

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT JUSTICE



“CREDIBILITY & PARTNERHIPS FOR ENVIRONMENT JUSTICE”

ANNUAL REPORT 2017



‘OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR RESPONSIBILITY’

Content

- Message from Executive Director

1. About Us
2. 2017 in Focus/Highlights
3. Participation in Key Events
4. Challenges and Opportunities
5. Summary Annual Accounts
6. Conclusion





Boniface Mumba- CEJ Executive Director

"We need to create partnerships with the Private Sector to achieve Environment Justice"

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I am proud to present the 2017 Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ) Annual Report under theme "Credibility and Partnerships for Environment Justice".

Eight years ago, the dream to create an organisation that will advocate for environment justice leading to improved people's livelihood became a reality when three young Zambians began to pursue it. After one year of hard work the organisation was official registered-'Centre for Environment Justice'. What a journey it has been! To our many partners who believed and gave us a chance, we can safely say thank you for the support; now we can walk and not crawl.

The year 2017 came with its own challenges and my team was equal to the task. We scored success in the implementation of projects and improving people's livelihoods with accurate information on issues of environment and development.

Among the many successes, CEJ ventured to create partnerships with the Private Sector through its consultancy department by offering services to raise funds for different projects and activities within our area of focus. These kind of partnerships can help to sustain the organisation amidst the dwindling and tight traditional donor funding. The partnerships with Private sector brought in more than half the income for our 2017 annual budget. We need to create partnerships with the Private Sector to achieve Environment Justice. This, we hope to do in the coming years.

CEJ managed to successfully implement the following projects:

1. Corporate and Environmental Responsibility in Extractive Industries;
2. Promoting Sustainable Alternative Energy Resources in Zambia;
(Both project supported by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Zambia)
3. Africa Regional Conference on Public Private Partnerships and Child Labour Elimination in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour
4. WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control FCTC Engagement and Policies in Zambia

These involved a series of activities during its implementation with different stakeholders.

Finally, we thank all collaborating Civil Society Organisations (CSO), private sector and government ministries in Zambia. We plan to build on our success in the coming year, learning from our past and the new partnerships. We are determined to indeed be a 'Centre for Environment Justice'.



Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ) is an outstanding institution with a proud distinct history. Established in 2010 and registered in 2011, CEJ joined the civil society, while carving out its own unique identity.

CEJ believes that a safe environment is a basic fundamental human right and that individual children, youths, women, men and the general population have the right to access quality and accurate information on Extractive Industries, Energy, Environmental Conservation, Climate Change and Agriculture. This will enable them adapt and mitigate and respond to disasters effectively in affected areas at community, districts and national level.

Vision

To become a "Centre for Environmental Justice" and action for sustainable development at Community, District and National level.

Mission

To empower, enhance and strengthen environmentally challenged communities, youth, children, women and men by involving them in promoting environmental justice and sustainable management of natural resources.

Core Values

Caring Attitude – demonstrate compassionate support and concern for people in communities who are environmentally and climatic challenged.

Responsiveness –finds solutions that meet the needs and preferences of communities and through direct service or referrals to other providers.

Respectfulness –honours the choices of communities and encouraging each person to take control over his/her own life, and helps to shape these based on what is important to each person.

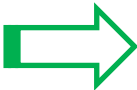
Integrity and Accountability –highest level of integrity in administrative, service, and outreach activities; we tie these activities directly to our mission

Partnerships –work with a wide variety of partners and advocates for quality service by all partners.



We create platforms and processes that:

- (i) **promote community access to quality and accurate information** on *extractive industries, environmental conservation, **agriculture**, energy and climate change* with the ultimate aim of **enhancing accountability for better decision making and sustainable development.**
- (ii) support safe and adaptive environment as basic fundamental human rights to having a better and prosperous livelihoods

