

*A Movement for Just and Resilient People,
Societies and Economies*



2024 ANNUAL REPORT

WWW.PACJA.ORG

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCER	African Climate and Environmental Reporting Awards
ACLI	African Climate Legislation Initiative
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AGANOR	Gabonese Agency of Standardization
AGN	Africa Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AU	African Union
AWISE	African Women Entrepreneurs in Sustainability and Environment
CAHOSCC	Committee of Heads of State and Governments on Climate Change
CCDA	Climate Change and Development for Africa Conference
CEHRD	Centre for Environment, Human Rights and Development
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CJIFA	Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa
CF	Climate Fund
CLARA	Climate, Land, Ambition, and Rights Alliance
COMESA	Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCJ	Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West African States
GCA	Global Centre on Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

1. ABOUT PACJA

The **Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)** is a coalition of over 2,000 civil society organizations from 54 African countries, united by a mission to advance climate and environmental justice. Its diverse membership includes grassroots organizations, community-based groups, faith-based organizations, NGOs, indigenous communities, farmers, and pastoralists. PACJA operates with a people-centred and rights-based approach to address the critical climate challenges impacting the African continent and beyond. PACJA's primary focus is advocating for climate justice, grounded in the recognition that Africa, despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, bears a disproportionate burden of climate change impacts. The organization emphasizes giving voice to marginalized groups—such as women, youth, indigenous communities, and other vulnerable populations—who are most affected by climate change but often excluded from decision-making processes.

Our strategic focus is shaped around 5 areas of broad influencing

- ◆ Resilience and green growth
- ◆ Public engagement and mobilization through strengthening Africa's climate justice movement, ensuring African voices resonate in global climate action discussions.
- ◆ Research, knowledge development and communication
- ◆ Policy influence, through engagements in strategic policy dialogues with governments and international stakeholders.
- ◆ Holding governments accountable

2. OPERATING CONTEXT IN 2024

2.1. EXTERNAL CONTEXT OF SIGNIFICANT RELEVANCE

In 2024, several external and internal forces continued to define the operating context. The Russia-Ukraine crisis as well as the Israel-Hamas war were the most significant geopolitical dynamic in 2024. This unprecedented crisis defined global political, diplomatic and economic paradigms, notably shaping the climate change discourse and energy landscape in Europe. This geopolitical context provided the impetus for the opening of more oil fields and the opening of coal mines that had been closed in parts of Europe. This was orchestrated by a strained political relationship between Russia and the rest of the NATO parties in Europe leading to the disruption of gas supply in some countries in the region.

Politically, the world also experienced a dramatic rise in the far-right administration in Europe and most recently in the USA. Far-right governments are known for their very limited focus on climate change and this has a direct impact on the number of resources committed to financing climate change programs. The effects of the dramatic change of guard in the USA were indeed conspicuous at COP29 as the world awaits President Trump to pull his country out of the Paris Agreement reminiscent of the occurrence of

2016. These significant changes in the global geopolitical landscape were a drawback in climate justice advocacy especially at such a time when the all-important negotiation item on New collective Quantified Finance Goal (NCQG) was gaining traction.

While this worrying geopolitical trend continued unabated, the prediction by scientists warning that the impacts of climate change are becoming more serious each passing day materialized within the project period. While 2023 was declared the hottest year ever recorded, 2024 is well on track to break this record from the data collected so far. Consequently, Africa experienced severe cases of weather extremes. The pertinent observation of the IPCC Arc. 6 Report on Africa being impacted under all mitigation scenarios continued to play far and wide with countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, and South Sudan recording higher than usual temperatures and joining the leagues of countries bearing disproportionate loss and damages of Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, the East and Horn of Africa and in the Sahel region. The growing exposure to climate migrations and climate-triggered insecurities is an additional dimension of challenge African countries continue to grapple with in the context of limited resources for implementing adaptation actions for the highly climate-sensitive sectors.

The year under review was also characterized by the growing vulnerability of the continent and the urgent need for Adaptation (Amplified by the Adaptation Gap Report 2023), with climate change impacts posing systemic risks to Africa's economies, infrastructure investments, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods. Well amplified by the Global Stocktake process, the growing need to address multiple crises facing Africa including poverty, climate vulnerability, colonial policy and legal legacies and the growing debt crisis have been all-important contextual considerations for PACJA in developing and implementing of sustainable development proposition.

In the energy sector, where the bulk of mitigation programs are being implemented several startling observations are apparent in the context. Energy tariffs in most African countries remain at all-time highs, despite growing investments in clean energy largely due to energy colonization and investment programs that are not guided by the principles of locally led climate action and that leave local communities disfranchised. Equally, the provision of means of implementation of climate action is a commercial venture, where technology is availed at a higher cost to African countries. Consequently, injustices in energy access continued to manifest in a continent whose NDC 1.0 and 2.0 were largely on mitigating emissions on energy access with now over 630 million people remaining in darkness, divorced from tapping on energy grids for transformative economic activities.

The decarbonization agenda as committed to in COP28 will be implemented with massive support from Africa's transitional minerals. The rush for transitional minerals is apparent in Africa, a continent in which its member states have not been able to secure strategic needs for these minerals, and whose mining sector is locked in draconian policy and legal contracts with mining companies favouring developed countries, their home countries. Rampant violations of human rights and environmental rights in the rush for critical minerals is not only dictating new waves of climate insecurities but exacerbating other long-term climate change impacts on host populations. Therefore, the need to leverage on just transition discourse to reform the governance of our strategic and critical minerals remains an overarching agenda

The year in context provided a serious affront of climate justice by carbon merchants with a massive push for the carbon markets to play a much more significant role in the provision of much-desired climate finance, beyond the mitigation imperatives commitment in the Paris Agreement. It was a year where false solutions were peddled to the centre of climate action for a subsector that is externally controlled markets; characterized by poor payments for carbon credits; sustaining the lifestyle of the developed countries with no demonstrated urgency to decarbonize.

Given the above context, 2024 was critical in building momentum for Climate Action, leveraging on the establishment of a “TROIKA”, bringing together COP28, COP29 & COP30 (United Arab Emirates, Azerbaijan, and Brazil) Presidencies, aimed at keeping alive the fledging goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

2.2. REPOSITIONING IN THE CONTEXT

Given this challenging operating environment in 2024, PACJA remained agile in discharging its mandate in the continent and beyond;

Climate action and Policy: Climate action and policy interventions have been revolving around national and international efforts to mitigate its effects. In strengthening our local level climate response programming, this approach was complimented with bold mobilizations at the sub-national level and local levels where the frontline communities are based. Our focus was on ‘building power from below’ – supporting local communities and devolved units of governments to decentralize programs at the community level, as part of the implementation of the principles of locally led climate action. This was characterized by heightened efforts to support locally led interventions, especially through the Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa (CJIFA), additionally, PACJA supported the development and operationalization of CSOs engagement framework under the FLoCCA program in Kenya, CSOs elections across 46 countries were supported - a crucial process in ensuring representation of the communities at the grassroots in the FLLoCCA framework.

Raising the profile of climate adaptation: Adaptation has remained low on the global climate action agenda as it continues to attract low climate financing in comparison with mitigation. Even in African NDCs, adaptation commitments are weak. Raising the urgency and significance of climate adaptation by amplifying the voices of communities on the frontline of climate crisis will contribute significantly to increasing global, regional, and national attention on adaptation and resilience-building that responds to Africa’s special needs and circumstances. For this to happen, there is need to strengthen a coalition of core constituencies in Africa as leading voices shaping the national and international policy debate on climate adaptation; increase the accountability of key stakeholders in delivering key adaptation commitments on finance and policy at all levels; coordinated CSOs advocacy engagement in decision-making processes from local to global levels; and generating evidence on adaptation gaps and priorities of communities in the frontline of climate crisis through endogenous research based on grass-roots experiences and felt needs. Accordingly, the alliance engaged in extensive advocacy work calling for adequate climate finance for adaptation including through the Keep Your Promise campaign. The Africa Climate Talks (ACTs) convened alongside the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Addis Ababa was a bold

policy influence space for advancing the adaptation agenda in NDC 3.0. The broad-based nature of the Global Goal on Adaptation served as a good anchor for cross-sectoral, government-wide mobilization to advance the adaptation agenda.

Just transition: The discourse on Just transition is gathering pace and different stakeholders are approaching it for a diversity of viewpoints. The discussions are also eliciting divergent views based on geographical divides and country-level contexts. PACJA's approach to just transition is focused on promoting a fair and equitable shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources while ensuring the rights and needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized communities are respected and addressed. The Alliance continued advocating for universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy for all Africans, especially those living in poverty and facing energy insecurity. The focus in 2024 was on supporting grassroots movements and campaigns that demand a just transition and energy access for all; Engaging with policymakers and stakeholders at national, regional and global levels to influence the development and implementation of climate-friendly and pro-poor energy policies and programs; Conducting research and analysis on the impacts and opportunities of the energy transition in Africa, and disseminating the findings to relevant audiences; Building the capacity and awareness of PACJA members and partners on the issues and challenges of just transition and energy access; Collaborating with other thematic areas and networks, especially those working in mining, to ensure coherence and synergy in advancing climate justice.

Unlocking Climate finance: International climate finance is critical for reducing the impact burden of climate-driven crises experienced by countries highly vulnerable to climate impacts. The Cancun Agreement in 2010, committed developed Parties to a goal of mobilizing US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to help the countries, most vulnerable to climate change address impacts to reduce emissions and respond to accelerating impacts. The delivery of this goal is yet to be realized, with the vulnerable countries having received around US\$1 per person from multilateral climate funds between 2003–2022 (GHA report 2022). The inadequacy, inaccessibility and unsustainability of international financing have posed significant challenges for developing countries as this is largely voluntary. Consequently, the \$100 billion annual goal has remained inadequate to address the scale of the climate crisis in developing countries and at the same time support sustainable development. At COP26 a decision was made to extend the delivery of this goal up to 2025. Even as climate finance needs to remain large, adaptation has received even less finance compared to mitigation with funding from developed countries and multilateral agencies still skewed in favour of mitigation, and not matching current vulnerable countries' adaptation needs. COP 26 in Glasgow urged developed nations to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025. The adaptation Gap report of 2023 shows that adaptation needs for developing countries is estimated at USD 215 billion per year and that public multilateral and bilateral adaptation finance flows to developing countries declined by 15% to US 21 billion in 2021.

PACJA expanded its scope of advocacy on adaptation finance by promoting South-North collaborations, and building enduring partnerships with relevant networks and institutions (both Governmental and non-governmental) to lobby and put pressure on the developed countries to fulfil the Glasgow commitment, along with other pledges. This was under the auspices of the Keep Your Promise and the 630 campaigns.

Attention was directed to the existing climate finance instruments, including the Green Climate Fund and MDBs. Country and regional-level convenings will be conducted periodically to sensitize and share perspectives with stakeholders on the state of play in climate finance, with a view of developing standpoints to inform conversations around new collective quantified finance goals (NCQG).

2.3. PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR NAVIGATING THE CONTEXT

In a bold attempt to navigate the complex and challenging context, the alliance prioritized transformative flagship interventions and processes as highlighted below: -

- i. The multi-stakeholder consultations on the outcome of COP28 & strategy for COP29 enabled stakeholders in Africa to marshal efforts and direction in climate action through multistakeholder processes.
- ii. Four major convening with parliamentarians drawn from regional legislative bodies amplifying resolutions derived from the Pan African Parliamentary convening on climate policy & equity in 2024 and catalysing political leadership on policy and legislative action to buttress climate action and strengthen oversight
- iii. Africa Climate Talks convening in collaboration with AUC and UNECA with a focus on securing ambitious NDCs (NDC V.3.0) and amplifying the need to centre adaptation action in the next version of NDCs
- iv. PACJA through ACSEA launched the Six30 campaign, aimed at mobilizing USD.630 billion to accelerate energy access in the continent
- v. Continued to further processes that ensure health is placed into the mainstream of climate change discourse (Malawi, Ministerial convenings on the sidelines of ACS, COP28 & ARFSD convening with specific actions amplifying the cross-thematic response in advancing the health agenda
- vi. PACJA played an important role in amplifying the redlines in carbon investments in the continent and the need for strong safeguards through participation in technical dialogues convened by the AUC, notably the Technical Working Preparatory meeting for Carbon markets conference in Lusaka, Zambia; the Africa Carbon Markets Conference, Addis Ababa and in a forum held in Mombasa to firm the technical guidelines ahead of adoption by African Heads of State
- vii. PACJA also played a pivotal role in galvanizing civil society voices across the globe through the UN Civil Society conference which was hosted globally; in Nairobi for the first time in 2024. PACJA was instrumental in leading CSOs consultation fora before the conference as well as consolidating and presenting the CSOs position at the conference. Through this convening, the alliance was able to influence the outcome of the summit of the future which took place in New York in September 2024, where PACJA was represented.
- viii. In providing its stewardship, in partnership with AUC and the Africa-Europe Foundation, PACJA convened an informal Africa –Europe climate convening on the sidelines of SB60 that was critical in framing the political approach to the adaptation agenda for the two continents

- ix. PACJA in collaboration with AUC, UNECA, Africa Minerals Development Centre and UNEP convened two dialogues on critical minerals – the African Regional Consultative Dialogue on critical minerals and just transition, Johannesburg and the review of AMV implementation framework - African Mineral Governance Framework and the Africa Green Minerals Strategy
- x. Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA XII) which served to frame Africa’s Position on COP29 with a sharp focus on Adaptation finance in Abidjan and was instrumental in AMCEN declaration reinforcing Africa’s position for COP29.
- xi. PACJA held a series of engagements with Azerbaijan CSOs and the Government in shaping the agenda for COP29 and in strengthening north and south solidarity actions in climate diplomacy. This diplomacy process paved the way for further engagements with Brazil’s CSOs fraternity and the Global Call for Action Against Poverty amplifying the necessary reforms in financial architecture and its relevance in securing a just climate finance for climate-ravaged countries.
- xii. The organization also prioritized partnerships, engaging with entities such as Save the Children, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Care International to enhance program delivery and mobilize resources.
- xiii. At the grassroots level, PACJA facilitated capacity-building workshops and consultations, including the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice and sessions on locally-led climate actions. These initiatives focused on empowering youth, women, and marginalized communities to actively participate in climate advocacy. The use of digital tools for knowledge sharing and mobilization was another key highlight, with webinars and online pieces of training fostering greater accessibility and engagement.
- xiv. PACJA also made significant strides in enhancing accountability and transparency in climate finance, participating in dialogues on social safeguards, energy transitions, and sustainable development solutions.
- xv. The organization’s commitment to inclusivity and collaborative action was evident in events such as the Women in Green Hydrogen Forum, engagements with civil society groups, and thematic discussions on circular economy and waste management. By leveraging partnerships with governments, academia, and international organizations, PACJA continued to solidify its position as a leading voice for climate justice in Africa, fostering impactful initiatives at both local and global levels.
- xvi. The alliance has also succeeded in revolutionizing locally led approaches through the Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa (CJIFA); So far, CJIFA has successfully supported several high-impact cohorts on various themes and sectors.
- xvii. The alliance deliberately enhanced partnerships leading to the compounding of Numerous partnerships at all levels that have catalysed our advocacy efforts e.g. MOUs and working agreements Practical, AMREF, Pathfinder International among others

3. PROJECTS SUPPORTING MISSION DELIVERY IN 2024

The mission of the alliance is largely supported through strategic projects supported in strategic partnerships. During the year under review, PACJA's mission objectives were supported through the delivery of 11 projects which include;

I. AFRICA ENERGY TRANSITION (AET)

The Africa Energy Transition (AET) project, launched on July 1, 2021, and running until December 31, 2025, aims to facilitate energy transition efforts in the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). Implemented in partnership with the WWF Regional Energy Hub, the project focuses on advancing renewable energy initiatives through policy advocacy, capacity building, and civil society engagement. Key interventions include aligning national policies with regional frameworks, promoting favourable regulatory conditions for renewable energy trade, and building the capacity of journalists, youth organizations, and CSOs to participate in energy transition efforts. The project also collaborates with WWF China to advocate for renewable energy financing in sub-Saharan Africa and enhances engagement with platforms like the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

The project also emphasizes accountability and transparency, demonstrated by PACJA's participation in a town hall lecture at Strathmore Law School on the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT). Highlighting concerns about the treaty's potential implications for Kenya's and other parts of Africa's renewable energy investments, including risks of costly lawsuits and the need for greater transparency in treaty processes are some of the transformative accountability processes the project is driving. Lessons learned during the project's implementation include the realization that technical differences in policies and standards across member states continue to hinder harmonization efforts, requiring more targeted strategies and institutional support for entities like EACREE and SACREE.

