

African Just Transitions

Assessing the Activities, Strategies, and Needs of
African Climate, Agri-food, and Environmental Organizations



The Othering & Belonging Institute at UC Berkeley, formerly the Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society, is a vibrant hub of researchers, community leaders, policy-makers, artists, and communicators that advances research, policy, and work related to marginalized communities. It engages in innovative narrative, communications, and cultural strategies that attempt to reframe the public discourse around marginality and inclusion and respond to issues that require immediate and long-term action.

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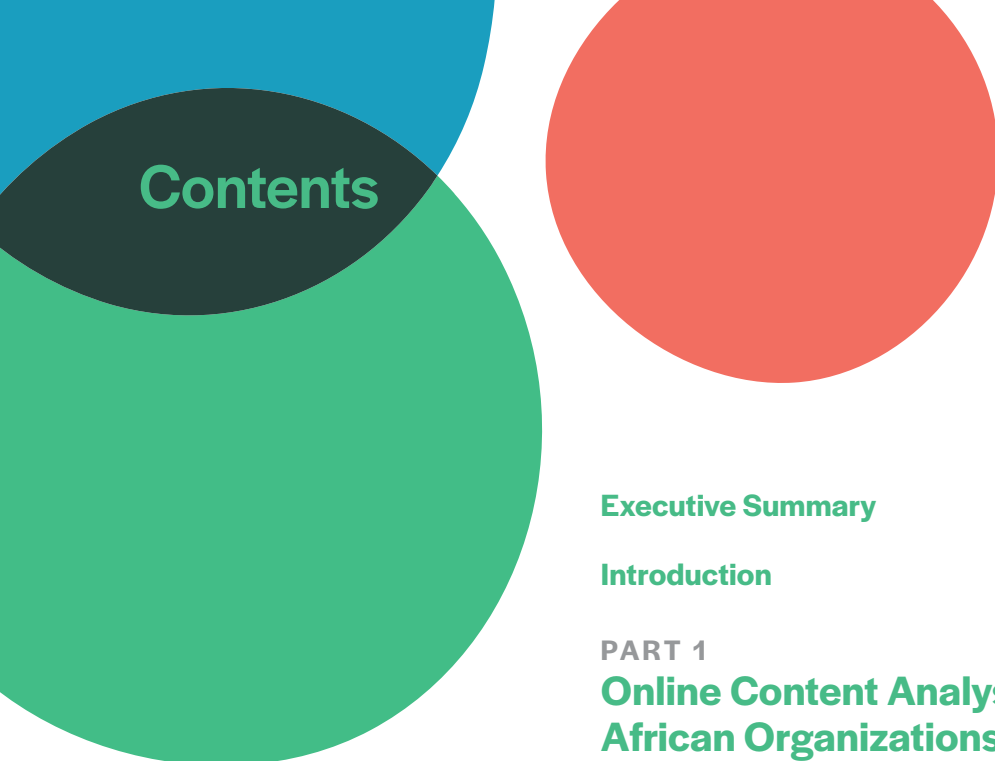
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This white paper was produced by researchers from the Othering & Belonging Institute's **Global Justice Program**, which focuses on cross-sectoral themes that connect the local to the global and vice versa by examining structural marginality and promoting global inclusivity while taking into account local complexities and knowledge productions. To achieve our goals, we ground our work in the fundamental inquiry of how to successfully build inclusive, democratic, and citizenry-based societies.

We highlight the need for **climate justice partnerships that foster just transitions** regardless of the framework used, and that retain the transformative power of the Just Transition framework when used. It also emphasizes the need to support the objectives, strategies, and activities of African organizations, and to take seriously the social, political, and economic needs of the communities in which they work.



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Executive Summary

FOR DECADES, activists, organizers, and scientists across the Global South have warned about the pronounced impacts of the climate crisis on their countries, communities, and ecosystems, and have done so while working tirelessly to develop resilience against such impacts. This is especially true for the African continent, which has contributed the least to the climate crisis, is among the most impacted by the climate crisis, and has given rise to demonstrably robust and far-reaching strategies for climate resilience.

In our research for this paper, we focus on how African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations are combating the drivers of the climate crisis, managing the impacts of the climate crisis, and forging strategies to build climate resilience. We do so to help ensure that efforts to support climate justice in Africa are accountable to the objectives, strategies, and activities of African organizations and African peoples themselves, and to build robust and impactful relationships with African organizations. Toward these ends, we carried out two complementary methods of data collection:

1. online content analysis of materials by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations;
2. comprehensive survey of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations that was informed by initial findings from the online content analysis.

In our online content analysis, we focused on whether African organizations explicitly use the

Just Transition (JT) framework—an umbrella framework that encompasses multiple principles, processes, and practices that build economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative ones. Through our online content analysis, we found that most African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations do not explicitly use the JT framework but employ other frameworks and principles that foster just transitions. We found that those which do explicitly use the JT framework are based in industrialized countries (e.g., South Africa) and in countries with large fossil fuel industries (e.g., Nigeria), and that organizations from other African countries foster just transitions through the frameworks and principles of sustainable development and food sovereignty.

In our comprehensive survey, we sought greater clarity regarding the frameworks and principles used by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations, and deepened our inquiry to include the specific objectives, strategies, and activities of such organizations, as well as their views on the objectives, strategies, and activities of Global North organizations and institutions. Through our survey, we found that food sovereignty is the dominant framework and principle used by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations. We also found that, collectively, African organizations foster just transitions by creating local and regional economies and development trajectories, and demand that Global North organizations foster just transitions by shifting policies and practices within their home countries away from the exploitation of African land, resources, and labor.

This paper highlights the need for climate justice partnerships that foster just transitions regardless of the framework used, and that retain the transformative power of the Just Transition framework when used. It also emphasizes the need to support the objectives, strategies, and activities of African organizations, and to take seriously the social, political, and economic needs of the communities in which they work. Doing so is key to bridging climate justice movements globally in ways that simultaneously challenge international institutions and global processes of unsustainable and extractive development, and advance local and regional alternatives in Africa and elsewhere.

Introduction

THE GLOBAL JUSTICE PROGRAM (GJP) at the Othering & Belonging Institute at the University of California, Berkeley is dedicated to bridging and advancing climate justice movements worldwide. In our research and this white paper, we focus on how African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations are combating the drivers of the climate crisis, managing the impacts of the climate crisis, and forging strategies to build climate resilience. We do so to help ensure that efforts to support climate justice in Africa are accountable to the objectives,

“ The African continent ... has contributed the least to the climate crisis, is among the most impacted by the climate crisis, and has given rise to demonstrably robust and far-reaching strategies for climate resilience.”

strategies, and activities of African organizations and African peoples themselves, and to build robust and impactful relationships with African organizations.

The need for this work is clear: according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, nine of the 10 countries that are most vulnerable to the climate crisis and least ready to improve resilience are in Africa.¹ At the same time, African countries struggle with deforestation caused by fossil fuel extraction, and the public health risks posed by fossil fuel extraction and use—issues compounded by the fact that many African countries still strive to secure energy access for greater segments of their populations, in part through the expansion of such fossil fuel industries.

Bridging and advancing climate justice movements worldwide thus requires taking seriously these challenges and how African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations have responded to them. To ensure that efforts to support climate justice in Africa are accountable to the objectives, strategies, and activities of African organizations and African peoples themselves, and to build robust and impactful relationships with African organizations, the GJP carried out two complementary methods of data collection:

1. online content analysis of materials by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations;
2. a comprehensive survey of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations.

In our online content analysis, we focus on whether African organizations explicitly use the Just Transition (JT) framework—an umbrella framework that encompasses multiple principles, processes, and practices (e.g., sustainable development, food sovereignty, agrarian reform) that build economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative ones.² We first focus on the explicit use of the JT framework in Africa because it is a framework that has been increasingly adopted in the Global North, and because Global North collaborations with African countries and organizations are increasingly taking shape under this banner. **We ask: Where in Africa is the JT framework used, by which organizations, and in what sectors?**

In our comprehensive survey of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations, we thus focus on how such organizations employ multiple principles, processes, and practices that build economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative economies—whether under the banner of the Just Transition framework or other frameworks and principles that foster just transitions. **We ask: What are such organizations’ populations and issues of interest? What frameworks do they use? What are their needs and what support do they request? What is their assessment of the activities of non-African organizations? And what are their demands upon non-African organizations and the international community?**

Across our online content analysis and survey, we aim to shed light on the multiple principles, processes, and practices of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations that collectively foster African just transitions, and to help ensure that Global North collaborations with African countries and organizations are accountable to such work. **The remainder of this paper outlines our research methodology, our findings, the significance of these findings, and a call to action for future research and advocacy.**

The Proliferation of the Just Transition Framework: Possibilities and Potential Pitfalls

As the JT framework proliferates in the Global North, the opportunities to foster just transitions in Africa and worldwide are clear. For example, the JT framework has been adopted by major international organizations and institutions based in the Global North, including United Nations human rights and development agencies like the International Labour Organization and the UN Development Programme, which has begun to incorporate JT principles into Nationally Determined Contributions revision processes and implementation.³ Similarly, the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund in 2022 at the UN Climate Conference (COP27) has been hailed by the UN as a key means of fostering “just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action.”⁴

As it proliferates among major international organizations and institutions based in the Global North, however, there is the risk that the JT framework, and the multiple principles, processes, and practices that foster just transitions, will be stripped of their transformative power. For example, the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)—which have been directly responsible for perpetuating global dynamics of colonialism and neoliberalism that have rendered Africa especially vulnerable to the climate crisis—now explicitly invoke the JT framework in ways that emphasize carbon pricing and private investment in clean technologies,⁵ and **defang multifaceted demands for reparations from Global North countries, organizations, and institutions for their role in the crisis, and in service of just transitions globally.**⁶

Online Content Analysis of African Organizations

CONSIDERING THE INCREASING number of explicit invocations of the Just Transition framework in the Global North, and because Global North collaborations with African countries and organizations are increasingly taking shape under this banner, we first focused on where in Africa the JT framework is used, by which African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations, and in what sectors.