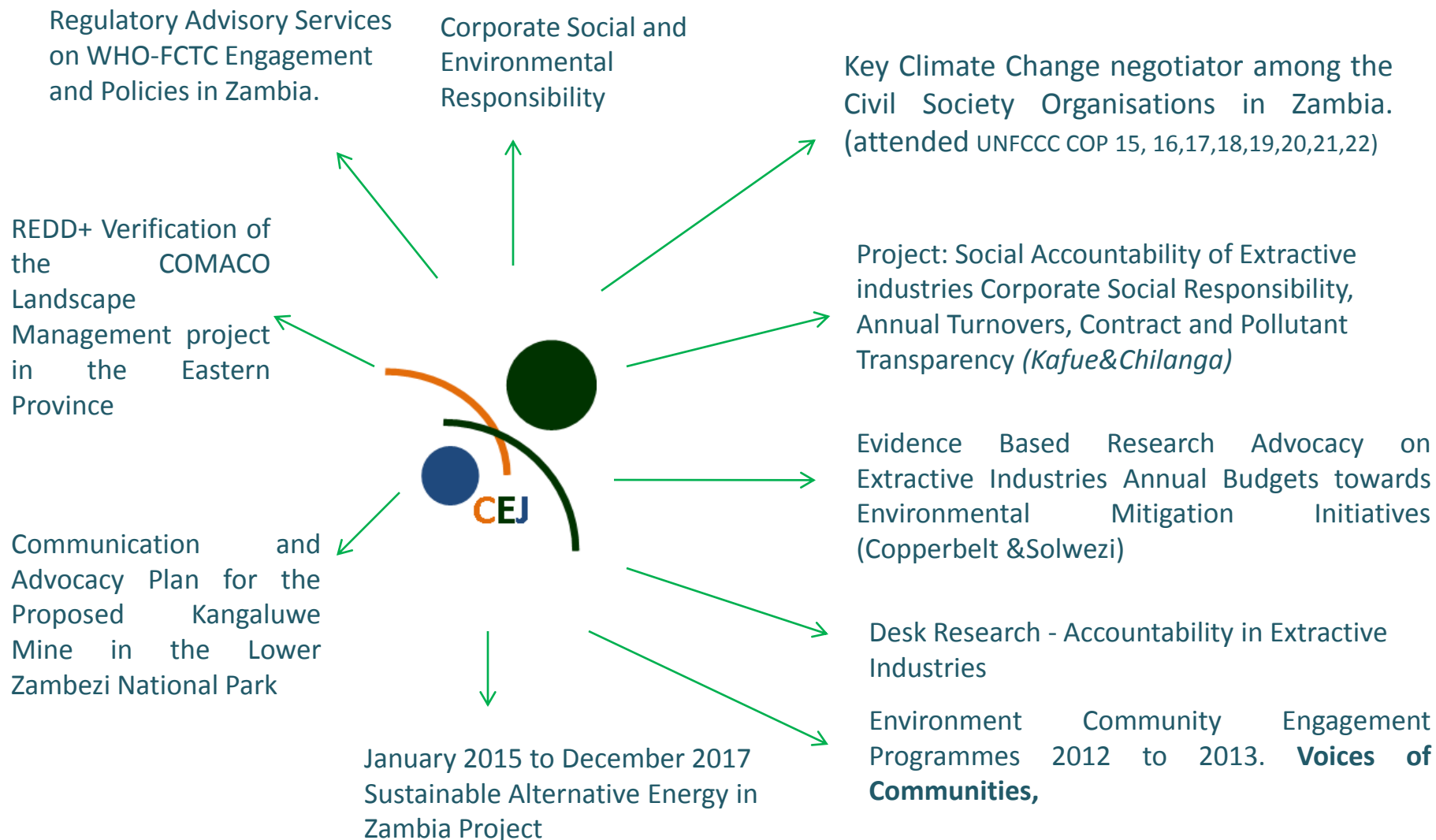


Therefore, we actively mobilise public support through information collection and dissemination, policy development and consultation, policy implementation, assessments and monitoring; lobby and advocacy.





Past and Present Project





Promoting Sustainable Alternative Energy Resources in Zambia Project



The **Sustainable Alternative Energy in Zambia Project** was supported by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Zambia office funded by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA.) The project had different stakeholders and was intended to address the energy crisis in both urban and rural areas of the country for commercial and domestic usage.

