



We Have Faith

act now for climate justice



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I would like to express my gratitude to the people who have helped me in the process of writing this evaluation, and to all the organisations and individuals who contributed to the national evaluation processes. A special thanks goes out to the interviewees, Reuel Waitthaka and David Wainaina from Kenya, Evans Tembo from Zambia, and Guri Storaas, Tiril Heiret and Frøydis Gording from Norway, as well as my patient editorial group, Bishop Geoff Davies, Winnie Asiti, Evans Tembo and Jostein Hole Kobbeltvedt who have all given me valuable information and input on the final product.

Lina Gronaas Sjaavik
Oslo, Norway
2012



COVER:

We have faith - Act now for Climate Justice. Across Africa, people were mobilized up to COP17 in Durban, South Africa. Photo: Ida Thomassen/Norwegian Church Aid

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 The “We Have Faith” Campaign 5**
 - 1.1 Purpose of the “We Have Faith” Campaign 5
 - 1.2 Main Achievements 5
 - 1.2.1 The African Youth Climate Justice Caravan 6
 - 1.2.2 Interreligious Conferences 8
 - 1.2.3 Petitions 9
 - 1.2.4 Interfaith Rally 10
 - 1.2.5 Media attention 12
- The campaign on country level 13**
 - 2.1 Kenya 13
 - 2.2 Angola 13
 - 2.3 Tanzania 14
 - 2.4 Malawi 14
 - 2.5 Zambia 15
 - 2.6 South Africa 15
 - 2.7 Mozambique 17
 - 2.8 Ethiopia 17
 - 2.9 Mali 17
 - 2.10 Norway 17
- 3 Lessons learned 18**
 - 3.1 Ownership 18
 - 3.2 Language barriers 18
 - 3.3 Lines of communication 18
- 4 Way forward 19**
 - 4.1 Plans for 2012 and beyond 19
- 5 How to ensure the quality of new campaigns 20**
- 6 Concluding remarks 21**
- 7 Appendixes 22**
 - Appendix 1: The Lusaka Declaration 22
 - Appendix 2: Malawi Church Leaders Communique on Climate Justice 24
 - Appendix 3: The Nairobi Declaration 25
 - Appendix 4: Media Coverage South Africa 27
 - Appendix 5: Media Coverage Youth Caravan 33
 - Appendix 6: “We have faith” Evaluation and Follow up meeting 36

ABBREVIATIONS

AYICC – Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change

COP – Conference of the Parties

KYCN – Kenya Youth Climate Network

SAFCEI – Southern African Faith Communities' Environment Institute

CfC – Communication for Change

CCZ – Council of Churches in Zambia

EJN – Economic Justice Network

FK – Fredskorpset, Norwegian programme for international exchange of young professionals

NCA – Norwegian Church Aid

HO – Head Office

CA – Christian Aid

DCA – DanChurchAid

UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

VICOBA – Village Community Banks



The Climate Caravan gets a warm welcome in Botswana. Photo: Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

1. THE “WE HAVE FAITH” CAMPAIGN

WE HAVE FAITH – ACT NOW FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE, A STRONG AND POSITIVE MESSAGE!

“We Have Faith – Act Now for Climate Change” was the name of a faith-based campaign leading up to COP 17 in Durban in November/December 2011. Using the momentum that the COP created, several activities were carried out in the name of climate justice. Through an Interfaith Rally in Durban; a Climate Caravan bringing 161 youth through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Botswana on the way to Durban, South Africa; Bicyclists from the South Africa border to Durban; concerts and workshops as well as meetings, capacity building, national and international advocacy work awareness on climate justice was raised throughout the continent. The final destination of the caravan was the Interfaith Rally at Kings Park in Durban and it was characterized by the handing over of petitions by Arch Bishop Desmond Tutu to the COP 17 President.

Altogether, more than 200 000 signatures were collected, mostly by a face-to-face approach. The signatories - state leaders, religious leaders, youths, adults and elderly - used the opportunity to petition the negotiators in Durban with the following:

“We call on our leaders to fight for a just and legally binding climate treaty. We call on our negotiators to treat the Earth with respect, resist disorder and live in peace with each other, including embracing a legally binding climate treaty. Africa must unite, and with one voice speak out for the justice of the poor in Africa and beyond”.

The campaign was noticed. The 200 000 signatures were handed over to Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, by Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The impact it had on the state leaders became visible when COP President Maite Nkoana-Mashabane held her opening speech;

“The concern with climate change goes beyond the walls of this hall to thousands and thousands of our people out there in the street calling for climate justice. Yesterday, together with our Executive Secretary, I received a petition from our faith-based community demanding action and leadership from us.”

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE “WE HAVE FAITH” CAMPAIGN

The purpose of the campaign was to create a platform that had the possibility of influencing the process, rather than changing the outcome of the COP 17. According to the evaluation of the campaign from South Africa, the campaign sought to ensure that the negotiations had “a moral basis” (Evaluation report 2012:2). Furthermore, the objectives were:

- To strengthen and mobilize faith communities around climate justice and sustainability.
- To elevate the unified voice of faith communities to national and international platforms.

- To influence national and international climate and environmental processes through ensuring that the negotiations have a spiritual and moral basis.

- To bring the faith language of spirituality, morality and ethics to the sustainable development and green economy discourse.

- To raise awareness, provide educational support and motivate action from local people of faith on issues of climate change and sustainability.

1.2 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

The 27th of November 2011, Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, handed over 200 000 signatures collected throughout the African continent to Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, as well as the COP Presidency headed by the SA Foreign Affairs Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane. The following chapters give a short overview of the main achievements.



“We have faith.” Photo: Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

1.2.1 THE AFRICAN YOUTH CLIMATE JUSTICE CARAVAN

The idea of a climate caravan was born during the COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009. Youth from the organization AYICC were not pleased with the outcome of the negotiations, and were discussing how to campaign before a future COP. In a continent where 70% of the population is under the age of 30 and 20% are between 15 and 24 years old (UN Web), the involvement of the youth in processes that affect their future is important. The Reverend Suzanne Matala, General Secretary of CCZ, recognizes this in saying that the "(...) young people are the pillars of development and thus should take part in influencing decisions". The African youth networks African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) and the Kenyan Youth Climate Network (KYCN) were the initiators of the caravan. Throughout the process, the youth were the main actors, both as they planned the caravan, set the goals and objectives, did the fundraising and traveled from Kenya to South Africa. The climate caravan was something new, and for the lucky 161 that were able to participate in the caravan, it was a constant learning process.

"My participation [in the caravan] brought me to the realization [...] of what the real effects of climate change are in the African continent. Apart from the prolonged droughts and famine in my country, Kenya, I was able to witness what people in other countries are experiencing and the measures they are taking to adapt to the effects. [...] It was upon seeing this that I perfectly understood that the future of humanity and nature is at stake. I was convinced that, yes, we have to act now to save our common future. And I came back with an increased ability and drive to do something to create a better world".

(Nelson Opany Ochieng, Kenya, sponsored by UN-Habitat Cities and Climate Change Initiative.)

Goal and objectives

The goal of the African Youth Climate Justice caravan was to mobilize and empower African Youth and communities creatively to shape opinion and influence climate change policy and inspire initiatives that safeguard our common future.

The objectives of the African Youth Climate Justice Caravan were:

- To educate, sensitize and bring together youth from various organizations, movement and countries and carry out creative and relevant activities and initiatives that will energize youth, create awareness on climate justice and attract popular support for urgent decisive action on climate change at all levels, including at COP 17.
- Plan and set up strategies for active youth participation and information sharing at COP17 focusing on influencing the process and the outcomes of the negotiations.
- To use all forms of media, including social media, to raise awareness of youth activities and mobilization towards COP 17, share case studies of progressive youth initiatives on climate change and to reach a broad spectrum of audiences with the message of climate justice.

The youth in general had a very positive experience in participating in the caravan, both in feeling that the caravan really complied with the goal and specific objectives, but also in the experience as such.

"I never thought I could represent my country in the negotiations as a youth during COP 17, but through the mobilization efforts made through the caravan, I was selected to join as a Party delegate and the impact was immense in building my capacity – for example contributing to the negotiation text on youth participation in capacity building."

(David Wainaina Kuria, 25 years old from Kenya).



The caravan drove through 6 African countries in November 2011. Photo: Bergit Svendsen/Norwegian Church Aid



Youths from all the participating countries dancing at one of the climate justice concerts. Photo Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

“Through filming and interviewing people along the route I found a meaningful way of showcasing their plight through means that normally are inaccessible for them. That way I feel I gave something back to my country Kenya and the communities we passed.”

(Jackson Ng’ang’a Stark, a filmmaker, Kenya)

“The full potential of the caravan was realized each and every mile we drove, we got a clear picture of our objective, the reception in each country, the concerts and the culmination was the Durban main concert. The overwhelming welcome by the international youth from all over the world at the Conference of Youths (COY7) was to me the defining moment. The COP president recognized our effort, the Executive director mentioned our campaign several times.”

(Reuel Kamau Waitthaka Caravan Coordinator, Kenya)

The Climate Caravan set out from Nairobi on the 7th of November 2011. During 17 days on the road, the caravan passed through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Botswana, before reaching South Africa and Durban the 23rd of November.

In the beginning of the planning process, it was unclear how big the caravan was to become. The funding and thus the size of the budget were not ready before September. Representatives from the planning committee of the caravan have highlighted the lack of certainty as both positive and negative. Firstly, it is positive, because it leaves possibilities open; the caravan got much bigger than what was originally expected. However, the lack of certainty about funding caused a lot of frustration in the planning process.

In all, 161 youth from 18 countries travelled in buses and did awareness raising on climate justice in the cities that they visited. The youth held climate concerts in nine cities, where the Kenyan award-winning hip hop artist Juliani, the Botswana dance troupe Disaitsaneng Cultural Group and Ten Sing Norway in addition to local artists performed and

awareness raising took place on the stage. The youth that were not involved in the concert were collecting signatures for the cause.

As most participants had a good experience during the caravan, there were some problems related to different expectations of what the climate caravan should be, how many concerts were to be held and how the travel and accommodation should be. Furthermore, it would have been beneficial to the ambience of the buses if the youth had had a session on intercultural communication and culture before they travelled, as misunderstandings could have been avoided.

Another aspect of the caravan that had room for improvement was security. This should have been taken into the planning process at an earlier point in order to ensure that all the necessary measures were taken. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that the participants felt that their safety was well taken care of throughout the travel.

The composition of participants led to interesting learning points on their way to Durban. There were large differences in prior knowledge on the theme of climate change and COP negotiations. Some of the youth had been working on these issues since 2006, some had gone through extensive training in the period before the caravan and yet others learned on their way to Durban. A Norwegian Communication for Change (CfC) participant, Tiril Heiret (20) who have been active in a Norwegian environmentalist organization prior to the caravan, found it interesting to see these differences, explaining that some were really into climate justice and had made a huge effort through a pre-selection process whilst others seemed to be in the learning process on the way to Durban. The interviewed caravan participants have highlighted the demonstration in Durban as the best moment in the caravan.



Religious leaders at the Pan African Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

1.2.2 INTERRELIGIOUS CONFERENCES

Africa, the home of countries that are and will be among the most affected by climate change, is also called the continent of faith. The religious leaders have a strong voice and an outreach throughout the African cities and rural areas that cannot be reached in any other way. Thus it was a great achievement to gather leaders from all major religions to speak with a united voice in favour of a positive outcome to the COP 17. The conferences for religious leaders had a great importance in relation to the "We Have Faith" campaign. The conferences were arranged on national, regional and pan-African levels. The interfaith model – including religious leaders of all faiths – has been used at all the conferences throughout 2011.

Pan African Conference – UNEP HQ in Nairobi, Kenya

The Climate Justice for Sustainable Peace in Africa Conference was hosted by the UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya on 7th and 8th June. The conference gathered 130 religious leaders from a wide range of faiths and denominations representing 30 different nationalities. The morning devotions were rotating between the religions.

The conference had the following objectives:

- To evolve a common framework for the African ecumenical action on Climate Justice and Lasting Peace in Africa.
- To mobilize FBOs to understand and respond to Climate Justice and Lasting Peace in Africa.
- To strengthen FBO leaders' competence on Climate Justice and Lasting Peace in Africa.
- To present to COP 17 negotiators the essential moral principles required to reach a fair and just climate agreement.

The conference main outcome was the Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change – June 2011. The declaration states that there is a profound need for a renewed moral vision for the future of humanity and of all life. Thus, economic and political processes have to be based on moral and ecological principles, not vice versa. The leaders agreed on the need to find compassion, peace and harmony within themselves first and to treat the Earth with respect, resist disorder and live in peace with each other, including committing to a binding climate treaty. The emphasis was on Africans being a part of the solution, rather than falling for the temptation of seeing themselves as victims. The commitments included to set a good example for their faith communi-

ties and draw on their spiritual resources to foster crucial ecological virtues such as wisdom, justice, courage and temperance while confronting vices such as greed in their midst. The Nairobi declaration has detailed messages for the political and world leaders.

Regional Conference for Religious Leaders in Southern Africa

With the main objective of sharing country experiences and give updates on the status of mobilization and government engagement, the Regional Conference for Religious Leaders in Southern Africa was held in Zambia on the 5th-6th of May 2011. The conference brought together participants from faith communities from eight countries; Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa. Participants were of both Christian and Muslim faith. Through the meeting, the strategy and tactics for the faith-based organizations in the light of COP 17 were discussed.