Methodology

In addressing these questions of where in Africa the Just Transition framework is used, by which African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations it is used, and in what sectors it is used, we employed the methods of online content analysis. We looked for explicit references to JT on organizations' websites and in their media materials. We also looked for explicit references to other climate action frameworks, such as Sustainable Development (SD). Finally, to further contextualize the use of such frameworks, we looked for references to the fossil fuel industry and impacts affecting their countries and populations of concern.

Deciding which organizations to focus on proved to be a challenge. There are countless climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations in Africa, many of which are very small and have a limited internet presence. We began research by referring to databases managed by large international organizations. The two databases we focused on were the UN Development Programme's list of Accredited African Environmental Organizations, and the list of partner organizations operated by Afrika

Vuka, a platform managed by 350Africa that works towards a "fossil free World."⁷

Each of these lists includes many organizations that had no websites, social media pages showing very little activity and engagement, and in some cases no internet presence at all. Thus, part of this research involved determining which organizations were defunct and focusing efforts on larger organizations that seemed to be more active and have greater presence and more influence. One challenge of this approach—reflecting the limited tools at our disposal in this first stage of research—was that many organizations with limited online or social media presence may actually have large memberships and accomplish a great deal of work.

In total, we researched 91 organizations spread throughout 25 countries, covering all five regions of Africa as defined by the African Union.⁸ This figure does not encompass the true range of African climate, agri-food, and environmental movements and organizations. Indeed, factoring in the organizations on the UN Environment Programme's list of accredited organizations, which includes climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations, brings the total number of countries with such organizations to at least 37 countries out of the 55 African Union member states.⁹

Of the organizations researched at this phase, the most represented countries were Nigeria (9 organizations), Senegal (7 organizations), South Africa (7 organizations), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6 organizations). Many of

these organizations identified themselves as based in national capitals and other major metropolitan centers like Cape Town and Lagos. Additionally, many of these organizations operate networks of smaller grassroots organizations with agendas that address the severity and diversity of environmental, agri-food, and climate problems facing African communities.

Findings

In our online content analysis, we found that the Just Transition framework is not explicitly referenced among most of the African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations we studied. The prevalence of explicit references to the Just Transition framework corresponds with a nation's degree of industrialization, and with organizations that focus on energy more so than other sectors. Despite this, we found that *all* the organizations we studied employ multiple principles, processes, and practices (e.g., sustainable development, food sovereignty, agrarian reform) across multiple sectors in service of just transitions—that is, building economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative economies.

FINDING The prevalence of explicit references to the Just Transition framework corresponds with a nation's degree of industrialization, though just transitions strategies are employed across Africa

South Africa and Nigeria: Within Africa, explicit reference to the JT framework is most prominent in South Africa. Part of what may explain this fact is that South Africa is by far the largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter on the continent. In terms of emissions, it more closely resembles Global North countries than other African countries, as reflected in its having entered a just energy transitions partnership with the European Union, France, Germany, and the United States.¹⁰ Outside of South Africa, the JT framework also appears in Nigerian labor organizations, which is likely due to the prominence of the Nigerian hydrocarbon industry.

In other countries with lower GHG emissions than South Africa, and less prominent hydrocarbon industries than Nigeria, explicit references to the JT

framework are rare (but by no means nonexistent). Although the JT framework is an umbrella framework spanning multiple principles, processes, and practices, its limited use elsewhere may be explained by the fact that most African countries do not have large hydrocarbon industries and contribute a very small share to global GHG emissions, with Africa as a whole accounting for 3.8 percent of global GHG emissions.¹¹

Across Africa: Although the JT framework does not figure prominently in the work of most organizations in Africa, it appears in the platforms of a few organizations established to address climate crisis causes and impacts on the continent (e.g., 350Africa). It is important to note, however, that this does not mean that African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations in less industrialized countries are not concerned with Just Transition—only that the JT framework appears to be an especially effective way to emphasize and work on reducing atmospheric carbon and transforming existing hydrocarbon industries in particular.

Other frameworks, notably sustainable development and environmental justice, are referenced far more often by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations. As laid out in the demands offered by such organizations, projects directed at energy transition are less centered on reducing atmospheric carbon, and more centered on securing energy access to greater segments of the population and mitigating the effects of the climate crisis, such as by reducing deforestation caused by fuel extraction and eliminating the public health risks posed by fossil fuel extraction and use.

By centering Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sustainable development frameworks emphasize the reciprocal linkage between fostering socio-economic growth and ameliorating and preventing environmental crises. Throughout the continent, many organizations are committed to these objectives, while placing less emphasis on the decarbonization that the JT framework is often used to advocate for. Thus, regardless of the overarching framework used, all the organizations we studied employ multiple principles, processes, and practices across multiple sectors in service of just transitions in Africa.

FINDING The prevalence of explicit references to the Just Transition framework corresponds with—but is not limited to—organizations that focus on the energy sector

South African and Nigerian Organizations: Among the organizations researched, explicit references to the JT framework were primarily by organizations working on greenhouse gas emissions, fossil fuel extraction, and decarbonization. Given South Africa’s status as the largest GHG emitter on the continent, and given Nigeria’s large hydrocarbon industry, it came as no surprise that organizations which named the JT framework were by and large based in these countries.

The most prominent group that explicitly uses the JT framework is 350Africa, which is a South African network-based organization that organizes campaigns and events with local partner organizations. Its work is oriented towards instituting 100 percent renewable energy and ending future fossil fuel development. Similarly, the South African environmental organization Life After Coal is committed to reducing the burning and mining of coal, of which South Africa is the seventh largest producer in the world.¹² The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) also advocates for a Just Transition structured around the needs of workers.¹³

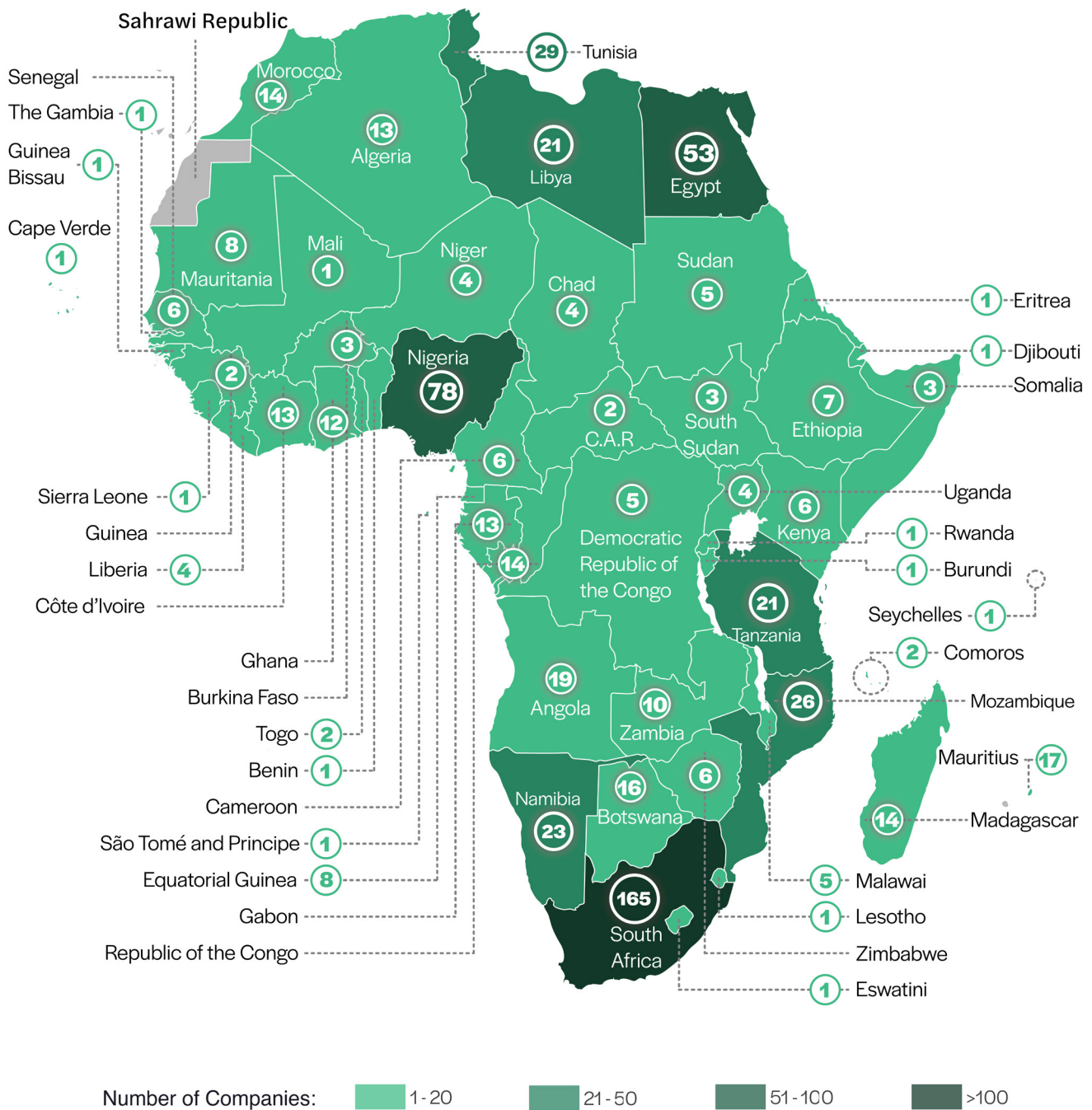
“ Food sovereignty ... encompasses multifaceted struggles to mitigate the effects of the climate crisis, reduce agricultural dependency on large corporations and foreign capital, and foster regenerative agriculture. ”

