



Climate Justice Initiative: Enhancing Effective Civil Society Participation towards an Equitable and Ambitious Post 2015 Climate Regime



Wuoth Ogik

Migori

22nd -24th July 2015

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Abbreviations

AGRA: Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa

CJ: Climate Justice

COP: Conference Of Parties

GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms

GHE: Green House Emissions

GM: General Motors

GPS: Global Peoples Surge

INDCs: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

KWFT: Kenya Women Finance Trust

NCPB: National Cereal and Produce Board

NEMA: National Environmental Management Authority

SAPs: Structural Adjustment Programs

TNCs: Trans National Companies

WB: World Bank

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Day 1: Wednesday, 22nd July 2015

Background

The Migori Climate justice training was a series in trainings organized by Fahamu and IBON International as part of a Climate Justice(CJ) Initiative whose goal is Civil Society participation in an ambitious post 2015 climate agenda.

Migori county is located in South Western part of Kenya and is 375kms from Nairobi City. The county has a population of 917,170(2009 Census). The main economic activities of the region include agriculture, mining, manufacturing and fishing.

The Climate Justice training brought together a minimum of 22 participants (18 females: 5 males) and took place from 22nd- 24th July 2015 in Wuoth Ogik, Migori. The training's aim was "Enhanced knowledge and capacities of constituents on key issues and debates on the science, economics and politics of climate change and the official negotiation processes". Methodologies utilized during training were participatory and entailed case studies, lecturettes, experience sharing and buzz groups.

Ragana Faith Women Group, an initiative of grassroots women in Migori, hosted the training, which focused on women peasant farmers and climate change.

Process 1: Setting the Learning Tone

In this session, the participants made connections among their struggles, the earth and themselves. Using a ball of wool, the participants were asked to share their names, meaning, how their names connected with mother earth and the climate. The participants' responses were as follows:

Name	Meaning	Climatic connection
Adwar	Born during hunting season	Food is important to sustain life
Odhiambo	Born in the evening	Reflects on evening breeze with regard to cooling effect of crops
Masiko	Lasting forever	Continuity of life
Adoyo	Born during weeding season	Weeds get removed by farmers to enable plants thrive
Omondi	Born in the morning	Relevance of sunshine in crop production
Achieng	Born during midday	Importance of humidity and pollination in crop production



Participants getting to know each other and their climatic connections

The participants went further to share their expectations as follows:

- 🍏 To learn more about climate

- 🍏 Learn how to work with fellow women
- 🍏 Share experiences and learn from each other
- 🍏 Learn strategies on how women can work better

Process 2: Mapping of Migori

The session entailed a holistic mapping exercise, which included resources, services, and gender and power relationships. In the mapping process, resources identified in the community included river Migori, mines, sand harvesting, tobacco factories, hospitals and schools. Services included education, health care, banking, micro finance and agricultural services.

On gender and power relationships the community members shared that there was a gendered division of labour with men and women doing different jobs, female were assigned reproductive and care roles including such as care for the family and cooking whereas men's roles were provision of security, bread winner, payment of school fees etc. Crops grown in Migori were discussed as maize, tobacco and sugarcane.

Mapping of Migori



It was pointed out that with regards to farming, men were responsible for cash crops such as tobacco and maize farming whereas women were responsible for growing

vegetables .In many cases for crops that women grew, it was men who controlled the incomes gained.

Facilities existing within the community that relate to farming were discussed as banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) such as Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), *posho*¹ mills for grinding cereals, National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) handling storage and marketing of farm produce. However, the participants shared that small scale producers do not take their produce to the Cereal Board but instead but instead dry them and put the in sacks within their homesteads. The existence of shopping centres and markets were also cited as sites related to farming designated areas for conducting sales, in addition, agro-vets were mentioned as places where the farmers bought chemicals and fertilizers to enable their crops grow.

Organizations operating in the area that work with farmers were mentioned as One Acre Fund which provides farm inputs (fertilizers, seeds, advisory services) in form of loans and agricultural extension officers from the government though these were mentioned to be few and not covering the whole of Migori County.

Process 3: What is the experience of Women's Small-Scale Producers in relation to Climate Change?

The participants described the natural world to meant clean environment, access to food throughout the year, predicatable rainfall, good yields and accessible natural resources. The participants went to further share that the benefits of River Migori to them was source of water, source of fish and for sand harvesting.