Other objectives of the meeting were:

- To mobilize faith-based organizations for COP 17 in Durban, South Africa in December 2011.
- To drive the climate justice agenda in Southern Africa and also to be a critical voice in unfolding international climate discussions.
- To ensure that churches and other faith-based organizations in Southern Africa remain actively engaged in the climate change debate.
- To support churches and other faith-based organizations in their national plans of action around climate justice engagement.
- To establish a Southern African faith-based working group that will assist with mobilizing for COP 17.
- To participate in the building of alternatives based on the rights and needs of the people.
- To set up a plan of action for faith communities and religious leaders to influence the effectiveness of the UN Negotiations.
- To promote a theological framework for responding to the challenges of climate change.
- To support African governments in playing a leadership role founded on sound values of justice, equity and compassion.
- To call on South Africa, as host country, to set an example to the world by committing to drastic and radical carbon reductions and, by taking a moral stand, challenge the world "to do the right thing" to bring about a legally binding agreement at COP 17.

The key outcome of the conference was the Lusaka Declaration on Climate Change – May 2011. The declaration acknowledged that Africa is the continent of the faithful and that as Africans there is a need to protect the environment as demanded by our faiths. As faith leaders, the participants committed to set good examples in their personal lives by reducing all forms of over consumption and to support the struggles of people affected by regional large infrastructure and mining projects.

1.2.3 PETITIONS

DEAR WORLD LEADERS

You must be honest and committed to treating the Earth and people with respect at the climate Summit in Durban. Moral principles – and not profit and economic gain – should be applied in the negotiations in order to secure our common future.

Thus far, the negotiations have not yielded any acceptable result; meanwhile the people of Africa are suffering fatal impacts of climate change. You must commit to the principle of inter-generational equity, for the rights of our children and Mother Earth.



Our Key Demands for COP 17

- Commit to a fair, ambitious and legally binding agreement and to a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol to ensure the survival of coming generations.
- Set clear short and long term targets for carbon emission reductions that keep average global temperature increases well below 1.5 degrees centigrade, and to support solutions that contribute to healing the earth.
- Ensure there is adequate finance for adaptation in Africa. Such finance should come from historically polluting nations in recognition of their ecological debt and be additional to existing development aid, governed inclusively and equitably under the United Nations.

SIGN THE PETITION HERE!

We call on our leaders to fight for a just and legally binding climate treaty! We call on our negotiators to treat the Earth with respect, resist disorder and live in peace with each other, including embracing a legally binding climate treaty. Africa must unite, and with one voice speak out for the justice of the poor in Africa and beyond!

NAME	E-MAIL / ADDRESS	COUNTRY

Throughout the countries, the involved organizations made a tremendous effort to collect signatures for the "We Have Faith" petition. All in all, more than 200 000 signatures were collected. The amount of signatories was impressive, especially when taken into consideration that most of these signatures were given through a face-to-face approach. This means that the campaign as well as the concept and consequences of climate change were explained in order to give the signatory the necessary information to be able to sign on to the petition. The efforts made to collect the signatures can thus also be considered a large awareness raising campaign.

On a national level, the number of signatures collected varied from a couple of hundreds to tens of thousands, through the help of committed volunteers and staff that made a large effort to get around language barriers and fuel crisis.

1.2.4 INTERFAITH RALLY

"This is the only home you have... if you destroy it, it's finished with you as it will be finished with us. For your own sake, you who are rich, we are inviting you, come on the side of the right".

With these words, Archbishop Desmond Tutu who acted as a host underlined the importance of change during the Interfaith Rally. The interfaith rally was initiated by South African faith-based partners that wanted to get massive

attention around the faith leaders' call for ethical perspectives in the climate change talks as well as a just outcome of the negotiations, using the faith leaders' authority and appeal on the African continent.

Both as a tool for political advocacy and to attract the attention of media the Interfaith Rally had great importance. The event took place in Durban on the eve of the 27th of November 2011 at the King's Park Stadium. The main objective of the rally was for African and World faith communities, of all faiths, publicly to present their concern to Governments, urging them to act in an ethical and morally responsible manner in deciding the outcomes for COP 17. Through the rally, faith leaders and artists challenged decision-makers on bringing the moral perspectives into the climate talks. The importance of the faith-based organizations in the negotiations was recognized clearly by the COP 17 president Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane as she addressed the crowd;

"Faith-based organizations are critical for the movement towards a climate change agreement. You should have a voice at the negotiating table."

COP17 president Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane.

The rally had speeches and prayers as well as musical entertainment and awareness raising; the concert gathered famous musical names such as Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Yvonne Chaka Chaka of South Africa and the famous Kenyan hip hop artist Juliani, as well as other local South African artists and Norwegian Ten Sing. The crowd



Emeritus Archbishop Desmond Tutu handing over 200 000 signed petitions demanding climate justice to the UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christina Figueres and the COP17 President Maite Nkoana-Mashabane. Photo: Bergit Svendsheid/Norwegian Church Aid

gathered youth from all over Africa in addition to other continents. The main speakers at the rally were Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC Christiana Figueres, COP 17 president and South Africa's minister of international relations Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, motivational speaker and world-known swimmer Lewis Pugh and the South African television presenter Braam Malherbe.

COP 17 challenges were given by 10 faith leaders from 7 religions. During the rally, the archbishop handed over the signatures collected throughout the campaign, numbering more than 200 000. These were brought to the stage in a beautifully crafted "Noah's Ark", symbolizing the need to avoid a second flood as the oceans rise. The recipient, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Ms Christiana Figueres, broke into tears from the involvement.

The rally reached the powerful and had several prominent guests including the minister of water and environmental affairs Ms. Edna Molewa, former president of Ireland Mary Robinson, Durban's Mayor Mr. James Nxumalo, Prince Butulezi, and the Norwegian Ambassador to South Africa Kari Bjørnsgaard.

The mobilization of spectators was one shortcoming of the event. The total audience was about 4500 people, far less than what was originally expected. The reasons for this were several. "Other faith groups felt that the image on the poster of Archbishop Tutu was not representative of all

faiths. Compounding this there were also political forces at play mobilizing people in the different communities not to attend the inter-faith rally because of the recent statements made by Archbishop Tutu" (South African evaluation). To understand this statement it must be recognized that KwaZuluNatal is home territory for the South African President, Jacob Zuma. Following Archbishop Tutu's statement that he would pray for the downfall of the ANC government when it refused the Dalai Lama a visa, it is reported that the President sent out word that ANC members should not attend the rally. It is also easier to mobilize for a single faith event than for an interfaith event. Since the event took place on a Sunday, it is also possible that some of the expected participants chose to attend their regular Sunday worship instead of attending the interfaith rally. A further explanation is that the general public is still not aware of the severity of climate change. For security reasons, the stadium management demanded that tickets were used for the entrance. Although the tickets were free, the logistics in getting a ticket possibly kept a larger audience from attending the concert.

Nonetheless, having Desmond Tutu hosting the Interfaith Rally along with other prominent guests gave national and international media attention with 150 media accreditations granted. Present at the stadium were CNN, BBC, TV5 and Al Jazeera.



Noah's Ark, carrying the 200 000 signatures collected during the campaign. Photo: Bergit Svendsen/Norwegian Church Aid

1.2.5 MEDIA ATTENTION

The campaign got an immense media coverage and this attention played an important role in campaign mobilization and advocacy related to COP 17. The caravan attracted media attention on its way to South Africa, as the youth held nine concerts that were well documented in written media as well as television and radio. Caravan participants realized how big the caravan was as they were having a short break along the road in Tanzania and found themselves on the front page of one of the country's leading newspapers, The Guardian.

The caravan also got good media coverage in Norway, especially in local newspapers following the youth from their communities on their way to or through Africa. A total of 25 articles were published documenting the caravan and another 15 articles were published during COP 17, amongst them a news story on NRK, where the leader of SAFCEI and the We Have Faith's spokesperson, Bishop Geoff Davies, claimed that climate change is our time's global apartheid.

From South Africa it was estimated that the value of the media coverage was ZAR 6 million¹ as the campaign achieved coverage in almost every major South African newspaper, radio station and TV channel, in some cases repeatedly. In Zambia the concert was broadcasted by the Zambia National Broadcast. Moreover, prior to the youth caravan, the youth caravan team appeared in two live radio interviews on Radio Christian Voice, a channel that has national coverage, in addition to appear on a national TV show.



The Climate Justice concert in Dar es Salaam on the front page of The Guardian. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

FINANCIAL (Morning Post)
28 Nov 2011, p.2

Tutu hits out on climate change

Cleric urges nations to 'do right thing'

Mhlabi Memela

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu declared war yesterday on rich nations reluctant to commit to reducing dangerous carbon emissions and dealing decisively with the global climate-change challenge.

Speaking at a poorly attended climate justice rally concert at Durban's Kings Park Stadium, Tutu said clerics would win the battle against the rich nations.

Musicians, including HHP and Lady-smith Black Mambazo, tried in vain to excite about 2,000 people attending what was meant to be a kick-off concert for the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) conference which starts in Durban today.

The "We Have Faith - Act Now for Climate Justice" rally and concert, led by Tutu, called on world leaders attending the two-week climate change conference in Durban's Inkosi Albert Luthuli Convention Centre to reach a "fair and legally binding agreement to curb climate change".

Faith leaders present at the concert also called on all the participating world delegates to pursue a radical change in how countries deal with environmental issues.

"For your own sake, come on the right side and do the right thing to reduce emissions," Tutu said.

He said faith leaders had been united for many years and had played a significant role in changing the world.

"As faith leaders, we need to move together to change this situation in the world that is ours. God... wanted us to live in gardens, not in a desert," he said.

Faith leaders also paid tribute to the late Wangari Maathai, the Kenyan winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for environmental efforts to help the poorest, before hoisting a banner with more than 200,000 signatures as part of their pressure on world leaders to come up with viable solutions to climate change.

They also handed over a petition to the executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Christina Figueres, and COP17 presiding president Maite Nkuona-Mastabane.

Both said they would ensure the clerics' message was heard at the conference.

UNITED APPROACH: Archbishop Desmond Tutu and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change executive secretary Christina Figueres greet each other at yesterday's rally before the start of COP17. Picture: TEDOGO LETSIE

¹ Approximately 726 000 USD.

2. THE CAMPAIGN ON COUNTRY LEVEL

Although all countries participated in making the campaign such a big success, some activities were carried out only at country level. This chapter aims at giving a better overview of what happened at national level in the time leading up to the COP 17.

Between January and April the involved parties of the “We Have Faith” campaign evaluated the campaign on a country-by-country basis. Moreover, in April 2012, representatives of the NCA offices involved, with partner representation from Kenya and Malawi, met in Dar es Salaam to discuss the events and the way forward. In the evaluations and during the meeting, these were the main points of work done from each country representation.

2.1 KENYA

Kenya is one of the countries with the longest engagement in climate change work. Climate justice work in Kenya started during the COP 12 in Nairobi in 2006. In preparing for the COP 17 in Durban, the youth organizations Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) and Kenya Youth Climate Network (KYCN) were among the main organizations involved. In working with the “We Have Faith” campaign, Kenya was involved from the very beginning as they were present at all the important meetings and were active in developing the logo and the slogan. The main activity of the Kenyan organizations was the African Youth Climate Justice Caravan. During the COP 15 in Copenhagen, Kenyan youth, active in KYCN, got the idea of carrying out a Climate Caravan to raise awareness on climate change. When it became clear that the COP 17 was to be held in Durban, South Africa in 2011, it seemed that the time had come to put the idea into life.

Through years of working with climate change issues, the Kenyan youth has gained the respect of the Kenyan politicians who take the opinion of the youth delegation very seriously. The youth have meetings with the politicians every year and during the COP 17 at least in one occasion a point brought to the discussions by the youth was taken to the negotiations by the Kenyan delegation.

In June, the All African Conference of Churches conducted the Faith Leaders’ Conference on “Climate Change for Lasting Peace”. This conference, held from the 7th to the 9th of June 2011 gathered 130 faith leaders from 30 African countries and proved very fruitful in ensuring the commitment of faith leaders before the COP 17.

NCA Kenya was able to support the youth in developing the idea and the caravan arrived successfully in Durban in time for the Interfaith Rally on the 27th of November 2011. The caravan was discussed more in detail in chapter 1.2.1, and will thus only be briefly discussed under the Kenya country heading.

After successful work with youth mobilization, Kenya wants to start working on the mobilization of religious leaders as well. The religious leaders are currently involved in the peaceful elections campaign, and it would be beneficial to further climate work to have them on board as well. The potential for work with religious leaders was not fully realized, but after the campaign it seems that religious leaders are more eager to become involved in the climate change advocacy work.

Working with youth creates certain differences compared to working with “regular” partner organizations. This is mainly because the youth organizations are comprised by volunteers. It was difficult to strike the balance as to how much one could demand from the youth who were not paid for the time that they put in to the campaign at the same time as they were eager to be on board in all parts of the process. The different ways of working caused some frustration as the youth reported that “in many instances it felt bureaucratic rather than revolutionary”.

Fundraising was an important and time consuming part of the efforts carried out in Kenya. Those involved have expressed frustration as a general feeling in not knowing what the budget lines were for the caravan. Nevertheless, a positive aspect turned out to be that not knowing the budget of the campaign in the beginning let the youth dream and thus the campaign became bigger than it would have been had they had the budget frames from the beginning.

The launch of the campaign in Kenya was held on the International day of Youth in August. The launch gathered over 300 youth from about 10 African Countries, who danced at the space between the UN Embassy and the UN Headquarters in Nairobi. At the event the Deputy Executive Director for UNEP, Amina Abdalla, read a speech on behalf of UNEP and the UN.

2.2 ANGOLA

Climate change was a relatively new issue in Angola when the “We Have Faith” campaign was launched in 2011. At the early planning stage the interested parties faced some visa difficulties resulting in their representatives being unable to participate in the first planning meeting that was held in Pretoria, South Africa in March 2011. Nevertheless, Angola made important steps in putting climate change issues on the agenda and turning the disadvantage of climate change being a new issue also on a governmental level to their advantage in seeing that Civil Society can be an important driving force in shaping climate policies in Angola.