The two Nigerian organizations that explicitly referenced the JT framework in official media are large labor organizations. In April 2022, the Nigeria Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) hosted a conference with the theme “Just energy transition for oil and gas workers, social welfare and security.” In remarks at the conference, the president of NUPENG stated the following: “There is a need to transition to more sustainable energy sources for both domestic and international production. Importantly, the global trade union movement is demanding a just transition that will take into cognizance the socio-economic impact on working people.” The regional secretary of IndustriALL, the global union of which NUPENG is an affiliate, followed up these remarks by recalling the trade union origins of JT and the necessity of orienting just energy transitions around workers’ needs into just energy transitions.¹⁴

The second Nigerian organization, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC), has a research department that lobbies the Nigerian government on just transitions.¹⁵ NLC works in partnership with Friends of the Earth to promote climate crisis awareness and advocate a worker-centered Just Transition in Nigeria. Both NUPENG and NLC mention JT specifically in reference to energy transitions and decarbonization. However, they do so from a position that acknowledges the economic significance of the present fossil fuel economy to the people who work in it. They frame clean energy as deeply connected to the wellbeing of workers, particularly those in Nigeria’s huge hydrocarbon industry.

Organizations Across Africa: Outside of South Africa and Nigeria, the one organization we found that explicitly mentions the JT framework is the North African Network for Food Sovereignty (Siyada), which is active in the region and works with other organizations throughout Africa and West Asia. Siyada is notable in using the JT framework to discuss food sovereignty by advocating for what it refers to as a “just agricultural transition.”¹⁶ Siyada frames food sovereignty—which encompasses multifaceted struggles to mitigate the effects of the climate crisis, reduce agricultural dependency on

Number of Fossil Fuel Companies Active in Africa*



See appendix in OBI's report [Climate Refugees: The Climate Crisis and Rights Denied](#), pages 65 and 66, for additional information on these companies.

*By fossil fuels, we only refer to coal, natural gas, and petroleum extractions

SOURCE: Net Advantage Database

large corporations and foreign capital, and foster regenerative agriculture—as a component of just transitions, highlighting the multiple principles, processes, and practices that African organizations employ to foster just transitions.

Siyada is tied to the prominent organization La Via Campesina, which explicitly references the JT framework to advocate for sustainable agriculture, peasant rights, and an end to GHG emissions.¹⁷ Siyada's work, and the work of related organizations which are partners of La Via Campesina, show how the JT framework encompasses social and environmental concerns that are not necessarily centered on energy production and GHG emissions. This employment of the JT framework demonstrates the expansiveness of the framework and suggests that much social and environmental justice work undertaken by organizations that do not explicitly use the JT framework can be regarded as work that fosters just transitions. Outside the NGO sector, the powerful African Development Bank advocates for an “inclusive just transition” that prioritizes women's rights and needs.¹⁸

International Organizations: Besides organizations that explicitly reference the JT framework, several organizations are involved in work carried out by international organizations that explicitly references the JT Framework. These include groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique which were partners in the report “Locked out of a Just Transition: Fossil Fuel Financing in Africa,” co-authored by the British organization BankTrack and the Dutch organization Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands).¹⁹

Notably, several African branches of Friends of the Earth, including those in Mozambique, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo, were involved in that report and another report which explicitly references the Just Transition framework supported by Milieudefensie.²⁰ These organizations provided information about foreign-funded fossil fuel projects in Africa to the European authors of these reports. The contributions made by these organizations highlight the social, economic, and environmental harm caused by

foreign-funded fossil fuel extraction projects, thus decentering emissions and incorporating a focus on more localized consequences of fossil fuel economies imposed by wealthy foreign interests on African communities.

FINDING Although they do not explicitly reference the JT framework, all African organizations employ principles, practices, and processes that foster just transitions, and do so in service of key populations

In reviewing the websites of many African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations, we found that the language of sustainable development is the primary means through which organizations voice the connections between economic growth and environmental protection that are key to fostering just transitions. To such organizations, facilitating economic growth and ameliorating and defending against environmental degradation are mutually supportive missions. Such organizations articulated these principles, processes, and practices by focusing on agrarian and rural livelihoods, women, and youth.

Agrarian-centered Organizations and Campaigns: Common missions structured around economic and environmental considerations include improving food security, fighting for women's empowerment, and advocating for sustainable land management.²¹ African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations tend to orient their activism around the economic, social, and physical wellbeing of communities, with much work focused on rural areas that rely on agriculture. Many organizations advocate for involving rural communities in decision-making processes relating to agriculture and land management.

Organizations like Amis de la Terre - Togo work closely with village communities to implement solutions to local problems affecting rural villages or groups of villages.²² Across the border, Amis de l'Afrique Francophone - Benin (AMAF - Benin) works with indigenous peoples and local communities to develop sustainable natural resource use and conservation strategies under the banner of “Community Forest Management.”²³ AMAF - Benin's pledge to work with local communities

reflects a commitment to grassroots organizing and community economic well-being. This commitment is widespread among African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations.

Organizations often advocate for a combination of technological, social, and political approaches to addressing environmental problems. This is the case of Senegalese organization Action Solidaire International (ASI), whose projects include introducing modern fish-smoking equipment to improve the working conditions of the women involved in this occupation, and lobbying the government to cease developing coal-fired power plants.²⁴ Similarly, the Ghanaian organization Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities (AERCGH) advocates for the nationwide disinvestment from fossil fuel projects, and for access to climate- and health-friendly cookstoves in rural communities.²⁵

Women-centered Organizations and Campaigns:

ASI and AERCGH's focus on food preparation technologies is indicative of a tendency among African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations to recognize a need to improve women's economic and political conditions. ASI's effort to disseminate fish-smoking equipment happens under its Women's Economic Empowerment Support Project (Projet d'Appui à l'Autonomisation Économique des Femmes). Other organizations focus more explicitly on women's empowerment. The multinational African Women's Sustainable Development Network (Réseau Femmes Africaines pour le Développement Durable [REFADD]), which has branches in 10 central African countries, aims to foster women's role in natural resource management, with the end of promoting their autonomy and improving their living conditions.

REFADD asserts that gender equity is a fundamental component of sustainable development.²⁶ This assertion seems particularly urgent in light of what the African Development Bank characterizes as women's central roles in African economies, where they work as farmers, entrepreneurs, and owners of one-third of the continent's business, in addition to performing the vast majority of reproductive labor.²⁷

African organizations highlight and address the harms of extractive, fossil fuel-based economies—spanning the dispersed effects of GHG emissions, and the effects of fossil fuel extraction on local communities—as well as the regenerative economies that must follow.

In light of this widespread gender structure of African socio-economic life, many organizations whose work is concerned with the connections between the environment and the economy pay particular attention to the linkages between women's socio-economic status and environmental concerns.

Like the Women Environmental Programme's advocacy of Nigeria's National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, and Action Solidaire International's "deCOALonize" campaign in Senegal, much activism is directed towards national governments and aims to change policy. Organizations hold protests, send letters to executives and legislatures, and produce research reports directed at policymakers. One such example of policy advocacy is the Ghana-based Center for Climate Change and Food Security's letter to the Ghanaian National Biosafety Authority, protesting

that authority's decision to approve the release of genetically modified cowpeas without sufficient community consultation.²⁸ This is an instance of an NGO trying to hold a government accountable to local agricultural communities.