The project was aimed at addressing inadequate energy access and gaps in the energy policy by promoting sustainable energy. This was done through engagements with state actors, private sectors and communities. This was to ensure that alternative energies are made available, accessible and affordable thereby improving the living standards of the Zambian citizens. This was done through activities that support the increase of access to alternative energy, promote energy management and governance as well as raise awareness for alternative energies.

The following were the activities and results of the Project:

1. **Review and Validation of the Energy Policy Gap Analysis:** The outcomes of the review and validation of the energy gap analysis of 2012 that was done by the Ministry of energy was to help build advocacy momentum that will necessitate changes and enhance actions on policies around renewable energy.

This was to enable them understand the performing welfare analysis of energy efficiency policies, policy and regulatory framework for energy efficiency, citizen's energy development strategy and stimulate economic activity in the clean energy sector. The stakeholders were also to review the drivers, barriers, challenges and opportunities of the energy investment potential and availability of land for large scale solar development.



Activity Outcome

Review and Validation Puzzle

The implementation of this activity was amended so that it could accommodate a new dimension which was eminent. The reason for the change in approach was because the RAGA 2012 was never finalised and neither was the revised RAGA of 2016.

Therefore, CEJ and fifteen (15) major CSO in Energy (stakeholders) reviewed and validated the arguments and recommendation that were given towards the approach, the available energy laws, policies, strategies and activities that were either in the drafts RAGA or knowledge generated through desktop energy status in Zambia and engagements with the state actors, CSO, private sectors and communities.

The outcome of this activity was the production of the Alternative Energy Gap Analysis Feedback document that carried recommendation and summarized energy policy gaps in Zambia. This document focused on three things:

1. Promote easy capture of information capture for decision making;
2. Bridge the gap of knowledge between technical decision makers and community members or ordinary people of our society.
3. Civil Society Organisations and other stakeholders to easily interpret the document for their energy advocacy work.



2. Traditional rulers /Headmen/women dialogue in achieving

Energy Justice: The CEJ Team organized four community meetings (attracting 300 people) in Chongwe and Chinyunyu area to establish the knowledge and application of energy related technologies both conventional and traditional and share information on what alternative energies are available in the Country.

During the deliberations and use of proportional pilling, it was so clear that less than 30% of rural households in rural Chinyunyu area have access to electricity. Additionally, roughly 92% of cooking energy in rural Chinyunyu comes from traditional biomass sources, such as firewood, charcoal and agricultural residue. Lack of national energy generation capacity, growth in energy needs and the need to conserve environmental resources illustrate why providing rural Chinyunyu with access to clean and renewable sources of energy generation is a significant concern for development in Zambia. However, community members said that; these alternative energies are not available to them and if found are expensive to buy. Those who have the solar panels, just use them for lighting at night never on daily basis. Community members and leaders were interested in the solar entrepreneurship initiatives that could support initiatives such as Phone charging centres, salons and barbershops.

Barriers and Opportunities

Perhaps one of the biggest barrier to providing rural people with access to energy is constructing the infrastructure to provide electricity where none exists. However, starting with renewable energy resources such as solar is likely to be much easier than starting with traditional fossil fuel sources. The start-up costs could potentially be higher to create the infrastructure for a renewable energy system, but in the long run it is a much more economic decision.

Way forward

Renewable energy policy must do more to take into account the demand for more active participation by rural dwellers. CEJ together with the communities need to scale up the advocacy for better energy policies and ensure improved uptake of renewable energy.

3. CSO-EEP policy meeting to develop the policy advocacy strategy:

The meeting which attracted twenty (20) CSOs working in the area of energy was held to develop an advocacy strategy.

The meeting concluded that lack of accurate information and facts among CSOs affected the quality of advocacy-as they tackle the issues of energy. This, coupled with lack of consistency in building verifiable statistics (for those that have attempted to do so) have no empirical evidence. This poses a huge challenge in advocating for government responsibility to provide communities with alternative energy accessed by all.