It was further discussed that initially the community members used to grow crops at the banks of River Migori, but it now stopped by the government due to soil erosion. The water in the River Migori was reported as dirty as a result of dumping

¹ Posho is a Swahili word means foodstuffs mainly grains

of wastes both by individual community members and by industries. It was mentioned that despite the river water not being clean, majority of the population in Migori consumed the water with very few either boiling or using purifiers.



Perspectives from Women Small scale farmers on climate change

Resource mapping and Gender analysis in resource and control of labour

Asked who controls resources, the participants shared that the resources controlled by men were: cattle and dogs whereas, those controlled by women were chicken, milk production, dogs and vegetables including sweet potatoes.

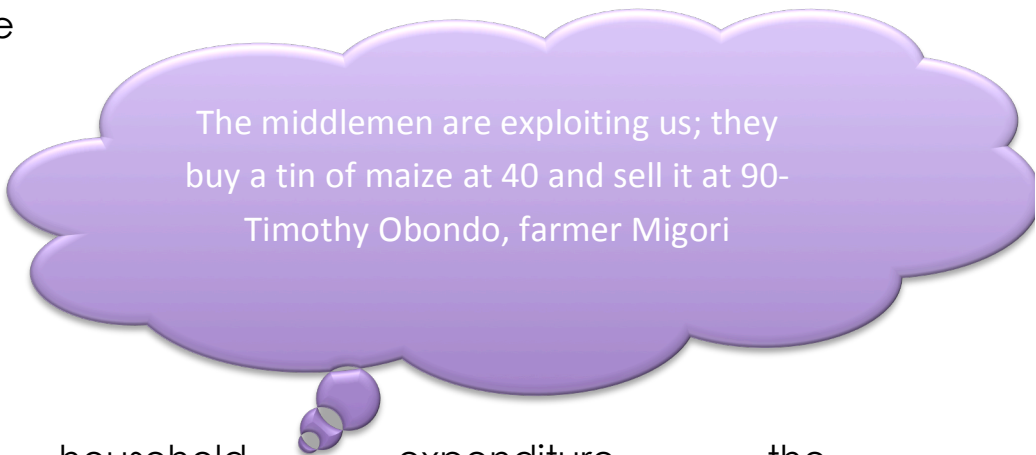
The participants were further asked which produce brings in the most incomes and the responses were maize, potatoes, groundnuts .In addition, it was noted that amongst men and women, women woke up earlier than men implying that they did more work compared to men .It was further shared that there were periods when there was less work to be done on the farms e.g. after land preparation .It was mentioned that milking was done at 6.00am.

The participants shared that since the past they were not taking their produce to the cereal board because their collective production was less, however, it was noted that

middlemen after buying from the small-scale farmers, took the produce to the cereal boards.

Observations made from the mapping process

- 🍏 Women contribute more towards production
- 🍏 Various resources exist in the community
- 🍏 The farming community is hard working
- 🍏 The available land is productive



In analyzing household expenditure, the participants pointed out the following gendered perspective:

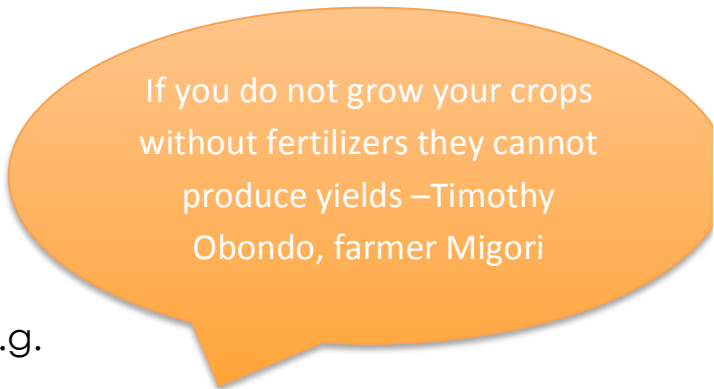
How men and women farmers spend their money

Women	Men
School fees, marrying second wives, purchase of clothes, school fees	Marrying new wives, alcohol, support family budget (few in number)

To the question on how climate change has affected the community's earning's across gendered, the participants' responses were:

Women: low yields, less vegetables, more drought, and high costs of food

Men: low yields, wilting of crops e.g. bananas



The River of Life Analogy

To enable sharing of experiences on the life of a farmer from a gendered perspective, two participants a male and a female were asked to share their River of Life as peasant farmers in Migori. The perspectives were captured as follows:

For the female farmer, it was shared that

The rains were too much bringing a lot of water, which swept farms along the banks, the much they expected is reducing and the anticipated yields is low. It was further shared that during drought when there is less water in the river, there is a lot of uncertainty.