Youth-centered Organizations and Campaigns:

Optimism about the energy and potential of young people runs high. In the continent with the youngest population, many climate, agri-food, and environmental, agri-food organizations consider youth an integral part of their constituency or have a component of their mission specifically directed at young people. Initiatives to educate young people about environmental risks and strategies of individual and collective action come up frequently in organizational literature across the continent. For example, in a website post describing a program intended to teach agricultural management skills, the organization Hope Land Congo, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, discusses young people's potential to revolutionize the agricultural sector in the Great Lakes region.²⁹

International Partnerships: Many African organizations work in partnership with and receive financial support from Global North institutions and organizations, and/or are members of international activist networks. Like the networks that bring together African organizations united by common missions, partnerships outside Africa contribute to many organizations' emphasis on shared struggle spanning the above constituencies.³⁰

Significance

The broad scope of anti-fossil fuel activism and African just transitions

Collectively, African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations employ multiple principles, processes, and practices that build economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative economies—that is, just transitions—regardless of the framework they use. Advocacy around the transition to clean energy and the reduction of fossil fuel production and usage is a key way such efforts are advanced across the

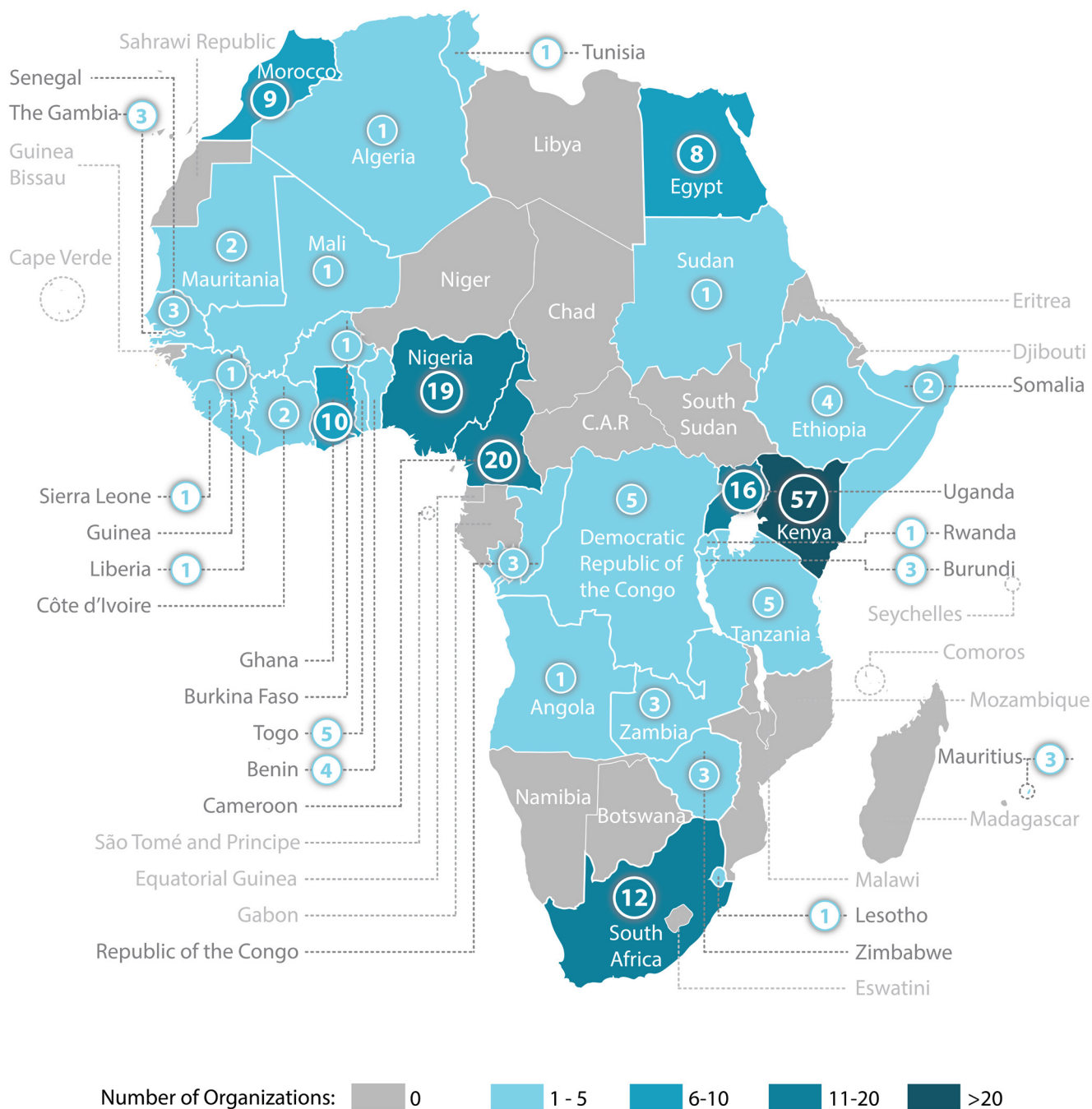
continent, as seen in the anti-fossil fuel organizing and activism led by African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations.

This organizing and activism is not just about reducing GHG emissions, but also about securing energy access and reducing the harm caused by fossil fuel extraction—both to the localized harms of extraction and the harms of GHG emissions globally.³¹ For example, Friends of the Earth - Togo provides an account of their campaign against oil exploration in cooperation with residents of a coastal village called Doeivi Kope. Residents of this village noted the fact that oil exploration disrupted fisheries, contributed to coastal erosion, poisoned farmland, and caused illness.³²

Mozambican organization Justiça Ambiental (JA!), which contributed to the report “Locked out of a Just Transition: Fossil Fuel Financing in Africa,” is concerned with similar effects of the fossil fuel industry. The organization's executive director, Anabela Lemos, argues that “Mozambique and its people are in the tragic situation of being devastated by both the causes and effects of the climate change crisis”—namely, conflict and exploitation associated with increased gas drilling, and extreme weather events aggravated by the climate crisis.³³ Such organizations recognize the links between justice, wellbeing, and a fossil fuel-free world.

As seen in the ways that Nigerian labor organizations center the welfare of workers, African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations simultaneously advance decarbonization and foster the economic wellbeing and political rights of Africans in places where fossil fuel industries are both a source of jobs and a source of harm. Collectively, African organizations highlight and address the harms of extractive, fossil fuel-based economies—spanning the dispersed effects of GHG emissions, and the effects of fossil fuel extraction on local communities—as well as the regenerative economies that must follow.

African Organizations Accredited with UNEP*



*United Nations Environment Programme

SOURCE: UNEP List of Accredited Organizations

Survey of African Organizations

IN THIS SECTION we present information on our survey of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations in which we inquired into the multiple principles, processes, and practices they employ to build economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative ones.

Methodology

Survey design

The survey content was designed with the advisory support of internal and external reviewers with expertise in our structural focus areas of food systems, environment, energy, and climate, as well as reviewers with expertise on global corporate power, finance, worker rights, and democratic rights. We drew from reviewers in different institutional roles and relationships to African social movements, including policy advocacy, labor organizers, and grassroots community-based organizations.

Respondents were informed that we intend to use the information gathered from the survey to facilitate collective dialogue, collaboration, and thought leadership amongst our Institute and climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations across Africa. To foster trust and accountability, respondents were also informed that we intended to share the findings from the survey with their organization, including through this white paper.

Respondents were asked to answer four types of questions about their organization: select-one, select top three choices, and short write-in response. Write-in responses pertained only to the respondent's

information, organizations the respondent's own organization is partnered with, and any additional information the respondent wished to share and that was not already covered in the survey.

Survey audience and dissemination

The survey was distributed directly to organizations we selected from the UN Development Programme's (UNDP) list of Accredited African Environmental Organizations and Afrika Vuka's list of partner organizations. The survey was also distributed directly to organizations our colleagues and networks recommended that were not on these lists, and to partner organizations we identified during the outreach process. Finally, the survey was distributed through the Othering & Belonging Institute's email list.

The criteria for dissemination and participation were:

1. the organization identifies as an NGO, non-profit, or community-based organization;
2. the organization is based in Africa;
3. the organization works on climate, agri-food, and/or environmental issues.

Organizations that completed the survey but did not meet these criteria have not been included in these findings. The list of organizations that completed the survey and meet these criteria is available in **appendix A**.

Survey instrument

The survey was designed and disseminated through Google Forms, a web-based platform used to create and conduct online surveys. The survey collected

information about respondents’ roles in their organization, in addition to information about the organization itself and their partner organizations.

The survey was distributed in English, Arabic, and French. The survey questions are available in English in **appendix B**.

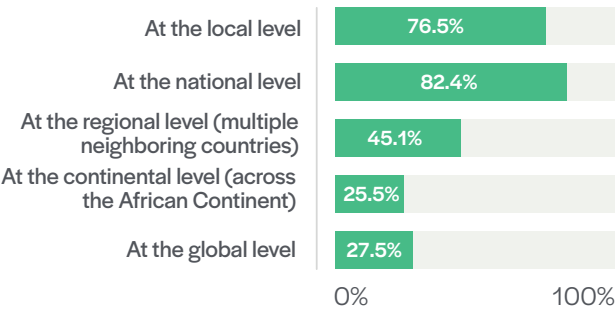
Who we heard from

The survey ran from February 15 to March 21 and was extended twice to reach as many African countries and organizations as possible. During this period, we heard from 51 African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations.

Location: We heard from respondents whose organizations are based in 30 countries across all five regions of Africa as defined by the African Union. The regions most represented include Western Africa (21 organizations) Eastern Africa (14 organizations), and Northern Africa (8 organizations). The countries most represented include Nigeria (6 organizations), Democratic Republic of Congo (4 organizations), and Kenya (4 organizations).

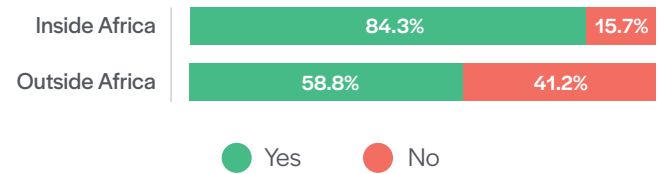
Scale: We heard from respondents whose organizations work at and across diverse scales. Most respondents’ organizations work at the national level (82.4 percent) and the local level (76.5 percent). Defined as working across multiple neighboring countries, many respondents’ organizations work at the regional level (45.1 percent). Fewer organizations work across the African continent (25.5 percent), and globally (27.5 percent). Several organizations that work at the local level also conduct their work at the national level (34 organizations) and the regional level (19 organizations).