The involvement has had good results in engaging religious leaders in climate justice. The activities carried out in Angola included collecting signatures for the petition

and translating the material and slogan into Portuguese in order to be used in Angola. NCA Angola together with CA sponsored two delegates to go to the COP 17. Unfortunately the involved organizations did not have a Junior Officer that could participate in the caravan and hence Angola did not send any participant with the Caravan.

As a result of the campaign NCA has had meetings with the Methodist Church on starting working with them on a climate programme. Furthermore, they are in the process of creating a youth platform.

2.3 TANZANIA

In Tanzania the work on the “We Have Faith” campaign started in July 2011. Although starting late, a huge effort was put into mobilization in the second half of the year.

All together about 15 000 signatures were collected in Tanzania, most of them through a face-to-face approach. Collecting the signatures was a time consuming activity as most of the signatories had little or no knowledge of climate change before the campaign and needed a full explanation of the problem and COP 17 before they were willing to sign the petition.

Tanzania adopted the Nairobi Communiqué and made some changes to it. The changes made it a Tanzanian Communiqué that had faith leaders of eight different faiths promoting the Communiqué and the campaign. The work in sup-

porting the campaign was led by the partners. Through the Norwegian Embassy a meeting between religious leaders and diplomats was facilitated. The meeting was closed, but the participants report that it was very fruitful. In the last two days before the concert a mobilization effort was made through tree planting. A total of 900 trees were planted in Dar es Salaam.

A major challenge occurred two days prior to the Climate Concert in Dar es Salaam. The authorities denied the “We Have Faith” secretariat the possibility of having the concert at the planned ground due to the security threat presented by the Al-Shabaab. Nevertheless, through a great effort in problem solving, a new ground for the concert was found and they were able to carry on with the concert. As the concert was well announced with the concert ground being somewhere else, it is likely that more people would have attended the concert if the concert had been held in the planned location.

2.4 MALAWI

Malawi sent eight participants with the climate caravan. As a part of the activities leading up to the COP 17 they did awareness raising work and used the three mother bodies (Malawi Council of Churches, Episcopal Conference of Malawi and Evangelical Association of Malawi) to have an outreach throughout the country.



Vice President of Tanzania Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal signs the We Have Faith Petition. Photo: Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

A number of activities were conducted in the name of the "We Have Faith" campaign. During 2011, there were workshops both at the launch and as sensitization at the Lilongwe Hotel. At a workshop for religious leaders, 40 religious leaders were present. In relation to the arrival of the caravan, two concerts were held in Malawi, firstly a smaller one in Mzuzu and secondly in Lilongwe. Through visiting schools and a "We Have Faith" city drive, the campaign raised awareness on climate justice. 1 000 t-shirts, 90 headbands and 40 scarves were produced and distributed as well as printed material. In Malawi, more than 40 000 signatures were gathered, an impressive number, especially when taking into account a fuel crisis that impeded the effective use of vehicles in the process. For sensitization in the churches the Malawian parties arranged Climate Sunday.

2.5 ZAMBIA

In Zambia the "We Have Faith, Act Now for Climate Justice" campaign was born in May 2011 at the Southern Africa Interfaith Conference. This campaign proved to the world that "together in solidarity as stewards of the environment young people can influence decisions and contribute to a better world by protecting and safeguarding the future of generations to come" (The Revd. Suzanne Matala, General Secretary, Council of Churches of Zambia). The campaign became an eye opener on how much could be achieved through working with youth. The NCA office in Zambia reports that it was the first time most of the involved parties were working with a campaign of this magnitude. Nevertheless, in a mutual learning experience the team managed to implement all the planned activities of the campaign.

The campaign on a national level comprised of different activities, including rallies, collection of signatures for the petition, concerts, conferences and workshops. The youth report that they achieved the "(...) ultimate goal of raising awareness about the need for climate justice during COP 17 by our negotiators" (Youth report).

The Zambia Youth Climate Change Team had three committees, namely the Advertising and Media Committee, the Resource Mapping Committee and the Concerts Organizing Committee. The committees did a good job on mobilization. The crowd attracted to the main concert in Zambia was bigger than the caravan participants had expected. The parties in Zambia hosted the Southern Africa Conference from the 5th to 6th of May 2011. The conference was organized by SAFCEI, EJNI and the Council of Churches in Zambia. During this meeting a Communiqué was formulated and a number of resolutions were made by the leaders present.

Furthermore, in October, NCA took part as an organizer in the Youth Conference. For the future, NCA in Zambia is planning to strengthen its work with youth movement. A strong result from Zambia is that the working group for the caravan, the Zambia Youth Climate Change Team, which was responsible for organizing of the in-country and COP

17 youth caravan activities up to Durban, has become the 'Zambia Youth Climate Change Forum (ZYCCF)'.

2.6 SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa was the home to the COP 17 and thus large parts of the work directly related to the negotiations and the events throughout the COP was planned and carried out from here. In September 2010 Anne-Marie Helland of NCA initiated an exploratory meeting with Bishop Geoff Davies of SAFCEI, Nigel Crawhall of IPACC, and Malcolm Damon of EJNI. Since COP 17 was to be held on African soil, it was felt that the voice of Africa – a continent of faith – should be heard. SAFCEI, IPACC and EJNI all held subsequent meetings to agree to the proposal. Bishop Geoff then visited Nairobi to get the agreement of AACC and UNEP for the Pan-African conference, with UNEP agreeing to host the conference in Nairobi. In December the faith-based organizations participated in the COP 17 civil society meeting to brief it and be part of it.

The first international meeting planning the events leading up to the COP was held in Pretoria in March 2011. The meeting also gathered representatives from other countries in Southern and Eastern Africa that were to be involved in the "We Have Faith" campaign. Furthermore, representatives from SA were present at all the regional planning meetings for the campaign.

In March, the Faith Secretariat was established. The Secretariat had its office at the Diakonia Council of Churches Centre. Throughout the year the "We Have Faith" campaign was carefully planned from here. During the COP the Diakonia Centre became the Faith Hub, a place for prayers and reflection. The Secretariat took charge of many of the logistical issues that were the result of the many people and nationalities that were to arrive in Durban in December.

The structure of collaboration in South Africa was well thought out. The structure separated the governance of the process into five layers: the national and international stakeholders; regional stakeholders and administrative support; Local steering Committee known as the Mobilizing Committee; the Local Coordinating Committee; and the abovementioned Faith Secretariat. This structure ensured local ownership, it ensured the inclusion of local faith communities, it united local and national organizations as well as donor and it gave a clear leadership function.

As with the other "We Have Faith" countries, the involved organizations had no experience in planning such a big campaign. Planning, implementing and evaluating the campaign have been described as a mutual learning process. As the organizations were planning for the upcoming events, they all took the steps towards becoming campaigning experts together. Also for the South African parties, the campaign grew into something much bigger than was expected at the first meetings in Durban.

Two months before the COP, on the 19th to 21st of September, the Southern Africa Faith Leaders Conference was

held in Durban. The conference was organized by SAFCEI, SACC and EJA and demanded that “moral, ethical and spiritual principles, and not for profit or economic gain, be applied in the COP 17 negotiations to secure a common future for humanity”. Through the conference the parties wished to deepen the understanding of climate change, South African energy policy and COP 17; engage government on energy and climate change related policy and national policy positions and to build a common faith-based understanding. It was at this conference the petition of “We Have Faith, Act Now for Climate Justice” was launched and the faith leaders signaled their intentions to have their collective voice heard by signing on to the petition that was to be presented at the COP 17. Furthermore, the faith leaders committed to lead the development of an African-Centered Climate Charter that would underline the rights and aspirations of communities towards a sustainable world.

During the COP 17 the following activities took place in the name of “We Have Faith – Act Now for Climate Justice”:

- Multifaith Rally on Sunday 27th November, the day before the COP commenced.
- Prayer Service and Multi Faith Service on Sunday 4th December.
- Global Day of Action Civil Society March on Saturday 3rd of December.

While the first activity has already been mentioned, the latter two also deserve further comments.

The Prayer Service was on Sunday 4th December, when faith communities hosted a multifaith prayer service to pray

for a successful outcome of the negotiations. The prayers were led by representatives of the seven major world religions who lit candles, sang and prayed together.

The Global Day of Action March on Saturday 3rd December gathered 12 000 people from all across the continent and the globe to demand climate justice and to fight climate change. Before the march started, faith leaders held appeals for climate justice. For the interviewed Norwegian caravan participants, seeing the crowd united with a common goal was the absolute highlight of their involvement in the campaign.

“I have never been a part of such a big demonstration before, and seeing everyone get together to fight climate change was inspiring. There were so many different groups, different ages, religions, but everyone could unite over one cause. To me that was the definite highlight” (Froeydis Gording, CfC, Norway).

In addition to the international climate caravan, South Africa had a bicycle caravan. The bicycle caravan used the symbolism of COP 17 having 17 cyclists riding for 17 days in November, participating at 17 road shows in towns along the way from Beit Bridge on the Zimbabwe-South African border to Durban. The road shows were organized by diocesan Justice and Peace members and were hour-long events with music, cultural dancing, speeches of dignitaries, and awareness-raising through banners, pamphlets, stickers, t-shirts, caps and petitions.

The participating parties in South Africa evaluated the dynamic in the team as very successful. Bishop Geoff Davies



Youth from the Climate Caravan collecting signatures in Malawi. Photo: Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

of SAFCEI underlines that the initiative, the partnership and participation, the support of skilled personnel and the funding support were all essential and sensitively applied. There were certainly lessons to be learned from the experience of the Faith Secretariat, where professionals should have been given jobs, but the whole exercise resulted in the voice of faith communities being heard. Now it is up to world leaders to apply the moral principles the faith communities are calling for if the world is to embark on a sustainable path.

2.7 MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique resembles Kenya in having a specific youth focus in its work. As opposed to the other countries mentioned in this short review, Mozambique does not have an NCA office.

A parallel caravan (not competing) was arranged from Mozambique to Durban. In Mozambique they had gospel concerts gathering Church Choirs as well as secular artists to raise awareness on climate issues. In the planning process, training sessions were conducted. About 200 youth have been trained to be climate champions. Out of the 200 youth, 25 got to participate in the caravan. According to the participants the process of selection was transparent and fair.

2.8 ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia was the only country that took the deliberate choice not to participate in the "We Have Faith" campaign. The decision was made after participating in the first meeting in Ethiopia. The reason for not participating was due to visa and financial issues.

2.9 MALI

In Mali, NCA conducted several consultative meetings with Diakonia. The material of the "We Have Faith" campaign was translated into French to ensure the understanding of the campaign. Nevertheless, time was a major constraint on the activities that were planned for, and thus both the mobilization of religious leaders and the collection of signatures to the petition did not fulfill the expectations that the office had set for itself. Nevertheless, signatures were collected, including the one of the Minister of Environment.

2.10 NORWAY

The Norwegian Church Aids Head Office had a coordinating role conducted through a COP 17 working group. YMCA/YWCA together with NCA carried out a petition drive as well as mobilization of the churches that mobilized religious leaders for the campaign. This mobilization resulted in the interfaith delegation's participation in Durban. Moreover, the churches found the interfaith mobilization done in Africa very inspiring and wishes to continue working in this way.

Nevertheless, some problems were recorded; as the "We Have Faith" campaign grew to become something bigger than what was originally planned, the working group was not restructured or evaluated resulting in unclear communication channels.

For future campaigns it is hoped that the HO has a role of seeing the bigger picture and holding the reigns when it comes to including other APRODEV agencies and global and European networks and sister agencies.



Signing of the petition. Photo: Bergit Svendsen/Norwegian Church Aid

3. LESSONS LEARNED

As with any campaign of this scale, there are several learning points that should be taken into account when future campaigns are planned and implemented.

3.1 OWNERSHIP

“The campaigns and actions NCA focus on outside Norway should first and foremost be owned by the partners. Working on international campaigns, this of course creates some challenges. Which partners’ ideas should we focus on? What do we do if we bring partners from many countries together and they have very diverging views?” (NCA Kenya)

This quotation from NCA Kenya illustrates to a large extent the discussions about ownership that arose throughout the evaluations of the “We Have Faith” campaign; both on a single country basis in the written evaluations and through dialogue in the evaluation meeting in Dar es Salaam in April 2012.

The experience of ownership of the campaign differentiated between the countries. Especially for the caravan, the youth were concerned with the ownership. The caravan coordinator Reuel Kamau Waithaka expressed “I feel it was an NCA caravan executed by the youth”. The youth organizations and the NCA office were working closely together to ensure the successful realization of the planned caravan. Nonetheless, it was experienced from the youth that NCA was leading the process too much at the same time as they felt they over worked in being volunteers and taking on the great workload that the caravan needed. Thus, it is a difficult balance to strike between letting the youth lead the process and not demand too much as they are working on volunteer contracts. Furthermore, another aspect that adds to the ownership discussion is the risk that NCA bears in handling all the finances.

Although there were issues to be discussed regarding ownership, the need for one leading agency was also underlined. In an evaluation from Malawi, it is found that NCA should be the one “to make decisions even when other stakeholders are not around to ensure timely delivery”. Thus, Malawi’s example illustrates that at some points, due to other commitments, the partners might not have the time to prioritize such a campaign, as it is big and time consuming. The South African evaluation also expressed

content with the way that decisions were made and felt that the ownership was shared between the participating organizations.

A general reason why the process was seen as NCA owned was due to funding and the drive that came from the NCA offices. Both in Kenya and South Africa the offices had an extra resource in one FK participant each that were working only with campaigning towards the COP 17. This gave the offices a possibility of taking on quite a large workload as it was not adding extra tasks to an already hard working climate officer. These are, at the same time as the ownership issue being something problematic, issues that are impossible to avoid.

From the NCA HO, the process was seen as a process owned and managed by the partners in the region with support from the NCA offices. Nevertheless, NCAs European sister agencies saw the campaign as an NCA owned process, keeping some of them from participating.