Male farmer perspectives

For the last 10 years, river Migori has changed over the seasons. There is high availability of water in the river from April to June. For the last 10 years, River Migori has never been as full as it used to be .We are not having as much water as it used to have. Migration has increase in the area and human consumption of water has gone high. From June to December the community have problems with access to water due to shortages.

Based on the river of life analogy, it was noted that; women contribute almost equally with men on production, the sequence of work on production is different between men and women, the river of life represents the experiences of men and women differently.

Emerging questions

a) Where do the farmers get seeds?

Seeds are bought from distributors within Migori town

b) Do you use herbicides?

Planting is done using DP fertilizer, which is bought from local agro-vets. Manure from cattle and goats are also used, some fertilizers are also bought from the National Cereal and Produce Board.

c) During farming, where are women most engaged?

Women are mostly small-scale producers and grow produce such as maize; men on the other hand are large-scale producers and produce cash crops such as tobacco

d) What crises do farmers in Migori go through?

Crisis of climate, finance and yields. Sometime one grows crops and they get nothing as yields.

Part B: What is Climate Change and what is its Root Cause

Using an analogy of a strangler tree (ficus species), the participants deliberated defining climate change and its root causes. Climate change was defined as the variations occurring in the atmosphere over a long period time brought about by emissions and pollutions with implications on ecosystems.

Strangler Tree Analogy



The root causes of climate change within Migori was described as:

- Colonialism and neo-colonialism
- Extraction of minerals e.g. at Macalder mines
- Politics
- Industrialization

Using imagery of fruits, the participants shared that given that the tree was parasitic, its fruits was bound to be bitter /bad. The results of climate change in the context of Migori was shared as:

- 🍏 Prolonged droughts
- 🍏 Unpredictable rainfall
- 🍏 Rising costs of food
- 🍏 More labour to women
- 🍏 Reduced yields
- 🍏 Hunger
- 🍏 Population increase as a result of migration from across the border from Tanzania

Causes of Climate Change and Global Warming

To start of the session, the participants were asked within the Migori context, nationally and globally what the causes of global warming and climate change were, the responses were captured as follows:

- Cutting down of trees used in tea processing within tea factories in Kericho
- The destruction /wearing out of ozone layer as a result of human activities
- Wanton burning of trees for charcoal
- Excessive cultivation on the hills
- Industries e.g. energy burning to the ozone layer.
- Population growth e.g. – the community shared that in Wuoth Ogik, they all depended on River Migori, which originates from Trans-Mara. The community further noted that, there are a lot of economic activities going on in Trans-Mara e.g. factories and charcoal burning.
- Industrialization where initially there was one sugar factory within the community, currently there are 3 sugar factories thus more emissions
- The use of fertilizers and other chemicals during agricultural activities



Discussions on causes of climate change

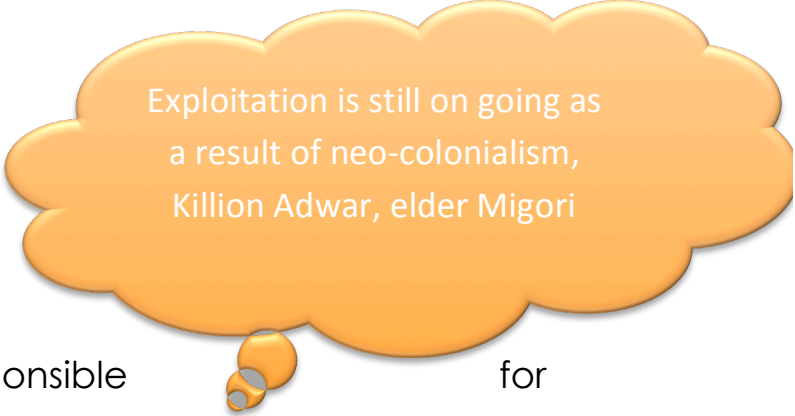
Part C: Who is Responsible for Climate Change

The deliberation focused on contributors to climate crisis locally in Migori, nationally in Kenya, regionally in Africa and Internationally (Global South and the rest of the world). It was pointed out that the G8 contribute 56.45% of global emissions these include the USA, Germany and China. It was noted that China was erroneously being named as developing nation while in real sense the country had many industries responsible for air pollution.

To deepen the analysis on climate crisis, it was pointed out that Europe contributes 40% of emissions; North America 40%, Latin America and Asia contribute 24 % whereas Africa only contributes 4% to the global emissions. It was further noted that Africa, Latin America and Asia have contributed the least to climate crisis they are the most affected through hurricanes, typhoons droughts and heat waves among others.