In response to evolving legal frameworks in the EAC and SADC regions, the project has shifted its focus from harmonizing a Common Customs Act for renewable energy to developing regulatory frameworks for facilitating the transboundary flow of renewable energy products. Moving forward, the project will prioritize supporting regional bodies in developing these frameworks while emphasizing measurable outcomes through Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Research, and Learning (MEARL) activities. These efforts aim to advance the broader goals of promoting a just and sustainable energy transition in Africa.

II. AFRICAN ACTIVISTS FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE (AACJ)

The African Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ) project, launched on May 1, 2021, is set to run until December 31, 2025, and spans multiple African countries, including Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Somalia. Key partners in the initiative include PACJA, Oxfam Novib, Natural Justice, FEMNET, and the Africa Youth Commission (AYC). The project aims to promote climate justice by targeting diverse groups, such as institutions of learning, students, activists, civil society organizations (CSOs), and government agencies. This initiative has 5 pathways including Building movements; Shaping African Narratives on climate justice; Strengthening human rights frameworks;

Enhancing adaptive capacities of frontline communities and Shifting policies.

AACJ's strategic objectives include mobilizing public engagement, influencing policies and investments, and holding governments accountable for climate and environmental justice initiatives.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) activities have played a central role in ensuring the project's progress and effectiveness. These activities included donor-hosted learning events, a MEAL training workshop for Mozambique partners, and donor pre-visits. Continuous capacity building for downstream partners has been emphasized, particularly in MEAL and reporting, to improve data collection and analysis. Lessons learned during this period also underscore the importance of customizing digital tools, such as the Power to Voices platform, to enhance accessibility through language support and data compression techniques.

Looking ahead, the project will focus on annual planning for 2025 and refining reporting tools to align with project-specific needs. This will simplify the reporting process while maintaining accuracy and relevance. With its emphasis on community-driven approaches and capacity-building initiatives, the AACJ project continues to strengthen advocacy for climate justice across Africa, driving tangible policy and societal impacts.

III. GALVANIZING ACTION FOR AN ACCELERATED TRANSITION TO LOW-CARBON, CLIMATE-RESILIENT, INCLUSIVE, FAIR AND ECOLOGICALLY JUST DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS IN AFRICA (GAT-AFRICA)

The GAT-Africa is a 3 year's project supported by the Open Society Foundation and is being implemented in the context where the continent is seeking to accelerate the implementation of various strategies and actions, to avert the catastrophic impacts of global warming while building the resilience of the people, society and economies in Africa. PACJA is leveraging its outreach in the governmental and intergovernmental institutions to create space for NSAs participation in the implementation of the Actions. As part of this process, we are strengthening the capacity of civil society through co-creation and iteration to build ownership and encourage self-help and voluntarism.

IV. GALVANIZING AND UNIFYING AFRICAN VOICES FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF THE PANDEMIC (GUARD AFRICA)

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance through support from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has designed a 3-year project dubbed "Guard Africa"- Galvanizing and Unifying Africa's Action for Resilient Development in the era of the pandemic. This Project is designed to leverage and expand these opportunities, working in concert with partners, and recognizing that mainstreaming more inclusive practices now, will be influential for decades to come harnessing opportunities within devolved units of governments, and national and regional economies across the African region and at the global level. It will cover 12 countries which include: Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Niger, Cameroon, Zambia, Botswana, Morocco, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Gabon.

The project recognizes the intersectionality of gender and social exclusion that underpins the vulnerability of women, girls and youth on climate change issues. This strand influences policymakers at national

and regional levels to eliminate barriers that encourage the subjection of women, girls and youth to vulnerabilities that impede their access to resilient livelihood opportunities and decent employment. Through working with women-led groups in our National platforms, the Project tap into indigenous and conventional knowledge of women and communities; government and private sector resources to strengthen individual and women-led groups' capacities to access and control productive assets needed to build their resilience against climate shocks (land, water, indigenous drought-resistant crops, livestock, money), and increase their food and nutrition security, social security, financial and human capital and diversified livelihoods.

Guard-Africa leverages lessons learnt from a previous Project funded by SIDA-Deepening African Civil Society Engagement in International Post-Paris Climate Change Dialogue and Response Strategies. While the previous Project focused on strengthening the voice of CSOs to influence global, regional and national governments and institutions and countries towards fulfilment of climate change commitments including the Paris Agreement, Guard-Africa aims to influence impact at scale, by leveraging the efforts of other players in the climate change conversations within Africa and globally with the following explicit features: a) Just climate financing; b) Just recovery from the impacts of climate change and COVID-19 including promotion of green energy; c) Institutional strengthening of CSOs networks for amplified advocacy; d) A strong learning agenda embedded in media engagement, awareness raising of the public and; e) Institutional strengthening of PACJA and the Secretariat, to be able to have more impact NDCs implementation and acceleration of climate action.

V. NEED-BASED ADVOCACY ON THE ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

The Supporting Needs-Based Advocacy on Adaptation in Africa is a strategic investment within a portfolio tied to agricultural adaptation incremental funding. This is a three-year project supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and is being implemented in the following countries: Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Benin, Egypt, Chad, Mali, and Siera Leone. This initiative aligns with ongoing negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation and commitments like the COP26 pledge to double adaptation funding by 2025, alongside discussions on the post-2025 climate finance target. These processes will shape the future trajectory of adaptation priorities for African countries, influence the financing strategies of bilateral and multilateral entities, and determine how vulnerable communities and climate-sensitive sectors are supported. The investment focuses on fostering equitable leadership to ensure that Africa's priorities and needs remain central in global debates and decision-making. The initiative focuses on the following outcome areas: Outcome 1. A Strengthened coalition of core constituencies in Africa as a lead voice shaping the national and international policy debate on, climate adaptation; Outcome 2. Increased Accountability of key stakeholders in delivering key adaptation commitments on finance and policy at all levels; Outcome 3 Coordinated CSO advocacy engagement in decision-making processes from local to global levels; and Outcome 4. Evidence on adaptation gaps and priorities of communities on the frontline of climate crisis was generated through endogenous research based on grass-roots experiences and felt needs.

VI. RESTORATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM IN WEST POKOT

This is an initiative supported by Tearfund for AFR100 through One Tree Planted, it is part of the broader AFR100 initiative targeting the restoration of 100 million hectares of degraded land in Africa by 2030. In West Pokot County, Kenya, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) has spearheaded efforts to revitalize degraded ecosystems while improving community livelihoods. The project employs diverse techniques such as agroforestry, reforestation, and assisted natural regeneration, combined with community-centred approaches, to ensure sustainability and impactful outcomes. The project targets to grow 104,000 seedlings by its closure.

VII. BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF SELECTED SUB-SAHARA AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO EFFECTIVELY MEASURE PROGRESS IN THEIR NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS' IMPLEMENTATION USING TRACKING TOOLS AND INDEXES

This is an initiative supported by AfDB and it aims to build the capacity of focal persons/champions in twelve (12) selected SSA countries to effectively measure their NDCs implementation progress using the tracking tools and Indexes. The final NDC implementation index has been developed to provide the first-ever ranking of countries on their NDCs implementation as well as offer the base for comparisons between and among countries/regions. This will spur healthy competition and overall compliance with the Paris Agreement. The interventions proposed are in line with the global UNFCCC's Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistent and Completeness (TACCC) framework and the ETF of the Paris Agreement expected to take off in 2024.

VIII. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT FOR A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION (SCEJU) IN KENYA

This is an initiative being implemented in Kenya and funded by the European Union through FES. The project focuses on strengthening the voice, capacity and participation of youth and women drawn from civil society actors, and representatives of vulnerable groups within informal urban settlements of Nakuru, Kisumu and Makueni counties on sustainable water and waste management. The focus of this project is on sustainable water & waste management

IX. BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS DEALING IN CHILD RIGHTS, GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

This is an initiative funded by Sida through Save the Children. It aims at enhancing civic voice to advance the rights of children by strengthening the link between national and Pan African / regional CSO initiatives. In this regard, one of the main contributions of the initiative is facilitating regional and Pan-African spaces where child-led organizations influence decision-makers on major issues that affect children such as education, climate change, child participation, protection from violence, etc.

X. PEOPLE-CENTRED JUST TRANSITION

This is an initiative funded by IKI and it focuses on advancing just transition approaches in the energy sector. The project is being implemented in Kenya, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Morocco, and Nigeria

XI. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR INTEGRATED FP/RH AND PED ACTION (BUILD)

This initiative focuses on the nexus between population health and climate change. PACJA provides a platform where a diversity of stakeholders has been engaging on population and environmental health matters and their implications on climate change discourse. The initiative is supported by USAID.

4. ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

4.1. RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMATIVE GREENING LIVELIHOODS

Interventions around this objective include convenings and supporting actions aimed at building resilience in vulnerable communities, following PACJA's bottom-up approach. The Alliance is striving to localize climate change response measures in line with the principles of locally led climate action. It is enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of smallholder producers, focusing on women, youth, and marginalized groups.

The Alliance is prioritizing the resilience of landscapes, energy systems, and agricultural systems by advocating for the localization and implementation of national climate adaptation strategies across the continent. Through its DNPs and Strategic Initiatives, it is promoting gender and socially inclusive risk assessments and resource planning at the continental level. Efforts are ensuring that adaptation plans and strategies address human, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities. These efforts include improving access to climate information systems, advancing food security, supporting ecosystem restoration through restorative agriculture, and linking emergency preparedness approaches with social protection systems.

Resilience of health systems is being prioritized by strengthening regional and national working groups on climate change and health. Indeed, the climax of this initiative in 2024 was the launch of Pan African Partnership on health and climate change at COP29. Under the resilience and transformative green livelihood's objective, the following interventions were prioritized in 2024;



At the national level, policy advocacy is being guided by individual countries' climate priorities, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and political contexts. At the continental level, advocacy is focusing on key moments such as the African Union Summit, AMCEN Sessions, UN Environment Assembly, RECs meetings, and events under the CLIMDEV Africa Initiative.

PACJA is working to turn policies into laws by supporting African

parliamentarians through the African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI), co-coordinated by PACJA and the Pan-African Parliament. It is continuing its collaboration with the Pan-African Parliament and other parliamentary initiatives to advance the domestication of resolutions adopted during the Third Summit on Climate Policy and Equity in 2023. Indeed, the alliance conducted 4 workshops for regional parliamentarians in 2024.

4.1.1. Localizing climate change actions through the Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa (CJIFA)

The Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa (CJIFA) was established to accelerate transformative climate action and champion good governance as impeccable imperative of climate justice, by amplifying the voices, and promoting people-centred, people-owned, bottom-up interventions driven by communities at the frontline of the climate crisis.



CJIFA fosters enduring change powered by collective activism that provides “real peoples’ solutions” for people who are structurally-excluded, disempowered, exploited, or stigmatized. By targeting and ‘seeding’ grassroots groups and organizations that often face funding barriers due to their “informal” status or undeliberate lack of recognition from relevant authorities, CJIFA enables impactful work to flourish and brings into fore the otherwise forgotten Actors, where traditional Donor landscape may overlook owing to socially-unfair constructs defined by bureaucracies, prohibitive bottlenecks and elitism.

CJIFA has successfully supported several high-impact cohorts on various themes and sectors:

- ◆ **Cohort 1:** Innovative Community Resilience Initiatives; Six funded Groups focused on enhancing ecological agricultural practices to improve food security in drought-prone areas. These groups received approximately Euros 100,000, which enabled them to implement sustainable farming techniques, build local capacity, and support movement-building, including a case which brought justice to a slain female environmental activist. Most of these groups have attracted additional funding enhancing their sustainability as emerging institutions to pursue their objectives and broader vision of CJIFA.
- ◆ **Cohort 2:** Youth-Led Climate Advocacy; Ten funded groups were youth activists, majorly coming

out of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, who have attempted to practice the lessons they have learnt in the school. This cohort aimed to amplify youth voices in climate policy discussions, as well as promote their creativity in climate solutions. With around Euros 120,000 in funding, they catalysed massive mobilization, conducted workshops and outreach programs, empowering youth to engage effectively in decision-making processes. Innovative ways such as art, music and skits were included in climate advocacy campaigns. The youth were also at the forefront in climate-resilient adoptive activities based on their local contexts.

- ◆ **Cohort 3:** Strengthening communities in adaptive climate solutions; Fourteen (14) organizations concentrated on innovative water conservation strategies in vulnerable communities, climate-resilient initiatives, & harnessing indigenous knowledge in early warning systems. They secured roughly Euros 130,000 to develop local solutions, such as rainwater harvesting, solar lighting in rural homes, decentralized clean energy for food and medicine preservation and community awareness campaigns.
- ◆ **Cohort 4:** Biodiversity restoration and community empowerment. Twenty-nine (29) organizations were funded from twenty-six countries in Africa. This is an ongoing cohort which began its implementation beginning of October 2024. They secured approximately Euro 180,384 to enhance ecosystem restoration and improve livelihoods. Several organizations have sought for innovative ways of restoring their ecosystems and improve their livelihoods. E.g. in Tanzania, an organization is harvesting sea weed to produce indigenous medicine for sale and consume it as food – improving food security. In Mozambique, an organization is using an indigenous initiative called kupungula utsi for sustainable management of forest resources.

4.1.2. Fostering teamwork within the alliance through collective planning and development of 2024 strategy



Joint planning by staff, Designated National Platforms (DNPs) and board retreats at the beginning of each year has proved to be an important strategy in the last three years. Accordingly, 2024 being the fourth year of implementation of the alliance's strategic plan, a staff and DNPs retreat, and planning meeting was organised and conducted. The retreat focused on taking stock of the Alliance's achievements in the implementation of the strategic plan and collective planning for 2024. The

convening brought together secretariat staff, board members, coordinators of the national platforms, coordinators of strategic initiatives and partners. Through this event, the alliance engaged in joint planning, taking stock on the alliance's achievements in implementation of its strategic plan. The forum also served as a training session for the staff, DNPs and board members. Team building sessions were also prioritized to foster teamwork spirit among the platforms and secretariat staff. The convening provided an opportunity for the alliance to align its plans at continental and national level and the 2024 strategy was validated. The strategy validates guiding the alliance's advocacy initiatives for the year.

4.1.3. The 10th Special Session of Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN)

The Tenth Special Session of the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) was held from the 1st to the 6th of September 2024 in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire with a focus on land degradation, desertification, and drought, under the theme, "Reclaiming Africa's Lands: Innovative Pathways to Reducing Land Degradation, Desertification, and Drought." Since its inception in 1985, the AMCEN has been bringing together African ministers of the environment together and providing a platform for dialogue on pertinent environmental issues that concern the sustainable development of the African continent. With various decisions having been taken over the three decades of the AMCEN, the 10th Special Session discussed innovative actions to consolidate the momentum around land degradation, desertification, and drought, as a key challenge that further compounds the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's 2063 Agenda. The special session articulated a strong position on land degradation, desertification, and drought and adopted decisions to accelerate and scale up the implementation of land degradation actions and solutions in Africa while building on key regional and global initiatives.

PACJA and ClimDev partners strategically convened the 12th session of CCDA back-to-back with AMCEN with the view of influencing the decisions by the African ministers of environment at the AMCEN convening.