3.2 LANGUAGE BARRIERS

The non-English speaking countries (Angola, Mozambique and Mali) have all mentioned the complication of not having guidelines on how the material should be translated into Portuguese and French. Furthermore, the Portuguese speaking countries ended up with different translations of some of the material. The responsibility of translation impeded action as the time was limited in the process of building up towards COP.

3.3 LINES OF COMMUNICATION

The problems of lines of communication also became evident in this international campaign. Since the campaign was the first of its kind no guidelines were available for lines of communication. Programme officers have expressed frustration in seeing that the communication sometimes went above their heads, directly to the manager or country representative without him or her necessarily forwarding the information to the relevant programme officer. The general overview was complicated since there were so many different actors and levels included. The communication could also improve within the NCA head office. For future campaigns a map of who the relevant actors are, and who to contact should be made available.



160 youth from 18 countries took part in the Climate Caravan from Norway to Durban. Along the way they organized concerts, collected petitions and met with media and politicians to attract attention to climate change. Photo: Bergit Svendsen/Norwegian Church Aid

4. WAY FORWARD

On the international level, the next big mobilization is expected to be in 2015. There are no plans for a big mobilization leading up to COP 18 in Qatar. We should see the opportunity of starting the planning for 2015 at an early stage. Nevertheless, it is important for ownership that the initiative comes from the partners.

At a national level, the NCA reported that the platform is still alive and can be used for further work in 2012 and beyond. It is important to maintain the inter-African platform until it is to be used again.

The youth organizations have a lot to learn from each other, with Kenya having a particularly strong movement. The advocacy efforts will focus on both mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation through renewable energy will have a special focus for advocacy at the national level.

Participating countries are working in different ways with climate change. Kenya continues to be a strong resource office on the topic, while Angola, Tanzania and Ethiopia are strengthening their programmatic work. What has earlier been considered a disadvantage - that the government is still not working on climate change related issues - is now seen as an advantage. The advocacy work done in Angola has great potential to lead the government's priorities. It should be assessed where the authorities are in the process of having an impact on the elaboration of policies and to lead the process in the right direction.

The national allocations and budgets for climate change will be assessed and monitored. Through monitoring it will be possible to hold the national governments accountable. The monitoring of plans and budgets should also be carried out at a national level. Moreover, there will be a close follow up on initiatives and policies for low carbon development. The "We Have Faith" campaign did a great job on awareness raising in communities and cities in the involved countries. This work will continue.

4.1 PLANS FOR 2012 AND BEYOND

For some of the involved parties this was the first experience of working with youth. Nevertheless, the experience gave a taste of youthful optimism and approaches that led to a wish to establish relationship with youth groups and to start working with African Youth Networks such as AYICC in other countries as well as Kenya.

Moreover, the campaign leading up to COP 17 has given us valuable lessons learned. With further learning on campaigning, there is a hope to use the experience as an advocacy strategy for future COPs. The communiqué elaborated for the COP 17 will be used as an advocacy tool. Furthermore, as many politicians signed on to the petition in 2011, it would be interesting to look into how they are now working on climate justice issues. The next important COP for a massive mobilization will be COP 21 in 2015, to hold the parties accountable for the agreements reached in 2011. On a general level, the efforts planned for 2012 and beyond include fundraising on climate justice issues.

In order to be able to follow up these plans, it is necessary to do capacity building on the following issues depending on the background and involvement of the organizations:

- Climate change policy
- Effective communication
- Adaptation programming
- Strategies and interventions should be explored
- Networking
- Advocacy strategies
- Ownership and sustainability of a project
- Documentation
- Research
- Mitigation and adaptation
- Policy
- How to use VICOBA in relation to this work

There is a general interest to keep using the "We Have Faith" platform for other uses as well. This includes the wish to incorporate the slogan to act for gender justice, economic justice and health justice. However, as Kenya elaborated their plans for a campaign for peaceful elections they found that it was more beneficial to change it for something shorter in order to attract the younger masses.

In Southern Africa the We Have Faith campaign held a strategic planning workshop in May 2012, which developed guidelines and objectives (attached), as well as a conference in preparation for Rio+20. Its statement on "A Green economy for sustainable development and poverty eradication" is also attached. A representative of the campaign went to Rio+20. A post Rio report back and a planning conference for COP18 is to be held at the end of August.

A number of faith organizations have expressed the wish to join the We Have Faith campaign. This will strengthen the voice of faith communities in their call for the recognition that spiritual and ethical values should be the foundation for our search for sustainable living.



Youth participating in "We Have Faith - Act Now For Climate Justice." Photo: Bergit Svendsen/Norwegian Church Aid

5. HOW TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF NEW CAMPAIGNS

At the time of writing, the next opportunity for a global or regional advocacy campaign is 2015. From the experience of working with the “We Have Faith – Act Now for Climate Justice” the following points need to be taken into consideration at an early point of the process:

It is important that the roles are clearly defined on all levels from the beginning. This includes defining what the responsibility of each organization is, who is to take the lead, how to ensure leadership and who are to be included in what communication. The process of defining the roles should also include decision-making structures. In working with the “We Have Faith” campaign, different organizations have given their opinion on this matter. Some claim that NCA took the lead too much, whilst others find that there was a need for one organization to make the decisions in the end. Unclear structures of decision-making have the potential of creating a great deal of unrest and confusion in the process. Thus, the decision-making structure of the platform should be established from the very beginning. There should also be established clear guidelines for international communication. These guidelines should include all forms of communication.

Questions that are relevant to ask is how often physical meetings should be held, who are to be involved in what communication (ex. Organizations management or programme officers), how Skype and phone meetings can be held etc. In the evaluation it has been acknowledged that Skype works well as an information tool, nevertheless, it should not be used when important decisions are to be made taking into consideration the access to and quality of internet connections. Lines of communication should also be clarified at all levels; within larger organizations, between the organizations and there should be a defined responsibility of tasks.

All the abovementioned points are part of securing the ownership of the campaign. The ownership should be clear and sustainability should be an important criteria for the decisions made. Nonetheless, when the campaign grows into something much bigger than originally intended, as is the case of the “We Have Faith” campaign, the structures should again be evaluated to make sure that the right people and organizations are involved at the right levels. A structure that seemed sufficient in the beginning might prove insufficient when the mobilization goals get higher.

Multifaith is a good concept for mobilization. Africa is the continent of faith, and mobilizing around multifaith is a method that increases understanding between religions, it involves large groups of people and reaches far out into the countryside. Also in relation to advocacy work on national, regional and international level showing that representatives of several religions are behind the demands is a

strength. In multifaith campaigning extra emphasis should be put on lifting the minorities, as this has proved to be one of the challenges related to multifaith mobilization.

For a broad outreach the platforms established should be wide and should have as an aim to build new alliances and strengthen the existing ones. The multifaith mobilization proved fruitful; however, it is likely that mobilizing together with environmental organizations in the south would be of mutual benefit. This will both strengthen the capacity of the faith-based organizations within environmental issues and it will give the agenda of the environmental organizations a possibility of reaching out to the grassroots in a new manner. The participation and commitment of the youth has proved important throughout the “We Have Faith” campaign. The participation of the youth should be institutionalized in the committees from the very beginning of the work.

Think security from the beginning. Security is an important issue both in arranging concerts and in transporting and lodging large groups of people. Especially is this important if there are intentions to carry out a new caravan or an activity similar to the caravan. Security is a large responsibility and it needs to be planned for well ahead of time.

Face-to-face mobilization in relation to the petitions is a great way to increase awareness and capacity on the grassroots level. A lot of emphasis should be put in the people on the ground as they are the most vulnerable and will be the first to experience the consequences of climate change. It is important to reach the rights-holders through such a campaign.

Do a proper media analysis, trying to find what the strengths are in the campaign and how the media appeal can be strengthened. Also analyze the following question: what is success in relation to media attention?

Politicians wanted to be associated with the “We Have Faith” campaign and were thus eager to sign the petition and be photographed with their leaflet. This engagement from the politicians should be used for something positive and follow up work should be done after the campaign.

Time is always an issue, start the planning as early as possible. With the “We Have Faith” campaign several evaluation reports mentioned that the constraints of time hindered the campaign of becoming something even bigger.

Have a clear advocacy strategy. A good tool for developing the advocacy strategy can be found in the attachment to this report. Use the matrix as a checklist and as a roadmap that helps the campaign along the way, from identifying the issue, to finding solutions, what tools should be used, risk analysis, formulation of the general message, decisions about media, lobby and mobilization as well as the

timing of the campaign. Though the matrix is an important tool, adapt the advocacy work to the local context keeping in mind that strategies that are fruitful in Norway might not work in the same way Tanzania. Workshops in which the campaign and advocacy strategy is being developed are a good idea in the early stages of the campaign. Through working on the campaign the participants increase their knowledge on the topic, advocacy work and campaigning at the same time as significant parts of the work is done.

For future campaigns it has also been discussed whether we should aim for a political demand and a change. As mentioned in the introduction to this report, the purpose of the "We Have Faith" campaign was not to change the outcome of COP 17, but rather to create a platform that had the potential to influence the process. If a new campaign takes wisdom from the learning points of "We Have Faith" an objective could be to have results also on the outcome level.



Youth participating in "We Have Faith - Act Now For Climate Justice." Photo: Bergit Svendseid/Norwegian Church Aid

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Through the information provided in this report it becomes obvious that the campaign reached its goal of creating a platform that had the potential to influence the COP 17. This influence takes the following forms;

Knowing that over 200 000 people had signed the petition shows the potential of mobilizing the African grassroots for climate justice. The signatures were collected in an ambience that is not favorable to a petition drive as the "We Have Faith" campaign. However, even though the involved organizations faced a fuel crisis and language barriers that made it more difficult to gather signatures, having gathered 200 000 mostly by personal contact with the signatory, shows that there is a great potential to gather even more signatures. The potential of signatures also weighs heavily, as it shows that there is a great interest for climate justice on the African Continent.

On a continent where the faith communities are of such importance to the people, including rural communities and wealthy politicians, the voice of the faith leaders are strong, especially when they raise their voices together. The inter-religious networks were strengthened at a national level, but also at a pan African level. One great achievement is the Tanzanian communiqué that was agreed upon by the leaders of eight different faith communities. Moreover the conference in Nairobi where 130 religious leaders were together working for climate justice and lasting peace managed to gather faith leaders from traditional beliefs to

Christianity and Islam.

The goal of awareness raising was also reached through the people that were able to sign on to the petition, through the people that were present at the concerts and the ones that listened to radio shows and were watching television. On a national level, as mentioned in the country sections, many organizations carried out awareness raising activities on a national level. Furthermore, to reach out to the grassroots, it has also been considered to use the Tanzanian VICOBA groups to spread information and raise awareness on climate change, with the end of increasing their ability to adapt to a changing climate.

The fact that the religious leaders influenced the COP became clear when their involvement was mentioned in the opening speech of the COP 17.

Throughout 2011, the faith leaders had time for reflection related to climate justice building up towards the COP 17. During the COP 17 a day was set aside for theological reflection on climate justice in Durban.

Last but not least faith communities in Africa's knowledge on environmental issues was most definitely raised. Through several meetings and conferences the issue of climate change and adaptation and mitigation was shared, discussed and presented, while solutions and demands to state leaders were elaborated with faith communities standing as one behind one common petition to the world leaders.

7. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1: THE LUSAKA DECLARATION

Southern African faith leaders speak out on climate change

08 May 2011

In the climate negotiations, South Africa must stand again with Africa – not with the big polluters

Statement issued by representatives of religious organizations from across Southern Africa, including four secretaries general of national councils of churches, gathered in Lusaka, Zambia, from 5th to 6th May 2011 to discuss the response of faith communities to climate change and our response to the UN climate change negotiation in Durban, COP17, at the Regional Climate Change Meeting for Faith-based Organizations in Southern Africa

Africa is a continent of the faithful. God has entrusted us with a rich, living planet. Protecting the environment is demanded of us by our faith.

It is clear that Africans are already profoundly and directly affected by climate change. We faith leaders of Southern Africa wish to remind South Africa that it is part of Africa, and that we stood with South Africa during the dark years of apartheid. We now call on South Africa to stand again with its neighbours rather than continuing with a growth path that will help make all our countries victims of a climate change disaster.

Faith leadership and climate change

We, the people of the world, have lost our moral compass, and reduce all economic decisions to maximizing profit and consumption, and so as faith communities we must renew our commitment to compassion for other living beings and the principle of justice.

We note that climate change is a systemic crisis of an unsustainable economic model, and without substantial changes to that system, without establishing an alternative, sustainable economic model, we have little chance of averting the worst effects of climate change.

Ultimately, it is the human desire to live lives filled with love and peace that drives all our other desires. Therefore, let us restore justice, love, and love for peace, to the heart of our climate negotiations.

South Africa must show true leadership for sustainability

As faith leaders from southern Africa, we believe that at this "African COP" to be held in Durban in November the countries of Africa must give a lead and set an example by seeking climate justice, reducing carbon emissions and avoiding further emissions increases.

As host country, South Africa should set an example to

the world by committing to drastic and radical reductions, without waiting for global climate funding or commitments by other countries. We believe that we in Africa and specifically South Africa as host country must take a moral stand and challenge the world to "do the right thing", to break the logjam and bring about a meaningful and legally binding agreement.

For South Africa, true leadership on climate change and sustainability must mean abandoning nuclear energy and its continued use of coal, its insistence on claiming further carbon space, and its refusal to change unless it is paid to do so by the international community. It must turn away from supply and pricing models that privilege multinational corporations, must improve on its current paltry ambition of at most 20% renewable energy by 2030, and commit resources into developing renewable energy and promoting energy efficiency that will create new employment and new opportunities for all in Southern Africa.

We commit ourselves to action:

- o We will set a good example in our personal lives by reducing all forms of over-consumption.