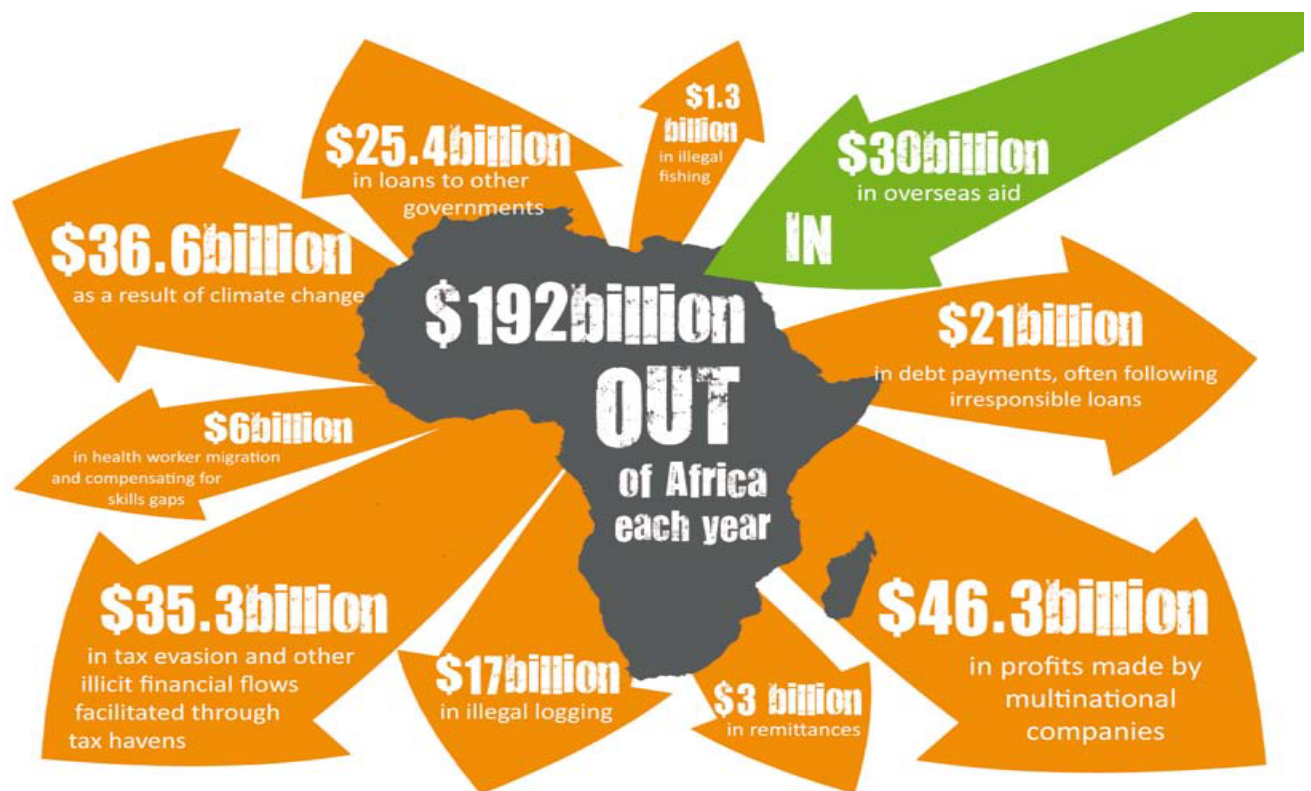
Colonialism, neo-colonialism and industrialization were cited as main contributors and drivers of climate change. Examples of colonialism were further described to include massive land grabs in Africa also known as the new scramble for Africa for instance 400,000 acres dedicated to Jatropha in Malawi, and massive land allocation for bio fuels production in Ethiopia and Ghana.

Economic activities focusing on profit maximization were also noted as contributory factors to the climate crisis. Governments and investors were cited as institutions responsible for climate change whereas communities were also mentioned with regard to their failure to resist when their environments are being destroyed.



Exploitation is still on going as a result of neo-colonialism, Killion Adwar, elder Migori

Exploitation in form of aid was further discussed as a form of neo-colonialism, where Africa is given aid, but what goes out of Africa is more than what is given as aid. The climate change related losses for Africa were described as originating from Africa to illegal logging and tax evasion.



Africa's Annual losses

Based on this it was concluded that the notion that rich countries are aiding Africa is a fallacy and that it is Africa that is aiding the rest of the world in terms of land grabs and resources extraction, furthermore linking to climate change, millions of acres of indigenous trees were being felled in Africa to pave way for construction of factories and exportation of timber to the North.