4.1.4. Twelfth session of Climate Change and Development for Africa conference (CCDA XII)



PACJA in Partnership with the AUC, UNECA, AfDB, AFDAN, the Pan African Parliament among other partners convened the 12th session of CCDA which was preceded by pre-events addressing several topical issues related to accelerating access to climate finance in the continent. Aligned to the priority theme of securing the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on Climate which was held later in the year, the discussions in these events explored and generated critical messages and

strategies that informed the Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment.

The following key messages summarize the outcome of each event:

Event 1: Official Opening Segment of Pre-events of CCDA

Key messages emphasize that Africa must advance a unified position in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) negotiations, prioritizing needs-based adaptation finance to address the continent's growing adaptation finance gap. The unjust trend of climate finance delivered as loans rather than grants was challenged, alongside the demand for developed countries to fulfil their financial obligations and fairly contribute to global climate action. Africa was called to adopt an active and political approach at COP29 to counter geopolitical dynamics hindering progress.

Event 2: Fostering Stakeholder Engagement in Needs-Based Adaptation Finance

The focus is shifting from the abstract target of doubling adaptation finance to addressing Africa's specific adaptation needs through targeted, transformative financing. The gap between estimated annual needs (\$194–\$366 billion) and current funding levels highlights the urgency for rigorous accountability and better prioritization of funds. A call was made to move from blanket allocations to impact-oriented funding strategies, ensuring resources are allocated based on local needs and robust assessments.

Event 3: Harnessing the Momentum from the Global Stock Take to Catalyze Low Carbon Development Tapping on Africa's Critical Minerals Potential

Key messages stressed that Africa's critical minerals must be utilized sustainably, ensuring environmental protection while promoting transformative investments. Governments were encouraged to negotiate better deals and foster collaborations to develop mineral value chains, boosting industrialization, energy access, and poverty reduction. The adoption of circular economy principles and domestication of the Africa Mining Vision were highlighted as pathways to sustainable resource use.

Event 4: Financing Clean Energy Access for Adaptation and Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

This event highlighted the need for innovative financing mechanisms and Africa-centric solutions to expand clean energy access. Emphasis was placed on developing local policy frameworks and capital-raising strategies to support energy transitions while balancing immediate development needs. Improving the presentation of adaptation projects to secure more funding and leveraging Africa's natural resources for renewable energy were critical focus areas.

Event 5: Enhancing Policy and Legislative Effectiveness of Parliamentarians

The event underscored the importance of parliamentarians in overseeing climate action, shaping adaptation-focused policies, and ensuring accountability in climate finance mobilization and delivery. Legislators were urged to use insights from the Global Stocktake to address interconnected challenges like climate change, poverty, and debt while advocating for reforms in global financial systems. They must also ensure that Africa's resource wealth supports inclusive and sustainable development.

Event 6: Africa Stakeholders Consultative Session on the New Collective Quantified Goal

Key messages call for Africa to negotiate from a position of strength, advocating for debt-free adaptation finance and rejecting the \$100 billion baseline as inadequate. Transparent and accurate reporting mechanisms are needed to reflect actual climate finance flows, distinguishing them from broader development assistance. African leaders were encouraged to unite under a clear strategy to ensure developed countries fulfil their financial responsibilities and to emphasize Africa's critical role in global climate stability and sustainable development. The framing of the minimum demand of USD.1.3 trillion dollars as commitment pursued in Baku was amplified in this event.

These pre-events were instrumental in informing the official segment of CCDA 12 and ultimately informing the Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN).

4.1.5. Advancing Africa's Climate Finance and Adaptation Agenda at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development and Africa climate talks

On April 17-18, 2024, PACJA in collaboration with CARE International and other partners, hosted a pivotal forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This strategic gathering aimed to strengthen Africa's position on climate adaptation and finance, contributing to the outcomes of the 10th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (ARFSD-10) and preparing for SB60 and COP29. The forum focused on addressing the continent's most pressing climate challenges and opportunities, emphasizing the integration of adaptation into the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), shaping the New Collective and Quantified Financial Goal (NCQG) to reflect Africa's needs, enhancing accountability in climate finance, and mobilizing partnerships and resources to accelerate action on the ground. The outcomes were aimed at informing global frameworks, and ensuring Africa's unique priorities are represented in climate negotiations. The position generated from this convening remained pivotal to Africa's position on climate finance across the year and including in Africa's position for COP29.



The discussions underscored Africa's vulnerability to climate change, with the IPCC-AR6 report warning of severe impacts across all mitigation scenarios. Despite these warnings, adaptation finance remains underfunded, with only 26 African countries having developed National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Barriers to finance, such as bureaucratic complexities, double-counting of climate finance, and reliance on loans, continue to hinder frontline communities. The forum highlighted the critical

need for adequate, predictable, and grant-based funding to bridge the adaptation gap and advance urgent climate action in Africa.

Participants expressed concern over the lack of commitment from developed countries to fulfil their obligations under the Paris Agreement, particularly regarding equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR-RC). They criticized the ongoing practice of double-counting Official Development Assistance (ODA) as climate finance and highlighted the challenges posed by slow financing processes, which disproportionately affect African countries and their frontline communities.

The forum outlined key recommendations to strengthen Africa's climate adaptation and finance agenda. It emphasized the importance of integrating adaptation into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through participatory, inclusive, and gender-transformative approaches. Accelerating the development and implementation of ambitious NAPs and NDCs is essential for achieving the GGA targets by 2030. Context-specific and flexible indicators that reflect local realities, including those of marginalized communities, were recommended to enhance the effectiveness of adaptation planning. These indicators should align with existing frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The forum further emphasized the need for the NCQG to be anchored in a science- and needs-based approach. This includes scaling up public finance aligned with principles of equity and CBDR-RC, adopting a grant-based subgoal for adaptation finance, and ensuring direct access to financial resources for local communities. The establishment of standardized mechanisms for accounting climate finance, eliminating double-counting, and simplifying access processes was identified as critical to enhancing transparency and accountability. Participants called for a Loss and Damage Fund (LDF) grounded in climate justice and equity principles, with a clear fundraising strategy to ensure long-term funding. The LDF must be directly accessible to governments, civil society groups, and marginalized communities in developing countries, supported by readiness facilities to enhance preparedness and resilience.

African leadership was recognized as pivotal in advancing these priorities. Participants urged African governments to engage in high-level dialogues with developed nations to secure ambitious NCQG commitments and champion adaptation and finance through South-South cooperation and strategic alliances. Demonstrating leadership through robust, updated NDCs with strong adaptation components was highlighted as crucial for influencing the framing of the GGA. The forum also stressed the importance of amplifying Africa's collective voice to demand fairness in climate finance and promoting accountability for developed nations' financial commitments. By facilitating the active participation of non-state actors and civil society, African leaders can further enhance transparency and equity in climate finance processes.

The forum concluded with a unified call for action to address Africa's climate finance and adaptation needs. By integrating adaptation into national plans, securing equitable finance, and amplifying the continent's voice in global negotiations, Africa can build resilience, safeguard livelihoods, and contribute effectively to the global climate response. These steps are crucial to ensuring that African nations and communities are not left behind in the face of a rapidly changing climate.

4.1.6. Addressing the Gaps: Non-State Actors' Call for Urgent Reforms in Green Climate Fund Operations in Africa

The Non-State Actors, under the convenorship of the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), issued a critical statement on the state of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and its effectiveness in addressing the climate priorities of African countries. Released during the GCF Board meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, from March 4–7, 2024, the statement paints a troubling picture of the GCF's financing model in Africa, concluding that it is failing to deliver meaningful results. The Non-State Actors expressed deep concerns about the inadequate funding levels for Africa, the slow disbursement of funds, and the barriers these issues pose to achieving low-carbon and climate-resilient development across the continent.

The statement highlights the GCF's failure to provide sufficient readiness support to African countries and the significant challenges faced in meeting the Fund's stringent criteria for additionality, climate rationale, and alignment with national priorities. The limited scope of the readiness fund, which excludes the leadership role of Non-State Actors in climate action and accountability, further compounds the problem. Weak oversight mechanisms and a lack of accountability in GCF-funded projects in Africa were also identified as critical issues.

The Non-State Actors criticized the GCF's assumption that existing partners—such as National Designated

Authorities (NDAs) and Access Entities—can facilitate inclusive and participatory climate programming, a flawed assumption. The top-down approach to results management and the lack of alignment with locally led adaptation principles are also major areas of concern. Bureaucratic processes and the centralization of funding among large multilateral entities exacerbate these challenges, marginalizing locally developed solutions and grassroots initiatives.

The non-state actors called for an urgent rethinking of the GCF's operational framework, emphasizing the need to address Africa's debt context and the unsuitability of loan-based climate finance. The much-touted direct access window was criticized as ineffective, offering no real advantages to African countries or organizations outside the currently accredited entities. The absence of a clear framework for engaging communities and civil societies, coupled with power asymmetries in stakeholder consultations, limits meaningful participation and perpetuates inequities in GCF processes. After 14 years of the Fund's existence, the absence of strong, independent oversight mechanisms remains a glaring shortcoming.

The Non-State Actors issued several specific calls to action. They urged the GCF Secretariat to develop a holistic, accountable, and transformative framework for engaging African Non-State Actors, civil society organizations (CSOs), and frontline communities. This includes institutionalizing dialogue mechanisms, enhancing the role of CSOs in project oversight, and mainstreaming CSO-led monitoring and evaluation processes.

Reforms to the National Designated Authorities were also recommended, with a call for inclusive representation and the integration of non-governmental organizations, faith-based groups, women's movements, youth organizations, academia, and the private sector. Technical assistance and capacity-building support were identified as essential to enhance national and local government's ability to manage and implement climate projects effectively.

This statement underscores the urgent need for reforms within the GCF to better serve Africa's climate adaptation and mitigation needs. It also highlights the growing resolve of Non-State Actors to hold international climate finance mechanisms accountable and to advocate for equitable solutions that prioritize the continent's most vulnerable populations.

4.1.7. Financing Clean Energy Access for Adaptation and Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa faces a critical moment in its energy development trajectory, marked by a concerning regression in electricity access and heightened vulnerabilities to climate change. Between 2019 and 2022, electricity access declined by 4%, a trend closely tied to rising extreme poverty. Compounded by climate impacts on water resources, food production, and economic stability, the region's need for clean, reliable energy has become urgent.

In the year under review, PACJA was instrumental in a forum which focused on clean energy access for adaptation; Key discussions during the forum emphasized the challenge of securing adequate financing for clean energy transitions in Africa. Participants highlighted that international climate funding often prioritizes mitigation efforts in developed nations over adaptation projects that are more critical for Africa. This imbalance, coupled with insufficient political will from global donors, limits African nations'

ability to pursue sustainable energy development.

Environmental concerns surrounding renewable energy technologies also emerged. For example, lithium mining for solar battery storage has significant ecological impacts, raising questions about the long-term sustainability of certain clean energy solutions. This underscored the necessity of a holistic, context-sensitive approach to Africa's energy transition.

4.1.8. Embracing Circularity in Resilience Building: Strengthening Civil Society Engagement for a Just and Sustainable Urbanization (SCEJU) in Kenya

Kenya's urban informal settlements face significant challenges in sustainable water and waste management, despite constitutional guarantees of these rights under Articles 42 and 43. A key barrier to progress has been the systematic exclusion of civil society actors particularly youth, women, and vulnerable groups from decision-making processes, even as counties work to develop mandated legislation and policies. This exclusion, rooted in institutional weaknesses, has prevented these communities from meaningfully influencing policies that directly affect their lives.

In response, the SCEJU project takes a comprehensive approach to empowering marginalized voices in urban governance. Building on lessons learned from previous urban development initiatives, the project focuses on strengthening the capacity of "urban invisibles" (women, youth, persons with disabilities, children, elderly, and urban poor) to actively engage in and influence urbanization plans, policies, and programs. By targeting both county and national-level decision-making processes, SCEJU aims to transform these traditionally excluded groups into independent actors of accountability and governance, ensuring their constitutional rights are realized through meaningful participation in creating just and sustainable urban environments.

The project represents a transformative approach to building resilience through circular economy principles in Kenya's urban informal settlements. As a 3-year initiative co-funded by the EU and implemented by FES-Kenya, CSUDP and PACJA, across Kisumu, Nakuru and Makueni counties, the project has already mapped 2,543 youth and 2,989 women participants. At its core, SCEJU aims to empower these marginalized groups to address sustainable water and waste management challenges while transforming waste from a burden into an economic opportunity through circular economy approaches.

Central to this transformation is the project's focus on strengthening democratic processes and inclusive governance in environmental matters. Through the Youth for Sustainable Urban Development and Advocacy (YOSUDA) platform and the Just and Sustainable Urbanization Platform (JSUP), SCEJU is creating robust frameworks for participatory decision-making. These platforms, combined with policy advocacy and capacity-building initiatives, are designed to help informal settlement residents transition from being passive recipients of waste management services to active participants in circular economy solutions. This approach not only addresses immediate environmental challenges but also creates pathways for gainful employment in the sustainable water and waste management sector, demonstrating how circularity can build both environmental and economic resilience in urban communities.

4.1.9. World Health Assembly (WHA)

PACJA actively participated in WHA77 for the first time this year in Geneva. This is an indication of the advancement of the alliance in the climate and health space. The assembly focused on sharing successful government models, tools, and innovative approaches to climate and health among diverse actors, advocated for an integrated approach to climate adaptation and mitigation efforts across sectors, spotlighted women's leadership in climate health action, centred equity in climate and health policy frameworks at global, regional, and country levels, delved into the growing intersection between climate change and the malaria burden.



Africa, and proposed innovative eradication strategies. The sessions were designed to foster collaboration, knowledge exchange, and inclusive decision-making to comprehensively address the intersection of climate, health, and malaria eradication, examining the adverse effects of climate change on malaria spread, exploring opportunities to leverage climate action to advance malaria eradication efforts, and mobilizing resources for integrated climate-resilient malaria control strategies. In total, PACJA participated in 3 side events organized with various actors including the Global Fund,

Amref Health Africa, Pathfinder International, Governments of Rwanda and the Federal Republic of Nigeria among others.

The key outcomes of WHA77 included the adoption of the Climate Change and Health (CCH) resolution and approving the 14th General Programme of Work on Health. These outcomes signify significant progress in prioritizing climate and health issues, integrating strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation, and recognizing the crucial role of gender equality and equity in shaping policies and frameworks for climate and health initiatives. Adopting these resolutions and work programs demonstrates a commitment to advancing sustainable solutions that address the challenges posed by climate change on public health at various levels of governance.

4.1.10. Health Summit

PACJA in partnership with Nation Media group organized a whole day live TV coverage on climate change and health summit in May. The summit highlighted African mental health issues within the health and climate change advocacy sectors. It sought to foster open conversations, reduce stigma, and explore collaborative solutions. By bringing together mental health professionals, policymakers, advocates, and the general public, the Summit addressed challenges, shared insights, and worked towards creating a supportive and stigma-free environment for mental health in the continent.



The discussions on Climate and Mental Health at the summit focused on the worsening of Africa's mental health crisis due to climate change and strategies to address this issue. The summit addressed the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on mental health, particularly affecting vulnerable populations like children, adolescents, marginalized groups, and Indigenous communities. PACJA underscored the significance of inclusive policies merging mental health and climate resilience, offering psychosocial support through community-based mental health programs, and enhancing the skills of local health workers. The summit stressed the necessity of resilient health systems incorporating mental health services, educational campaigns, and advocacy efforts to ensure the integration of mental health services into climate adaptation and disaster response plans at both national and international levels. The summit enhanced further the alliance's health and climate change working group.

4.1.11. Climate and Health high-level session on centring health in climate equity for a robust policy landscape in Africa at the margins of ARFSD-10

The convening was held in Addis Ababa on the sidelines of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, it aimed at strengthening the inclusive integration of health considerations into climate change policies and accelerating the implementation of related climate and health mainstreaming across vulnerable African nations. The meeting endorsed a collective approach to the enhancement of adaptation initiatives across the health spectrum, mitigate climate change's impacts on the public, planet, and infrastructural health, and advance their sustainability by leveraging the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainly focusing on marginalized groups and vulnerable populations.