- o We will lead our faith communities and wider communities to understand the threat of climate change and the need to build alternative economies and societies based on deeper values.

- o We will build relationships with global faith communities in pursuit of our common goals and objectives.

- o We acknowledge that climate change has disproportionately affected women, and that it worsens existing inequalities – therefore, addressing these inequalities is ever more urgent.

- o We will support and encourage the engagement of women and youth in climate change issues – their energy and inspiration are vital to the strength of our movement.

- o We commit ourselves to finding ways of supporting our African negotiators who are currently few in number, too often replaced and usually terribly under-resourced.

- o We will support the struggles of people affected by regional large infrastructure and mining projects.

We call on world leaders to:

- o Commit to the principle of inter-generational equity and the rights of our children.

- o Commit to understanding and establishing the rights of Mother Earth as outlined in the Cochabamba declaration.
- o To abandon GDP as an indicator of economic wellbeing in favour of indicators that include human wellbeing, equality and the external environmental costs of human economies.
- o To set final targets for phasing out the use of all fossil fuels, and deep interim reductions in carbon emissions that support the target of no more than one degree of global warming.
- o To ensure that there is sufficient climate finance for adaptation in Africa, additional to existing development aid.
- o To channel sufficient and predictable climate financing from the historic polluting nations in recognition of their ecological debt to enable Africa to leapfrog into an age of clean energy technology.
- o To close the mitigation gap between developed countries' pledges and what science and equity require. Developed countries must re-commit to an ambitious, legally binding second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, and adopt assigned amounts of emissions that are consistent with the full measure of their historical responsibility.
- o To ensure that climate finance is governed in an inclusive and equitable manner under the United Nations.

Background

Climate change is the defining issue of our time. In pursuit of endless growth and material wealth, our contemporary world has lost sight of the essential values and principles which are essential for the wellbeing of humanity, society and the living planet upon which we totally depend. These values include love for our fellow human beings and the magnificent world we share, compassion, justice and equity.

Southern Africa may experience some of the world's most extreme effects of climate change. The Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change predicts in its Fourth Assessment Report that by 2020, between 75 and 250 million Africans are likely to be experiencing increased water stress caused by climate change. Large parts of the continent are likely to experience temperature increases higher than the global average increases. This, in turn, will have serious implications for agricultural production and access to food. Widespread poverty, forced migration and increased conflict are likely consequences.

From 28th November to 9th December 2011, governments of the world will gather in Durban, South Africa, for the Seventeenth Conference of parties (COP 17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to continue ongoing climate negotiations.

As people of faith from southern Africa, we have gathered and reflected at a faith-based regional workshop on climate change organized by the Southern African Faith Communities' Environment Institute (SAFCEI) and the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCISSA) in Lusaka, Zambia (4th–6th May). We believe we are confronted with a common challenge that threatens the wellbeing of the planet, indeed of humanity. We, as faith communities, acknowledge that we have not always played our stewardship role as we should. We acknowledge that each of us has a responsibility to care for our planet and we call on all communities to join us in accepting fully this responsibility.

Contacts

For Economic Justice Network:
Percy Makombe, percy@ejn.org.za

For Council of Churches of Zambia:
Elias M. Banda, +260 211 224 622, cczcomms@gmail.com

For SAFCEI:
Bishop Geoff Davies: +27 83 754 5275, geoff.davies@safcei.org.za

APPENDIX 2: MALAWI CHURCH LEADERS COMMUNIQUE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

“Together as Stewards of God’s Creation”

Preamble

We, Church leaders from the Episcopal Conference of Malawi (ECM), Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM) and the Malawi Council of Churches (MCC), have had a two-day (21-22 June, 2011) consultative climate justice workshop at Nkopola Lodge in Mangochi.

Inspired by our faith in the integrity and holistic salvation of creation and our God-given responsibility to be stewards towards the same and being faithful to this mandate, we as Church leaders cannot remain indifferent before the problems and injustices associated with the reality of climate change in our midst.

Our Observations

During our deliberations and having sought expert advice on the same, we have observed that:

- Climate change is real and has a direct negative impact on the livelihoods of our country as droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity;
- Our local communities, adversely affected by the effects of climate change, generally lack the capacity to adapt to such changes;
- There has been little involvement of the Churches in policy negotiations, planning and implementation of interventions related to climate change.
- Malawi, as is the case with many developing countries, is negatively affected by climate of change.

Our Appeal

Based on the foregoing observations, we Church Leaders urge

the Government

- to ensure that a national policy framework guiding Climate Change interventions in the country is developed in close collaboration with all key stakeholders in the country, including the Church;
- to be inclusive in the process of developing country position paper to be presented at the Conference of Parties meeting in Durban in December, 2011;
- to ensure that all delegates to the Conference of Parties in Durban take into account the plight of the poor countries in the deliberations and decisions;
- to adopt tangible measures and practices that will positively support the acquisition and use of renewable energy like subsidising solar and wind energy equipment and appliances;
- to promote and encourage recycling as much as possible;
- to include Climate Change and climate justice in curricula beginning with primary Schools up to tertiary institutions;
- to promoting organic manures other than the chemical fertilisers which have negative impact on the soils;
- effectively use our media, especially public institutions such as MBC to sensitise the masses on climate change and its implications on day to day community life

the community at large

- to inculcate a culture of conservation and respect for nature;
- to desist from activities that contribute to climate change such as wanton cutting down of trees, setting bush fires that release a lot of carbon into the atmosphere and that leave the ground bare; brick burning using wood;

the developed world

- to do more in supporting poor countries in adapting to the negative effects of climate change bearing in mind your greater responsibility for climate change;
- to lobby and advocate for equal treatment of countries irrespective of their economic development

Our Commitment

In the spirit of solidarity with all those who are involved in Climate Justice issues and acknowledging our own inaction in the past, we commit ourselves

- To urge all Christians and people of good will to take care of the environment and reduce impact of climate change
- To make deliberate efforts to reach out to politicians particularly members of parliament to ensure appropriate registrations are enacted and enforced which promote climate justice;
- To promote sensitization on issues of climate change and climate justice amongst our communities and prepare appropriate information and materials
- To mobilize Church communities to own woodlots and to lead by example in this campaign;
- To set aside a day during the year to reflect on Climate Justice issues;
- To set up an inter-denominational committee on Climate Justice for the purposes of coordinating the response of the Churches and liaising with the Government on matters of climate change;
- To ensure that issues of climate change and climate justice are integrated in the clergy and Christian formation

Conclusion

Climate Change should be considered from the perspective of poor people who are vulnerable and where disasters and changing patterns have tremendous influence on their livelihoods. Poor people and poor countries are particularly vulnerable because they have far limited possibilities to overcome climatic consequences and to adjust to changed conditions. Climate change causes justice-related problems and disasters which call for political, economic and ethical responses. Interventions in this area have to be directed towards strengthening the ability and capability of the poor to act. For us as Churches, this increased ability and capability to act can effectively reduce vulnerability to climate change and also enhance the likelihood of coping with the negative effects in a dignified manner.

We need to join hands in order to ensure that we provide a secure future for humanity.

Signed by:

Rt. Rev. Joseph Mukasa Zuza
Chairman
Episcopal Conference of Malawi

Rev. Dr. Lazarus Chakwera
Chairman
Evangelical Association of Malawi

Bishop Joseph Bvumbwe
Chairman
Malawi Council of Churches

APPENDIX 3: THE NAIROBI DECLARATION

CLIMATE JUSTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN AFRICA

A message from African faith leaders to the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), from 29th November – 9th December 2011 in Durban, South Africa.

YOU MUST TREAT THE EARTH WELL. IT WAS NOT GIVEN TO YOU BY YOUR PARENTS. IT IS LOANED TO YOU BY YOUR CHILDREN. – KIKUYU PROVERB

Introduction

Africa is a continent of the faithful. We gathered as African faith leaders at UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya on 7th and 8th June 2011, to discuss climate change and how it will be addressed at COP17.

Scientific reports indicate that climate change may well be the greatest threat that humanity has ever faced, with, on current targets, probable increased global warming of 2.5C to 4C by 2100 – widely agreed to be disastrous. Yet progress in international negotiations has not matched the scale of the crisis. There appears to be a deadlock between competing political and economic interests from various power blocs. We believe that to break this deadlock, new perspectives are required.

Firstly, economic and political processes have to be based on ecological principles, and not vice versa. There can be no infinite economic or population growth on a finite planet.

Secondly, there is a profound need for a renewed moral vision for the future of humanity and indeed of all life. We debase human beings by seeing them only as economic instruments, and debase the sanctity of life by commodifying it.

We must realize that well-being cannot be equated with material wealth. The quality of life is not dependent on the quantity of material things or growth measured by GDP. Instead, our standard of living depends on our standard

of loving and sharing. We cannot sustain a world dominated by profit seeking, rampant consumerism and gross inequalities, and an atmosphere of competition where the powerful take advantage of the weak without caring for the well-being of every form of life. Development cannot be sustained if the affluent project themselves as examples to be copied by everyone else, and if the poor model their lifestyles on such examples.

These insights draw from the rich moral and spiritual traditions on our continent and elsewhere in the world. Despite the historical violence and disorganization that Africa has suffered and inflicted on itself, these insights have been transmitted to us by our ancestors who believed in the harmony of vital forces, between human beings and the rest of creation.

In our African spiritual heritage and our diverse faith traditions, trees, flowers, water, soil and animals have always been essential companions of human beings, without which life and being are inconceivable. We express this in different ways through our understanding of the world as God's own beloved creation, and our sense of place and vocation within it.

Our ways of thinking and feeling deeply influence the world around us. As we find compassion, peace and harmony within ourselves, we will begin to treat the Earth with respect, resist disorder and live in peace with each other, including embracing a binding climate treaty. We pray that compassion will guide these negotiations.



Religious leaders at the Pan African Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Photo: Norwegian Church Aid

Our commitments as faith leaders

Our African people and nations have to overcome the temptation of seeing ourselves as victims, who have no role and responsibility to play in reversing the current situation – we are part of the solution.

As African faith leaders, our responsibilities will be to:

- Set a good example for our faith communities by examining our personal needs and reducing unsustainable consumption.
- Lead local communities to understand the threat of climate change and the need to build economies and societies based on a revitalized moral vision.
- Draw on our spiritual resources to foster crucial ecological virtues such as wisdom, justice, courage and temperance, and to confront vices such as greed in our own midst.
- Acknowledge that climate change has greatly affected already vulnerable people (such as women, children, the elderly, the poor and the disabled), that it worsens existing inequalities and that this places an obligation on faith groups to stand in solidarity with the victims of climate change disasters, showing care, compassion and love.
- Plant indigenous trees and promote ecological restoration.

Our message to all world leaders

As citizens, we are asked to put our trust in representatives at COP17 to decide upon our common future. We have no doubt that the Durban COP must decide on a treaty – and second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol – that is fair, ambitious and legally binding, to ensure the survival of coming generations.

We therefore call on you to:

- Commit to the principle of inter-generational equity, the rights of our children for generations to come, and to the rights of Mother Earth as outlined in the Cochabamba declaration.
- Refute the myth that action to cut emissions is too expensive, when it is far cheaper than the long-term costs of inaction.
- Acknowledge that investments in sustainability are a better guarantor of peace than military spending.
- Abandon Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of prosperity in favour of indicators that include human well-being, equality and the external environmental costs of human economies.
- Set clear final targets for phasing out the use of all fossil fuels, and deep interim reductions in carbon emissions which support the target of no more than one degree of global warming.
- Ensure that there is sufficient climate finance for adaptation in Africa, additional to existing development aid and that it is governed inclusively and equitably under the United Nations.
- Channel sufficient and predictable climate finance and technology from the historic polluting nations, in recognition of their ecological debt, to enable Africa to leapfrog into an age of clean energy technology.
- Close the gap between wealthy countries' pledges to cut

warming emissions and what science and equity require.

- Assign for wealthy countries emission quotas that are consistent with the full measure of their historical responsibility.

Our message to Africa's political leaders

We further urge African political leaders, as many of you are members of our faith communities, to take these particular measures:

- To regain a united voice and abandon expedient alliances with blocs which are scrambling to appropriate Africa's natural resources.
- Recognize in all policy statements that our long-term social and economic interests require the stability of our biophysical environment today.
- Prioritize measures and adopt policies to resolve environmental degradation in our nations.
- Acknowledge and pre-empt the violence at all levels that climate change and environmental degradation is already fueling on the continent.
- Adopt and enact land policies that ensure equity and justice for all.
- Resist the approval of transactions with exploitative corporations that would cause serious environmental damage.
- Promote indigenous tree planting and protection of existing forests, lakes and rivers.
- Build much greater capacity within long-standing teams of climate negotiators.
- Greatly improve communications within and between African governments, and consultation with civil society, including faith communities, on issues of climate change.

Conclusion

Every human generation is faced by particular challenges and opportunities. If we do not secure a stable climate for the sake of future generations, we will be held accountable by them and judged by history.

On this very critical issue of climate change, we must not fail. Every lost moment increases an irreversible threat to life on Earth.

8 th June 2011: This communique was compiled jointly by 130 faith leaders representing Muslim, Christian, Hindu, African traditional, Bahá'í and Buddhist communities from 30 countries across Africa.