Emerging questions

Why can't the developed nations plant *Jatropha* in their own countries?


The inability to plant *Jatropha* in the developed nations is lack of conducive environment for the crop to grow, most countries are cold in the North and *Jatropha* thrives in warm climate. In addition there is lack of adequate land in the global north and for *Jatropha* to be converted to a sizeable amount of oil, it needs hectares of land.

Day 2: Thursday, 23rd July 2015

Process 4: Making Connections from the Previous Day

Using a web of connections, the participants were asked to share their key learning from the previous day. The key issues learnt were noted as:

- 🍏 The African continent is the one that has built the economies of European nations.
- 🍏 Planting trees is not a solution to the current climate crisis.
- 🍏 The aim of colonialism and neo-colonialism is exploitation of resources including human resources as slaves (during the slave trade) and currently through brain drain.



They may have the money, but we have the voice. Mercy Ilanyi, Ragana Faith Women Group -Migori

Further connections drawn included that there is a direct relationship between emissions in Europe and climate change in Africa because of a shared environment.



Making connections on climate change

The participants noted that the effects of climate change affect communities in Africa, Latin America and Asia more whereas the bulk of responsibility should lie on the developed nations because they were the majority owners of industries responsible for global emissions.

The participants were able to make further connections on climate crisis as follows:

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) ~~→~~ Governments

Multinational Corporations → politician's → loggers

Governments → Investors → oppressed workers

Politicians → Investors → Cereal boards

Process 5: What are the Power Dynamics of the Climate Change Crisis?

Each participant was given a balloon and a paper clip and asked to run round and prick as many balloons of fellow participants as possible. The participants both those with balloons intact and those who did not have were asked to share their experiences. The perspectives were captured as follows:

Those with intact balloons	Those with pricked balloons
Powerful	Powerless
Happy	Tired, hopeless
Excited	Sad



The Balloon game

The participants were then asked to share experiences of when they had ever felt powerful and when they felt powerless. The responses were as follows:

Powerful	Powerless
When their crops did well	When crops failed
When rain was predictable	When it flooded and their crops were destroyed
When prices of agricultural products were good in the market	When they sold at low prices especially at harvest season

On power dynamics with regard to small-scale production, power was said to be divided into various categories based on resources and numbers. Institutions deemed powerful due to their financial and resource base were described as financial institutions such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) who through Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPS) forced African government to cut back on their spending on basic services, introduced privatization and market liberalization through reduction of trade barriers. The result of this, it was mentioned, was that African nations became suppliers of cheap raw materials for industries in the North.

On agriculture, it was discussed that conditionality for agricultural industry was abolition of subsidies, thus the farmers were not cushioned from adverse climatic effects on their produce, this further made agriculture an expensive venture for small-scale producers. It was mentioned that farmers in Europe and America had subsidies on seeds, fertilizers and other related farm inputs.

Other mechanisms used to further influence control were shared as privatization which resulted into communities paying for services which were previously being provided free, such included water, education and health.

On expression of power through food, it was shared that Alliance for Green Revolution (AGRA) an initiative formerly headed by Kofi Anan was providing seeds to farmers and as part of a touted solution to food insecurity while in actual sense food adequacy was a challenge to many African nations as well as major promoters of agro-fuels resulting into major land grabs across the African continent.



Participants going through the balloon game exercise

The sources of power for the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) were described as their finances, ability to control governments and availability of technology. It was further mentioned that having tax holidays or through tax evasion, the Trans-National Corporations (TNCs) ended up increasing their power and influence on developing nations.

It was noted that small scale producers have an innate power in them and was required was to frame their issues, organize and collectively to demand for change.

Process 6: Evaluating what is Being Done to address Climate Crisis

The session entailed a review of what is being done locally, nationally and globally. The deliberations were captured as follows:

Climatic situation	Proposed solution	Assumptions
Environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planting trees -Garbage collection -Recycling and reuse -Greenhouse farming 	-Peasants are responsible for environmental degradation
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GMOs, bio fuels, use of chemicals -Sensitization to avoid riparian farming 	-Due to rainfall shortages, introduction of drought resistant seeds is the solution
Energy	-Bio fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bio fuels can provide adequate energy -Use of wind energy is retrogressive

Realities on environmental destruction

It was shared that Trans-National Corporations (TNCs) and industries in Europe and North America contribute much more to environmental destruction through emissions; instead of addressing the crisis they expect others to change their lifestyles while they (developed nations) do not change their lifestyle of over production and overconsumption. It was further noted that a lot of responsibility has been assigned to developing nations with regard to the climate crisis.