Most organizations responded that they work at the national level (82.4%) and the local level (76.5%)



Partners: We heard from respondents whose organizations maintain diverse partnerships. Most respondents’ organizations work with other organizations in Africa (84.3 percent). Fewer respondents’ organizations work with organizations outside of Africa (58.8 percent). We found that organizations that work at the local level largely work with other organizations in Africa (79.5 percent), while fewer that work at the local level work with organizations outside Africa (56.4 percent).

Most organizations responded that they work with other organizations in Africa (84.3%)



Findings

Our survey of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations focused on the following matters:

- 1. Organizations’ populations and issues of interest;
- 2. Organizations’ strategies and goals;
- 3. Organizations’ use of frameworks;
- 4. Organizations’ needs and requests;
- 5. Organizations’ assessment of the activities of non-African organizations;
- 6. Organizations’ demands upon non-African organizations and the international community.

In this section, we detail the most compelling findings that we believe to be indicative of areas to facilitate collective dialogue, collaboration, and thought leadership among our institute (and other such institutes in the Global North) and climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations across Africa.

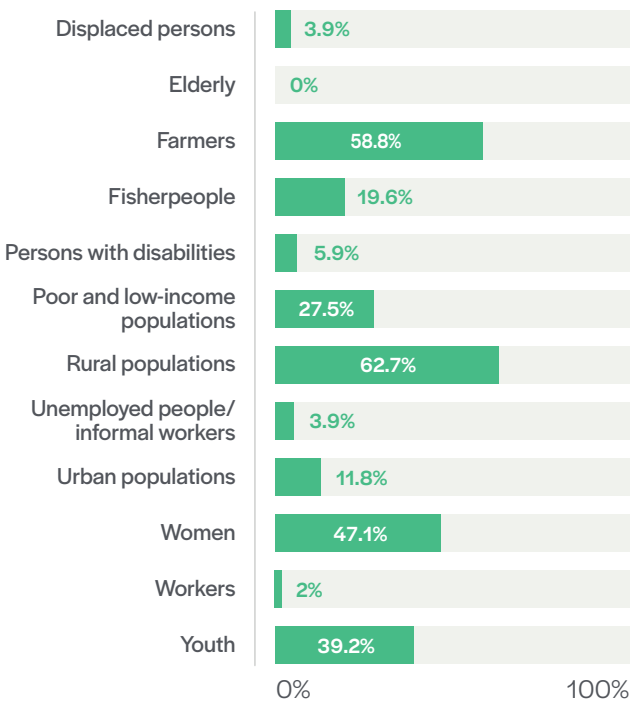
Organizations' populations and issues of interest

SURVEY What are the primary communities your organization serves?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the communities they primarily serve are rural populations (62.7 percent), farmers (58.8 percent), and women (47.1 percent), with a significant number also focusing on youth (39.2 percent).

Among the organizations we heard from, the communities that were least focused on included unemployed people/informal workers (3.9 percent), workers (2 percent), and the elderly (0 percent).

Most organizations responded that they primarily serve rural populations (62.7%), farmers (58.8%), and women (47.1%)



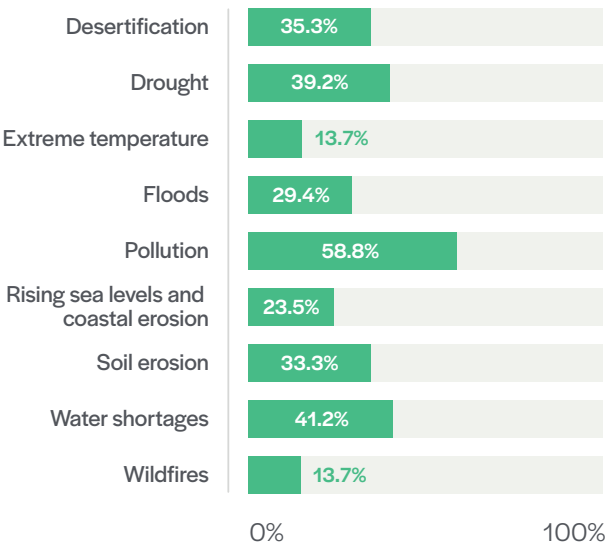
SURVEY What are the primary climatic problems your organization is trying to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the climate problems they are primarily concerned with are pollution (58.8

percent) and water shortages (41.2 percent). Other major climate problems of concern include drought (39.2 percent), desertification (35.3 percent), soil erosion (33.3 percent), and floods (29.4 percent).

Among the organizations we heard from, the least prevalent climatic problems of concern were extreme temperatures (13.7 percent) and wildfires (13.7 percent).

Most organizations responded that the climate problems they are primarily concerned with are pollution (58.8%) and water shortages (41.2%)

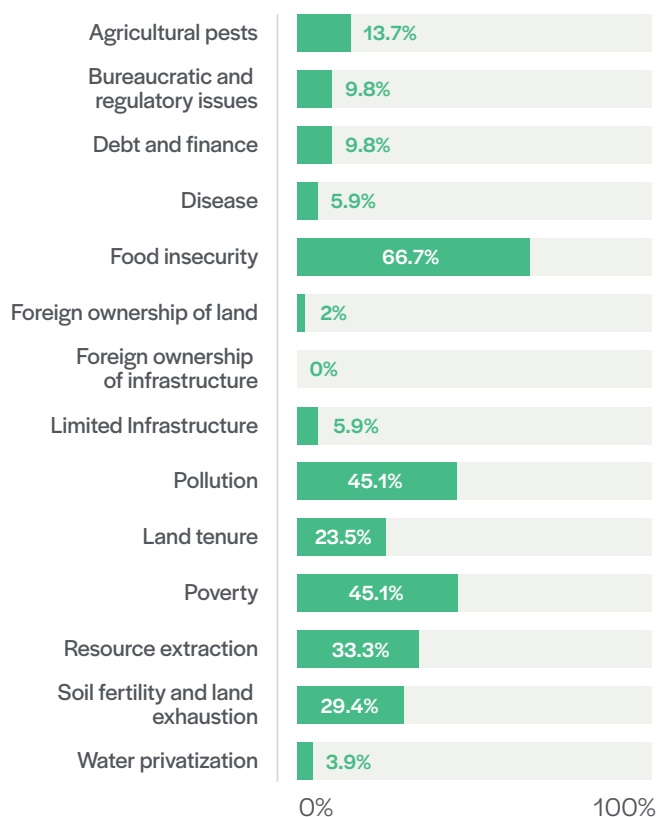


SURVEY What are the primary socio-environmental problems your organization is trying to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the socio-environmental problems they are primarily concerned with are food insecurity (66.7 percent), pollution (45.1 percent), and poverty (45.1 percent). Other major socio-environmental problems of concern include resource extraction (33.3 percent), soil fertility and land exhaustion (29.4 percent), and land tenure (23.5 percent).

Among the least prevalent socio-environmental problems of concern were water privatization (3.9 percent), foreign ownership of land (2 percent), and foreign ownership of infrastructure (0 percent).

Most organizations responded that the socio-environmental problems they are primarily concerned with are **food insecurity (66.7%)**, **pollution (45.1%)**, and **poverty (45.1%)**



Organizations' strategies and goals

SURVEY What does your organization believe are the short-term solutions to the issues your organization is trying to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the short-term solution to the issue they are trying to address are to advance food sovereignty (66.7 percent) and increase or improve environmental regulations (56.9 percent), such as emissions and fuel quality standards, and protected areas.

Other major short-term solutions include advancing women's rights (43.1 percent), advancing farmers' land rights (41.2 percent), and increasing access to technology, such as agricultural equipment

and infrastructure for electricity production (35.3 percent).

Among the least prevalent short-term solutions were improving infrastructure such as dams, reservoirs, and seawalls (15.7 percent) and canceling or mitigating external national debt (15.7 percent).

See **page 16** for more information.

SURVEY What does your organization believe are the long-term solutions to the issues your organization is trying to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the long-term solution to the issue they are trying to address are to scale up sustainable agriculture, such as agroecological methods and reduced petrochemical use (54.9 percent), ensure food sovereignty (49 percent), and eliminate poverty (39.2 percent).

Among the least prevalent long-term solutions were to strengthen regulations for multinational corporations (5.9 percent), improve public health infrastructure (3.9 percent), and improve transportation infrastructure (2 percent).

See **page 16** for more information.

SURVEY What work is your organization actively doing to advance toward these short and long-term solutions?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the work they are actively doing to advance toward these short and long-term solutions includes organizing campaigns and advocacy in communities (70.6 percent), raising public awareness (62.7 percent), and consulting with impacted communities (51 percent).

Among the least prevalent activities include providing education curricula on the climate crisis (5.9 percent), consulting with multinational corporations (3.9 percent), and securing and distributing technology (2 percent).

See **page 17** for more information.