For more information, please contact:

Southern African Faith Communities' Environment Institute (SAFCEI):
Bishop Geoff Davies (Cape Town): +27 83 754 5275,
geoff.davies@safcei.org.za, www.safcei.org.za

All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC):
Rev. Dr. Andre Karamaga (Nairobi): (254-20) 4441483, k.andre@aacc-ceta.org
www.aacc-ceta.org

Programme for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa (PROCMURA):
Rev Dr Johnson Mbillah (Nairobi): generaladviser@procmura.org,
www.procmura.org

APPENDIX 4: MEDIA COVERAGE SOUTH AFRICA

**We Have Faith - Act Now for Climate Justice
Media Evaluation
26 September-07 December 2011**

Print Date	Publication	Headline	Byline	Value
2011-09-26	Daily Sun	Heal the earth, say faith leaders	Anil Singh	R 36 496,56
2011-09-26	Business Report	Faith leaders worried about nuclear energy	Bishop Geoff Davies	R 36 474,26
2011-10-01	Odyssey	Interfaith leaders launch COP 17 petition		R 13 201,20
2011-10-17	Daily News	Keep it cool, satirist Uys urges	Laea Medley	R 30 627,00
2011-10-17	Cape Times	Religious leaders unite to call for a just, legally binding agreement at COP17	Bishop Geoff Davies	R 29 008,29
2011-10-18	Cape Argus	Clerics' petition		R 3 366,02
2011-10-20	The New Age	40-day countdown to COP17	Esau Dlamini	R 8 753,24
2011-10-23	Sunday Times	Trees will be here after talks end'	Siphiliselwe Makhanya	R 51 918,62
2011-10-26	Durban North News	COP 17 petition on Climate Justice		R 63 072,59
2011-10-27	Constantiaberg Bulletin	Faith and prayer for climate change		R 16 163,45
2011-10-28	Mercury	SIGN Up		R 18 256,79
2011-10-28	Eastern Express(South)	Cop17 countdown begins		R 13 852,70
2011-10-28	Maritzburg Sun	Arch in Durban		R 2 207,80
2011-10-28	Eastern Express (Phonix)	Cop17 countdown begins		R 6 509,10
2011-10-28	Eastern Express (Chartsworth)	All set for Cop 17		R 3 504,90
2011-10-29	Saturday Weekend Argus	Newsmakers		R 8 854,98
2011-10-29	Independent on Saturday	Green Fingers (and ilinds)		R 1 554,36
20-10-30	Sunday Tribune Herald	Faith in Going Green		R 38 408,85
2011-10-31	South Coast News	COP17 petition signed for climate justice		R 8 081,70
2011-11-01	Mall Talk	lction: train, bus, camp, march		R 21 696,51
2011-11-01	Cape Argus	Plant a tree and help to save the planet		R 6 289,13
2011-11-01	Al-Ummah	The Countdown Begins! Act now for climate justice plant a tree	Sana Ebrahim	R 3 022,07
2011-11-03	The New Age	Environmental evangelists		R 14 646,15
2011-11-03	Daily News	Together let's plant flowers, as well as more trees		R 5 901,30
2011-11-03	Star	All aboard for climate change		R 62 988,38
2011-11-04	South CoastT Sun	Toti YMCA activist takes climate change message into Africa		R 5 408,04
2011-11-04	Pretoria News	All aboard for climate change		R 16 443,00
2011-11-04	Northglen News	Youth from Durban join 'climate caravan' through Africa		R 5 013,23
2011-11-04	Northglen News	Spiritual leaders unite against climate change		R 6 684,32
2011-11-04	Eastern Express (Chatsworth)	Youth join climate caravan		R 14 687,21
2011-11-04	Daily News	All aboard for climate change		R 27 713,70
2011-11-04	Cape Argus	All aboard for climate change		R 32 154,24
2011-11-04	The Bugle Regional Lifestyle Magazine	Four Durban youth join the We Have Faith Act Now caravan		R 5 300,12
2011-11-04	Berea Mail	Durban youth join 'climate caravan' through Africa		R 8 424,90
2011-11-05	Witness Weekend	Help the planet, plant a tree		R 4 002,11
2011-11-05	Independent on Saturday	Art and the environment	Illa Thompson	R 29 644,01
2011-11-08	Sowetan	Youths in bid to save the planet		R 30 624,96
2011-11-08	The New Age	Youth board climate caravan	Ina Skosana	R 8 270,78
2011-11-08	Mercury	Climate watch		R 21 946,32
2011-11-09	Network Mercury	Tutu to host Durban rally on eve of climate summit		R 16 030,35
2011-11-09	Mercury	Do what you can to help the planet: plant a tree and spread some shade - and		R 8 842,14
2011-11-10	Highway Izindaba News	Religious sect outlines COP17 plans		R 16 821,59

2011-11-11	Witness	South African music stars join the call for action	R 8 348,13
2011-11-11	Queensburgh News	Climate Caravan starts its journey	R 6 881,22
2011-11-	Public Eye KZN	Support the COP17	R 5 017,74
2011-11-11	Northglen News	Concert calls for action on climate change	R 4 785,36
2011-11-11	Mail & Guardian	No cash will be a GOP-out	R 82 121,75
2011-11-11	BEREA MAIL	Concert calls for action on climate change	R 5 199,15
2011-11-13	Sunday Independent, Dispatches	COP17 isn't about money, it's about saving the world	R 9 244,67
2011-11-14	The New Age	Climate kids rolling on	R 19 470,77
2011-11-14	Isolezwe	Ubumnandi buzobe bubuzwa kuCOP	R 12 541,05
2011-11-16	Mercury	Bulging bag of fun events during conference	R 54 515,91
2011-11-16	Cape Times	Global warming is a question of morals rather than of economic interests	R 26 320,88
2011-11-17	Echo Maritzburg	Let's all sign up and help the planet	R 11 968,43
2011-11-17	Echo Edendale	Let's all sign up and help the planet	R 6 414,45
2011-11-18	Highway Mail	Act now for climate justice	R 6 798,72
2011-11-18	Eyethu Intshonalanga	Kuboshelwe ekhonsathini lokuvulela I-COP 17	R 3 839,22
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (South)	Desmond Tutu to host COP17 concert	R 18 442,46
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (South)	Act now for climate justice	R 8 511,90
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (Chatsworth)	Desmond Tutu to host COP17 concert	R 17 274,15
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (Chatsworth)	Act now for climate justice	R 7 510,50
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (Central)	Desmond Tutu to host COP17 concert	R 17 190,71
2011-11-18	Eastern Express (Central)	Act now for climate justice	R 7 510,50
2011-11-20	City Press	Concert	R 50 985,56
2011-11-21	Zululand Observer	Heavies at climate change concert	R 6 731,52
2011-11-21	Witness	Keeping the faith in Souht Africa	R 44 267,63
2011-11-21	Star	Full steam ahead for climate change	R 49 199,88
2011-11-21	Pretoria News	Full steam ahead	R 14 387,63
2011-11-21	Daily News	Full steam ahead for climate change	R 23 679,90
2011-11-21	Cape Argus	Full steam ahead for climate change	R 27 991,02
2011-11-22	Phoenix Tabloid	Durban gets COP 17 ready!	R 22 042,08
2011-11-22	Ladysmith Herald	Durban gets COP1ready!	R 8 613,32
2011-11-23	Post	Faith leaders launch COP 17 petition	R 21 445,67
2011-11-23	The New Age	Climate caravan hits Soweto on its trip to Durbs	R 6 409,85
2011-11-23	The New Age	Green gets holy blessings	R 10 441,85
2011-11-23	The New Age (Cape Town)	Green gets holy blessings	R 5 668,97
2011-11-24	Weekly Gazette	Climate change concert and rally	R 10 849,35
2011-11-24	Daily News	Noeleen to host climate rally	R 31 822,20
2011-01-24	Daily News	Ark of conscience for huge petition	R 32 046,30
2011-11-24	BUSINESS DAY	Makers and shakers in climate talks	R 22 989,99
2011-11-25	Weekly Gazette (Glenwood)	Actors show support for COP 17	R 10 030,20
2011-11-25	South Coast Herald	Spotlight is on global warming	R 4 198,13
2011-11-25	Mid South Coast Mail	We Have Faith - Act Now for Climate Justice concert and rally	R 7 105,01
2011-11-25	Mercury	Heating up the stage	R 27 162,54
2011-11-25	Mercury	Going to extremes for climate justice	R 62 022,20
2011-11-25	The Hilltop	Do your bit, urges Tutu	R 12 007,58
2011-11-25	The Highway Mail	Go green with COP17	R 6 218,99
2011-11-25	Daily News	Act now for climate justice	R 30 701,70
2011-11-25	Daily News	Signature song for multifaith climate rally	R 17 853,30

2011-11-25	The Bugle Regional Lifestyle Magazine	Tutu urges us to attend "extraordinary" Climate Change Concert Rally		R 6 834,35
2011-11-25	Berea Mail	Tutu to host rally		R 9 373,65
2011-11-26	Independent on Saturday	Warming up to climate change		R 25 009,83
2011-11-26	Independent on Saturday	Get into the swing of COP		R 50 461,02
2011-11-27	Sunday Tribune	Don't COP out, get into the fray		R 112 974,18
2011-11-27	iMagazine City Press	The fresh air factory is in	Heath Nash	R 95 304,81
2011-11-28	iMagazine City Press	Archbishop Desmond Tutu will address the youth at the We Have Faith – Act	Rowan Sewchurran	R 96 727,28
2011-11-28	Witness	'The Arch' dazzles small audience at climate concert		R 26 939,63
2011-11-28	The Timestackles the rich	Mhlabha Memela	R 52 444,56
2011-11-28	Mercury, Supplement B	Get moving, faith leaders urge		R 44 401,53
2011-11-28	Mercury	Act now for climate justice		R 15 076,17
2011-11-28	Mercury	'Stadium of angels' full of hope for conference		R 42 365,93
2011-11-28	Mercury	'Only a revolution will do'	Wendy Jasson da Costa, Tony Carnie	R 59 732,15
2011-11-28	Herald	Tutu hits out on climate change		R 25 587,14
2011-11-28	Daily News	'It's our last chance'		R 59 834,70
2011-11-28	Daily News , Supplement A	Finding a solution to global climate change	Kaivicilla Pillay	R 61 926,30
2011-11-28	Daily News , Supplement A	We will step forward'	Laea Medley	R 52 215,30
2011-11-28	Daily News	Breakthrough elusive as CON 17 opens	John Yeld	R 27 937,80
2011-11-28	Daily News	'Keep praying', says an emotional Figueres		R 10 980,90
2011-11-28	Daily Dispatch	Tutu throws challenge to rich nations		R 18 200,43
2011-11-28	Cape Times	Join hands for green changes, urges Tutu	Wendy Jasson da Costa, Tony Carnie	R 67 975,83
2011-11-28	Cape Times	Mindset is biggest problem, rally told		R 12 725,72
2011-11-28	Cape Argus	Breakthrough elusive as Zuma launches COP17	John Yeld	R 33 217,19
2011-11-29	Rising Sun	Youth to attend COP 17		R 3 813,51
2011-11-30	Post	Not all rallied to the stadium concert		R 20 416,61
2011-11-30	Lenasia Times	Let's plant more trees to fight climate change		R 3 890,19
2011-12-01	Daily News , Supplement A	Faith leaders pray for a positive outcome	Barbara Cole	R 10 159,20
2011-12-01	Al-Qalam (National)	Restoring the balance an Islamic response to climate change		R 26 958,72
2011-12-02	The Bugle Regional Lifestyle Magazine	Climate Justice Rally Concert	Isabelle Luker	R 6 750,66
2011-12-03	Burger (Oos Kaap),	Hebsug bedreig lewe op aarde'	Elise Tempelhoff	R 7 959,78
2011-12-03	Burger (Kaap Stedeilik),	Hebsug bedreig lewe op aarde' klimaartberaad	Elise Tempelhoff	R 25 074,68
2011-12-03	Beeld Naweek	God het alles te do en met COP17-samesprekings, sê gee stelkes	Elise Tempelhoff	R 18 684,63
2011-12-04	Sunday Weekend Argus	You owe it to the people, demonstrators tell COP17	John Yeld	R 75 971,33
2011-12-04	Sunday Times, Review 2	Forget climate change, worse is coming		R 145 933,41
2011-12-05	The New Age	Faithful at COP17 resort to prayer	Ina Skosana	R 13 681,23
				R 2 980 944,60

Online Date	Website	Headline	Words
22-Sep-11	http://www.lol.co.za	Faith leaders pledge to fight climate change	190
22-Sep-11	www.sundaytribune.co.za	'Climate justice before profits'	100
22-Sep-11	www.tripolipost.com	'South Africa Should Break the Climate Logjam'	508
20-Oct-11	www.thenewage.co.za	40-day countdown to COP17	168
21-Oct-11	www.publicityupdate.co.za	HWB Communications launches 'We Have Faith - Act Now for Climate Justice'	122
21-Oct-11	www.bizcommunity.com	HWB Communications successfully launches 'We Have Faith - Act Now'	127
21-Oct-11	www.greenprophet.com	aith Leaders Prepare For Upcoming Climate Summit In South Africa	181
31-Oct-11	www.dut.ac.za	Faith in going green	62
3-Nov-11	www.thenewage.co.za	Environmental evangelists	403