On agriculture, it was pointed out that the proposed solutions are production on large scale (corporate agriculture). It was further noted that in reality, the seeds are controlled by Trans-National companies (e.g. Syngenta and Monsanto), the seeds being heavily dependent on inputs and cannot be replanted over many seasons.



Discourse on the realities of the proposed climatic solutions

On the reality of agricultural productivity it was emphasized that farmers have lost control of the food system where the food system is controlled by capitalism, production is for profit making. It was mentioned that farmers in the Global North are subsidized whereas in the Global South subsidies

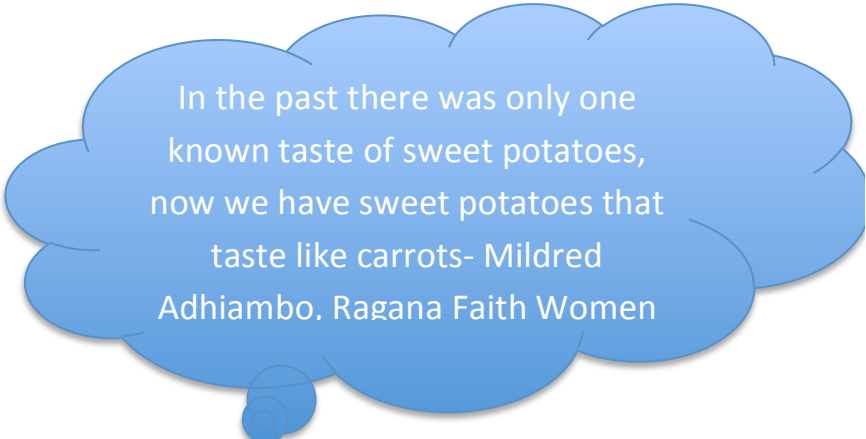
for farmers are mainly non-existent. On organic farming, it was observed that Governments and relevant ministries will not invest in organic farming seeing it as a waste of time because they do not have financial kickbacks from organic farming.

On food security, it was acknowledged that industrial agriculture produces food for animal consumption and fuel for the Global North whereas in the Global South food security is dire because they produce what they do not consume. Certification of agro products as conditions for exports was further noted to be exploitative in locking out small-scale producers from the global economic system. In addition, agricultural reforms proposed and practiced in many developing nations was cited to criminalize farmers activities e.g. seed banking.

It was further stated that green house production for crops is tasking to farmers as they have to use lots of water and chemicals, it was further mentioned that in a controlled environment within green houses, the possibilities of pest multiplication are high and some varieties of tomatoes and vegetables cannot survive in green houses. Based on this, the participants agreed that this was a form of colonialism.

Mono-culture in which farmers grow only one crop results into depletion of soil nutrients, farmers are also duped into contract farming to grow only one type of crop. It was noted that introduction of fast growing varieties of crops are expensive for small scale producers in that at all stages chemicals have to be used.

Bio safety concerns of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) were also raised during the deliberations on agriculture, with the participants relating



In the past there was only one known taste of sweet potatoes, now we have sweet potatoes that taste like carrots- Mildred Adhiambo, Ragana Faith Women

consumption of GMOs to emergence of diseases.

In addition, it was observed that as a result of neo-liberal policies, governments lost control over prices of basic commodities hence no protection available for vulnerable groups or small-scale producers.

On energy, it was remarked that developed countries are were unwilling to change their lifestyles (they have air conditioners, travel in fuel guzzling cars, excessive toys and all these toys are manufactured by companies that use energy. These toys are then dumped in Africa. Africa was also the dumping grounds for toxic wastes from the developed nations the case in point being Ndrangheta company in Indian ocean off Somalia, another example was given as the case of Canada which had shipped 52 containers of garbage and other wastes in the port of Manila for the past 2 years resulting into an impending protest in 2015.²

On transport and energy conservation, it was mentioned that General Motors (GM) led to the grounding of public transport system in the USA through flooding the market with cheap automobiles.

At national level, proposed solutions were given as institutionalization e.g. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), introduction of environmental laws e.g. seed laws and criminalization of pollution. It was noted however that the national level proposed solutions in many cases could not be implemented due to inadequate resources a, personnel and corruption. At the international level, the proposed solutions were negotiations e.g. Conference of Parties (COP) 21 and campaigns to restrict nuclear energy production and explorations as was the case of the USA on Iran.