Most organizations responded that the top short-term solution is to **advance food sovereignty (66.7%)** and that the top long-term solution is to **scale up sustainable agriculture (54.9%)**

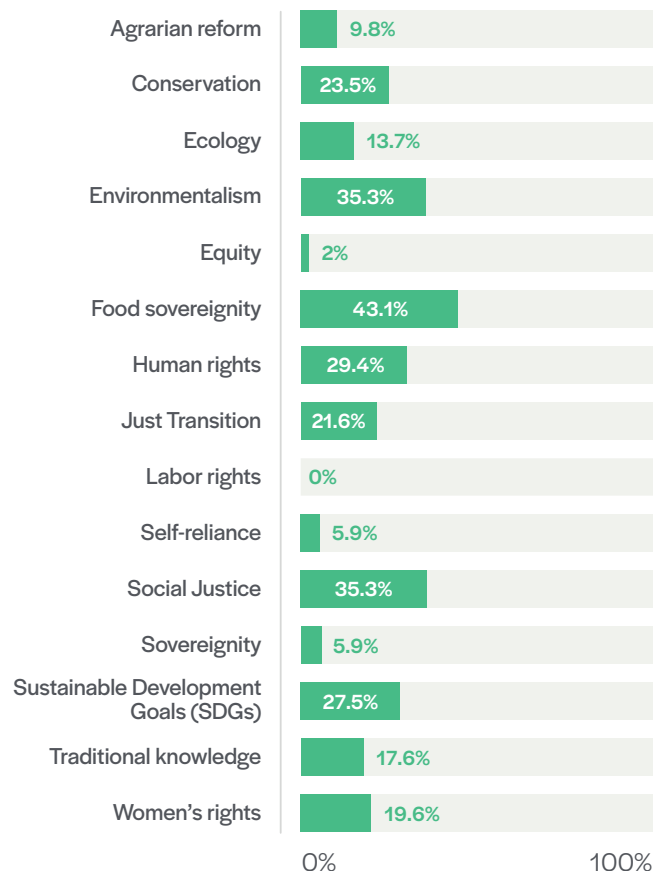


Most organizations responded that they are actively **organizing campaigns and advocacy in communities (70.6%)**



African organizations collectively employ diverse frameworks across multiple sectors in ways that all foster just transitions ... to shift from extractive economies to regenerative economies.

Most organizations responded that the particular framework or concept they use to guide their work is **food sovereignty (43.1%)**



Organizations' use of frameworks

SURVEY Is your organization using particular frameworks or concepts to guide its work?

Among the organizations we heard from, the majority responded that the particular framework or concept they use to guide their work is food sovereignty (43.1 percent). Other major frameworks and concepts include environmentalism (35.3 percent), social justice (35.3 percent), human rights (29.4 percent), and sustainable development goals (27.5 percent).

In addition, several organizations responded that the framework or concept they use to guide their work is Just Transition (21.6 percent). Among those organizations guided by the framework of Just Transition, all were based in Nigeria (3), Democratic Republic of Congo (2), Ivory Coast (2), South Africa (2), Algeria (1), Libya (1) and Togo (1).

Fewer organizations responded that they are guided by the frameworks of equity (2 percent) and labor rights (0 percent).

Organizations' needs and requests

SURVEY What kinds of material support does your organization need to remedy the challenges it seeks to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the vast majority responded that the material support they need to remedy the challenges they seek to address is funding (90.2 percent). Other major needs include training for IT, research and development, and funding procurement (58.8 percent), information technology infrastructure (52.9 percent), and staff training (51 percent).

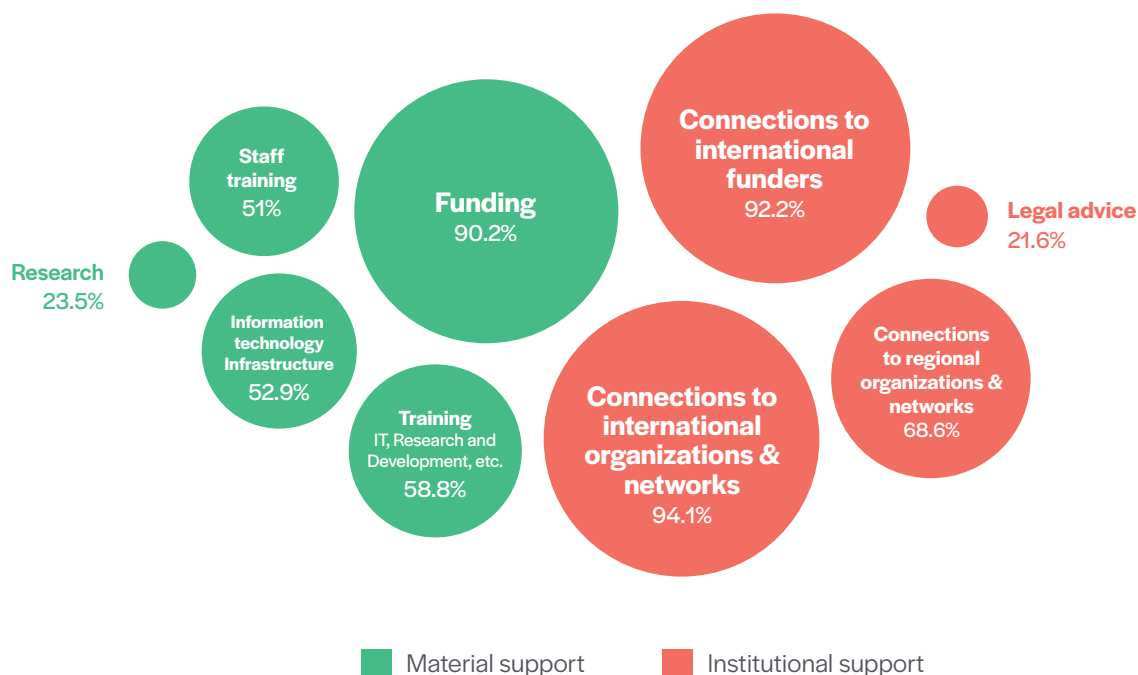
Among the least prevalent need was research (23.5 percent).

SURVEY What kinds of institutional support does your organization need to remedy the challenges it seeks to address?

Among the organizations we heard from, the vast majority responded that the institutional support they need to remedy the challenges they seek to address are connections to international organizations and networks (94.1 percent), connections to international funders (92.2 percent), and connections to regional organizations and networks (68.6 percent).

Few organizations responded that they need legal advice (21.6 percent).

Most organizations responded that they need funding (90.2%), connections to international organizations and networks (94.1%), and connections to international funders (92.2%)



Organizations' assessment of the activities of non-African organizations

SURVEY Overall, how effectively do Global North NGOs address the most important environmental, agri-food, and climate problems that affect the communities or constituencies your organization serves?

Among the organizations we heard from, most view Global North NGOs' work on African environmental, agri-food, and climate problem areas as somewhat effective (54.9 percent) and not effective (27.5 percent), with fewer considering their work effective (17.6 percent).

SURVEY Do you think people outside of Africa adequately understand the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans?

Among the organizations we heard from, most believe that people outside of Africa somewhat understand (58.8 percent) the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans, with fewer believing they do not understand (21.6 percent) and understand (19.6 percent) such risks.

SURVEY Do you think environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations outside of Africa adequately understand the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans?

Among the organizations we heard from, most believe that environmental, agri-food, and climate organization outside of Africa somewhat understand (52.9 percent) the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans, with fewer believing they understand (27.5 percent) and do not understand (19.6 percent) such risks.

“ Rather than be considered a simple act of benevolence on the part of [the] Global North ... support must be seen in the context of the Global North's creation and perpetuation of the extractive economies against which African organizations and civil societies struggle. It is for this reason that a pillar of the Just Transition framework—and indeed all just transition work—is the call for the just division, sharing, and distribution of the burdens of the climate crisis and responsibilities to deal with it. ”

Organizations demands upon non-African organizations and the international community

SURVEY What can Global North NGOs do to support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations more effectively?

Among the organizations we heard from, most believe that Global North NGOs can support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations by fostering working relationships and partnerships between African organizations and Global North civil society (51 percent), providing unrestricted funding (39.2 percent), amplifying and centering the voices of African organizations to Global North civil society (37.3 percent), and by fostering working relationships and partnerships among African organizations (33.3 percent).

Many organizations also believe that Global North NGOs can support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations by focusing on shifting policies and practices within their home countries to reduce the exploitation of land, resources, and labor from the African continent and Africans (29.4 percent), advocating for increased regulations on multinational corporations (27.5 percent), and by modifying and conducting their activities in line with suggestions, insights, and demands from African organizations (27.5 percent).

Few organizations believe that Global North NGOs can support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations by reducing their activities in Africa (2 percent), and few believe that such support be a matter of providing technology or technological equipment (2 percent).

Most organizations responded that Global North NGOs should foster working relationships and partnerships between African organizations and Global North civil society (51%) and provide unrestricted funding (39.2%)



