



ADVOCACY REQUESTS FOR COP28 OXFAM IN SENEGAL AND PARTNERS

NARRATIVE

Across Africa, communities, countries, and entire ecosystems are paying the price for global climate inaction. We are witnessing an unprecedented scale of ecosystem collapse. It doesn't have to be this way.

The science is clear: this crisis is due to human activity. It stems from government inaction and large corporations profiting by destroying ecosystems and natural resources - the soil, water, and air humanity needs to survive - beyond the point of possible regeneration.

This responsibility lies with those who created this crisis: while the richest in the world contribute most to climate degradation, it is the poorest and most marginalized who pay the highest price.

Those most affected and yet least responsible have a voice to be heard, and governments worldwide have a duty to listen and act.

Although we are not all equally responsible for this crisis, we must be united in action to stop the climate crisis.

Throughout the African continent, people live with the impacts of climate inaction, and their experiences, aspirations, and solutions are things the world needs to hear about.

With its dynamic youth and active civil society, Senegal has a lot of potential to highlight local issues on a global scale while maintaining their relevance and impact. In Senegal, there are activists and civil society groups campaigning on climate and natural resource issues, eager to organize and advocate for economic justice and community rights.

That's why RESAC, the Senegalese Network of Climate Actors, was born - a framework for civil society organizations to collaborate for climate justice.

We want to see adequate support for people who must adapt due to global climate inaction. We want the losses and damages to livelihoods and ecosystems to be recognized and compensated.

Today, the funds available in West Africa represent only 7% of the needs expressed in the NDCs (8 countries combined) - 62% of the funds provided are in the form of debt



instruments for an already heavily indebted region, which is unacceptable¹. We also call on African leaders to ensure that mitigation measures are taken, such as protecting natural resources like the Congo Basin.

To be effective, solutions to climate crises must also consider gender inequalities. For too long, women worldwide have been on the front lines in responding to the crisis: they are community leaders, support greater resilience, and combat the impacts of the climate crisis at the local level. Yet, they continue to be excluded from official spaces such as COP28. We can and must learn from their experiences and perspectives.

We need everyone to act, together we are stronger!

ADVOCACY REQUESTS FROM OXFAM IN SENEGAL AND PARTNERS

LOSS AND DAMAGE FUND

- Make the loss and damage fund operational, accessible with flexible modalities for immediate and effective impact to enable the most vulnerable developing countries to cope with climate disasters.
- We will push for the loss and damage fund to be under the UNFCCC (it should not be under the World Bank or another international institution). Communities should have a desk to access financing.
- It is unfair and inhumane for developing countries and communities to be neglected, pushed to use already scarce resources or trapped in a cycle of debt for a crisis to which they contribute little. The creation of a dedicated debt-free financing facility for loss and damage is a priority to urgently support developing countries that are currently facing multiple losses and damage caused by the climate crisis.

ACCESS TO FINANCE

- Make the 100 billion USD goal effective this year, and that the gap between 2020-2025 be filled (rich countries accept a roadmap showing that 600 billion will be paid in total between 2020 and 2025); and we want all or most of this funding to be in the form of grants.
- Establish a clear roadmap on achieving the goal of doubling adaptation funding by 2025.
- Decide to start negotiations for the new collective quantified goal with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation, and loss-and-damage; and not just to continue the dialogue and set general parameters, including a core of public support based on grants.
- NCQG - for post-2025, we will insist that this goal must be based on the needs of communities (needs of developing countries).
- Meaningful engagement and inclusion of women, girls and youth in the development of funding criteria and allocation of funds for climate change projects, including adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building at all levels.

¹Specifically on the question of climate financing, based on the upcoming Oxfam study on financing in West Africa (8 countries including Mauritania, Senegal, Chad, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria)



- Governments and climate change funding agencies should make funds available to support the work of gender focal points on climate change (NGCCFPs) and transformative gender-focused climate change programmes.
- Building government capacity in gender-responsive budgeting for climate change projects.
- Stop false solutions and invest in local community and women's cooperative projects.

JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

- Strengthen participation in the co-construction of the work program on just transition trajectories to better integrate climate action priorities and socio-economic development.
- A just and equitable phase-out of fossil fuels (for rich countries to eliminate first and quickly). We will request that Africa have more time so we can address energy poverty and access to energy.
- Public funding in the trillions for developing countries so they can make a just transition. We want this funding to be in the form of grants.
- Aim for a target of 1.5 TW per year so the world is 100% based on renewable energy and there are no net emissions by 2050. We will request that developing countries, especially those with energy, be prioritized in terms of access to technology and funding for renewable energy.
- A gender just transition should incorporate the accountability structures need to make sure that women's rights are protected and promoted.
- JET-IP projects must keep needs and rights of communities at the centre and adopt do-no-harm principles.
- Renewable, safe and clean energy projects that reduce the burden of unpaid care work, which women and girls spend up to 75% of their time on (gender-responsive renewable energy and clean transformer programmes have demonstrated multiple health and livelihood benefits).
- A targeted, multi-dimensional approach to support the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Africa, small island states, Latin America and Asia-Pacific that make up the Southern Hemisphere, through investment in safe, clean energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, create jobs and strengthen local economies.
- A break with the neo-liberal capitalist economic models that excessively, unfairly and unsustainably exploit natural resources and women's bodies to satisfy the greed of a few individuals and countries, to the detriment of the sustainable development of many developing countries and the health of the planet.
- Withdrawal by developed countries, in particular the European Union, from the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) and a halt to its extension to other countries. This treaty allows coal, oil and gas companies to hinder the transition to a clean energy system by giving them the power to sue governments before secret tribunals and commercial arbitrators, whose motivation is not to protect the planet, but rather to protect the interests of these companies.



CIVIL SOCIETY INCLUSIVENESS

- Increase the participation quota of civil society, private sector, and other non-state actors in the Conference of Parties and the meetings of subsidiary bodies (SB). Direct participation of these types of organizations indeed allows for the visibility of messages directly carried by civil society. It also allows civil society organizations to directly exchange with their counterparts from other countries. These instances thus have a dual interest in expression and knowledge sharing for CSOs.
- The Global Stocktake must enable and support the participation of observers at every stage and each meeting, including all workshops and high-level events as well as negotiations within the framework of the joint contact group. This must guarantee the representation of diverse knowledge, especially from youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, farmers, and the most affected populations, including racial minorities and people with disabilities.
- Include in each NDC how civil society will play a role in the development, implementation, and monitoring of national adaptation plans.
- Encourage the translation of documents into French and even local languages. Most official documents (INDC, NDCs, NAPs, etc.) being produced and disseminated only in French (or in English for certain documents related to international dialogues), their appropriation by grassroots organizations is not facilitated.
- Ensure equal representation and meaningful engagement of women, girls, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and young people in all their diversity in all climate change processes, globally and nationally.
- Create opportunities for the development of knowledge and skills for women, girls and young people in relation to climate processes, to support their engagement in national delegations and global policy processes.
- Prioritise investment in the implementation and monitoring of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP), including support for national gender focal points on climate change.
- Gender mainstreaming in national policies, programmes and budgets related to climate change and disaster risk reduction, in order to combat gender-based violence and strengthen the provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- Increase awareness of climate issues in vulnerable countries to better involve communities in adaptation and mitigation efforts.
- Develop continuous education and awareness programs for vulnerable communities.
- Place ecological sustainability issues and challenges at the heart of school and university curricula.