The forum elevated the climate change and health profile by generating and disseminating inputs and a position statement 'Beyond the turn-on vision: centring health in climate change response measures' calling for broad, bold action on climate and health nexus issues supported with robust policy and programme measures. Convened as a High-Level Convening on Climate and Health, the outcome informed the ARFSD-10 and contributed to shaping sustainable development policies in Africa, focusing on SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16, and 17. The meeting unpacked the climate and health milestones for 2023-2024 and urged stakeholders to integrate the Africa Common Position and the COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health into national policies and actions to ensure these frameworks were effectively cascaded at the national and local levels.

The workshop also generated inputs on indicators and metrics to measure health impacts in Africa, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and SDGs, providing essential tools for assessing progress and implementing evidence-based health-focused climate adaptation strategies. Lastly, we collaboratively formulated and disseminated strategic messages on the climate-health nexus, guiding the UN ECA to embed these priorities in the ARFSD 2024 outcome report. The highlight of this session was the signing of the Pan-African Partnership on Climate and Health (PPCH) MOU between AMREF Health Africa and PACJA.

4.1.12. Supporting Eco-system Restoration

The TerraFund for AFR100 Project, part of the broader AFR100 initiative, continues to make remarkable progress toward restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land in Africa by 2030. In West Pokot County, Kenya, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) has spearheaded efforts to revitalize degraded ecosystems while improving community livelihoods. The project employs diverse techniques such as agroforestry, reforestation, and assisted natural regeneration, combined with community-centred approaches, to ensure sustainability and impactful outcomes.



During this phase, the project achieved notable milestones. Over 5635 trees were planted in Parua Forest, including 3390 *Makhamia lutea*, 2100 *Croton megalocarpus*, and other indigenous species like *Bambusa vulgaris*. Similarly, 5000 trees were planted in Kapkoris Forest, featuring *Croton megalocarpus* (2020), *Makhamia lutea* (2620), and *Tamarindus indica* (360). To complement these efforts, 7100 Hass avocados and 1000 mango seedlings were

distributed to farming communities to integrate fruit and farm-friendly trees into their agricultural systems, enhancing both environmental conservation and economic resilience.

The establishment and expansion of nurseries across four sites—Karas, Tonoyon/Kayemtin, Kapkoris, and Parua—have been instrumental in providing high-quality seedlings for agroforestry and forest restoration. Collectively, the nurseries are targeting over 90,000 seedlings, including species such as *Grevillea robusta*, *Prunus africana*, and *Bambusa vulgaris*. These efforts are reinforced by training sessions, where community members have been equipped with skills in sustainable land management, tree nurturing, and real-time monitoring of restoration activities using geospatial technology.



The project also prioritized community engagement through entry meetings, fostering participation and ownership. Over 359 participants attended the launch of the tree planting drive, where commitments were made by local leaders to support restoration efforts, including financial pledges, infrastructure improvements, and resource mobilization.

Looking ahead, the project will focus on distributing additional Hass avocado seedlings, conducting GPS mapping for restoration sites, expanding agroforestry training, and recruiting volunteers for monitoring using the Flority app. Plans are also underway to procure and plant more indigenous trees in key forests, ensuring progress aligns with the TerraMatch platform's quality assurance requirements.

The TerraFund for AFR100 initiative demonstrates a sustainable, community-driven approach to ecosystem restoration, achieving measurable environmental and socio-economic outcomes while laying the groundwork for long-term resilience and biodiversity improvement in West Pokot and beyond.

4.2. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILISATION

Growing a climate-conscious, climate-justice, and climate-resilient low-carbon society requires various tactics to generate the critical mass necessary to shift public attention toward the ultimate goal. The global geopolitical alignment in the climate change discourse is changing rapidly, characterized by a dichotomy in political, social, economic, and environmental dynamics. Developed countries are continuing to defend their political and economic interests at the expense of the common good in climate action. While world leaders are dragging their feet in seeking lasting solutions to this existential threat, Africa is sinking deeper into the devastating impacts of climate change.

PACJA remains consistent in its climate advocacy agenda, enabled by its steady and active presence at the country and regional levels. It is enhancing access to and recognition by governments, intergovernmental organizations, and UN agencies in Africa and globally, as well as counterpart civil society organizations and networks worldwide. The Alliance is witnessing tremendous growth in its platforms and improving its capacity to influence processes at subnational, national, and regional levels. Youthful leadership in these platforms is transforming the advocacy landscape, while the platforms are strengthening their presence at subnational levels through the establishment of grassroots-focused subnational platforms. This focus is shaping policy discourse from the ground up.

With a presence in 54 African countries, and 26 receiving direct grants from the Secretariat, the Alliance is demonstrating the relevance of its mission. PACJA is also building on the momentum generated during the 2023 Africa Climate Summit (ACS), where Non-State Actors (NSAs) united to amplify their collective demands. Despite the challenges of a captured process, the ACS is providing a rich ecosystem for PACJA to remodel its organizing and create more impactful platforms for influence.

This year, PACJA enhanced the clusters mobilized from diverse groups, including regional CSOs, Indigenous Peoples, Faith Actors, Trade Unions, the African Private Sector, Farmer Organizations, Women and Gender Constituencies, Academia and Research Institutions, as well as Foundations and Finance Institutions. These efforts are ensuring the Alliance continues driving collective action and policy influence at all levels. Under strategic objective two, the following outcomes were actualized:

4.2.1. Unlocking Africa's Potential: Transforming Critical Minerals for a Just and Sustainable Energy Transition

As the global community intensifies its efforts to address climate change, the shift toward clean energy technologies has brought critical minerals into sharp focus. These minerals, essential for producing

batteries, solar panels, and other renewable energy infrastructure, are indispensable for enabling the green energy transition. Africa, endowed with a substantial share of the world's critical minerals, holds immense potential to become a key player in the global clean energy supply chain. However, realizing this potential is fraught with challenges. Limited infrastructure, weak governance frameworks, inadequate financing, and geopolitical risks continue to hinder the continent's ability to fully capitalize on its resources. The African mining sector is characterized by low levels of value addition, outdated technologies, and regulatory inconsistencies that stymie sustainable growth. Recognizing these challenges, stakeholders gathered at the African Regional Consultative Forum on Critical Minerals and Just Transition to chart a transformative path forward.

Held in Johannesburg, South Africa, the African Regional Consultative Forum on Critical Minerals and Just Transition held on August 21–22, 2024, brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including policymakers, industry experts, scholars, civil society organizations, and international partners. The forum provided a platform for deliberating critical intersections between extractive industries, climate action, energy transition, and sustainable development. It underscored the urgent need for integrating extractive industries into broader climate and energy campaigns, fostering synergies to better leverage Africa's transitional minerals for inclusive growth. Participants explored sub-regional opportunities and identified pathways to translate Africa's mineral wealth into tangible outcomes such as industrialization, job creation, and poverty alleviation.

A key focus of the discussions was the promotion of investments in the transitional minerals subsector that prioritizes human development. The forum advocated for policies ensuring community benefits, environmental stewardship, and fair resource governance. Participants stressed the importance of building robust institutional frameworks and transparent governance mechanisms to attract sustainable investments and mitigate geopolitical risks. Recognizing the transformative potential of critical minerals, the forum also highlighted strategies to empower local communities and stakeholders. These strategies aim to uphold the inalienable rights of affected populations, ensuring they benefit equitably from mining activities. Safeguarding communities from exploitation, fostering inclusive decision-making, and promoting social accountability emerged as essential pillars for sustainable development.

The forum successfully galvanized a coalition of stakeholders committed to advancing Africa's sustainable development agenda. Participants agreed on the need for harmonized policymaking processes, enhanced technical and financial capacities, and the stimulation of local beneficiation to maximize the continent's resources. By addressing pressing challenges and charting actionable pathways, the forum reaffirmed Africa's potential to become a leader in sustainable mineral resource management.

The outcomes of this engagement offer a roadmap for transforming Africa's mineral wealth into a cornerstone of inclusive, broad-based development. Through collaborative action, people-centred approaches, and robust governance frameworks, Africa can harness its critical minerals to drive both climate resilience and socio-economic growth, ensuring that the benefits of its resources are equitably shared among all its people.

4.2.2. Integrating Child Rights into Climate Justice: PACJA's Guide on Climate Change and Children's Rights

In partnership with Save the Children International, PACJA, a climate justice and children's rights guide were developed in the month of June. The guide was developed based on the current statistics on the effects of climate change on children.

While approximately 3.6 billion people are living in areas prone to climate change, an estimated one billion children globally are at the frontier of the climate crisis-dubbing the catastrophe as a 'children's rights. Statistical projections indicate that between 2030 and 2050, climate change will add another 250,000 deaths arising from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress alone. The existence of weak health infrastructure especially in developing countries will amplify the problem.

The guide explores the nexus between the climate justice and child rights. It examines relevant international frameworks, conventions, and agreements, highlighting the responsibilities and opportunities for integrating child rights into climate justice efforts. The review emphasizes the significant physical, psychological, and social impacts of climate change on children. It underscores the importance of child involvement, protection and resource availability in climate justice initiatives and provides recommendations for incorporating child rights into climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

4.2.3. Marking Key World Days

Across PACJA-designated platforms, several key world Day activities were marked as follows;

4.2.3.1: Marking World Environment Day on June 5, 2024, PACJA Ethiopia, PACJA DRC, PACJA Senegal, PACJA Kenya, PACJA Uganda, and PACJA Benin, joined hands with their communities to promote environmental conservation through impactful activities tailored to local needs.

In Jimma, Ethiopia, PACJA Ethiopia, in collaboration with the Jimma Town Environmental Protection Authority, organized a vibrant tree-planting event. Over 150 participants came together to plant more than 200 seedlings, embodying this year's theme: "Land Restoration, Desertification, and Drought Resilience." In Beni, Democratic Republic of Congo, PACJA DRC focused on encouraging the community to plant fruit trees. On the same day, they launched a campaign to transplant fruit trees within the town hall's concession. This initiative highlighted the importance of combating the effects of uncontrolled deforestation and fostering sustainable practices in the region. For PACJA Senegal, the day was marked by the consortium at Cheikh Anta Diop University.

In Kenya, PACJA, in partnership with 20 stakeholders, hosted a celebration with the theme "Our Land, Our Future Generation Restoration." Activities included tree planting along the Kibagare River and exhibitions on environmental sustainability. The event engaged school children, promoting intergenerational climate action and showcasing PACJA's environmental initiatives. Elsewhere and through a partnership with the Kenya Girl Guides Association, PACJA facilitated tree planting in 17 schools across five counties, planting a total of 1,920 seedlings between June 18–24, 2024. This initiative involved youth organizations, fostering environmental consciousness among students.

While PACJA Benin at the occasion of the environmental day, sensitized more than 106 children in

a school with the support of the teachers, PACJA Uganda, had the privilege of showcasing what the consortium does through a faith-based initiative to mark the day. In the event, the PACJA Uganda team donated 200 indigenous and fruit tree seedlings.

In Djibouti, ahead the International Youth Day, the first edition of The National Youth Forum on Climate Justice took place from August 10th to 11th, 2024. The event was held as a prelude to International Youth Day centred on the theme “Youth and Climate Justice: How can young people contribute to a sustainable and positive social impact?”, the event provided a unique platform to foster constructive exchanges and catalyse collective youth action for climate justice in Djibouti. The forum in which the PACJA platform in Djibouti, some representatives from the Secretariat and alumni of the Nairobi Summer School in Djibouti played pivotal roles, culminated with the Youth Commitment Declaration

4.2.4. African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage: A Call to Action on Climate Crisis

From March 20th to 22nd, 2024, the city of Lilongwe, Malawi, hosted the 3rd African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage, a landmark gathering that united policymakers, civil society, and global organizations to address the escalating impacts of climate change. Organized by the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), and the Government of Malawi, alongside partners such as Trocaire, Oxfam, and Concern Worldwide, the conference was a pivotal moment for advancing Africa’s role in global climate governance.



Focusing on the theme “Positioning African countries to play an instrumental role in the governance of the Loss and Damage Fund, secure enhanced action at the frontline, and optimize on benefit from the Fund,” the conference provided a strategic platform for stakeholders to evaluate the outcomes of COP28 and discuss mechanisms to access and govern loss and damage funds. Loss and damage, encompassing the irreparable impacts of

climate change on lives, livelihoods, and cultural heritage, was recognized as a pressing challenge demanding urgent action.

Key outcomes of the conference included:

- ◆ Emphasizing African Leadership, with deliberated strategies for African nations to assume a leadership role in the governance of the Loss and Damage Fund, ensuring that vulnerable communities receive equitable support.
- ◆ Concrete recommendations were proposed to streamline access to funds, enhance technical support, and prioritize initiatives aimed at resilience-building for the most affected populations.

- ◆ Humanizing the Crisis -personal stories of loss and resilience brought the human dimension of climate change to the forefront, reinforcing the need for compassion-driven policies.

This conference served as a stark reminder of the urgent need for global solidarity to confront the climate crisis. By bridging gaps in funding, governance, and action, the event underscored Africa's resolve to lead efforts in climate justice, setting a precedent for future global climate conversations.

4.2.5. Annual Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, Cohort IV

The fourth Cohort of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice was held between 24 to – 7th July 2024 at Chuka University in Kenya. The school was conducted in partnership with Chuka University, Tharaka University, University of Embu, Dedan Kimathi University of Technology, Kirinyaga University, Karatina University and Meru University of Science and Technology universities in the Mt. Kenya East region. The theme for Cohort IV, “Igniting Youth Power for Enhanced Global Solidarity on Climate Justice,”

In the first quarter of 2024, PACJA had constituted a faculty comprising of experts in various field and drawn from the participating university in Mt. Kenya East region among other universities in the African region and beyond. Other experienced experts from the sectors including human right, gender, agriculture, energy, health among others complemented the team from the academic sector. The faculty conducted four curriculum review meetings to prepare the curriculum for the fourth cohort and develop a strategy to guide rolling out of the fourth cohort. The main outcome of this faculty was a well-developed curriculum for the fourth cohort and a schedule containing seventy (70) resource persons. The school was attended by 348 participants physically while 90 others attended virtually.

The school commenced with pre-events conducted in partnership with the participating universities, the events included; online webinar during the Africa day, town hall meetings, debates by students and commemoration of the world environment day- these events were crucial in creating momentum on the strategic relevance of the summer school to young people.

The fourth cohort was launched through the Fourth International Symposium on Climate Justice, a high-level symposium graced by distinguished guests and organizations such as the Principal Secretary in charge of Higher Learning. Ministry of Education (Kenya) and The National treasury, Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA), Vice Chancellors of seven (7) universities around Mt. Kenya East region, The National Assembly in Kenya, the AGN, and Alumni of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice.

The NSSCJ has become a beacon of hope and a platform for transformative learning, uniting young climate justice advocates from across Africa and beyond. In a world where the impacts of climate change are felt most severely by those who have contributed the least to its causes, our mission to advance climate justice has never been more urgent. NSSCJ harnesses the power of youth, the torchbearers of tomorrow, to create a just, equitable, and sustainable world. The NSSCJ offers a unique opportunity to equip these young leaders with the knowledge, skills, and networks necessary to drive systemic change. This platform fosters a deeper understanding of climate justice and empowers participants to advocate for policies and practices that reflect the needs and aspirations of those most affected by the climate crisis.