7-Nov-11	www.artlink.co.za	Climate Change Concert and Rally	829	R 12 435,00
7-Nov-11	www.mediaupdate.co.za	Archbishop Tutu urges people to attend climate change concert and rally	749	R 11 235,00
7-Nov-11	www.africa.com	No Nuclear, President Zuma Tells SAFCEI	798	R 11 970,00
8-Nov-11	www.thenewage.co.za	Youth board climate caravan	373	R 5 595,00
9-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Tutu to host Durban rally on eve of climate summit	371	R 5 565,00
11-Nov-11	www.witnes.co.za	South African music stars join the call for action	150	R 2 250,00
11-Nov-11	www.it.tmcnet.com	No Nuclear, President Zuma Tells SAFCEI [press release]	798	R 11 970,00
18-Nov-11	www.lusakatimes.com	Youths' alcohol abuse saddens Nkandu Luo	146	R 2 190,00
12-Nov-11	www.zimtelegraph.com	No Nuclear, President Zuma Tells SAFCEI [press release]	801	R 12 015,00
14-Nov-11	www.thenewage.co.za	Climate kids rolling on	529	R 7 935,00
14-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Ubumandi buzobe bubuzwa kuCOP 17	132	R 1 980,00
17-Nov-11	www.theridgeonline.co.za	Tutu talks up climate rally	230	R 3 450,00
18-Nov-11	www.lusakatimes.com	Youths' alcohol abuse saddens Nkandu Luo	146	R 2 190,00
22-Nov-11	www.examiner.com	Tutu calls for action with huge pre-COP17 concert and rally in Durban	954	R 14 310,00
23-Nov-11	www.thenewage.co.za	Climate caravan hits Soweto on its trip to Durbs	421	R 6 315,00
23-Nov-11	www.thenewage.co.za	Green gets holy blessings	324	R 4 860,00
23-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Musos to raise mercury at COP17	167	R 2 505,00
23-Nov-11	www.africa.com	Archbishop Tutu Urges locals to Attend 'Extraordinary' Climate Change	737	R 11 055,00
23-Nov-11	www.episcopalchurch.org	Tutu urges South Africans to attend 'extraordinary' climate change concert,	838	R 12 570,00
24-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Noeleen to host climate rally	269	R 4 035,00
24-Nov-11	www.uca.news.com	Tutu calls climate change a bigger threat than apartheid	269	R 4 035,00
24-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Ark of conscience for huge petition	198	R 2 970,00
25-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	KZN gig guide - November 25, 2011	52	R 780,00
27-Nov-11	www.examiner.com	Tutu calls for people and planet before profits at COP17 rally in Durban	352	R 5 280,00
27-Nov-11	www.romandie.com	Climat: Riches ou pauvres, nous n'avons qu'une seule maison	129	R 1 935,00
28-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	'Stadium of angels' full of hope for conference	224	R 3 360,00
28-Nov-11	www.pretorianews.co.za	Faith leaders pray for climate change	398	R 5 970,00
28-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Get moving, faith leaders urge	397	R 5 955,00
28-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	'Only a revolution will do'	241	R 3 615,00
28-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Breakthrough elusive as Zuma launches COP17	101	R 1 515,00
29-Nov-11	www.iol.co.za	Breakthrough elusive as COP17 opens	101	R 1 515,00
29-Nov-11	www.la-croix.com	Les religions pressent la conférence de Durban d'aboutir à une solution sur le	357	R 5 355,00
30-Nov-11	www.americanprogress.org	The 'Green' Pope Weighs in on Durban Climate Talks	199	R 2 985,00
30-Nov-11	www.businessday.co.za	COP-17: Activists call on Canada to change course	49	R 735,00
6-Dec-11	www.voanews.com	Putting Planet First in Climate Change Talks	324	R 4 860,00
7-Dec-11	www.irishtimes.com	EU pressurised to join 'coalition of responsible' in climate change fight	30	R 450,00
8-Dec-11	www.inspiremagazine.org.uk	South African bishop accuses rich countries of 'climate apartheid'	444	R 6 660,00
8-Dec-11	www.zeit.de	Gipfeltreffen in Durban Die falsche Prinzipientreue der Klima-Fundis	100	R 1 500,00
8-Dec-11	www.pambazuka.org	'South African Bishop Geoff Davies has called on governments to end the era	158	R 237,00
9-Dec-11	www.churchtimes.co.uk	World leaders told: don't delay making climate-change plan	194	R 2 910,00
10-Dec-11	www.zimtelegraph.com	Climate demos cop it	26	R 390,00
				R 237 357,00

Radio	Date/ Time	Station	Interviewee/ Topic	Duration
	2011.10.17	Talk Radio 702/Cape Talk Simulcast (English)	Topic: Church leaders on climate change	33s
	12:04			R 16 537,95
	2011.10.17	Metro FM (English)	Int: Bishop Jeff Davies Topic: COP 17	35s
	13:04			R 9 502,50
	2011.10.17	SAFM (English)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: Cop17 leaders urged to reserve life	55s
	13:02			R 2 970,00
	2011.10.17	SFM (English)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: COP 17	35s
	13:03			R 6 510,00
	2011.10.17	Lesedi FM (Sesotho)	Topic: World leaders urged to take moral stand	43s
	13:05			R 5 676,00
	2011.10.17	Lotus FM (English)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: World leaders urged to take moral stand	55s
	13:01			R 2 640,00
	2011.10.17	Umhlobo Wenene (Xhosa)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: Cop17 leaders urged to reserve life	1 min 08s
	13:02			R 10 608,00
	2011.10.17	Cape Talk (English)	Topic: We Have Faith, Act Now for Climate Justice	52s
	14:02			R 3 806,40
	2011.10.17	Motswedding FM (Tswana)	Int: Jasper Hale Topic: World leaders urged to take moral stand	1 min 07s
	15:03			R 7 035,00
	2011.10.17	Motswedding FM (Tswana)	Int: Dr Mohammed Ridwan Galland Topic: World leaders on climate change	2 min 53s
	18:35			R 13 234,50
	2011.10.17	Thobela FM (Sepedi)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies, Dr Mohammed Ridwan Galland Topic: World leaders on climate change	2 min 52s
	18:37			R 14 190,00
	2011.10.17	Umhlobo Wenene (Xhosa)	Topic: World leaders on climate change Int: Bishop Geoff Davies, Dr. Mohammed Ridwan Galland	3 min 16s
	18:32			R 27 244,00
	2011.10.18	Cape Talk (English)	Topic: climate change Int: Bishop Geoff Davies	48s
	07:05			R 7 615,20
	2011.10.18	SAFM (English)	Topic: World leaders on climate change Int: Bishop Geoff Davies, Dr. Mohammed Ridwan Galland	2 min 57s
	06:19			R 29 205,00
	2011.10.18	Cape Talk (English)	Topic: We Have Faith, Act Now for Climate Justice	41s
	08:32			R 6 504,65
	2011.10.18	Radio CCFM (English)	Topic: Climate Change	45s
	08:55			R 1 598,85
	2011.10.18	Radio CCFM (English)	Topic: Climate Change - Repeat	44s
	09:56			R 1 343,10
	2011.10.18	Phalaphala FM (Venda)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: Church leaders want action regarding climate change	3 min 32s
	18:26			R 5 724,00
	2011.10.20	SAFM (English)	Topic: Green Front	22s
	13:08			R 1 188,00
	2011.10.30	Heart 104.9 FM (English)	Int: Bongani Luvalo Topic: Climate Caravan	1 min 07s
	09:02			R 2 713,50
	2011.11.03	SAFM (English)	Topic: Pan African Campaign	23s
	13:09			R 1 242,00
	2011.11.08	Radio 2000 (English)	Int: Bongani Luvalo Topic: Climate change - Continue	9 min 50s
	14:16			R 27 435,00

2011.11.12 12:31	SAFM (English)	Int: Simo Dlamini Topic: COP17 to take place in Durban - Continue	11 min 41s	R 14 721,00
2011.11.18 10:38	SAFM (English)	Int: Bongani Luvalo Topic: Climate change campaign discussion	8 min 32s	R 32 256,00
2011.10.18 10:48	SAFM (English)	Int: Bongani Luvalo Topic: Climate change campaign discussion - Continue	11 min 06s	R 41 958,00
2011.11.20 08:19	Radio 2000 (English)	Topic: Climate Change Concert and Rally	1 min 54s	R 3 933,00
2011.11.20 21:04	Talk Radio 702/Cape Talk Simulcast (English)	Int: David Lapage Topic: We have faith...Act now for Climate Justice concert	25 mins 31s	R 56 493,90
2011.11.25 14:44	SAFM (English)	Topic: Concert and rally behind COP17	6 min 41s	R 21 654,00
2011.11.27 12:33	East Coast Radio (English)	Int: Bishop Geoff davies Topic: Climate Change Concert	52s	R 2 652,00
2011.11.27 13:06	Lotus FM (English)	Int: Sue Banister Topic: COP17 - Continue	50 min 17s	R 67 882,50
2011.11.27 21:04	Talk Radio 702/Cape Talk Simulcast (English)	Int: Bishop Jeff Davies Topic: Climate change conference	9 min 12s	R 46 936,80
2011.11.28 10:59	Bush Radio (English)	Topic: We Have Faith campaign	25s	R 500,00
2011.11.28 12:00	Bush Radio (English)	Topic: We Have Faith campaign - Update	1 min 17s	R 1 540,01
2011.11.28 13:02	Bush Radio (English)	Topic: We Have Faith campaign - Repeat	1 min 23s	R 1 660,01
				R 469 466,85

Television Date/ Time	Station	Interviewee / Topic	Duration	
2011.10.24 20:01	SABC 2 (English) 50/50	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies , Archbishop Desmond Tutu Topic: COP17 Climate Change Conference	2 min 01s	R 961 950,02
2011.11.23 06:34	e.News Channel (English)	Int: Bishop Geoff Davies, Litha Maqungo Topic: UN COP17 Climate Change Conference	8 min	R 192 000,00
2011.11.27 19:37	SABC 2 (Sesotho)	Int: Archbishop Desmond Tutu Topic: Tutu calls for rich nations	1 min 37s	R 138 225,00
2011.10.28 06:05	SABC 2 (English)	Int: Archbishop Desmond Tutu Topic: Tutu calls for rich nations	1min 28s	R 79 200,00
2011.11.28 07:02	SABC 2 (English)	Int: Desmond Tutu - Archbishop Emeritus Topic: Tutu addresses the concert	1min 30s	R 81 000,00
2011.11.29 06:36	SABC 1 (Xhosa)	Int: Desmond Tutu - Archbishop Emeritus, Mary Robinson Topic: Tutu addresses the concert	2 min 01s	R 6 050,00
2011.11.29 11:41	SABC 2 (English)	Int: Dr Muhammad Ridwaan Gallant, Bishop Jeff Davies Topic: The concept green house effect and how it can cause global warming - Continue	5 min 13s	R 62 600,00
2011.12.08 17:04	SABC 3 (English)	Int: Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Bishop Geoff Davies Topic: Faith Rally - Continue	9 min 05s	R 694 875,00
				R 2 215 900,01

APPENDIX 5: MEDIA COVERAGE YOUTH CARAVAN

SAMPLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA COVERAGE FOR THE 'WE HAVE FAITH - ACT NOW' CARAVAN AND CAMPAIGN

Sample of the international media coverage for the 'We Have Faith - Act Now' Caravan And Campaign

Online Date	Publication	Headline	Byline	Country
02.12.2011	Adital	Religious voices to advocate for climate justice in Durban		Brazil
30.11.2011	www.americanprogress.com	THE 'GREEN' POPE WEIGHS IN ON DURBAN CLIMATE TALKS	Catherine Woodiwiss	USA
30.11.2011	www.verdidebatt.no	Adults steal the planet from children and young people	Sven Larsen	Norway
30.11.2011	www.schattenblick.de	Religious groups are calling for climate justice in Durban		Switzerland
29.11.2011	www.la-croix.com	Religious groups press the Durban conference to reach a solution	Schalk van Zuydam	France
28.11.2011	www.smp.no	On a climate caravan through Africa		Norway
23.11.2011	www.speroforum.com	Desmond Tutu: Climate change is worse than apartheid	Michael Barillas	USA
14.11.2011	www.framtida.no	Climate caravan get noticed	Svein Olav Langaaker	Norway
14.11.2011	www.habitat.org	Youth caravan sets off towards COP 17 in Durban		Kenya
10.11.2011	www.AllAfrica.com	African 'climate apostles' evangelize in US		Kenya
08.11.2011	www.nyasatimes.com	Youth climate justice concert in Lilongwe		Malawi
07.11.2011	www.vg.no	Youth caravanning to South Africa		Norway
05.11.2011	www.laagendalsposten.no	On a climate journey through Africa	Cato Martinsen	Norway
05.11.2011	www.dittoslo.no	Travelling through Africa with Lokalavisen	Vemund Sveen Finstad	Norway
01.11.2011	www.framtida.no	In a caravan for climate justice	Svein Olav Langaaker	Norway
12.10.2011	www.itromso.no	Ready for climate caravan	Torkel Nohr Fjørtoft	Norway
10.10.2011	www.l-a.no	Putting pressure on the world's leaders	Rita Tvede Bartolomei,	

Print	Publication	Headline	Byline	Country
17.11.2011	Vaart Land	We must stand together to save the climate	David Wainaina Kuria	Norway
15.11.2011	Oestlendingen	Leading a climate caravan	Haavard Lilleboe	Norway
10.11.2011	Lokalavisen Groruddalen	Two boys from Groruddalen travelling through Africa in bus for climate justice		Norway
10.11.2011	The Guardian	[Big picture on front page with explanatory caption		Tanzania
09.11.2011	Vaart Land	Bussing for a better climate	Martin Eikeland	Norway
11.11.2011	Klassekampen	Climate caravan to South Africa		Norway
11.11.2011	Dagen	We have faith	Anne-Marie Helland	Norway
11.11.2011	Ny Tid	Africans mobilizing for climate justice	Runa Hestman Tierno	Norway
05.11.2011	Smaalendenes avis	Fighting for climate justice	Christine Mysea	Norway
02.11.2011	Vaart Land	Demonstrating for climate justice in front of the Palace	Benedicte Johansen	Norway
Television				
Date/ Time	Station	Interviewee/Topic	Duration	Country
12.11.2011 - 15.11.2011	ZNBC Television	Int: Advertisement justice concert in Lusaka Topic: climate	Prime time, before and after news.	Zambia
12.11.2011 - 15.11.2011	TV 2	Int: Advertisement justice concert in Lusaka Topic: climate	Prime time, before and after news.	Zambia
11.11.2011, repeated on 12.11.2011	ZNBC Television	Int: Evans Tembo (Youth Environmental Network - Zambia) and Valerie Chibuye (NCA). Topic: Climate Justice and music		Zambia
31.10.2011	NRK Morgennytt	Int: Atle Sommerfeldt (NCA) and imam Ibrahim Saydi. Topic: Interfaith rally and the caravan		Norway
13.09.2011, repeated on 14.09.2011	NTV	Int: Winnie Asiti (AYICC/KYCN). Topic: The campaign and the caravan	30 minutes	Kenya