² <http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/containers-of-canadian-garbage-languishing-in-philippines-port-1.2289671>



Dialogue on proposed solutions to the current climate crisis

Historical Responsibility

It was deliberated that developed nations given that their emissions are responsible for climate change, had a responsibility through their governments to allocate caps on emitters (including on industries) and finance counter the adverse effects of climate change in developing nations. However it was noted that in reality various challenges on historical responsibility existed including difficulties in quantification of carbon emissions, unequal economic framework and the fact that the existing framework favored companies, which continued to make profits at the expense of global environmental threat.

Climate negotiations were discussed to entail negotiations aimed at strengthening the global response to climate change .It was mentioned that United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is supportive of institutions involved in the international climate change negotiations and this years conference would be held in Paris, France in December 2015. Linking the Paris Conference with Climate Justice (CJ) initiative, it was mentioned that this

was an opportunity to bring grassroots voices to the fore on climate change negotiations informed by the experiences of frontline communities.

It was further mentioned that the Climate negotiations have been on-going for the last 21 years without a breakthrough. Countries such as the USA have refused to sign an agreement on lowering their emissions. In addition, it was pointed out that China which is the 2nd largest polluter is not bound by the Kyoto Protocol as it is considered a developing nation.

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were shared as proposed activities that government would undertake in order to limit global warming. It was mentioned that Kenya has already submitted its INDCs and that this was a good opportunity for critiquing what Kenya had submitted using a climate justice lens.

The realities of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were that assumptions had been made that the agreements reached would be binding to all nations, which were not the case, and that countries would take responsibility and commitment to reduce emissions.

A reflective session ensued where based on the deliberations the participants were asked whether the proposed interventions at local, national and global levels were addressing the root causes of climate change. It was unanimously agreed that the proposed solutions either resulted into more plunder of resources in the developing nations or ensured continued profit maximization for developing nations owned industries. The participants emphasized that because Africa's contribution to climate change was negligible, responsibility ought to be allocated to those countries, which were major emitters.

Emerging questions

a) **Companies in Europe tell us to recycle and re-use our waste; don't they have systems in their countries to recycle in their own countries?**

They have a system of recycling but it's very expensive and the cheapest option for them is to dump these toxics in Africa and other developing nations.

Process 7: Towards System Change in addressing the Climate Crisis

In the session, the participants interrogated the various forms of power that they had including visible and invisible power and what they could do to collectively harness their power.

Deliberating on issues, the participants agreed that their main struggle was climate change and agriculture and how climate change has resulted into dismal performance in the agricultural sector more so for female small-scale producers.

Deliberating on the change they wanted to see, the participants mentioned they wanted to be able to control their produce and their farming systems.

Strategies to address their struggle were shared as awareness raising on climate change to conscientized other community members in Migori, social mobilization through churches and other organized groups to give farmers a collective voice, dialogues with the Ministry of Environment in Migori to address diverse climate change issues in the county and conducting advocacy on climate change.

Strategies of maintaining momentum were shared as continuous learning amongst themselves, seeking out information on agriculture and climate change from other sources including Fahamu and Ibon International and building allies within and beyond Migori on climate justice.

Linking with the Global Peoples Surge (GPS) and La Via Campesina

La Via Campesina was introduced as the a global movement brining together peasant farmers, women farmers, the landless people, women farmers and agricultural workers to defend small scale sustainable agriculture .It was further shared that the movement opposes industrialized agriculture and the impact Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are having on small scale farmers through agri-business. Core issues in La Via Campesina were shared as food sovereignty where farmers had the power to control what they produce as well control of the market.

The Global Peoples Surge (GPS) was shared as a movement of people who have been adversely affected by climate change in regions such as Central America, Africa and Asia. The movement's core issue was that as a result of capitalism characterized by extraction, over production, overconsumption and profit maximization, communities in the global south were being affected by global warming from pollution, agriculture and transport services. The participants were called upon to learn more about the two movements and ultimately join it as part of solidarity on the climate justice agenda.