NSSCJ offered profound learning, dynamic exchanges, and the growth of a vibrant network of climate

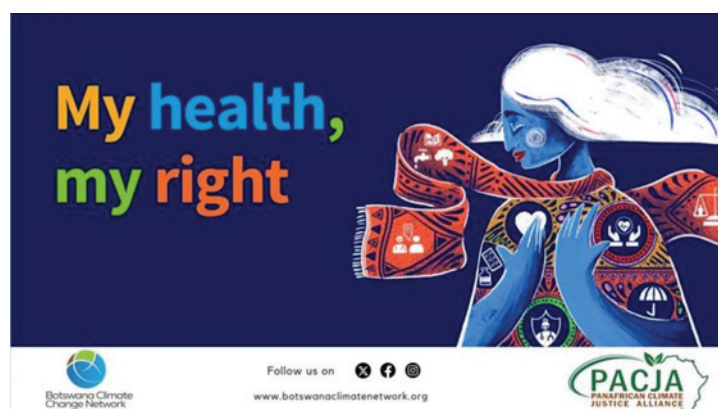
justice champions. With over 1500 alumni, the NSSCJ is not just a school, it is now a movement of its own, a testament to the power of collective action, the alumni are building a legacy and contributing to a robust and inclusive global climate justice movement.

One of the most striking outcomes of our engagement on NSSCJ this year is the unprecedented interest of the Kenyan government which directly funded the participation of 94 trainees to attend the training and later absorbed by the government as county employees to support implementation of the Financing Locally Led Climate Action program (FLLoCA) which is a transformational program seeking to address resilience building at the grassroots. The growing significance of the NSSCJ was attested by the fact that we received applications from 87 countries, around the world all over, a clear indication of the premiership niche of this program.

4.2.6. Public lecture on the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)

PACJA together with ActionAid co-hosted a public lecture on the Energy Charter Treaty and this was hosted at Strathmore Law School on April 4, 2024. The event discussed the ECT and its ramifications on Kenya's Energy Sector and also highlighted Kenya's significant progress in increasing electricity access from 32% in 2013 to 75% of households in 2022. However, the electricity supply remains costly, and insufficient and restrains economic growth with about 25% of the population lacking access. Policy initiatives like the Kenya Vision 2033, Energy Policy 2018, Feed-in Tariff Policy 2012 and the Energy Act 2019 and attendant regulations, are pivotal in driving government efforts.

The ECT originated from the European Energy Charter of 1991 and evolved through the International Energy Charter of 2015. It provides a legal framework for energy investments, including fossil fuels, allowing investors to seek compensation for policy changes. Efforts to modernize the ECT to align with climate goals and address its compatibility with the Paris Agreement have faced challenges.



Several countries are pulling out of the Treaty after realizing it does not benefit their citizens, but harm them. Kenya, through the then Cabinet Secretary of Energy, signed the intention to join the ECT in 2017, making the country formally part of it. This happened at a time when regional bodies like the EU where the profiting multinationals who came up with this treaty are domiciled, are distancing themselves from the ECT.

4.2.7. Women in Climate Leadership Forum at UNEA



PACJA hosted an official side event at the 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)-the Women in Climate Leadership Forum – The forum was a pivotal event that underscored the critical role of women in climate policy advocacy and action. The forum highlighted the need to empower women’s leadership and break societal myths through feminist climate narratives. It

emphasized the importance of fostering collaborative initiatives for climate adaptation and creating platforms for networking and capacity-building. The forum concluded with a unified call to action, emphasizing the collective effort needed to fight against climate change and the renewed sense of purpose for recognizing women’s leadership and contributions as vital to environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

4.2.8. Launching SIX30 Campaign

Sub-Saharan Africa faces significant challenges in achieving universal energy access, approximately 630 million people lack reliable electricity thus exacerbating vulnerabilities and impeding resilience to climate change impacts. In response to this challenge, Pan African climate Justice Alliance launched an Africa wide energy campaign- Six30 campaign in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 22nd April 2024 at the sidelines of Africa regional Forum on Sustainable Development. The campaign was launched by the former president of Malawi, Her Excellency Joyce Banda. The campaign aims at tackling energy challenges in Africa by mobilizing USD 630 billion to provide electricity to 630 million people in Africa who have no access to electricity by 2030. Despite the region’s great needs and potential, it receives less than 2% of global investments in renewable energy, hindering infrastructure development and renewable energy projects essential for socio-economic growth and environmental sustainability. The Six30 Campaign seeks to bridge the energy divide, contributing to and aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement’s clean energy and climate resilience objectives.

The objectives of the Campaign are to:

- i. Mobilize investments for renewable energy projects
- ii. Promote clean energy solutions for sustainable industrialization and development
- iii. Strengthen adaptive capacities to withstand climate change effects
- iv. Reduce fossil fuel dependence to minimize energy-related emissions
- v. Foster socio-economic growth through energy access

The campaign brought together 37 stakeholders from the government, civil society, academia, and private sector to discuss the energy landscape in Africa, the linkages between energy access, climate vulnerability

and resilience, and strategies for influencing investments. Recommendations from the launch process rooted for:

- i. Establishment of clear energy policy priorities and regulatory frameworks to create an enabling environment for investments in renewable energy and fostering energy democratization to deliver energy as a common good, involving all stakeholders.
- ii. Pursue a just energy transition through strategic investments by making informed choices about renewable energy investments, catalysed by domestic spending and addressing external financing factors to ensure a just and sustainable energy transition.
- iii. Leveraging on Africa's resources for energy development by developing strategies to utilize Africa's natural gas and mineral resources effectively to drive energy development and increase the value-added content of exports to break the cycle of indebtedness.
- iv. Promoting collaborations and partnerships by forging a more assertive international role through South-South collaborations and robust geopolitical engagement, in addition to promoting Public-Private Partnerships in the renewable energy sector.
- v. Empowering communities and investing in local capacity building to enable them to participate effectively in renewable energy projects and incentivize decentralized renewable energy to expand energy access and promote energy security.
- vi. Conduct context-relevant analysis and research and maximize the use of Africa's statistics to inform evidence-based planning and decision-making.
- vii. Push for African solutions and systemic reforms in international architecture to support Africa's energy transition.

4.2.9. Mobilization at the DNP level

4.2.9.1 Campaign against fossil fuels in Nigeria



At the country level, CSDevNet in Nigeria engaged in an aggressive campaign in the Niger Delta region where oil exploration activities take place. CSDevNet and its local partners, led by Connected Advocacy for Empowerment and Youth Development Initiative, organized a campaign against fossil fuel exploration and extraction, holding the government and traditional rulers accountable, this campaign brought together all the relevant stakeholders. The campaign against fossil fuel exploration in the Niger Delta highlighted the critical role traditional leaders can play in mobilizing communities and influencing policy changes. Strengthening the involvement of traditional leaders in advocating for environmental sustainability could amplify the project's impact and reach.

4.2.9.2 Stakeholder Forum on Kenya’s Draft Electricity Market Bulk Supply and Open Access Regulations

PACJA co-hosted a forum that was convened for stakeholders in the energy sector in Kenya. The focus was on the draft Electricity Market Bulk Supply and Open Access Regulations which are designed to reshape Kenya’s electricity sector by promoting competition, efficiency and transparency. It aims to liberalize the electricity market by introducing bulk supply and open access frameworks. The draft regulations support policies that democratize access to energy markets and introduce transparent pricing and competitive procurement in the electricity market. It also seeks to reduce market entry barriers and encourages PPPs in the energy sector.

4.2.9.3 DNP Visits from the Secretariat (South Africa, Djibouti, Mozambique, Rwanda, Mozambique, Tunisia, Zambia, and Cameroon)

South Africa

In May 2024, PACJA organised a National consultative workshop for the Alliance members in South Africa, to, among other things, train them on the ideal national platform framework and familiarize them with the operations of the Alliance. The workshop served also as an opportunity for members to democratically pick members of various committees and working groups, as well as the National Steering Committee to provide leadership to the Platform which was experiencing leadership challenges. At the end of the two-day session, the members of the PACJA-designated platform in South Africa successfully selected a team of five as Board members whose mandate will be to oversee the operations of the growing platform. The newly formed board reflects a blend of expertise, diversity and commitment poised to seamlessly steer the organisation towards its goal and the greater Alliance’ Vision.

Zambia

From 30th September to 1st October 2024, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) platform in Zambia, the Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN) working closely with the PACJA secretariat led by the DNP Coordination Desk facilitated a National Consultative workshop that brought together 73 members on the first day and 65 on the second, representing 35 community-based organizations, 30 NGOs in Zambia. The agenda of the workshop included a briefing on PACJA’s strategic plan, an introduction to the Ideal Designated National Platforms framework, and discussions on the platform’s successes, challenges, and future direction. The workshop was part of an operational practice by PACJA to organize regular National Consultation Workshops with the platforms to discuss a platform’s successes, challenges, advocacy strategies, etc.

Other DNP Visits – Uganda, Djibouti, Rwanda, Mozambique, Tunisia, Cameroon

The Executive Director of PACJA, Dr. Mithika Mwenda visited PACJA Uganda in April 2024 to meet with the Board, staff, members and different stakeholders. In September, the Executive Director was a keynote speaker at Rwanda’s National consultation convention organized by the PACJA Rwanda platform, RCCDN, and the Ministry of Environment in Zambia on Reflections from Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28) to Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29) expectations. Other visits to the PACJA platforms in 2024 as an operational

practice include the visit to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tunisia, Cameroon and Djibouti. During these visits, PACJA secretariat met with the platform coordinators and board members as well as various allies within the respective countries. These visits are crucial in strengthening the governance structure of the platforms.

4.2.9.4 Fundraising Training for DNPs

In September 2024, 22 of PACJA's Designated national platform started a month-long Fundraising Training by the Non-Profit Builders. The training aims to support our platforms by equipping them with the necessary skills to fundraise for their respective organizations. The training was preceded by an evaluation that depicted that most organizations were in the early stages of fundraising and required strategic planning and donor engagement support. A well-rounded customized training approach was designed to address common needs while acknowledging that some organizations may be at varying levels of development in different areas. The training was further complemented by one-on-one sessions between the trainees and the trainers over the months of October and November 2024. The post-training Evaluation is currently underway.

4.2.9.5 Designated National Platforms leadership in mobilization and policy influence

2024 was a profound year in demonstrated leadership of the Designated National Platforms in mobilization for policy influence. Based on the local context and priorities, DNPs demonstrated diverse but progressive leadership in policy influence: -

Ethiopia witnessed local government officials and experts from the Sudama Region Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Bureau influencing the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CCCE and the local government.

Nigeria's CSDevNet established a regional multi-stakeholder platform that advocated for increased financial resources for locally-led climate adaptation initiatives. Notable examples include a training workshop in Kogi State addressing local climate adaptation needs. Through active participation in regional dialogues, such as the Port-Harcourt conference, CSDevNet highlighted the need to phase out fossil fuel exploration due to its compounded vulnerabilities, influencing policy shifts towards more sustainable energy practices. The network also established Health and Climate Change Working Groups, integrating health considerations into climate policies. Additionally, CSDevNet distributed 20 energy-efficient cookstoves and provided hands-on training for five selected households on biomass briquette production, promoting sustainable energy use and community empowerment.

Ivory Coast's chapter positioned itself as a leader among civil society organizations in climate change. It served as the spokesperson for civil society at a meeting before COP28 and was recommended by the African Development Bank (AfDB) to present PACJA's organizational model in advocacy. The chapter also received an honour certificate from the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Ecological Transition for its actions in Favor of ecological transition.

In Kenya, the Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG) co-organized CSO dialogue sessions and Pre-Events in collaboration with the Co-Chair of the UN Civil Society Conference, leading to the Presidential

declaration on the operationalization of the Public Benefits Act 2013 on May 11, 2024. This Act had been pending for over 10 years. Additionally, a memorandum with policy recommendations for finalizing carbon market regulations was submitted, emphasizing the need for guiding principles focusing on community and environmental integrity. The final regulations, gazetted on May 17, 2024, included a section 5 on carbon market principles requiring each carbon project to adhere to environmental integrity, standards, and emissions reduction documentation.

Botswana's Network played an important role in reviewing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) completed in May. The NDC outlines the importance of non-governmental organizations through the national climate change committee in its implementation. The Network, which has been serving on the National Climate Change Committee for the past six years, was approached in April 2024 to serve for the next two-year period. The Network engaged in policy advice through its membership in the Technology Needs Assessment Sub-committee and the National Environment Education Committee. It pioneered the development of The National Environmental Education Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2026), highlighting programs on environmental education, sustainable conservation, and community SDG National Implementation through the UN Joint Steering Committee.

Morocco's PACJA Morocco workshops strengthened the capacity of AMCDD members to monitor and evaluate climate projects, ensure adherence to climate and environmental standards, and influence regional policy decisions.

Tanzania's FORUMCC's periodic stakeholder convenings on green growth, clean energy, and campaigns against fossil fuels, along with technical inputs provided during the preparation of the National Vision on the use of Clean Cooking Energy and its Implementation Strategy, led to an invitation to the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers organized by the Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Energy. FORUMCC provided inputs on recognizing CSOs as important stakeholders and linking climate change with the water-energy-food nexus and related ecosystem processes. Initially, the vision did not recognize CSOs as key stakeholders and lacked clarity on greenhouse gas emission reductions and contributions to climate change adaptation. The strategy was more focused on distribution and accessibility rather than storage or generation.

PACJA Gabon platform played an important role in influencing government policies on adaptation financing. The National Coordination was involved in the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) program initiated by the African Union and financed through the multi-country Readiness of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This program, implemented in 23 African countries, aims to establish mechanisms for identifying, designing, and defining innovative climate interventions in the agricultural sector for sustainable development. The platform also sits on the National Governance Council (CNG) of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Gabon, created in 2003 by the Committee of Heads of State and Government (HSGIC) for the voluntary self-assessment of Member States' governance performance.

Rwanda's RCCDN analysed the agriculture policy and its implementation strategy PSTAIV and developed a policy brief advising the government to consider sustainable farming practices promoting agroecology for climate resilience. As a result, the PSTAV being developed now includes sustainable agroecology

practices. RCCDN also reviewed the 2010 mining policy, identified gaps related to the environment and climate change, and developed a policy brief that influenced the Rwanda Mining Board to develop a new policy which included RCCDN's submissions, pending cabinet approval. To strengthen global and national campaigns against Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), RCCDN, in collaboration with the Rwandan Association of Ecologists (ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA) and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), organized an awareness and advocacy campaign. This campaign, reaching decision-makers, planners, practitioners, development partners, and end-users, led to the Ministry of Agriculture releasing a list of HHPs not allowed for sale in the Rwandan market, a significant achievement of the campaign.

Cameroon organized a locally-led climate action and sustainable development initiative, focusing on motivating local actors in climate change adaptation through sustainable agriculture. Involving four villages in the Donga-Mantung division of the North West region, the initiative trained over 600 people in the production and use of bio-fertilizers and bio-sprays, benefiting over 400 youths and women.

PAGJA Niger organized a meeting with the Ministry of Energy and Renewable Energies on May 24, 2023, to discuss oil exploitation and the completion of the 1980-kilometer Niger-Benin pipeline. Environmental impact studies were shared with civil society to ensure transparency. PAGJA Niger also participated in national and regional dialogues on the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Together with international organizations like OXFAM, PACJA contributed to discussions influencing future policies and mobilizing international NGOs to strengthen the action framework, particularly against fossil fuel exploitation.

Zambia has brought awareness to the mining communities in Sinazongwe and Maamba areas in Sinazongwe district, amplified 40 CSOs' voices in climate justice, and influenced critical policies like the National Green Growth Strategy (NGGS), 8th National Development Plan, NDC Implementation framework, National Adaptation Plan, Environmental Management Amendment Bill, and Climate Change Bill.

In Kenya, progress was made by influencing the country's positions at SB60 through the integration of grassroots feedback into national climate strategies. The emphasis was on enhancing adaptation priorities, local engagement, and resilience through community-driven policies. This advocacy led to an increase in funding for adaptation within the new quantified goal for climate finance.

In Ivory Coast, a tool for monitoring and evaluating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) was presented to various departments within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. This achievement resulted in the chapter's inclusion in the Steering Committee for the development of the Fourth National Communication (QCN) and BUR2.

