

Our plea (intervention) sent in January 2024 to the CLIMATE DIPLOMACY ACADEMY PROGRAM in NAIROBI (KENYA).

What I think about international cooperation strategies in the fight against climate change and its impacts in Africa:

Climate change, which was a hypothesis, has become a compelling reality that raises questions from all sides. (of various origins). As the atmosphere is shared between all nations, it is imperative that international cooperation stands on the same wavelength. In this study on actions, we will attempt to address two dimensional strategies that international cooperation must highlight in Africa: That of poor countries at high risk of global warming and that of countries with poor populations but which still maintain a safeguard crazy (forests) against global warming. And at the end, we will make a short summary of what international cooperation should do in its efforts to combat global warming in Africa and in the world.

Firstly, low-income countries facing the hazards of global warming need the support of developed countries to adapt to climate change. Indeed, international cooperation will have to increase efforts to enforce the legal instruments concluded between countries in international environmental charters. From now on, international cooperation will have to work more on climate justice in poor countries facing global warming by opening them to various investment opportunities in the energy and ecological transition and in the circular economy in order to reduce as little as possible. the climatic hazards that these countries face. In this approach, international cooperation will then have to strengthen social inclusion for the good management of natural resources. Concretely, the countries classified among the major polluters will have to bear by paying the cost of Carbonne credit without any form of trial on low-income African countries facing the hazards of global warming. This cooperation will need to develop strategies so that these investment opportunities can have a positive impact on the local population of the beneficiary countries. Some follow-up is necessary here because the crisis on good governance in Africa is also a challenge.

Secondly, the countries which still preserve their forests for the well-being of humanity should not be spared. As Provincial Representative of the Mvuba community Barza (MOSI MVUBA), a community entity which campaigns for the socio-economic promotion of indigenous peoples in the Democratic Republic of Congo, I am working today on a project entitled: Citizen participation of indigenous peoples for the sustainable management of natural resources in Congolese national parks for the fight against climate change. A project where we propose to the Congolese government to promote indigenous communities living around national parks. We are designing this program to integrate climate justice, ecological transition and the social inclusion of indigenous peoples into this global approach to combating global warming.

Indeed, the increased demand for basic local products, poverty and lack of access to environmental education for indigenous populations are causing shocks to the conservation of natural resources. In addition, the lack of access to basic services for these populations is also a major cause that can hamper environmental protection efforts led by international cooperation in Africa. However, our program goes a little further, we believe that climate justice is also the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples who have contributed very little to the conservation of nature through their lifestyles which remain even less destructive of nature. the environment in relation to high-growth companies. It should also be noted that there are entities where indigenous populations were relocated for the benefit of national parks; unfortunately without any guarantee or social inclusion because these populations live miserably at their own risk. Without forgetting that among these populations there are those who have seen their cultural heritage crumble due to their forced

relocation from their natural environments for the benefit of the creation of national parks. We believe this has undermined their cultural and linguistic rights promoted in national and international legal instruments. However, we propose that international cooperation ensures the strength of legal instruments for inclusive climate justice which must be felt at the local level to strengthen the community commitment of these indigenous peoples in the fight against global warming.

So, our long-term vision is as follows:

☐ The construction of basic service infrastructures for these indigenous populations bordering national parks, that is to say, these populations must have access to quality education, health care, water, energy, and security as well. as well as support for their local development initiatives.

☐ Improve access to financing and investments (green finance) by granting opportunities to local organizations and businesses for the benefit of indigenous peoples for social inclusion in the fight against global warming.

☐ Finally, international cooperation must work without selfish or imperialist interests to ensure respect for human rights, to monitor compliance with international legal texts linked to various international agreements on the environment, which can reduce the impacts of change climate in Africa in particular and in the world in general. This international cooperation will have to define strategies in order to pacify certain areas made insecure by armed groups which destroy the environment; which could cause global warming hazards in the long term. We need a frank partnership between countries to put an end to geopolitical and strategic interference which only harms certain countries in their efforts to combat global warming. Case of national and foreign armed groups destroying the forests of sub-Saharan Africa by illegally plundering the natural resources of certain countries.

We are therefore aiming, by the end of the 2030 agenda, for an energy and ecological transition and sustainable development inclusive of all segments of the population of marginalized entities. These sustainable infrastructures put in place will be able to reduce negative impacts on the environment by circumventing the scourge of global warming; a certain green war to which all of humanity is confronted, particularly African countries threatened by poverty and global warming without any easing measures.

Ultimately, humanity will have to focus more on the centrality and scale of the climate issue. International cooperation must therefore identify areas of high climate risk by implementing strategies to sustainably secure the human-ecosphere relationship. These strategies should focus on global and globalizing security overcoming national and international selfishness, increased and unsuccessful geopolitics which lead to the complex of small states facing large states. Here the cost would seem to weigh on low-income countries which are at the same time faced with the hazards of global warming and low-income countries protecting their forests for the benefit of humanity but which are also in turn faced with development challenges. and some undue climate injustice.

Finally, it is imperative to campaign for the balance between development and the environment so that there are no significant gaps in the efforts to combat global warming in the northern country and in those of the south. They are therefore obliged to cooperate to achieve the 13th objective of sustainable development. So, what do we think of the impact on the non-ratification of international legal texts on global warming by other countries known to be major polluters...?

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