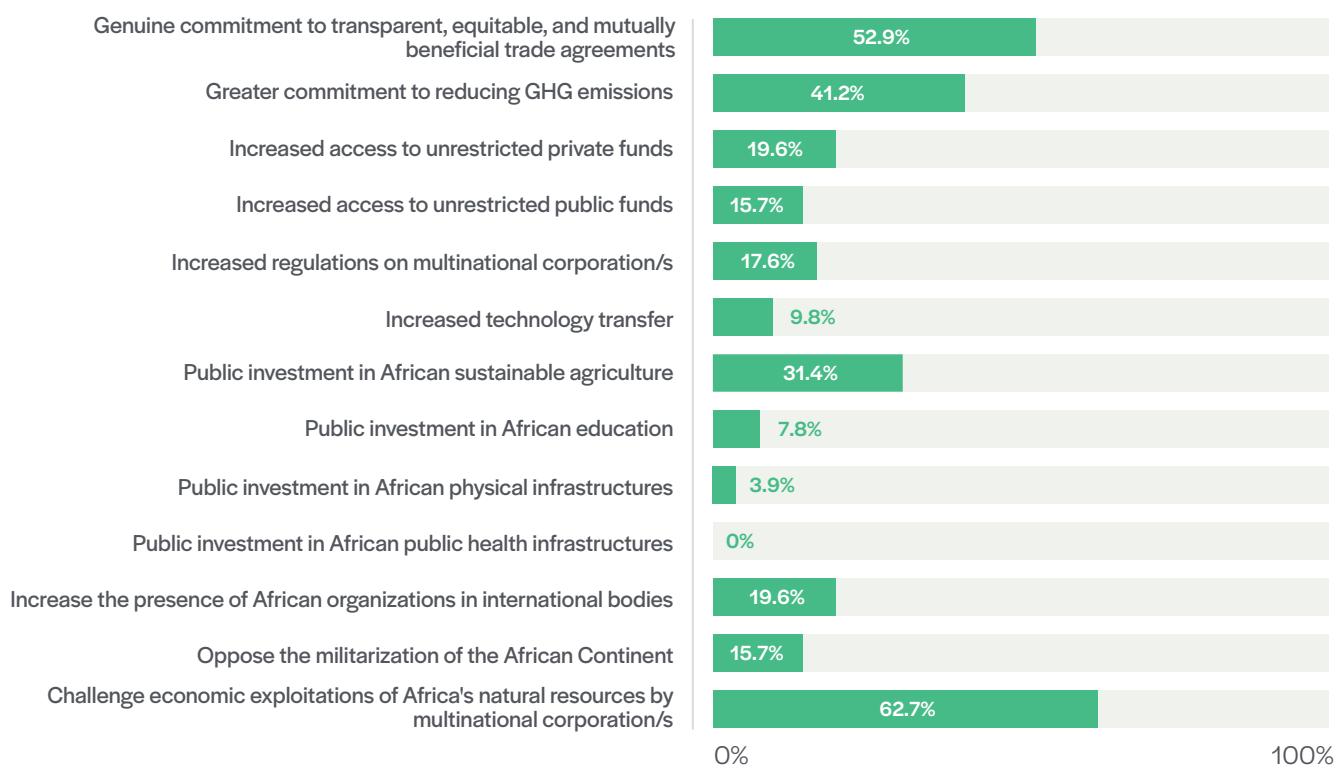
SURVEY What should African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations demand from the international community to address the social and environmental problems facing African communities?

Among the organizations we heard from, most believe that African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations should demand that the international community challenge economic exploitation of Africa's natural resources by multinational corporations (62.7 percent) and promote a genuine commitment to transparent, equitable, and mutually beneficial trade agreements (52.9 percent).

Many organizations believe that African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations should demand that the international community have a greater commitment to reducing GHG emissions (42.1 percent) and advance public investment in African sustainable agriculture (31.4 percent).

Very few organizations believe that such demands should include greater public investment in African education (7.8 percent), physical infrastructure (3.9 percent), and public health infrastructure (0 percent).

Most organizations responded that the international community should challenge economic exploitation of Africa's natural resources by multinational corporations (62.7%)



Significance

Multiple frameworks for African just transitions

Through our survey, we confirmed the findings of our online content analysis: Most African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations do not explicitly use the Just Transition framework, and those that do are largely based in countries with high GHG emissions and prominent hydrocarbon industries. We also confirmed that organizations from other African countries—and indeed even organizations within such countries with high GHG emissions and prominent hydrocarbon industries—by and large use the frameworks and principles of food sovereignty and sustainable development to advance their work, more so than the JT framework. Finally, by inquiring about the framework(s) used as well as the nature of their work, our survey confirmed that African organizations collectively employ diverse frameworks across multiple sectors in ways that all foster just transitions. That is, building economic and political power to shift from extractive economies to regenerative economies—even when the JT framework is not cited. Such findings affirm the ways that the JT framework is simply an umbrella framework for climate action.

Alternative economies and development trajectories

What our survey revealed was the specific processes, practices, communities of interest through which African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations foster African just transitions, and how exactly the framework(s) they employ serve their objectives, strategies, and activities. For example, most respondents shared that they are targeting the immediate issue of food insecurity, and that the most effective long-term strategy for doing so is scaling up sustainable agriculture, such as agroecological methods and reduced petrochemical use. In doing so, they highlight food systems as a key set of relations through which just transitions can be fostered. Unsurprisingly, therefore, most respondents shared that the framework that guides such work is by and large food sovereignty—a

framework that is centrally about groups of people making their own decisions about the food system, which spans multiple sectors and populations. Most of the organizations that responded shared that they carry out their work through community-based public awareness and advocacy campaigns, and do so for and with farmers and rural populations, women, and youth.

The Global North's role in helping build capacity and reduce harm

Collectively, respondents shared that their work is focused on creating local and regional economies and development trajectories that are sustainable and just. Yet what respondents shared regarding the role of Global North civil society and organizations highlight the multiple and multiscalar processes, practices, and strategies required for the success of such regenerative economies, and thus the success of just transitions in Africa and elsewhere. When asked what Global North NGOs can do to support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations more effectively, such organizations responded that relationship building with the Global North was key. Yet their responses highlight that these relationships must help build capacity among African organizations—namely, through unrestricted funding, the amplification of the voices of African organizations, and the facilitation of relationship building among African organizations. Such support, these organizations responded, must also extend to Global North NGO efforts to drastically reduce the Global North's exploitation of land, resources, and labor from the African continent and Africans.

CONCLUSION

The Case for Climate Reparations

When asked what kinds of material support African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations need to help remedy the challenges they seek to address, the vast majority responded that what they need is funding and other forms of capacity-building support. Meeting these needs is key to fostering just transitions in Africa. Yet rather than be considered a simple act of benevolence on the part of Global North countries, institutions, and organizations, such support must be seen in the context of the Global North's creation and perpetuation of the extractive economies against which African organizations and civil societies struggle. It is for this reason that a pillar of the Just Transition framework—and indeed all just transition work—is the call for the just division, sharing, and distribution of the burdens of the climate crisis and responsibilities to deal with it (from green investment to refugee resettlement).³⁴ And it is for this reason that *climate reparations* has become a call for substantial *compensation* to former colonized and marginalized developing countries as a necessary component of such work.

The establishment of a “Loss and Damage” fund was a highlight of the 2022 UN Climate Conference (COP27), the culmination of decades of pressure from climate-vulnerable nations, and the clearest pathway toward climate reparations in the years ahead. Integral to our collective ability to mitigate and adapt to the climate crisis and address previous harms, the fund aims to provide financial assistance to such nations and address severe shortcomings in assistance thus far—assistance that the UN Environment Programme estimates is five to ten times below the \$340 billion per year needed by

2030.³⁵ Although a welcomed decision, this is but a first step in the struggle for climate reparations. Success depends on not just how quickly the fund gets off the ground. It will also depend on which state and non-state actors across the Global North are to be held accountable to such climate-vulnerable nations across the Global South, and how unconditional funding (rather than loans) and other support will be secured from them.

As the Just Transition framework and other frameworks for climate justice proliferate among major international organizations and institutions based in the Global North, there is the risk that these frameworks and the multiple principles, processes, and practices that foster just transitions will be stripped of their transformative power. It is thus imperative that as their collaboration with and support of African climate, agri-food, and environmental organizations continues and grows, Global North countries, organizations, and institutions persistently take seriously and uplift the multifaceted demands for reparations from them for their role in the crisis, and in service of just transitions globally.

APPENDIX A

Full List of Organizations Surveyed

African Centre for Biodiversity

SOUTHERN AFRICA, EAST AFRICA, AND WEST AFRICA

Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa

ALL OF AFRICA

Amaclare Connect & Development Initiative (ACDI)

NIGERIA

Appui Solidaire Pour Le Renforcement De L'Aide Au Développement / Solidarity Support for the Reinforcement of Development Aid

MALI

Ardha Jabesa Foundation

KENYA

Association Des Jeunes Pour Le Développement Du Village De Sabouciré (AJDVS) / Youth Association for the Development of Sabouciré Village (AIDVS)

MALI

Association Nesser Pour L'agriculture Et Développement (ANAD) / Nesser Association for Agriculture and Development

MAURITANIA

Association Des Amis De La Nature (AAN) / Association of Friends of Nature

BURUNDI

Association Pour La Conservation Et La Protection Des Écosystèmes Des Lacs Et L'agriculture Durable / Association for the Conservation and Protection of Lake Ecosystems and Sustainable Agriculture

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Association Pour La Défense Des Droits À L'eau Et À L'assainissement / Association for the Defense of the Rights to Water and Sanitation

SENEGAL

Association Tunisienne De Permaculture / Tunisian Association of Permaculture

TUNISIA

Association pour la Taxation des Transactions pour l'Aide aux Citoyens Burkina / Association for the Taxation of Transactions to Help Citizens Burkina (ATTAC/CADTM Burkina)

BURKINA FASO

Association pour la Taxation des Transactions pour l'Aide aux Citoyens Maroc / Association for the Taxation of Transactions to Help Citizens Morocco (ATTAC/CADTM Maroc)

MOROCCO

Bio Vision Africa (BiVA)

UGANDA

Cadire Cameroon Association / Cameroon Cadire Association

CAMEROON

Centre D'action Pour L'environnement Et Le Développement Durable (ACED) / Action Center for The Environment and Sustainable Development

BENIN, SENEGAL, BURKINA FASO, SIERRA LEONE

Centre For Environment and Public Health

NIGERIA

Centre For Environmental Justice Togo

TOGO

Chlorophyll Organization

LIBYA

Dunya Society for Environmental Protection

ALGERIA

Ecovista

KENYA

Egi Women Human Rights and Environmental Justice Initiative

NIGERIA

ERA / Friends of The Earth Nigeria

NIGERIA

Extinction Rébellion Université De Goma / Extinction Rebellion University of Goma

