
   - Promotion of home grown technologies to go low carbon

3. **What would be objective of making progress toward low carbon economy**
   - To reduce emissions for developed countries
   - To maintain low emissions low carbon pathway for developing countries

4. **What indicators would support this**
   - Resource allocation towards low carbon technology
   - Energy efficiency and conservation
   - Increased access to energy
   - Per capita emissions
   - Demand and supply of energy (reducing losses)

5. **What international support is needed to achieve this**
   - Technology
   - Finance
   - Support & collaboration from stakeholders from North e.g. NGOs etc
   - Removal of intellectual property rights on technology.

**Discussion on Group One:**

- We have advocated on the low carbon pathway so long as the principles on intellectual property. There should be a transition to low carbon economy but there should be no universal goal on low carbon. If we get a low
- There is likely to be a goal on enabling environment to low carbon economy and we apply the principles then LDCs and Africa will be out. This is determined
- Food security and agriculture as opposed to irrigating, where we need energy.

**Group Two:**
The group made their presentation:

1. **What outcomes do you want to see on adaptation and DRR in your country?**

   Resilient communities: access to water, health care, food security

2. **How does CC & DRR affect sectors such as health, cities**

   Health sector:
   
   i. water scarcities,
   ii. high temperatures- increase in diseases
   iii. Increase health bill
   iv. Loss of indigenous vegetables- nutrition
   v. Agriculture:
   vi. Loss of livestock- hunger
   vii. Emergence of crop diseases: Aflotoxin
   viii. Loss of biodiversity
   ix. Productivity loss- low income
   x. Malnutrition
   xi. Conflicts: Human-wildlife conflict, Human-human conflict

   Water:
   
   i. reduction in water , quality,
   ii. Forced migration
   iii. Spread of diseases

   Cities:
   
   i. Destruction of cities
   ii. Migration: Rural- urban migration

3. **How can a development framework support your country to achieves outcome you want to see**

   i. African countries must develop policies and laws which are enforceable- it reduce institutional vulnerability
ii. Take local realities
iii. Accountable institutions
iv. Adequate means of implementation
v. Participatory of the local communities

4. What type of goals or indicators would help your country focus on this outcome?

i. Access to education, water,
ii. Food security
iii. Shorten the development mile
iv. Quantifiable and qualities indicators

5. What international support is needed to achieve this?

i. Technology transfer,
ii. Funding
iii. Commitment from the international community
iv. Legally and enforceable agreement
v. Support review of CONSTITUTION of various countries- important issues e.g. environment, climate change

Group discussion on Group 2.

Besides is a participant contributing during the group discussions.

- We need to consider historical responsibilities.
- Resilience and coping mechanism is not resilience. Resilience is the result of a good adaptation, the outcome.
- Disaster Risk Reduction may need to be brought in in this arrangement, to be at the community level as well

Group 3:
The group gave made the following report:

Resource efficiency and consumption

Country resources on pressure     By Whom

Minerals     Multinationals, governments and local people

Water – Places demand on agriculture, land and tourism     Local people, government, foreigners

Forestry     Private sector – logging in N.Africa

Land     Government, local people

Fishing Industry     Foreign government conventions

Wildlife     Government, local population and foreigners

Resource Efficiency

Water

– Adopt drip Irrigation for better use in agriculture
– Green action plan to reduce H2O consumption
– Hotels encouraged to adopt efficient use of water

Energy use

– Adopt energy bills that have a focus on renewable energy
– Civic education on policies

Fishery

– Negotiating contracts with EU (The same can be applied to land)

Review government policies to manage natural resources effectively.

Recommendations

– Trans boundary and regional action plans to be put in place
– Develop appropriate national plans and agreements
– Develop long-term plans for natural resource management
– Governments should dedicate a certain % on national budget for research
– Governments should increase tax base as well as consider incremental taxation
– Transparency, participatory budget allocation, good governance and accountability of resources

Indicators
– Authenticity of feasibility studies
– GDP
– Literacy levels

Discussion on Group Three:

• We need to think of how we can manage our own resources without external help
• Natural resources use need to be preceded by original feasibility studies
• This looks like only literature just put in place. We still rely on international communities are still benefitting from our own resources.
• We must define efficiency for people friendly processes
• You can’t do resource mapping leaving out human beings, the primary resource.
• We are exporting water through flowers; and flower farming is affecting the environment through chemical pollution
• All hotels in Mauritius are compelled to recycle water to water flowers and other irrigation. You can save energy by clear graduating.
• Big dams can be very destructive.
• The process is moving very fast and we need to input these insights from our workshops to that process. The WTO process can easily affect our beyond 2015 process and we need to stay focused.
2nd DAY 15TH FEBRUARY, 2013