In order for CSO to be effective in their advocacy work on matters of Energy the following were recommendations:

- i. CSO should build capacity to monitor and track Investment and Budget allocation of the Energy Sector by the government and private sector.
- ii. CSO should have Alternative Energy Research and Development programmes giving quarterly and annual statistics and information on the interventions, implementation and uptake of the Renewable energy feeding into national plans and policies.

4. Private Sector Consultation on Alternative Energy: In order to promote alternative the private sector who at most invest and own technologies of energy need to be consulted on how the costs can be lowered. A resolution was passed at a first meeting with 10 private sector players- that there was need to having government presence when discussing the issues of energy and costs.

Therefore, a meeting involving government and the private sectors was proposed and scheduled for March 2018.



Africa Regional Conference on Public Private Partnerships and Child Labour Elimination in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour

Centre of Environment Justice (CEJ) convened an Africa Regional Conference on Child Labour Elimination and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) hosted by the **Zambian Ministry of Labour and Social Security** on 16th to 18th October 2017. The eighty (80) tripartite (Government, Employers and Unions) delegates of the conference were invited from Seven (7) African Countries namely Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The objective of the conference was to broaden understanding of the importance of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in attaining Child Labour Elimination including its worst forms.

This was built on the background that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) concluded 93 new public and private partnerships (PPPs) in 2012-2013, compared to 28 in 2010-2011. This significant increase means that the scope and range of areas covered by the PPPs has widened and covers all four strategic objectives and 14 outcomes (compared to only six in 2008). The ILO works with companies, foundations and other private entities and with employers, workers and their organizations to tackle important global labour market issues, enhance supply chains and resolve specific world of work challenges.

One of the main results of the foresaid include;

International labour standards and the prevention and elimination of child labour: The ILO has supported enterprises and major buyers in supply chains to improve their performance, make them more sustainable, and align their practices with codes of conduct related to the elimination of child labour. PPPs have also allowed for an increased understanding of the situation on the ground in key sectors such as cocoa and tobacco, leading to the enhancement of child labour monitoring systems.

The tripartite delegates resolved that strengthened policies and encouraging PPP intervention in combating child labour should be a backbone to development.



WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control FCTC Engagement and Policies in Zambia

The objectives of the project were:

- i. To raise awareness among the different stakeholder on the World Health Organisation (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and Zambia's commitment and policies
- ii. To provide a framework for reviewing the Policy and gap analysis of the tobacco control in the engagement process.
- iii. To understand the implication of the FCTC, the tobacco industry, Zambia policy towards Tobacco, agriculture and the protection of the Environment

CEJ, organised discussion platforms with Members of Parliament , Permanent Secretaries, government ministries, CSO and Tobacco industry players among others on FCTC and Zambia having acceded to the treaty. CEJ furthermore, produced a Policy Gap Analysis.

The results of the project so far (with other activities remaining for the year 2018) reviews that while the tobacco use has undeniable effects the flip side, tobacco contributes significant to the GDP in the cash crop category and also employs significant number of people directly. The Zambian policies too shows a call to increase its production because of its lucrative and job creation. The challenge therefore, is that policies and commitments seem not to be harmonized. While there is a push to domesticate the FCTC treaty, the national development agenda is strongly advancing increase in tobacco production.

Zambia doesn't seem to have a common position on FCTC despite acceding to the treaty. The continued dialogue are meant to help Zambia have a common position on FCTC in readiness for COP 8 in 2018.





PARTICIPATION IN KEY EVENTS



CEJ participated at the Africa-Europe (AU-EU) Youth Summit- Supported by European Union (Abuja, Ivory Coast)



CEJ participated in writing a book documenting experiences by community actors working in the area of extractive and mining industries- Supported by Bench Marks Foundation (South Africa)



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CEJ is a participating delegate for United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) for Zambia

Participated in the Validation of the Energy Action Agenda and Investor Prospectus – Organised by Ministry of Energy



CEJ is part of the Technical Proposal Support Working Group for Applying Partners (Participating Stakeholder) in the grant application for the Green Climate Fund Working Groups-National Designation Authority – Ministry of National Planning



CEJ participated in Energy Access Forum- Identifying Key Actors CSO/Private Sector in Energy Sector in Zambia and the Gaps that exists- Supported by ACCESS (Lusaka, Zambia)



CEJ seats on the Steering and Organising Committee for the Alternative Mining Indaba in Zambia

CEJ participated at the Tax Justice Campaign meeting in Kenya Supported by - Evangelical Justice Network



CEJ participated in the Energy Projects Meetings- Supported by WWF



Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

In the face of dwindling and tight donor funding , it is difficult to effectively carry out all set projects to meet the objectives of the organisation. This still remains one of the biggest challenge.