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Friends of Franbarnie International (FOFI)

LIBERIA

Greenpeace MENA

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Haki Nawiri Afrika / Justice Nawiri Africa

KENYA

Health of Mother Earth Foundation

NIGERIA

Health of the Soil (HotS) International

NIGERIA, RWANDA, KENYA, USA

Healthy Life Development Initiative

NIGERIA

Hope Land Congo

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative

KENYA

Indigenous Women Empowerment Network

GHANA

International Climate Change Development Initiative

NIGERIA

Jeunes Volontaires Pour L'Environnement (JVE) Côte d'Ivoire / Young Volunteers for The Environment Ivory Coast

IVORY COAST

Kachere Progressive Women's Group

MALAWI

Land for Life Sierra Leone

SIERRA LEONE, ETHIOPIA, LIBERIA, BURKINA FASO, GERMANY

Lokiaka Community Development Centre

NIGERIA

NGO 350 Côte d'Ivoire

IVORY COAST

ONG Femme, Environnement, Santé Et Education / Women, Environment, Health and Education NGO

GABON

ONG Guamina / Friends of the Earth Mali

MALI

Rede De Organizacoes Para A Soberania Alimentar (ROSA) / Network of Organizations for Food Sovereignty

MOZAMBIQUE

Rural Women for Healthy Food and Economic Development (RWOHFED)

UGANDA

Sierra Leone School Green Clubs

SIERRA LEONE

Siyada Network: Peoples Sovereignty Over Food and Resources

MOROCCO, ALGERIA, MAURITANIA, TUNISIA, EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND LEBANON

Somalia Greenpeace Association

SOMALIA

Sustaining the Wild Coast

SOUTH AFRICA

National Synergy of Peasants and Residents of Cameroon (SYNAPARCAM)

CAMEROON

The Green Connection

SOUTH AFRICA

The Nile Project

EGYPT, SUDAN, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, BURUNDI, RWANDA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Rural School Agriculture Project

LIBERIA

APPENDIX B

Survey Questions

Demographic and Organization Information

Q1. First and Last Name

Q2. Preferred language(s) for communication

Q3. Name of organization

Q4. Year organization established

Q5. Your role within the organization

Q6. Please list the country/countries where your organization operates

Q7. Please include a website address or social media links for your organization

Q8. What are the primary communities your organization serves? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Displaced persons
- ☐ Elderly
- ☐ Farmers
- ☐ Fisherpeople
- ☐ Persons with disabilities
- ☐ Poor and low-income populations
- ☐ Rural populations
- ☐ Unemployed people/informal workers
- ☐ Urban populations
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Workers
- ☐ Youth

Q9. What are the primary climatic problems your organization is trying to address? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Desertification
- ☐ Drought
- ☐ Extreme temperature
- ☐ Floods
- ☐ Pollution
- ☐ Rising sea levels and coastal erosion
- ☐ Soil erosion
- ☐ Water shortages
- ☐ Youth

Q10. What are the primary socio-environmental problems your organization is trying to address? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Agricultural pests
- ☐ Bureaucratic and regulatory issues
- ☐ Debt and finance
- ☐ Disease
- ☐ Food insecurity
- ☐ Foreign ownership (land)
- ☐ Foreign ownership (infrastructure)
- ☐ Limited infrastructure

- ☐ Pollution
- ☐ Land tenure
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Resource extraction
- ☐ Soil fertility and land exhaustion
- ☐ Water privatization

Q11. What does your organization believe are the short-term solutions to the issues your organization is trying to address?

(Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Advance food sovereignty
- ☐ Advance farmers' land rights
- ☐ Advance women's rights
- ☐ Cancel or mitigate external national debt
- ☐ Increase access to technology (agricultural equipment, clean cook stoves, infrastructure for electricity production, etc.)
- ☐ Increase or improve environmental regulations (emissions and fuel quality standards, protected areas, etc.)
- ☐ Improve infrastructure (dams, reservoirs, seawalls, etc.)
- ☐ Support fisherpeoples rights and access to safe aquatic ecosystems

Q12. What does your organization believe are the long-term solutions to the issues your organization is trying to address?

(Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Eliminate poverty
- ☐ End predatory extractivist models of development
- ☐ Ensure food sovereignty
- ☐ Incorporate a climate education into primary and secondary education
- ☐ Improve public health infrastructures
- ☐ Improve public transportation infrastructures
- ☐ Reduce GHG emissions in the top-emitting countries
- ☐ Reduce GHG emissions in your country

- ☐ Scale up sustainable agriculture (agroecological methods, reduced petrochemical fertilizer and pesticide use, soil restoration techniques, etc.)
- ☐ Strengthen citizens' participation in the political process
- ☐ Strengthen regulations for multinational corporation/s
- ☐ Transition away from fossil fuel based-economy

Q13. What work is your organization actively doing to advance toward these short and long-term solutions? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Consulting with civil society
- ☐ Consulting with multinational corporation/s
- ☐ Consulting with government
- ☐ Consulting with impacted communities
- ☐ Legal litigation
- ☐ Organizing campaigns and advocacy in communities
- ☐ Providing educational curricula on the climate crisis
- ☐ Raising public awareness
- ☐ Research, analysis, and policy advocacy
- ☐ Securing and distributing funding to individuals, families, or communities
- ☐ Securing and distributing technology

Q14. Is your organization using particular frameworks or concepts to guide its work? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Agrarian reform
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Ecology
- ☐ Environmentalism
- ☐ Equity
- ☐ Food sovereignty
- ☐ Human rights
- ☐ Just Transition
- ☐ Labor rights

- ☐ Self-reliance
- ☐ Social justice
- ☐ Sovereignty
- ☐ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- ☐ Traditional knowledge
- ☐ Women's rights

Q15. At what scale does your organization conduct its work? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ At the local level
- ☐ At the national level
- ☐ At the regional level (multiple neighboring countries)
- ☐ At the continental level (across the African continent)
- ☐ At the global level

Q16. Does your organization work with other environmental agri-food, and climate organizations in Africa?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Q17. Please list the African environmental agri-food, and climate organizations your organization works with, and where they conduct their work (if applicable)

...

Q18. Does your organization work with other environmental agri-food, and climate organizations outside of Africa?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Q19. Please list the non-African environmental agri-food, and climate organizations your organization works with, and where they conduct their work (if applicable)

...

Q20. What kinds of material support does your organization need to remedy the challenges it seeks to address? (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Information technology infrastructure (hardware, software, networks, etc.)
- ☐ Staff training
- ☐ Funding
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Training (IT, Research and Development, funding procurement, etc.)

Q21. What kinds of institutional support does your organization need to remedy the challenges it seeks to address (Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Connections to international organizations and networks
- ☐ Connections to regional organizations and networks
- ☐ Connections to international funders
- ☐ Legal advice

Q22. Overall, how effectively do Global North NGOs address the most important environmental, agri-food, and climate problems that affect the communities or constituencies your organization serves?

- ☐ Very effectively
- ☐ Somewhat effectively
- ☐ Not effectively

Q23. What can Global North NGOs do to support African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations more effectively?
(Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Advocate for increased regulations on multinational corporation/s
- ☐ Amplify and center the voices of African organizations to Global North governments and civil society
- ☐ Foster working relationships and partnerships among African organizations
- ☐ Foster working relationships and partnerships between African organizations and Global North civil society
- ☐ Focus on shifting policies and practices within their home countries to reduce the exploitation and extraction of land, resources, and labor from the African continent and Africans
- ☐ Increase their activities in Africa
- ☐ Modify and conduct their activities in line with suggestions, insight, and demands from African organizations
- ☐ Pay closer attention to the work done by African organizations
- ☐ Provide unrestricted funding
- ☐ Provide technology or technological equipment
- ☐ Provide skill-based training
- ☐ Reduce their activities in Africa
- ☐ Share research findings

Q24. Do you think people outside of Africa adequately understand the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ No

Q25. Do you think environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations outside of Africa adequately understand the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ No

Q26. What should African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations demand from the international community to address the social and environmental problems facing African communities?
(Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Genuine commitment to transparent, equitable, and mutually beneficial trade agreements
- ☐ Greater commitment to reducing GHG emissions
- ☐ Increased access to unrestricted private funds
- ☐ Increased access to unrestricted public funds
- ☐ Increased regulations on multinational corporation/s
- ☐ Increased technology transfer
- ☐ Public investment in African sustainable agriculture
- ☐ Public investment in African education
- ☐ Public investment in African physical infrastructures
- ☐ Public investment in African public health infrastructures
- ☐ Increase the presence of African organizations in international bodies
- ☐ Oppose the militarization of the African continent
- ☐ Challenge economic exploitations of Africa's natural resources by multinational corporation/s

Q25. Do you think environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations outside of Africa adequately understand the risks that the climate crisis and other agri-food and environmental problems pose to Africans?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ No

Q26. What should African environmental, agri-food, and climate organizations demand from the international community to address the social and environmental problems facing African communities?
(Please select your top three choices)

- ☐ Genuine commitment to transparent, equitable, and mutually beneficial trade agreements
- ☐ Greater commitment to reducing GHG emissions
- ☐ Increased access to unrestricted private funds
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- ☐ Increase the presence of African organizations in international bodies
- ☐ Oppose the militarization of the African continent
- ☐ Challenge economic exploitations of Africa's natural resources by multinational corporation/s

Q27. Please include additional information you would like to share with our team, or use this space to elaborate on any of your answers to the survey questions (Write in your response below)

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