Skype: Sharing about POST 2015, by some colleagues

- 2015 is about 6 months old. The outline is being set and the thematic areas are being established

High-Level Panel Work- Environmental Sustainability and the Bali Agenda

Mr Nelson Muffuh, making his presentation on Post 2015 agenda and Process

*Presentation- Nelson Muffuh*

See the presentation slide

He further noted that

- Social Inclusion, Environmental Sustainability and Economic development are the 3 pillars in Sustainable development and are a key part.
- There are inclusion efforts to kick off national level consultations at national and community levels e.g. Nigeria is about to start. There are African Political and Economic group are working towards getting a common agenda to be endorsed by heads of states in June.
- PACJA and individual PACJA members have been part of the process from the beginning
- The emerging content: Economic transformation and growth has been agreed as an essential component of the Post 2015 development agenda.
- The thematic consultations are ongoing.
- There is a CSO process is ongoing to come up with a view to come up with a write up..in two weeks from now.
- There is a functional secretariat.
- The national consultations in Africa, there are 7 countries where the process is fast- Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mauritius and Zambia. 9 countries have a
moderate process and three countries are slow. It is good for countries to initiate their process.

DISCUSSION

- Mauritius has a fast agenda. Reading from the process towards agenda 21, which failed in implementation after 20 yrs, now we are starting a similar process on Post 2015, isn’t it not a repeat of process
- Nigeria process is not yet ready. All is not well. Less than six months to September, nothing is happening. Is September date realistic, without involvement
- Are there clear ways of funding the thematic groups?
- Sustainable communities, ecological and ecosystems sustainability.
- Influence does not need physical presence but can be in other ways. We can as well seek allies.
- Ban Ki Moon and planners are trying to make this process inclusive. People can get there by going to www.beyond2015.org,
- It is like they want to micro manage the process- they ask you to find your own money to go to the community. Gourd against micro managing this process.
- It is important to find out if your issues are considered and if not find ways of getting involved. You must not wait to be invited.
- There are opportunities that need to be seized through the process
- September is not the end of the process. We are listening as wide as possible from the various sectors and list out the priorities for sustainable development. It not about getting new things on board but what has been ongoing but pick up the relevant positions. Part of it will enhancing the political function
- The next global agenda is not only on aid but also on how to develop resources within e.g. increasing taxation as one way of mobilizing and retaining its own resources. It’s a universal agenda that addresses the issue of sustainable development
- The high level panel will make recommendations to the sectary general. Influencing needs to be developed at the national level as they may determine the processes e.g. Kenya, SA, Nigeria, Benin
• The entry point of civil society is low-no feedback from the high level panel and it seems to be closed for the CSOs, people participation and governance?

• The high level panel did release the outcome of the Liberia meeting and a report will come out in May, though it will contain for each individual contribution, there will be integration and prioritization of the recommendation.

• The high level panel members is on the website, the process and the areas of they are involved

• PACJA needs to be more proactive in relating the process to its members and alert them on the CSO concerns and provide feedback

• CIC has come up with a plan in regards with post 2015 and PACJA needs to come back with one as well.

• Sustainable development encompasses climate sensitiveness in regards to environmental sustainability

• The timelines are not limited but the CSO s need to take this opportunity to get involved and ensure political will be functional

• Convergence needs to start at the local level from the different sectors that will enhance integration i.e. through the governments, AU and other regional sectors/groups

• There are frustrations from the CSOs but let’s not be disillusionment does not negate your involvement and cease the agenda setting.

• PACJA has been involved in many planning sessions and with key drivers of the process.

• Things are not brand new; it is not as clear as we can as well not deliver a single dream.
PRESENTATION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE TOWARDS POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The drafting team presented the declaration to all members.

Members continuously proposed and endorsed the amendments.

See the declaration annexed separately

COMMENTS

- The world we want/the future we want.
- We should not be apologetic about our concerns; it is an emotional issue, this matter, to us.
- The timelines need to be qualified and specific,
- What do we want to achieve with this specific communiqué? There may be others on the way and during the process?
- The presentation acknowledged that the process may not have been as inclusive as we may have wanted it to be, but it is transparent and open.
- We can discuss broad ideas for now and we can focus on specific areas later on.
- Consider Malnutrition as a concern and avoid ‘crime against humanity’.
- Sustainable Education Development is the current way to put it.
- Utilization and management should be the case.