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, Botswana has made good progress, with the government intensifying efforts to improve energy accessibility. The Integrated Resource Plan, which aimed for a 30% renewable energy mix, was operationalized. This included initiatives such as photovoltaic power projects, solar street lights, water pumps, geysers, and LED lights.

Tanzania engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogues and high-level policy discussions to uphold international principles and standards. However, challenges remained regarding the comprehensiveness, effectiveness,

and alignment of policies with international standards, particularly in implementation and enforcement. In Gabon, Civil Society Organizations under the convenorship of the platform drove several reforms under the transitional government. These efforts included improving environmental governance, finalizing the National Land Use Plan, developing environmental policies, and strengthening climate change regulations. Notably, a capacity-building workshop for parliamentarians on health and the environment was held in March 2024.

Rwanda conducted a study on NDCs implementation and developed a policy brief to advise the government on identified gaps. The MRV framework was publicly launched, and NDCs were integrated into sector strategic plans and District Development Strategies. Cameroon organized a conference on land restoration, densification, and drought resilience on World Environment Day 2024. The event included a tree-planting exercise in schools within the Donga-Mantung community.

Niger increased its climate change efforts in alignment with the Paris Agreement, including the development of NDC and strategic documents like the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC) was implemented, and the process for the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) was initiated. In Zambia, the “Keep Your Promise” Campaign raised awareness and accountability regarding the government’s commitment to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The campaign, involving over 200 youth, included national-level marches and discussions with local and national leaders, focusing on a Just Transition in mining practices.

In Kenya, three civil society organizations (CSOs) — Mt Kenya Forum, Centre for Community Dialogue for Development, and another group — made significant contributions to the Kenya Private Sector Governance’s Voluntary Local Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Nigeria, three distinct studies were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of CSOs in policy processes, their engagement in climate finance, and their efforts in campaigns against fossil fuels. These studies were widely disseminated through various channels, including websites, media outlets, and stakeholder meetings.

In Botswana, political parties made a declaration on energy governance and the promotion of renewable energy by the government for 2024. This included civil society suggestions on renewable energy and green technology development, a statement on the national budget speech review for 2024, and declarations related to the State of the nation address for 2023, among others. The network reviewed the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which concluded in May. The NDC emphasized the importance of non-governmental organizations in the implementation process through the national climate change committee. The network has served on this committee for the past six years and was reappointed in April 2024 for an additional two years. Additionally, the network provided policy advice through its membership in the Technology Needs Assessment Sub-committee and the National Environment Education Committee. It also led the development of the National Environmental Education Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2026), which focuses on environmental education, sustainable conservation, and community development. Furthermore, the network contributed to the implementation of the SDGs through the UN Joint Steering Committee.

In Morocco, 15 evidence-based viewpoints and policy options were provided by Moroccan CSOs.

Meanwhile, in Tanzania, three studies similar to those conducted in Nigeria were carried out, focusing on CSO participation in policy processes, climate finance engagement, and campaigns against fossil fuels. These studies were also disseminated through websites, media, and stakeholder meetings.

Rwanda conducted three studies to inform national policy and strategy processes, which included studies on NDC implementation, the analysis of climate change-related policies, and the integration of climate change into other policy areas. These studies informed the revised NDCs for Rwanda, the revised National Mining Policy, and the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation Phase IV.

In Niger, before COP 28 and COP 29, PAGJA Niger partnered with CSOs to gather and submit the views of Nigerien youth to the relevant ministry, ensuring their opinions were respected during the negotiations.

In Zambia, ZCCN responded to the Parliamentary Committee's call on Carbon Markets and Trading by forming a consortium to study the subject and provide valuable recommendations. They also organized a national dialogue with 50 members of the House of Chiefs, who represent the country's traditional leaders and are custodians of natural resources, particularly forests. Additionally, the Children's National Pre-COP28 Simulation Workshop, held on November 17, 2023, motivated 20 children to express their perspectives on climate change, initiating interest in the COP processes. This resulted in three children participating in COP28, including attending a high-level meeting with the Chair of the African Group of Negotiators from Zambia. Challenges, such as climate funding inequity and stakeholder engagement complexities, were managed effectively through strategic planning and sustained efforts. These initiatives not only highlighted ZCCN's role in environmental advocacy but also brought out the need for ongoing collaboration, regulatory frameworks, and inclusivity in addressing global climate challenges.

In Burkina Faso, the project team influenced the pledges by the government on the people's NDC process. In August 2024, the government committed itself through a joint government/civil society roadmap to improve the participation of CSOs in the NDC revision process which will start in 2025. This is a great victory for the Burkinabe civil society working group for people's NDCs.

In Ethiopia, there was the bringing on board of the national lead Negotiator institution, the Ministry of Planning and Development, and the Environmental Protection Authority and the signing of MoU to work together in the realm of climate change, particularly on the promotion of climate justice in the country and beyond.

Kenya has made significant strides in creating impactful and sustainable engagement frameworks for civil society organizations (CSOs) within climate action. One of the most notable achievements has been the integration of CSOs into formal accountability processes, particularly through their involvement in conducting social audits and ensuring the transparency of the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA). This newly created space for CSOs has empowered grassroots organizations to hold implementing bodies accountable, fostering a culture of transparency and responsiveness in the deployment of climate finance.

For Nigeria, a key milestone is the growing collaboration between civil society organizations (CSOs) and the Nigerian government, which led to the adoption of a biodiversity protection bill. This bill classifies

wildlife crimes as crimes against humanity and enforces a ban on single-use plastics in federal institutions, marking a crucial step toward environmental sustainability. A notable victory came when the Vice Chancellor of the Federal University Lokoja made it mandatory for all students to plant and nurture trees before graduation. This policy embeds environmental responsibility within the academic framework. The university's faculty awards now also incorporate tree-planting initiatives, linking academic recognition with sustainable practices.

4.2.9.6 Civic Space Analysis Tool

Under the Global Civil Society Strengthening Programme, PACJA developed a tool for analyzing civic spaces critical to advocacy. This tool, recognized as a baseline for global civil society strengthening, maps challenges and offers solutions to enhance PACJA's advocacy effectiveness.

4.2.10. UN CSOs Conference

PACJA in partnership with the United Nations and other stakeholders, conducted preparatory CSO convenings for Africa in preparation for the UN civil society conference which was held for the first time in the global south, in Nairobi. PACJA represented all the civil societies across the world by stating on their behalf at the high-level plenary attended by the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres.



The Civil Society Leaders' Breakfast Consultation held on April 26, 2024, at the PanAfric Hotel in Nairobi brought together key African civil society leaders to strategize and consolidate a unified African agenda for the upcoming UN Civil Society Conference and the Summit of the Future. The consultation emphasized the crucial role of civil society in addressing development challenges, filling gaps left by governments and multilateral organizations, and advocating for inclusive, sustainable solutions. Despite their significant contributions, African civil society organizations (CSOs) face numerous challenges, including shrinking civic space, resource constraints, and systemic exclusion, often exacerbated by historical inequalities and external influences from more dominant, Northern-based organizations. The

breakfast consultation served as a platform for African CSOs to articulate their priorities and advocate for equitable representation, particularly as they prepare to engage meaningfully in these critical global convenings.

The UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi and the Summit of the Future in New York were highlighted as rare opportunities for African civil society to influence global discourse and decision-making on issues central to sustainable development and multilateralism. Participants underscored the need for African CSOs to mobilize and present a cohesive stance that reflects the continent's unique aspirations and challenges, ensuring their voices are not overshadowed. The meeting laid the groundwork for African

civil society's active engagement, with plans to build momentum through a larger convening scheduled for April 30. By uniting their efforts, African CSOs aimed to secure outcomes that advance the continent's development priorities, uphold the principles of equity, and strengthen their role in shaping a just and inclusive global future.

The African Civil Societies' Statement for the UN Civil Society Conference held in Nairobi emphasized the urgency of addressing Africa's unique challenges while capitalizing on the unprecedented opportunity for the Global South to host the conference. The recommendations underscored the need for inclusivity, equity, and accountability in shaping the Pact of the Future to address issues such as climate change impacts, debt burdens, shrinking civic space, and systemic inequalities. African civil society leaders called for transparency in global finance mechanisms, reforms to reduce the cost of development financing, and equitable access to resources such as technology and funding, particularly for youth and vulnerable groups. They also highlighted the importance of empowering women and addressing gender disparities, promoting human rights, and ensuring the meaningful inclusion of marginalized communities, including persons with disabilities and indigenous populations, in policy development and decision-making processes.

The recommendations also focused on restructuring global governance to ensure balanced power dynamics, particularly within the UN and fostering accountability mechanisms to monitor progress on SDGs and the Pact of the Future. Emphasis was placed on building capacity for civil society organizations (CSOs) in Africa to engage effectively in global processes and fostering North-South solidarity for transformative action on shared goals. The establishment of impact coalitions was welcomed as a platform to advance reforms, with a call for these coalitions to address regional issues and ensure equitable representation. The statement also stressed the need to invest in youth empowerment, education, and skills development, alongside financial literacy for both youth and the elderly, to secure sustainable and inclusive development. This comprehensive approach was envisioned as a critical step toward achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Africa's Agenda 2063.

4.3. RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION

PACJA is embracing evidence-based advocacy, which means the Alliance is engaging in targeted research to generate evidence that makes policy recommendations more convincing and acceptable to policymakers. It is developing tailor-made knowledge products suited to its members and other stakeholders by leveraging internal capacity and expertise. Where capacity is lacking, PACJA is partnering with relevant strategic initiatives and specialized institutions.

The Alliance is commissioning studies on climate finance, adaptation, and loss and damage. It is also generating policy briefs on key areas such as health and climate change, agriculture, and energy.

PACJA is building a robust communication capability, equipping itself with the necessary expertise and skills to adapt to the current era of rapid information advancement. Recognizing that youth make up the majority of Africa's population and dominate social media platforms, the Alliance is ensuring its communication strategies are youth-driven. It is deliberately putting youth at the forefront of mobilization efforts and entrusting them with managing social media platforms at all levels.

Partnerships with media initiatives, networks, and support for journalists form a central part of the Alliance's priorities. This year, in our efforts to enhance communication, visibility, and engagement, the alliance has received notable media recognition at both continental and global levels. We successfully conducted three training sessions: two series on renewable energy reporting that brought together journalists from East Africa, and a two-day training for journalists held in Abidjan focused on climate change and environmental reporting. This training took place back-to-back with the ACCER Awards organized by PACJA, and a total of 24 journalists participated in these training sessions.

Explored partnership with the Kenya Editor's Guild which is still pending, we participated actively in the consultative sessions they organized to come up with a climate reporting module. ed to come up with a climate reporting module.

Townhalls organized as pre-events for the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice as well as some organized by GIZ for media engagement and county interactions on understanding and furthering the climate justice agenda in Kenya.

Our communication engagement expanded beyond during the 29th session of the Conference of Parties (COP29) held in where we were able to hold three press conferences and issue four press statements and releases. The interaction and engagement with media resulted in the reach of 116 million users who were able to access our messages in two weeks. We have got 78 media publications adding more other media engagement as you can find <https://shorturl.at/erT7F>

The Alliance is remaining responsive to the dynamic media environment, acknowledging that many other initiatives on the continent may not align directly with PAMACC. It is conducting case-by-case analyses to assess their potential contributions to PACJA's broader objectives and is exploring ways to support and engage with such initiatives. The following outcomes were observed under the third strategic objective:

4.3.1. Study on Financing Locally-Led Climate Action in Kenya

The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) initiative is celebrated as a transformative climate finance model, designed to channel resources to frontline communities affected by climate change. It seeks to enhance local governance and capacity for climate resilience through a hybrid funding approach that combines investment project financing and performance-for-results components. Central to the initiative is the inclusion of civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure accountability and community participation across national, county, and ward levels.

A study was undertaken by the Kenya Platform on Climate Governance (KPCG), County Governance Watch, Volunteer Services Overseas (VSO) International, Kenya and ActionAid International, Kenya, to evaluate FLLoCA's delivery and governance. The assessment highlighted progress, such as counties meeting prerequisites like climate change action plans, participatory climate risk assessments, and establishing climate change funds. A range of climate resilience projects was identified, spanning agriculture, water, environment, and energy. However, challenges persist, including delays in fund disbursement, insufficient community engagement, elite capture of resources, and misaligned procurement processes, which impede the program's community-centric goals.

The study also revealed institutional gaps requiring extended readiness support grants for counties, highlighting that FLLoCA remains largely county-led rather than community-led. Concerns were raised about the equitable allocation of resources, with spreading funds thinly across wards potentially compromising impactful interventions.

To assess FLLoCA's governance, the study employed a mixed-methods approach, gathering both quantitative and qualitative data through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. Respondents included 542 citizens, county officials, CSOs, and national stakeholders, culminating in a consultative workshop attended by 57 participants. Key findings emphasized the need for greater inclusivity in decision-making, better alignment of mandates across entities, and stronger mechanisms for accountability and oversight.

4.4. POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFLUENCE

In an increasingly dynamic policy landscape, PACJA is determining its policy advocacy choices each year based on various factors, including international UNFCCC-led processes, particularly the decisions of COPs, interactions under the UN Agenda 2030, priorities set by African leaders through the African Union, and alignment with the Alliance's Strategic Plan.

For 2024, PACJA shaped its policy advocacy strategy based on the outcomes of UNFCCC-COP28, the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan from the Africa Climate Summit, the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Agenda 2030, AU's Agenda 2063, and the overall global geopolitical landscape.

As part of the global civil society movement, PACJA is continuing to participate in and strengthen the relevance of UNFCCC-led negotiations, recognized as the most democratically fair multilateral process. The Alliance is playing its rightful role in the climate justice movement, ensuring that African CSOs and community voices are not only representing themselves but also shaping the evolving narratives of global climate justice.

PACJA is employing various tactics to achieve this, including raising awareness of the nexus between health and climate change, hosting the ACCER Awards, highlighting the connection between climate change and children's rights, and addressing the links between climate change and migration, among other interventions. The following deliberations were executed under strategic four:

4.4.1. Declaration of the 3rd African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage: A Call for Justice and Action

On March 22, 2024, in Lilongwe, Malawi, African stakeholders issued a decisive declaration at the close of the 3rd African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage. Organized by PACJA, CISONECC, and the Government of Malawi, in partnership with organizations such as Oxfam, CARE International, and ActionAid, the conference underscored Africa's determination to accelerate access to loss and damage funds, prioritize justice, and ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard in global climate governance.

The declaration strongly condemned the Advisory Board's decision to select Geneva as the host of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, disregarding Nairobi, which was recommended as the optimal location by the UNOPS-UNDRR evaluation. Reaffirming the principles of climate justice, the declaration

emphasized the importance of equity, human rights, and gender equality in addressing loss and damage, the alliance rejected the use of loans as funding mechanisms and called for locally-led, community-centred approaches to fund management. Stakeholders insisted on frameworks that minimize the use of intermediaries and streamline direct access to resources for those on the frontline of climate crises.

The governance and operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund were central to the discussions. While calling for inclusive and transparent mechanisms that prioritize the needs of vulnerable communities the alliance advocated for the creation of a readiness facility to support countries and communities in enhancing preparedness and implementing adaptive frameworks. The alliance expressed grave concerns over the inadequacy of current financial pledges to the Loss and Damage Fund, totalling \$700 million—an amount insufficient even for a single disaster like Cyclone Freddy, and called for new, predictable, and adequate financial contributions aligned with the New Collective and Quantified Goal (NCQG) to meet the growing needs of vulnerable populations. The declaration demanded greater accountability from developed nations, urging them to honour their commitments and provide additional financing without repackaging existing aid or climate financing. In addition, African governments were called upon to strengthen climate adaptation measures, integrate loss and damage considerations into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and enhance regional research capacities. The alliance and other stakeholders stressed on the need for a unified call for action among African leaders to prioritize accountability, demand greater responsibility from developed nations, and advocate for the Loss and Damage Fund to serve as a lifeline for the communities most affected by the climate crisis.