Apart from that, Zambia faces a lack of specialized lawyers in handling environment cases in court and therefore, making it difficult to help poor families who are seeking justice in courts of law. CEJ desire to open a department specifically dealing with environment cases and pursue them in court.

Opportunities

The increase in the Private Sector seeking consultancy in environment related issues offers CEJ an opportunity to offer professional services that will bring income for its sustainability and growth. If well harnessed, the private sector partnerships on promoting environment justice can become a major source of income for many organisations dealing in environmental issues.

The growing trust in CEJ by local and international organisations in environment presents another opportunity that will enhance our work and increase funding for the coming year. It is our hope that we shall triple our income in the next 2 to 3 years in order to effectively carry out our mandate.



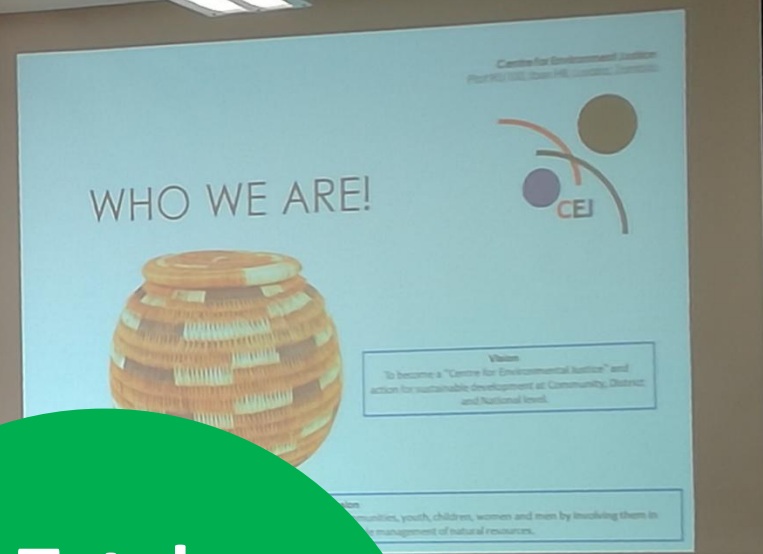
CEJ successfully received donor funding , fundraised through different activities and consultancy

**Fundraising
&
Consultancy:
US\$124, 700.00**

**Donor Funding
of Project
(Grants):
US\$100,000.00**



**Total
Income
2017:
US\$224 700**





Conclusion

We wish to thank different collaborating stakeholders who we worked with during this year namely; Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN) Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR), Centre for Trade Policy and Development (CTPD), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Zambia, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Planning through the National Designated Authority.

We are also grateful to the European Union for supporting us by send our staff to EU-AU Youth Summit and creating a partnership. Thank you to Benchmark foundation for supporting our participation in writing a book documenting experiences by community actors working in the area of extractive and mining industries.

Bread for the World-Germany for recognising CEJ and kick starting a partnership to implement Mining Community Voices in Sinazongwe for the coming year 2018.

To the private sector such as Baba Group of Companies for partnering with us on the Sustainable Water, Energy and Agriculture project that will kick start 2018.

We hope to create more partnerships with those we have common agenda and cooperation. We shall keep upholding high standards of work, impact of our projects, maintaining integrity and accountability, learning from the past and those with experience, ensuring that we improve the livelihoods of people we serve.





Centre for Environment Justice

Plot 90/100, Ibex Hill, Lusaka

Web: www.cejzambia.com

Phone:

+260 966 603 537/+260 972 761 436/ +260 954 118 112

Email: centreforenvironmentjustice@gmail.com

(c) CEJ2017