HOW CIVIL SOCIETY CAN GET INVOLVED IN THE POST 2015 PROCESS

A discussion by- Christian Aid

- Let people keep following most of the other details on the website e.g. on the www.worldwewant2015.org.
- www.unsdsn.org, for sustainable development.
She noted that there were many ways for people to get involved. She outlined the processes below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
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<tr>
<td>Consultation on Environmental sustainability- Feb 2013</td>
<td>Report on HLP</td>
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<td>HLP in Barley: Meeting in Costa Rica on Environment</td>
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<td>National Consultations</td>
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<td>OWG on SDGs Commences in February, 2013</td>
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<td>PACJA Workshop</td>
<td>AU Summit in May 2013</td>
<td>Special Event on MDGs Post 2015- Sept 2013</td>
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<td>Report from UNSE</td>
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- How will the CSO consultations to influence the process, given that the high level Panel is in May 2013. The report from the high level Panel would go the Secretary General and have him prepare a report for the September 2013 meeting. It is still possible to have grassroots information to come at any stage before September 2015, and even after, to keep feeding to the main reports. The 11 thematic areas have been defined already, so
how can CSOs contribute. The thematic consultations on inequality have been concluded and there is a report, so they finished ahead of the other thematic groups.

- Africa is advantaged as Nelson Mufuh and Aminah are part of the secretariat and can keep feeding into PACJA to take advantage of. We could use the statements to influence and input into the processes.

People were convened into groups of three to discuss of practical things that can be done back at hope.

Groups highlighted the following

- SADEC countries are very active
- Contribute through various thematic groups
- Create awareness through media and others
- Use email groups.
- Use the current members in the process to influence the process
- Check what is relevant to grassroots.
- Get involved at national level process.
- Find a way to get feedback
- Map current actors
- Civil society should evaluate the process and assess the gains. This must be based on the particular decisions.
- Sit down and plan
- We need to push the CSO s agenda since our representatives are from private sector. Betty Maina is from the Private Sector while Ngozi Okonjo was with the World Bank.
- The HLP members are:
  i. Ellen Johnson- Sirleaf (Co-Chair) Liberia
  ii. Betty Maina, Kenya
  iii. Ngozi Okonjo- Iweala, Nigeria
  iv. Graca Machel, South Africa
  v. FulbertGeroAmoussouga, Benin

(Noted that the above are all women).
It was noted that the PACJA secretariat will play a facilitative role in enhancing national consultations. We need to sustain the dialogue up to 2015.

It was noticed that the chosen representatives are from big businesses that have been driving climate change and other environmental issue.

This looks like that Americans and Europeans do not want to stop their consumerism. They want to keep to the wealth they have acquired. They speak of economic crisis and other crisis, but if you go to London, you see continued consumerism.

**Solar Energy Innovation- Deutrex**

By Gitonga Murungi

- Seven years ago Kenya was not interested in Solar Energy. So we had to go and innovate in India. However, solar is not taxed so it is a better environment.
- There are solar panels that can work in cloudy areas.
- Agro waste can be used to make cooking Bridgets for clean cooking.
- 17 billion dollars per year is the cost of lighting in Kenya. But we are within the equator.
- The vision of Deutrex is to make communities own the lamps. This is happening in many other countries Liberia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and other countries are reached.
- This can be used in schools for lighting and studying.
- There is a high possibility for the private-public partnership.

**DISCUSSION ON HOW CSOs CAN BE WELL INVOLVED IN THE BEYOND 2015 PROCESS**

By Lisa-From High Level Panel on the Post 2015 agenda Secretariat

- She presented 5 questions for participants to respond to
- No one was in the Monrovia high level meeting
- Many participants had not heard well about the Monrovia meeting. It had been been expected that the people in the high panel go back to inform their people.
- There is thinking about whether we need a Post MDGs framework as well as an SDG framework running concurrently. We have to agree if we need to have both or only one.
set of goals, However there are different political processes working on each of the agenda

- How do we address the process issue of two processes?
- Let us have specific recommendations about the agenda we want reflected about equality and Environmental Sustainability, Poverty and climate change agenda emergent, to the high level panel.
- It will also be useful to outline examples of how these have been explored, so that there are good examples.
- Do we have feedback from government on the SDG and MDG processes and their progress? It would be rather to deal with these issues now rather than in September.