4.4.2. African Non-State Actors Condemn Decision to Host Santiago Network Secretariat in Geneva

On March 25, 2024, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), alongside allied African Non-State Actors, issued a strong statement from Nairobi, Kenya, condemning the decision by the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD) to establish its secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. This decision, made during the Board's meeting from March 18 to 20, was criticized as unjust and emblematic of the persistent dominance of the Global North in global climate governance.

The SNLD, established to catalyse technical assistance to address climate-induced loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries, had been assessed for its optimal location by UNOPS-UNDRR. The analysis ranked Nairobi, Kenya, as the best option due to operational efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and alignment with the network's objectives. Despite this, the Advisory Board controversially selected Geneva, which was ranked third in the evaluation.



PACJA and its allies highlighted the deep flaws in the process, accusing the Advisory Board of deliberately ignoring scientific recommendations and instead perpetuating the concentration of climate governance institutions in developed nations. They decried this as a betrayal of communities at the forefront of the climate crisis and a clear subversion of equity and climate justice principles.

The statement of the alliance called for the reversal of this decision and immediate adoption of UNOPS-

UNDRR's recommendations to locate the SNLD secretariat in Nairobi. The statement invited the Chair of the Committee of the Heads of State and Governments on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) to intervene and demand accountability, a demand that the chair pursued through a petition. The media statement provoked the Africa Group of negotiators to protest the decision at SB60. Although the decision has not been revoked yet, the statement elicited a conversation which is gathering momentum.

4.4.3. Summit of the Future

PACJA played a pivotal role at the summit of the future, especially through the Global People's Assembly (GPA) 2024 which took place from September 22 to 24 at the UN Church Centre in New York, parallel to high-level UN meetings at the headquarters across the street. Bringing together non-state actors from around the world, the assembly focused on addressing gaps in climate finance, particularly the unmet commitments by developed nations to deliver \$100 billion annually for climate adaptation and mitigation. Discussions highlighted the need for reforming global governance to centre marginalized voices, including Indigenous peoples, women, and youth, in decision-making processes. Participants also stressed the importance of creating sustainable, inclusive economic models while urging accountability for implementing agreements like the Paris Accord and the proposed Pact of the Future.

Key outcomes from the GPA included renewed calls for prioritizing health in climate negotiations, particularly in preparation for COP29 and COP30. Collaborative efforts were emphasized to operationalize principles for financing climate-health solutions and creating equitable funding models under the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG). A joint roadmap for climate health finance was discussed, along with innovative, debt-free approaches to ensure investments reach vulnerable communities. The assembly underscored the necessity of involving high-level political leaders to secure adequate funding for climate and health actions while holding governments accountable for their commitments.

Recommendations from the assembly included strengthening partnerships to unlock the potential of youth for climate action and developing community-centred approaches, such as storytelling and debates, to amplify local voices. Technical suggestions included improving digital engagement tools

by incorporating language support and data compression to enhance accessibility. For climate health financing, participants recommended focusing on regulatory frameworks that facilitate equitable resource distribution while fostering innovative funding mechanisms to avoid burdensome debt in developing nations.

Parallel engagements during the assembly extended its impact, with discussions at Rockefeller's headquarters exploring how to transition from shared visions to joint action in health financing. Collaborations with thought leaders and organizations like the Club of Rome and regional partners emphasized unlocking youth leadership and promoting transformative solutions for the African continent. Collectively, these efforts reaffirmed the urgency of global solidarity and innovative policymaking to address interconnected crises of climate, health, and justice.

4.5. HOLDING DUTY BEARERS AND CSOS ACCOUNTABLE

The role of civil society and broader Non-State Actors (NSAs) in holding duty-bearers accountable remains indisputable. PACJA is playing a crucial role in holding governments, climate finance institutions, and Pan-African intergovernmental institutions accountable. The Alliance is enhancing its efforts in this area, especially targeting the highest-emitting countries, aiming to compel them to honour their financial commitments and reduce emissions as required by science and climate justice.

Across Africa, PACJA is tracking African governments, particularly regarding the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Governments are often putting in place impressive policies, strategies, and laws, but these frequently remain unimplemented. Concern is growing within civil society over the many policy documents lying dormant on the shelves of government ministries and intergovernmental agencies. While crafting policies is one step, implementing them is another. Policy-making processes involve several stages, from formulation to execution, but duplication of policies is persisting as a significant impediment. These policies are often created based not on the priorities of those in need but on the agendas of those providing resources.

In 2024, PACJA fostered partnerships with CSO movements in Africa and beyond to push for greater accountability from these actors. The organization still prioritizes the tracking of NDC implementation and is producing periodic reports to highlight progress and gaps. The following were the engagements done under strategic objective five:

4.5.1. The Keep Your Promise Campaign



The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), through its 2023 “Keep Your Promise” campaign, mobilized climate justice efforts across Africa to hold nations accountable for their commitments under the Paris Agreement. The campaign engaged youth, women, grassroots organizations, and civil society across Central, Southern, Northern, Eastern, and Western Africa. Below is a

summary of outcomes, lessons learned, challenges faced, and proposed next steps:

OUTCOMES

1. Central Africa:

Chad: Youth and women were empowered through capacity-building workshops and community consultations. However, gaps in understanding climate justice highlighted the need for sustained education.

DRC: Community petitions and awareness campaigns gathered substantial public support, culminating in a declaration presented at COP 28.

2. Southern Africa:

Botswana & Zambia: Media engagement and peaceful marches amplified voices, while strategies for climate finance and carbon market accountability were developed.

Malawi & Lesotho: Effective mobilization of youth and marginalized groups was achieved through workshops and climate marches.

3. Northern Africa:

Tunisia & Egypt: Focused on women's agricultural roles and youth engagement. Tunisia utilized video campaigns, while Egypt prioritized food wastage awareness.

Morocco: Successfully engaged 200 youths and documented progress in the energy sector.

4. Western Africa:

Nigeria & Ghana: Grassroots mobilization linked local actions with global policies. Nature-based solutions and gender-focused actions were prioritized.

Liberia & Benin: Addressed coastal erosion and plastic pollution, introducing renewable energy initiatives.

5. Eastern Africa:

Progress varied across nations, with emphasis on capacity building, partnerships, and localized campaigns.

LESSONS LEARNED

- ◆ **Community Involvement:** Mobilizing youth, women, and marginalized groups at grassroots levels proved effective in driving awareness.
- ◆ **Media Utilization:** Media campaigns amplified messages, but sustained engagement is necessary for long-term impact.
- ◆ **Policy Linkages:** Aligning local actions with global climate frameworks fostered broader support for climate justice.

CHALLENGES

- ◆ **Government Engagement:** Securing consistent governmental support and coordination was a recurring challenge.
- ◆ **Time Constraints:** Short timelines hindered the effective execution of campaigns and workshops.

NEXT STEPS

- ◆ **Sustained Campaigns:** Extend the campaign duration to ensure deeper community penetration and more impactful results.
- ◆ **Capacity Building:** Enhance understanding of climate justice through targeted workshops and training programs, particularly for youth and women.
- ◆ **Resource Mobilization:** Strengthen partnerships with funding entities to address financial gaps.
- ◆ **Policy Advocacy:** Ensure greater alignment between local initiatives and international climate agendas, emphasizing accountability from the Global North.

PACJA's campaign has set a foundation for advancing climate justice across Africa. By addressing identified challenges and building on successes, the alliance can foster stronger climate action and ensure African voices are central to the global climate dialogue.

4.5.2. Fostering North-South Collaboration on Climate Negotiations

PACJA in collaboration with Africa Europe Foundation, co-hosted an informal dialogue between Africa and Europe Climate negotiators at the sidelines of SB60. This landmark gathering set the stage for redefining Africa-Europe climate cooperation ahead of the 10-year anniversary of the Paris Agreement in 2025. The consultations also involved AU; and UNECA AND AGN as partners.



Amid global geopolitical challenges, including conflicts in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, the convening addressed the urgency of enhancing climate collaboration to avoid a North-South divide in addressing climate crises. Participants acknowledged progress in climate finance but stressed that funding remains insufficient and often fails to reach vulnerable communities, particularly in Africa. The conversation underscored the importance of turning the Africa-Europe partnership from dialogue to action, focusing on investment, adaptation, and transformative climate

finance.

A key theme was the shared need to reimagine adaptation finance in the lead-up to the New Quantified Collective Goal (NCQG) on Climate Finance in 2025. The meeting emphasized doubling adaptation finance by 2025 and elevating adaptation as a priority in the Africa-Europe partnership. Initiatives such as Kenya's Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme (FLLoCA) were cited as models for effective, community-

driven adaptation efforts.

However, significant challenges remain. Discussions highlighted the eroded trust between Africa and Europe due to unmet climate finance commitments, the dominance of loans over grants in funding mechanisms, and the lagging proportion of adaptation finance compared to mitigation. Participants stressed the need for bold measures, including new financial instruments, risk-sharing mechanisms, and transparency in tracking climate finance flows to ensure funds reach their intended recipients.

Moving forward, participants resolved to align EU and African priorities, build on African-led initiatives, and foster synergies to mainstream adaptation within the partnership. Plans include a follow-up physical meeting at COP29 in Baku and ongoing efforts to influence global climate discussions, including the 2024 UN Summit of the Future and the 2025 IMF-WB annual meetings.

This convening reaffirmed the urgency of addressing adaptation and resilience in Africa, emphasizing that effective climate action requires both political will and innovative financial solutions. Africa and Europe share a critical opportunity to lead by example, demonstrating that sustainable, climate-resilient growth is achievable through collaboration.

4.5.3. PACJA at COP 29

Framed as climate finance COP by the African Group of Negotiators, UNFCCC COP29 in Baku was a transformative space for securing the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) in line with the Paris Agreement to lock developed countries in a financial deal provide developing countries with funding to implement climate action. Africa was pursuing the adoption of an ambitious and need-based NCQG to the tune of USD.1.3 trillion annually, providing information on public grants to support developing countries' transitions to low carbon and climate resilient development through the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

COP29 took place against the backdrop of the release of the Adaptation Gap Report 2024 which faults progress in adaptation financing as not fast enough to close the enormous gap between needs and flows. The Adaptation Gap Report 2024 - Come hell and High Waters highlights the slow progress in progress in adaptation financing and calls on nations to dramatically increase climate adaptation efforts, starting with a commitment to act on finance.



The report notes that addressing the climate challenge will require scaling up adaptation finance, but also a more strategic investment approach. It emphasizes that to meet the scale of the climate change challenge, adaptation financing needs to shift from the historic focus on reactive, incremental and project-based financing to more anticipatory, strategic and transformational adaptation,

calling for more action in areas that are harder to finance and more complex to develop. Its release was timely coinciding with a COP, meant to deliver on the NCQG.

Nonetheless, complex global geopolitics continued to impact climate action with the number of right-wing movements securing political power in many developed countries. The enormous resources mobilized to finance wars in various parts of the world is an attestation that there are enough resources to mount an effective global response to climate change and what is lacking is the political will. As if this is not enough, developed countries have intensified their efforts to propagate false solutions such as carbon markets and scaled up their upfront; and influence on stakeholders in Africa to recognize and support the role of carbon markets in climate finance contributions.

Amid this context, Africa's preparation for eventual engagement in Baku began early in the year with the multi-stakeholder convening to review the outcome of COP28 and developing a strategy for COP29. This was reinforced by the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development and the Africa Climate Talks that emphasized on the need to centre adaptation in the next cycle of Nationally Determined Contributions – NDC 3.0. The 12th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-12) laid the foundation for Africa's position for COP29. This position was endorsed in the 10th Special Session of the Africa Ministerial Conference (AMCEN), both processes taking place in September 2024 in Abidjan. These conferences underscored the need for amplifying the core principle of the Paris Agreement – the Common but differentiated responsibilities based on respective capabilities in COP29 engagement

Overall, COP29 in Baku remained to a section of stakeholders as a 'stop-gap' process with the major decisions being premised in Belem in Brazil. This perception not only impacts preparations but also on the seniority of delegates dispatched to Azerbaijan and consequently the slow push both on process and momentum needed to narrow on issues and zoom closer to decisions.

PACJA undertook an analysis of the outcome decision on COP29 and held a dissemination forum to share the detailed outcome of our analysis attracting more than 140 participants drawn from across diverse stakeholders from across Africa. Primarily, our topline take on the COP29 outcome decision is summarized as:

- ◆ Once again geopolitical paralysis that characterised the COP negotiations was at play with self-interests of developed and developing nations dominating the blame game over who should act first and pay more.
- ◆ The USD. 300 billion (Kshs.300T) commitment in COP29 falls far short of the USD. 1.3 trillion Africa and other developing countries were pushing to address the gulf in adaptation needs and climate funding for vulnerable people. With the Needs Determination Report by the Standing Committee on Climate Finance estimating the costed needs in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of developing country Parties at USD 5.036–6.876 trillion up until 2030, it is apparent that the pledge secured in Baku does not inspire ambition, nor does it demonstrate genuine commitment by rich countries to robustly lead in the global response to climate change.
- ◆ Parties' decision to set a goal, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD

300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action; from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, makes developed countries not only to escape responsibility but almost near impossible to hold them to account for the climate response commitment. The spirit of the principles of the United Nations Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement that calls for the provision of public finance by developed countries to developing countries seems to have lost meaning and developing countries are poised to sink into deeper debt.

- ◆ The quality of the NCQG is miles apart in responding to the resounding calls for a reformed global financial architecture let alone solving global economic challenges faced by developing countries - high capital costs, and debt sustainability. The decision went flat on this and opened floodgates for more private sector-mobilized climate finances and sinking African communities and nations deeper into debt crisis.
- ◆ The broad import of the outcome of the Global Stock Take process in Dubai that underscores the need for pragmatic actions in addressing climate change, poverty and sustainable development as interrelated issues while addressing the debt burden of developing countries and reforming international financial architecture was lost in a majority of the outcome decisions
- ◆ A decision with far-reaching ramifications both on mitigation and actualizing climate finance commitments was adopted to promote carbon markets rebranded as 'high-integrity carbon markets' of the UAE Leaders' Declaration on a Global Climate Finance Framework despite our caution against such a decision.

A full and detailed analysis of the outcome decision is available [at https://pacja.org/cop29-outcome-analysis/](https://pacja.org/cop29-outcome-analysis/)

Our engagements at COP 29

PACJA was represented at Baku by a delegation of 60 participants drawn from a diversity of sectoral thematic units across the continent. As it has been our tradition, our footprint that COP 29 was conscious; 2024 was the year when PACJA hosted and co-hosted the largest number of side events with 38 events directly organized at the continental level and 14 other speaking slots in events organized by partner organizations. The events cut across the entire spectrum of climate negotiations with an overarching emphasis on the Global Goal on adaptation, the New collective Quantified Goal on Climate finance and the discourse on just transition and the role of critical minerals. Our pre-COP engagements in Baku in collaboration with Azerbaijan NGO Forum set the stage on the key issues and minimum expectations on what a positive outcome from COP29 would look like for Africa. In focus of this event was the urgent need to address the climate finance issue, particularly in the context of Africa's vulnerabilities to climate change. The event highlighted the severe impacts of climate change on ecosystems, human settlements, and economies, with Africa facing multiple crises, including climate impacts, hunger, and debt and the need for COP29 to deliver a commitment of publicly mobilized climate finance to the tune of

USD 1.3 trillion to accelerate climate action. The convening took place at a time when the global commitment to climate finance had remained elusive, with insufficient financial flows to help African countries adapt to the worsening effects of climate change.



The PACJA advocacy efforts for 2024 were centred around securing a needs-based approach to climate finance, emphasizing grants-based funding that would directly address Africa’s adaptation and loss-and-damage needs. Working closely with Pan-African institutions like the African Union, UNECA, and AfDB, the alliance sought to consolidate Africa’s position on climate finance for COP29. The “Keep the Promise” campaign

and various multi-stakeholder convenings, including the Africa Regional Dialogue on Loss and Damage and the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa, called for a quantum of trillions of dollars to address Africa’s climate finance needs. These efforts aimed to ensure that Africa’s voice was unified and heard in the lead-up to COP29.