Radio Date/ Time	Station	Interviewee/ Topic	Duration	Country
16.11.2011	Mosi o Tunya radio	Int: Maggie Mapalo (Youth Image Solutions) and Matthew Kabalo (Youth United National Association) Topic: Climate justice and the Livingstone Concert	1 hour	Zambia
16.11.2011	Zambezi FM	Int: Boniface Momba (Youth Image Solutions) and Doreen Kambanganji (NCA). Topic: Youth and climate justice advocacy/the caravan	1 hour	Zambia
14.11.2011	Radio Maria	Int: (Billy Lombe (Youth Environmental Network - Zambia) and Boniface Mumba (Youth Image Solutions)). Topic: The caravan and climate justice	1,5 hours	Zambia
09.11.2011	Radio Christian Voice	Int: Justina Zulu (Council of Churches Zambia), Billy Lombe and Evans Tembo (Youth Environment Networ - Zambia), Matthews Kalabo (Youth United National Association). Topic: More information on the caravan and the concerts		Zambia
26.10.2011	Radio Christian Voice	Int: Rumbidzai Masango (Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia), Matthews Kabalo (Youth United National Association), Valerie Chibuye (NCA), Billy Lombe (Youth Environment Network - Zambia) Topic: The caravan and the concerts.	1,5 hours	Zambia
25.10.2011	QFM	Int: Rumbidzai Masango (Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia) and Valerie Chibuye (NCA). Topic: Awareness of climate change and the campaign.		Zambia
14.10.2011	Pamoja FM	Topic: the caravan		Kenya
11.10.2011	KBC Radio	Topic: Climate justice mobilization and the caravan		Kenya
10.10.2011	Coro FM (Vernacular)	Topic: Climate justice mobilization and the caravan		Kenya

APPENDIX 6: “WE HAVE FAITH - ACT NOW FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE” EVALUATION AND FOLLOW UP MEETING.

DAR ES SALAAM 12TH-13TH APRIL 2012. MINUTES BY LINA SJAAVIK



The “We Have Faith” campaign leading up to the COP 17 in Durban 2011 was an unprecedented campaign carried out by NCA partner organizations and NCA. The campaign included awareness raising on climate change issues in the involved countries; 170 youth on a Climate Caravan travelled through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Botswana on their way to South Africa; In total the campaign gathered 200 000 signatures handed over to Christiana Figueres by the Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

During two days of April 2012, representatives of NCA offices, the ACT secretariat in Geneva and partners from Kenya and Malawi met to discuss the lessons learned from last year’s campaign and the way forward. The countries represented at the meeting were Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, South Africa, Angola and Norway².

Each of the countries represented had time to share their achievements and challenges throughout the “We Have Faith” campaign. A more elaborate report will be available in June. Therefore, the minutes from the evaluation meeting will not go into detail on country level.

Main achievements:

The campaign in itself was a great achievement as it was the biggest mobilization the NCA has participated in on the African continent. The campaign got media coverage in all participating countries; in South Africa the value of the media coverage was estimated to be of approximately 760 000 USD (6 million rand). The intention of the campaign was not to change the outcome of the COP 17 but to construct a platform that had the possibility of influencing the process. For many countries this was the beginning of their work on

climate change mitigation and adaptation (Angola, Tanzania, South Africa), whilst for others (Kenya) it was a continuation of long efforts on climate change related work. The different experiences from earlier work thus led to a variety of activities in the different countries. An example is found in the work with religious networks and youth. Tanzania drawing on their experience with the Standing Interfaith Committee had a strong focus on religious leaders whilst Kenya with a more youth centered focus was the origin of the idea of the youth caravan.

Although the goal for signatures was set to 500 000, gathering 200 000 signatures is an impressive achievement when noting that only 10 000 signatures were gathered online. Moreover, in a context where signatures are not given without an understanding of what one is signing on to, and how the signatures will be used.

The campaign has been an excellent learning process for the different Country Offices (COs) involved. NCA SA stated that they were not experts either as they started to plan the activities for “We Have Faith” – Act Now for Climate Justice. However, while working closely with partner organizations in elaborating the strategy and implementing the activities they learned together. In all it was concluded that the campaign got much bigger than expected and that the lack of planning ahead made it possible to let it grow with the available funds.

An interfaith meeting in Kenya managed to gather faith leaders from 30 countries.

Communiqués on climate change were signed by the religious leaders in several countries. NCA Tanzania reported

² For full list of participants, please see the attachment.

that they had managed to have faith leaders from eight different faiths signing the same communiqué. Translations of the Nairobi communiqué were made to the local languages such as Swahili (and Portuguese?)

After working with the "We Have Faith" campaign countries such as Angola are strengthening their work on youth mobilization and Kenya is seeing the potential on working more on their religious networks for mobilization.

Lessons learned

The campaign grew into something quite big and it was a general feeling that the preparations started late. Nevertheless, it was supposed to be a partner led campaign and therefore NCA had to wait until the partners were ready to start working on COP 17.

For future campaigns, the question of ownership needs to be clarified. The "We Have Faith" campaign was seen as a partner led campaign, driven by partners and country offices by the Head Office (HO), whilst this was not always the perception in the African countries. Furthermore, several of our sister agencies experienced the campaign as an NCA campaign. Ownership was mentioned at several points during the evaluation meeting and in the evaluation reports.

Not knowing how much funds were available for the campaign caused insecurity about what was actually viable to plan for. It was not clear how much funds were available until September (?). Funding was also a problem for some COs as they had not planned for the activities that came to be a part of the "We Have Faith" campaign. Ethiopia mentioned lack of available funds and human resources as a main reason for not taking part in the campaign.

For the countries where English is not an official language there should be some guidelines on translation. Too much time was used in Mozambique and Angola on finding a good translation. There was no agreement between the countries on how the slogan should be translated. The delay also affected the production of "We Have Faith" material.

The participants in the youth caravan had different experiences (often) based on what country they were from.

Somehow complicated to get involved with visa issues
Conducting an interfaith rally causes some complications that do not arise with a single faith rally. More difficult to mobilize around an interfaith cause.

NCA had a much more implementing role than we are normally comfortable with. A discussion is also on when we should use the ACT logo and when we should use the NCA logo. Using the ACT logo should also imply that we have all ACT agencies onboard or at least not on "competing" campaigns. Sometimes the NCA took a leading role to keep the efforts on only one track.

The office in Ethiopia felt that there were too many actors involved in the campaign. Funding also made it difficult to participate since none of the countries had budgeted for the events. For new country representatives it was interesting to evaluate the activities of 2011 and find that one of the biggest achievements of the year was not planned for.

The ambition level of the signatures was too high. It did not take into consideration the context in which the signatures were to be collected in since the number of signatures collected online turned out to be of little significance compared to the number that is collected online in Europe.

Work can be done on improving the communication between the NCA offices. Information did not always flow between the relevant programme officers, nor did it always reach the one that was supposed to be reached. This also goes for the HO and has great potential for improvement.

Skype as a communication tool is easy and accessible for all if internet connection is stable. Nonetheless, it is realized that it should be used for information sharing rather than decision-making when several countries are involved.

Communication was further made complicated by the fact that there has been a change of staff throughout the year and the necessary information has not been passed to the relevant staff.

HO should have a clear task in holding on to the relations with sister agencies such as ICCO, DCA, CA, FCA etc. A suggestion was to be more active in buying in to other agencies campaigns as a possible way of making them more interested in ours.

Use of social media, offices such as Tanzania reported that social media was not used enough. Nevertheless advocacy and campaign experts shared that the

Way forward

The next big mobilization is expected to be in 2015. There are no plans for a big mobilization before the COP 18 in Qatar. We should see the opportunity of starting the planning for 2015 at an early stage. Nevertheless, it is important for ownership that the initiative comes from the partners.

At a national level, the country offices reported that the platform is still alive and can be used for further work in 2012 and beyond. For both partners and NCA nationally it is important to know the national policies and strategies. Thus, the main points coming from the group discussions were the following:

It is important to maintain the inter-African platform until it is to be used again. This will be done through meetings in the Climate Justice CoPs and regional exchange. The regional and international work on the climate CoPs is to be strengthened. The CoP will be used as an arena to share experiences from the work with adaptation and mitigation work. The advocacy efforts will focus on both mitigation and

adaptation. Mitigation through renewable energy will have a special focus on the national level advocacy.

Participating countries are working in different ways with climate change. Kenya continues to be a strong resource office on the topic, while Angola, Tanzania and Ethiopia are strengthening their programmatic work.

What has earlier been considered a disadvantage, that the government is still not working on climate change related issues, is now seen as an advantage. The advocacy work done in Angola has great potential to lead the government's priorities.

At a national level, each country office will continue to monitor the plans available at country level. The national allocations and budgets for climate change will be assessed and monitored. Through monitoring it will be possible to hold the national governments accountable. The monitoring of plans and budgets should also be carried out at a national level. A clear example is Tanzania that is planning to use the PETS³ groups on REDD initiatives. Moreover, there will be a close follow up on initiatives and policies for low carbon development.

The "We Have Faith" campaign did a great job on awareness raising in communities and cities in the involved countries. This work will continue.

In Angola Climate Change is still a new issue; it should be assessed where the authorities are in the process to have an impact on the elaboration of policies and to lead the process in the right direction.

Plans for 2012 and beyond

For some offices this was the first experience in working with youth. Nevertheless, the experience gave a taste of youthful optimism and approaches that led to a wish to establish relationship with youth groups and to start working with African Youth Networks such as AYICC in other countries than Kenya as well.

Moreover, Kenya sees the need to link up closer with the religious leaders also in working with Climate and Environmental issues. The same goes for other NCA offices that want to mobilize Church Councils in their work for climate justice. The Tanzanian Standing Interfaith Committee intends to do further work on climate justice.

2012 is the year of Rio +20 and the offices want to have constructive work towards the conference. Only Oslo plans to send a delegation to Rio +20, but the group work revealed that there are plans to do an African caravan (from Kenya) and to do awareness raising on Green Economy and Sustainability.

On the national level there are plans of promoting green

schools and green bishops to promote climate awareness and environmental protection

Moreover, the campaign leading up to COP 17 has given us valuable lessons learned. Combined with the matrix on campaigning shared at the meeting, there is a hope to use the experience as an advocacy strategy for future COPs. The communiqué elaborated for the COP 17 will be used as an advocacy tool. Furthermore, as many politicians signed on to the petition in 2011, it would be interesting to look into how they are now working on climate justice issues. The next important COP to for a massive mobilization will be the COP 21 in 2015, to hold the parties accountable for the agreements reached in 2011.

Ethiopia made great efforts in 2011 to mainstream climate change adaptation into all programmes. In 2012 and beyond this work will be strengthened. Ethiopia along with other countries wants to strengthen the work with the ACT Alliance. Strengthening the work within the Alliance has the potential for a stronger advocacy work on climate justice at the same time as we can avoid competing campaigns in the future.

On a general level, the efforts planned for 2012 and beyond include fundraising on climate justice issues.

In order to be able to follow up these plans, NCA offices with partners feel that it is necessary to do capacity building on the following issues:

- Climate change policy
- Effective communication
- Adaptation programming
- Strategies and interventions should be explored
- Networking
- Advocacy strategies
- Ownership and sustainability of a project
- Documentation
- Research
- Mitigation and adaptation
- Policy
- How to use VICOBA in relation to this work

There is a general interest to keep using the "We Have Faith" platform for other uses as well. This includes the wish to incorporate the slogan to act for gender justice, economic justice and health justice. However, as Kenya elaborated their plans for a campaign for peaceful elections they found that it was more beneficial to change it for something shorter in order to attract the younger masses. Thus the "We Have Faith" logo and slogan is available but changeable?

The enabling role of the head office

The role that the country offices want the HO to have is the role of a catalyst. They want help gain knowledge and a HO that sees the "bigger picture". It is sometimes easier for HO to see where the possibilities in climate change adaptation and mitigation. With thematic advisors and PMER advisors it should be possible to connect countries that

³ Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys

are working with similar themes as well as providing the learning opportunities (e.g. for learning from others' experiences).

HO should also hold on to the international networks (such as APRODEV) and work on their relationship with sister agencies (DCA, CA, Diakonia, ICCO, FCA etc.). For the purpose of the "We Have Faith" campaign it would have been beneficial to have other big faith-based agencies on board. However, it was experienced that we were taking part in different campaigns.

The Climate Justice Advisor Ingrid Næss-Holm wants information from the COs. Communication between different departments in the HO should also improve.

Capacity

Kenya has good work on youth. Tanzania has a strong interfaith Committee. The Climate justice advisor from the policy department wishes to be kept in the loop on relevant initiatives in the CO.

Instruments

GLS – remember, Dialogue, mobilization and confrontation. Sindre shared a matrix on advocacy work, elaborated in Oslo but can be a useful tool if the country offices make their necessary adjustments for national context.

Attachments:

List of participants
Programme
Advocacy matrix

¹ Joeri Rogel, Claudine Chen, Julia Nabel and others, "Analysis of the Copenhagen Accord pledges and its global climatic impacts— a snapshot of dissonant ambitions", *Environmental Research Letters* 5 (2010).

**WE HAVE FAITH
ACT NOW FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE**



**We
Have Faith**
act now for climate justice

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID POLICY OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
SUITE 107 DUNBROOK PLACE
151 NICHOLSEN STREET
BROOKLYN, PRETORIA

POSTAL ADDRESS:
PRIVATE BAG X15 MENLO PARK
POSTNET SUITE 396
PRETORIA 0102, SOUTH AFRICA
+27 (0) 12 3467765