**CHANDRIKA WOMEN AND YOUTH FOUNDATION**



**REPORT ON THE RADIO PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE**

**Introduction**

This activity report is based on the radio program which was conducted on the 11th of September 2024 at 89.1 FM One Love Radio on Zamtel Premises in Mansa Town Centre. The program began at 15:30 pm and the team was welcomed by the host, Ms Bernadette Bwembya. Members representing the organization include:



* Ms Adele Kaushi - Youth Member
* Mr Callum Sinkala - Youth Coordinator
* Mr Jackson Chola – Youth Member

**Objective**

To sensitize the general public on Climate Change Governance, as well as to promote the organization’s initiatives in addressing this global issue.

**Climate Change**

After an introduction and description of the activities undertaken by Chandrika Women and Youth foundation, the team began by defining the term Climate Change. And Climate change was defined in lay man’s term, as a lasting change in the weather that can last for many years. Causes include of Climate Change include the following among other things: volcanic eruptions and solar radiation changes. However recently, human activities have been the primary cause of climate change. For example: Chemical fertilizers, deforestation and an increase in vehicles.

***Ms Adele Kaushi – the Youth Member giving a definition of Climate Change & its causes***

The burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial agriculture including mining activities have released large amounts of greenhouse gases eg. Carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun causing the Earth's temperature to rise, leading to global warming and climate change.

**The Effects of Climate Change**

* Rising temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, and sea level rise which lead to extreme weather events such as hurricanes, heat waves, droughts, and floods.
* Affects ocean currents, the water cycle, and biodiversity.
* Affects human health, agriculture, and economy.

**Definition of Climate Change Governance**

The term governance refers to the rules and processes that guide decision-making and actions toward a certain goal.

Climate change governance refers to the ways in which governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders manage and address the causes and consequences of climate change. Simply put, climate change is a global issue, everyone is affected, and climate change governance guides our collective efforts to address the global climate issue.

 ***Mr. Callum Sinkala - the Youth Coordinator explaining about Climate Change Governance***

**Why is Effective Governance Crucial?**

Good governance is important for the following reasons:

1. Developing and implementing climate policies - makes sure we have a plan to protect the planet
2. Coordinating international cooperation and agreements - helps countries work together to fight climate change
3. Allocating resources and funding for climate action - makes sure we have enough money to take action
4. Ensuring climate justice and equity - ensures everyone is treated fairly
5. Building resilience and adapting to climate impacts - helps us prepare for the effects of climate change
6. Promoting sustainable development and green growth - promotes clean growth and development
7. Encouraging private sector engagement and innovation - encourages businesses to innovate and help
8. Supporting climate change research and development - supports research to learn more about climate change

**What are the Key Aspects of Climate Change Governance?**

1. International agreements (e.g., Paris Agreement)

The Paris Agreement is an international agreement on climate change that was adopted by 196 parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015.

***Mr Jackson Chola explaining Key Aspects of Climate Change Governance***

The agreement aims to:

1. Limit global warming to well below 2°C (3.6°F) above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C (2.7°F).
2. Strengthen countries' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change.
3. Support developing countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change and transition to a low-carbon economy.
4. National climate policies and laws - country-level climate plans and laws
5. Subnational and local governance - local governments taking action
6. Climate finance and resource mobilization - raising money for climate projects
7. Climate justice and human rights - ensuring climate justice and human rights
8. Transparency, accountability, and public participation – being transparent and accountable
9. Science-based decision-making – using science to inform decisions
10. Global cooperation and coordination (teamwork)

**What Are Some of the Challenges in Climate Change Governance?**

1. Balancing economic development (growth) and climate goals
2. Addressing global inequalities (unfairness) and climate justice
3. Managing uncertainty and complexity
4. Ensuring policy coherence and consistency – ever keeping the end goal in mind for encouragement to continue doing everything possible to save our planet
5. Scaling up climate finance and investment
6. Raising public awareness and engagement
7. Coordinating international cooperation and agreements

**Analysis**

The program was well-received by the audience, with calls from listeners expressing some concerns such as the one below:

1. **Can overpopulated areas contribute to climate change?**

Yes, overpopulated areas can contribute to climate change in several ways:

* Increased greenhouse gas emissions: More people means more energy consumption, transportation, and industrial activities, leading to higher emissions.
* Resource depletion: Overpopulation can lead to overconsumption of natural resources, such as water, food, and land, causing deforestation, habitat destruction, and loss of biodiversity.
* Waste management: Overpopulated areas often struggle with waste management, leading to increased methane emissions from landfills and incineration.
* Food systems: Supporting large populations can lead to industrial agriculture, which contributes to deforestation, synthetic fertilizer use, and transportation emissions.
* Transportation: Overpopulated areas often have higher transportation demands, leading to increased emissions from vehicles.

1. **When we talk of Reforestation, which types of trees can be planted during climate change?**

During climate change, it's essential to plant tree species that are:

* Resilient: Can withstand rising temperatures, droughts, and extreme weather events.
* Adaptable: Can thrive in changing environmental conditions.
* Carbon-efficient: Absorb high amounts of CO2.

Some examples of tree species that meet these criteria include:

* Oaks: strong, long-lived, and carbon-efficient.
* Pines: resilient, adaptable, and drought-tolerant.
* Willows: flexible, fast-growing, and carbon-efficient.
* Bamboo: fast-growing, carbon-absorbing, and adaptable.
* Acacia: Drought-tolerant, nitrogen-fixing, and carbon-efficient.
* Teak: Resilient, long-lived, and carbon-efficient.
* Eucalyptus: Fast-growing, drought-tolerant, and carbon-efficient.

These trees are good at capturing and storing carbon, however it’s important to consult local experts and visit Forestry offices to get your hands on these types of seedlings.

**Conclusion**

Chandrika’s participation in this radio program at One Love Radio was a success. Effectively sensitizing listeners on climate change governance and encouraging the youth to take matters in their own hands. To address climate change, we need to focus on sustainable development. Moving away from coal, gas and oil by creating a carbon free environment. One that uses clean energy such as hydro (water), wind and solar (sun).