It was noted that:

- The process looks like it stopped in Monrovia since no feedback at all
- SDGs and MDGs when in RIO+20 some powers refused to merge SDGs and MDGs, but they thought it may hold them liable. The LDCs are nowhere near achieving MDGs so we are not at the same alone. We are not answering any.
- How do we ensure we ascertain sustainability in human, institutional, environmental and ecological sustainability?
- There is a real problem in the world vis a viz right to information, leading to lack of confidence. This information is closed somewhere with the authorities. So establish an observatory that provides information to everybody. It should be empowered and not government tools.
- Talking about SD, we pre-suppose an honest developmental paradigm that fits in our contexts, which is not the case. So what is the model that is to be sustained, will it fit in local circumstances- else we stick to the abstract realm- yet people are dying. We need everybody’s dignity to be upheld.
- Our environment is depleted beyond capability to recover. We want concepts that respond to real realities in our realities. What kind of report do we expect from the High Level Panel, will it respond to all and will it contain all our recommendations. What will we do with the SDGs and MDGs matters; they are useless if our communities remain
poor as they are. CSOs speak on behalf of our communities; we can’t accept such things allowing people’s exploitation.

- There has been a lot of disjointed participation- and this, being so high level as it is called, yet it is difficult to have community inputs. We can’t build a process overnight; we need to change a strategy- why are we starting new entities instead of supporting new groups. These are obstacles, PACJA for example was not considered, who is making these strategies, and we can’t proceed that way, as we won’t succeed.

- There is need to bridge the participation gap. Write to the people who have participated to inform you more about the Post 2015 MDG process and Post 2015 SDG process. Make efforts to get debriefs about these processes. Please go as a network of groups.

- From Kenya we can reach Betty Maina on these issues with her.

- We look at these matters at a broad-based approach.

- Let us not give up on the MDGs because we failed, we can make it work. We need a much stronger agenda. Take example of the disability group’s one pager demand outlining what they need to see out of the report.

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD**

As the participants and facilitators discussed the following recommendations and way forward was emphasized:

7. There is need for all CSOs to share information, intelligence and experiences to enhance their participation and influence of the Post 2015 agenda on the Post 2015 Environmental Sustainability, ensuring that they influence the process and outcomes.

8. Based on the fact the human sustainable development challenges of poverty, population growth, climate change and desertification remain biting, there was absolute need to change the approaches to sustainable development totally, leading to a paradigm shift towards methods, who is involved and what was done. This, for example, would align the thinking to grassroots oriented and practical solutions to lead to sustainable development. It must avoid top-down approaches as much as possible.

9. The Beyond-2015 sustainable development agenda be underpinned by the principle of polluter pays, common but differentiated responsibilities with respective capabilities, equity and climate Justice. All countries should be required to make a contribution towards the achievement of a more sustainable world, with actions based on levels of consumption, low carbon development pathways, abilities to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to reduce risks and respond to disasters.
10. Noting that the livelihoods of the developing countries’ people mostly depend on small scale farming, pastoralism and access to water there is need to tackle food, education, health and empowerment.

11. Noting that the prevailing models of economic development are characterized by wasteful consumption habits which place undue pressure on sustainable management of natural resources including protection of biodiversity, there is need to shift, as indicated under 1. above, from wanton exploitation of resources to sustainable utilization of the same.

12. It was also emphasized that governments and regional institutions should ensure appropriate mechanisms are put in place for the development, validation and implementation of comprehensive transboundary, regional and national sustainable development action plans; with transparent and participatory government’s budgetary processes relating to sustainable development programs, all upholding the principles of good governance.

**CLOSING CEREMONY**

**Sophie - Christian Aid**

Sophie acknowledged the effort by participants to have sustained the discussions.

She encouraged all people to continue trying to understand and engage with the process. Let us keep the collaboration going and let us help one another. She thanked the secretariat and the drafting teams, as well as the guest from Nicaragua, Philippines and elsewhere.

**MithikaMwenda:**

He thanked all the people for being very productive. We need to try to be involved in the process since being involved in events is not productive. Let us work within our networks to influence the outcomes. The declaration captures our spirit and wish that it is taken as a serious consultation.

It was important to participate in the UN major groups meeting. Since we have harmonized our thoughts to influence. Then the main UNEP Ministerial meeting where we are expected to participate in.

He wished participants safe journeys home and to continue spreading the great news and information from here.
The translation was great and that helped the meeting so much.

ANNEXES
Participants list
CSO’s Declaration on Post 2015 Agenda
Some presentations