Recommendations from the pre-COP included prioritizing accessible, debt-free, and sufficient climate finance to address Africa’s immediate and long-term needs. There was also a strong emphasis on aligning Africa’s potential in critical minerals with sustainable development goals, encouraging governance reforms, and promoting people-centred investments in the transitional mineral subsector. The pre-COP discussions concluded that stronger global accountability and political commitment were necessary to ensure that climate agreements were fully implemented and that the needs of vulnerable nations were adequately addressed.

Summary of Key Side events organized by PACJA

PACJA directly organized 38 events in COP29 with 16 speaking slots in events organized by our allies. Below is a summary of a few central events and detailed reports on all events are available in a link, provided at the end of this session.

◆ Access to Energy and Just Energy transition in Africa

This event was hosted at the UK Pavillion and our engagement was characterized by deep conversations on issues related to Access to Energy and Just Energy transition in Africa. Dr Mithika represented PACJA as a high-level panellist where he underscored the urgent need to invest in energy resilience in Africa, anchored on a collaborative approach to climate resilience in the global south.

◆ Enhancing Energy Access and Just Energy Transition in Africa

The session focused on the critical link between energy access and climate resilience in Africa, highlighting that over 680 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa lack any form of energy. The speakers emphasized that energy is foundational for development, impacting healthcare, education, and

economic growth and a bold call for enhanced investments.

◆ **Building the capacity of climate educators through innovative teaching approaches**

This event was led by PACJA DNP in Egypt in partnership with the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy, and Utilities and focused on building the capacity of climate change educators through innovative teaching approaches.

◆ **Entry press conference**



On the 3rd day of COP, African CSOs coalesced under the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance and held a press conference attended by a media fraternity from different countries. African CSO representatives expressed concerns around climate finance and echoed their messages containing minimum expectations for Africa for progressive COP29 outcomes on

climate finance and the New Collective Quantified Goal. Beyond the USD.1.3 trillion, the ample call emphasized climate financing for loss and damage, just transition, adaptation and mitigation while recognizing Africa as a continent with special needs and circumstances. The call for transparency and accountability in climate action was equally louder.

◆ **Beyond Material loss by exploring the non-economic impacts of Climate Change through faith-based perspectives**

The event focused on addressing gaps in methodologies related to non-economic losses and damages, particularly in the context of climate finance. Participants, including youth representatives, emphasized the need for transparency in financial handling and the importance of including diverse local and regional literature in discussions. The dialogue highlighted the necessity for real commitments and actions to support developing countries, ensuring that their voices are heard in the decision-making processes.

◆ **Interrogating a Climate- just NCQG for Africa and its Ideal Delivery Mechanism**

The event focused on the skewness of climate finance where only 25% of total climate finance is dedicated to adaptation which is a priority for Africa. Panellists also noted that out of total climate finance which comes to Africa, only 10% flows to the grassroots. Participants underscored the need to ensure localization of climate action for the benefit of frontline communities.

◆ **Riding the Tide of Carbon Market: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa**

The event highlighted the nuances surrounding the discourse in carbon markets and panellists stressed the need to review the lessons learnt from the initial wave of the carbon market to inform the new dispensation. Panellists stressed the need for fair pricing, community involvement in investment decisions, and transparency in all processes. They too stressed the necessity of protecting human rights and ensuring justice during project verification.

◆ **Advancing Political Commitments on Climate and Health Financing and the place of the Global South Voice.**

This event organized by AMREF Africa and PACJA revolved around analysing Africa's emerging financial needs in climate and health, specifically through the lens of the 2024 Africa Common Position on Climate and Health. The focus was also on examining the financial requirements necessary to address the intersection of climate impacts and health vulnerabilities across the continent. Panellists identified opportunities and innovative instruments that could improve the tracking of climate finance pledges dedicated to the health sector, ensuring transparency and accountability in meeting Africa's climate-health priorities.

◆ **Africa Non-state Actors convening with AGN chairs for consolidated actions in influencing COP 29 Negotiations proceedings:**



At the sidelines of COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, the African civil society organizations coalesced under the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), and met with the Africa Group of Negotiators under the leadership of AGN Chair Amb. Mohamed Ali. It has been a tradition that every year at COPs, CSOs under PACJA met AGN to be briefed on the progress of negotiations in the

rooms especially on the agenda adopted by Africa as a continent.

◆ **Mid COP29 Press Conference Push:** This push, under the header 'Demonstrate Good Faith, deliver on the NCQG: A call to Developed Countries' underscored lapses and laxity in commitment

◆ **Exit Press Conference:** We expressed disappointment about the outcome of COP29

Other side events included:

First Week of COP	Second week of COP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Harnessing Sustainable Power in the Fragile States ◆ Africa Day ◆ Climate finance models that promote inclusive and holistic climate action for communities at the front line of the climate crisis ◆ The imperatives of a just NCQG: Lessons from Morocco and other African nations on Why the NCQG must centre a Needs Based Adaptation in its subgoals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advancing Political Commitments on Climate and Health Financing and the place of the Global South Voice ◆ Discussing the child centred Climate vulnerability and Risk assessment ◆ Leverage on Human Rights Framework to drive inclusive Global Goal on Adaptation and its delivery in Africa ◆ Launch of the Pan-African Partnership on Climate and Health (PPCH) at a High-Level Policy Dialogue on Climate Change and Health

First Week of COP	Second week of COP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Radical Approaches for Accelerating Debt-Free Climate Finance Flows to Underserved African Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Centring the voices from the frontline communities in carbon Market decisions and regulations: Experience sharing from the African Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Leveraging climate Finance to achieve NCOG: Lessons from Global South 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Labor Migration from Climate Vulnerable areas: Adaptation, Just Transition and exploitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advancing Climate Action and Needs-based Adaptation in Africa; Partnerships for a Sustainable Future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Priceless Contribution and fair share: How Africa's contribution through Transitional Minerals in the Global Decarbonization agenda should count in climate negotiations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Overcoming barriers in access to funds at the frontline of the climate crisis to accelerate climate financing for adaptation in Agriculture and Nature in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Synergies between CBD and UNFCCC: Accelerating the inclusion and financing of ecosystem conservation and protection in NDCs V.3.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Towards a Transformative, people-centred Energy Transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Safeguarding the Future: Prioritizing African Children's Rights in the Global Finance Rights in The Global South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ COP LEGACY- CSO Discussion on Climate Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Digital Natives Re-Imagining an Inclusive and Climate-Just World
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Advancing Climate Action through South-South Cooperation: The Role of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Forging Partnership for Closing on Accountability and Transparency Lapses in Climate Finance for Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A Global Commons Climate Fund as a Pathway to a Just Transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Socio-economic, environmental, and technological aspects of climate change-fuelled land conflicts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sharing success and challenges in Climate Justice for Communities. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Citizens at the Centre of Energy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Strengthening Africa Climate Resilience: Advancing Adaptation Strategies and Securing Climate Justice 	

In addition, PACJA held two massive public facing action inside the blue zone in COP. A more detailed report on all events that PACJA implemented in COP29 is available here <https://pacja.org/pacja-engagement-at-cop29/>

5.0 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT & RELATED PROCESSES

A. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING (MEAL) UNIT

The MEAL team developed a multi-stakeholder database and facilitated logical framework reviews, aligning internal processes with project goals. The unit introduced capacity-building initiatives through periodic engagements with the DNPs and outcome-harvesting methods to enhance reporting and accountability across projects. Evidenced-based reporting mechanisms were introduced to support data-driven reports for PACJA initiatives such as NSSCJ, CJIFA as well as the PACJA partnerships department.

B. HUMAN RESOURCE FUNCTION

The Human Resources (HR) department plays a central and strategic role in cultivating a high-performing, engaged, and diverse workforce pivotal in advancing our mission of driving climate justice across Africa. The HR function is designed to attract, develop, and retain top-tier talent, foster an inclusive organizational culture, ensure legal compliance, and optimize performance management, all in alignment with PACJA's core values.

Planning for the Year

As a tradition of the organization, the HR function organized a planning retreat for the secretariat and the Designated National platforms at the start of 2024. This retreat fostered a deeper appreciation of the Alliance's overarching mandate and the specific roles and functions of all stakeholders. It also facilitated collaborative planning, allowing for seamless coordination of work plans and budgeting across the organization. This strategic alignment helped ensure that all departments and programs were synchronized in their efforts to achieve PACJA's climate justice objectives.

Staffing and Workforce Overview

In 2024, The Secretariat successfully filled three key positions that are pivotal to enhancing PACJA's impact: the Climate Finance Lead, the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEAL) Coordinator, and the Kenya Platform on Climate Governance Coordinator. These appointments were integral to strengthening our efforts in critical areas of climate justice, ensuring that we continue to deliver on our mission with greater efficacy and influence.

In alignment with PACJA's commitment to fostering youth talent and promoting Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), we expanded opportunities for emerging leaders in the climate sector. Through strategic partnerships with national universities, PACJA hosted interns who brought fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, and a strong sense of purpose to our work. These internships have not only provided invaluable learning experiences for young professionals but have also helped inject new energy and creativity into our climate justice advocacy initiatives.

In addition to these national partnerships, PACJA is hosting volunteers through the Global Fellowship Missions program. These volunteers, who have committed to a two-year stay, have further enriched the organization's dynamic environment, contributing to both internal capacity building and external outreach

efforts. PACJA has further partnered with American University (AU) to offer students hands-on experience in climate justice advocacy, bridging the gap between academic theory and real-world application.

In a testament to our commitment to knowledge-sharing and global engagement, the HR department also collaborated with Brown University's Institute for Environment and Society (IBES). This partnership has facilitated lectures and shared learning on PACJA's perspectives and advocacy efforts in Africa. The collaboration not only heightened awareness of PACJA's work but also resulted in a growing partnership with the university. This has led to opportunities for mentorship, with Brown University students engaging with the Secretariat's technical workforce, and gaining exposure to the practical aspects of climate justice advocacy.

Similarly, the HR department supported interns from the Pan African University (PAU), a continent-wide initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), through a virtual partnership. This collaboration has enabled PACJA staff to mentor and support African and global talent, while simultaneously advancing the collective efforts of climate justice across borders. The virtual format of this engagement has also allowed PACJA to engage with a diverse pool of talent from across the continent, reflecting our pan-African mission.

Through these strategic internships and partnerships, the HR department has not only contributed to the professional development of future climate leaders but also reinforced its position as a knowledge hub, dedicated to advancing climate justice globally. These initiatives continue to be integral in fostering a new generation of climate advocates and reinforcing PACJA's commitment to building a diverse, inclusive, and future-ready workforce.

Furthermore, as part of its pan-African outlook, PACJA attracted and retained employees from across the continent, reflecting its commitment to diversity and inclusivity. By recruiting talent from various African countries, PACJA ensures that its workforce mirrors the diverse cultural, social, and political contexts in which we operate, strengthening our collective impact on climate justice across the continent.

Workforce Statistics

- ◆ Total Workforce: 42 employees (including 2 remotely working employees)
- ◆ Volunteers: 3
- ◆ Interns: 3

Gender and youth composition:

- ◆ Females: 50%
- ◆ Youth Employees (under 35 years): 32%

PACJA continues to prioritize gender diversity and youth inclusion, aligning with our core values of equity and representation in the workforce.

Training and Capacity Building

In 2024, the HR function placed a strong emphasis on continuous professional development, ensuring that PACJA's staff are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to navigate the evolving challenges of climate justice advocacy. To promote sustainability, the organization leveraged both internal expertise and strategic partnerships. Internal staff with specialized knowledge conducted in-house training sessions, while external support was provided through a partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which facilitated training via an external consultant. This collaborative approach maximized available resources and expertise, strengthening our overall capacity-building efforts across the organization. Some of the trainings conducted include: Cybersecurity, Digital communication and engagement, employee relations and engagements, conflict resolutions & employee wellbeing, compliance and risk management and technology and innovation.

6.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSON LEARNT

The year 2024 was generally a successful year for PACJA particularly in pushing for accountability by duty bearers considering that it was the year when the global focus was on climate finance. The alliance fostered enhanced collaboration between the PACJA secretariat, designated national platforms and partner organizations in a variety of advocacy fronts. The following are some of the key achievements:

- ◆ **Fostering strategic north-south solidarities for advancing climate financing for adaptation**

In partnership with the African Union, and the Africa Europe Foundation, PACJA convened the first-ever strategic meeting bringing negotiators and climate envoys from Africa and key countries in Europe to chart pathways for enhanced collaboration in climate diplomacy. Convened on the sidelines of the SB60 in Bonn, this meeting was an ice breaker and exposed climate diplomats to the opportunities for both continents in advancing financing for adaptation agenda and raised the impetus for advancing similar dialogues and fostering collaborations in advancing similar interests in negotiations.

- ◆ **Strengthened leadership role of Designated National platforms in country and regional processes**

Through the implementation of a diversity of initiatives, we have seen tremendous growth of our platform and improved capacity to influence processes at subnational National but also at regional levels. The youthful leadership in the platforms has been an asset in transforming the advocacy landscape at these levels. Platforms have also strengthened their presence at sub-national levels to influence policy discourse at the grassroots through the establishment of sub-national platforms as the case for Kenya and Rwanda.

- ◆ **Growth in the impact of the African Non-State Actors on the climate change framework**

The influence of the non-state actors' approach to mobilizing critical actors to drive climate diplomacy in the continent continued to pay greater dividends in 2024 with various clusters spearheading both transformative works nationally and in the global stage. The health cluster

amplified its engagements in influencing health indicators on GGA and ensuring the NCQG reflects the investments needed. The agriculture cluster continued to drive its strategic influence on the GGA and workstreams and ensure that the sector receives the primacy needed and so are the indigenous people cluster. The cluster model was constructively used to reinforce mobilization at the DNP level.

◆ **Demonstrated leadership space through co-convenorship**

The alliance demonstrated its enhanced leadership role in the Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN), the Climate Change and Development for Africa Conference (CCDA), Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development among others. Indeed, PACJA represented all civil societies across the world during the opening session of the UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi. Additionally, the alliance rallied the non-state actors to conduct 42 sideline events at COP29.

◆ **Enhanced fundraising capacities at Country level**

PACJA secretariat structured and scaled its support mechanisms to DNPs to improve its fundraising coordinated through the DNP coordinators' office. Through regular capacity-building sessions, regional exchange workshops and direct support, the DNPs have steadily developed useful capacities in fundraising. The DNP model established by the alliance has become a case study for other donors and partners who have adopted the model to support our work at the country level. The model reinforced the credibility of the alliance to the extent that some DNPs like Rwanda have been able to develop successful proposals and secure USD 220,000 for a forest restoration project from One Tree Planted. FORUMCC in Tanzania has also been receiving funds from other donors and so is the case for Niger which is being funded by European Union and others.

◆ **Increased spaces for influencing COP processes through an increased number of convenings**

COP29 was one of the key moments for the year with the alliance recording 38 high-level side events and 10 DNPs holding events in their country pavilion at the COP which marked a significant increase in the number of such events as compared to 2023 at COP 28. PACJA was invited to and also convened key global convenings aimed at fostering global solidarity in advancing climate justice with Azerbaijan and the Brazilian community in build-up to Belem and beyond. The alliance hit significant milestones at COP29 by launching the Pan African Partnership on Climate Change and Health.

◆ **Enhanced partnerships at regional and global levels**

The core blocks for organizing and influence have steadily gone up, especially among the youth, women, pastoralists, farmers and fisherfolk. There is growing vigour in building alliances with other like-minded organizations around the globe. This is characterized by the increased number of MOUs signed with organizations like Practical Action and AMREF among others.

CONTACT US

PANAFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE (PACJA)



Continental Secretariat
Kabarnet Road, Off Ngong Road, J13
P. O. Box 51005 00200 Nairobi
Kenya



+254 20 8075808



info@pacja.org



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