Closure

Ragana Faith Women Group members' perspectives on the training were captured as follows:

"I thank you for taking you precious time to be with us and for having chosen our group to work with amongst the thousands of groups in Kenya. Our humble request is that you continue having us in your minds and home to continue having connections on climate issues locally and globally"-
Mercy Ilanyi

"You have taken such a short time to be with us, we would have liked have more time with you. Thank you for the

wonderful teaching and the wonderful sharing of experiences that we have had. Take our greetings to those people fighting the same war we are engaged in, we are here on the ground to make sure that what we desire on climate change comes to pass"- Hesbon Okeyo

"We have learnt many things and are thankful for the space. The training was intense and well packaged. We will join the movement (Climate Justice) and are willing to work with others as a team-Timothy Obondo

"I'd like to thank the trainers, you are evidently ahead of us in the knowledge journey, we have travelled less of this road, we have benefited from this training, we feel sharpened and you have increased our productivity and our abilities .The training has brought us some fulfillment, we feel healthier now as a result of the knowledge. Our group worldview is even broadened"-Cleon Adwar, community elder, Migori

It can be concluded that the training achieved its objective, which was to enhance knowledge on climate change among small-scale producers including understanding the politics of climate change. The participants appreciated the training, citing it as educative, informative and exciting. They described the facilitating team as knowledgeable, people centered and understanding.

Annex 1: List of Participants

No.	Name	Movement	Contacts
1.	Rose Nyarumba	Ragana Faith Women Group	0722578098
2.	Mildred Adhiambo	Ragana Faith Women Group	0710130560
3.	Margaret Pamela Adwar	Ragana Faith Women Group	0724170995
4.	Ziporrah Adhiambo Seko	Ragana Faith Women Group	0713158918
5.	Mercy Ilanyi	Ragana Faith Women Group	0723165687
6.	Rose Adhiambo	Ragana Faith Women Group	0721890527
7.	Esther Opiyo	Ragana Faith Women Group	0726954090
8.	Caroline Akoth	Ragana Faith Women Group	0728935563
9.	Sarah Mwriter	Ragana Faith Women Group	0718384571
10.	Timothy Obondo	Ragana Faith Women Group	9724861905
11.	Cleon Adwar	Ragana Faith Women Group	0727579049
12.	Hesbon Okey Masiko	Ragana Faith Women Group	0724355914
13.	Jenipher Adoyo	Ragana Faith Women Group	0729773405
14.	Roslida Ogembo	Ragana Faith Women Group	-

15.	Leonida Odongo	Fahamu	0722933591
16.	Marlene Francia	IBON International	0723323720
17.	George Mwai	Fahamu	0722989723
18.	Rose Okello	Ragana Faith Women Group	0710216540
19.	Anne Mary Achieng	Ragana Faith Women Group	0724033943
20.	Susan Otieno	Ragana Faith Women Group	-
21.	Isabella Omondi	Ragana Faith Women Group	-
22.	Benta Akello	Ragana Faith Women Group	-

Annex 2: Learning Circle Programme

Day 1: 22 nd July, 2015		
Time	Topic	Responsibility
10.00am-10.15am	<p>Process 1: Setting the Learning tone</p> <p>Getting to make connections among our struggles, the Earth and Us</p>	Leonida Odongo
10.15am-11.30am	<p>Process 2: Mapping of Migori</p> <p>Resources/services, gender and power relationships</p>	George Mwai
11.00 am - 1.30pm	<p>Process 3: What is the experience of Women Small Scale Producers in relation to Climate Change</p> <p>What does the natural world mean to you? How has it changed over time and why?</p> <p>What is the experience of small scale farmers –River of life</p> <p>What is Climate change – the parasitic problem tree analogy</p> <p>What causes and drives global warming and climate change?</p>	<p>George Mwai</p> <p>Marlene Francia</p>

2.00pm-3.00pm	<p>Who is responsible for the Climate Crisis?</p> <p>Local –Migori, National-Kenya, Regionally –Africa, Global South and Internationally</p> <p>Introduction to Green House Emissions(GHE)percentages</p>	Marlene Francia
Day 2: Thursday. 6th August 2015		
10.00am-10.30am	Process 4: Making connections from the previous day	Leonida Odongo
11.30am-1.00pm	<p>Process 6: What are the power dynamics of the Climate Crisis?</p> <p>-Identifying the actors' power and its source</p> <p>-What are our potential sources as citizens?</p>	George Mwai
2.00pm-4.00pm	<p>Process 7:Towards systems change in addressing the Climate Crisis</p> <p>-What power do we have?</p> <p>-What is the issue we would like to change with the power we have?</p> <p>-What is the change we want to see?</p> <p>-How do we get there/strategies that</p>	George Mwai

	<p>address the system leading to climate crisis?</p> <p>-How do we maintain momentum?</p> <p>-Linking with the Global Movement: GPS and La Via Campesina</p> <p>-Why Climate Justice as an organizing approach?</p> <p>Who else is resisting?</p>	Marlene Francia
4.00pm-4.20pm	Wrap up and moving forward	Ragana Faith Women Group
4.30pm	Departure	