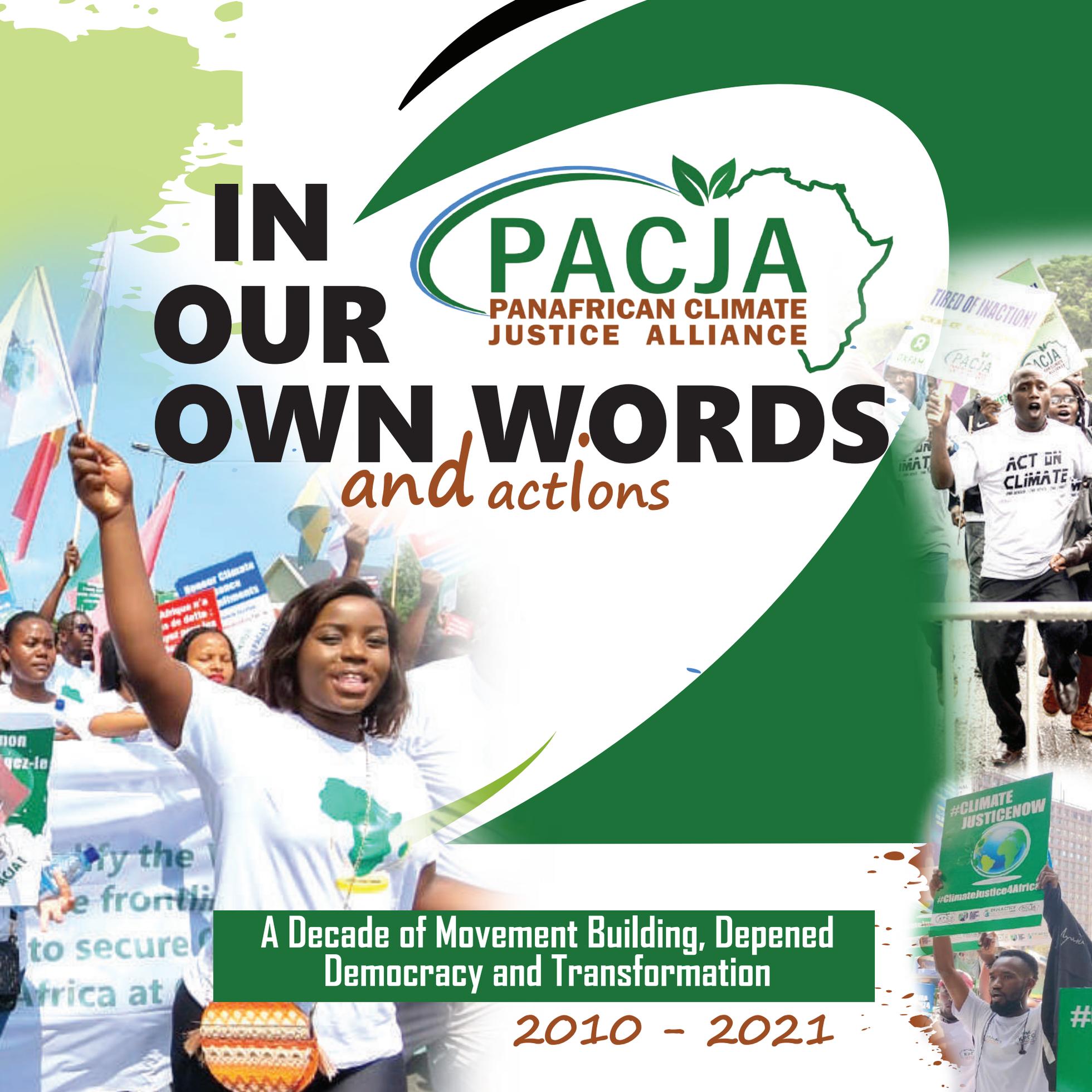
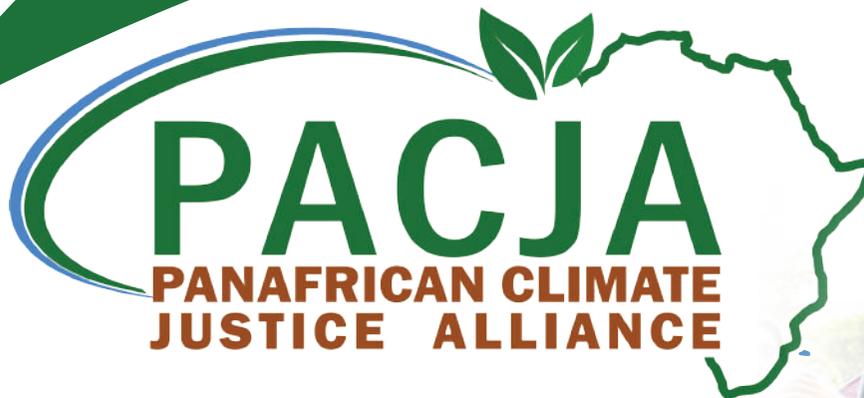


IN OUR OWN WORDS

and actions



**A Decade of Movement Building, Deepened
Democracy and Transformation**

2010 - 2021



*A tender crop of
Tujinue Tena pilot
project for locally
led Climate
Adaptation Farm,
Murera, Meru
County Kenya.*



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Youth plant a ceremonial tree after engaging in one of the meetings in Abuja, Nigeria

PURPOSE

Our Collective Vision

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is a consortium of more than 1000 organisations from 50 African countries amalgamated into National Platforms and sectoral-thematic transboundary networks. The Alliance brings together a diverse membership drawn from Grassroots, Community-based Organisations, Faith-based Organisations, Non-Governmental organisations, women and youth movements, Trusts, Foundations, Indigenous Communities, Farmers and Pastoralist Groups, with a shared vision to advance a people-centered, rights-based, ecologically-just, fair and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet.

In pursuit of its mandate, PACJA collaborates, and encourages partnerships with diverse organisations that, primarily, seek to achieve the following strategic objectives:

- a) Strengthen African CSOs and communities, mobilise them around climate justice, fair and equitable transition towards low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways;
- b) Influence policies at national, and climate dialogue processes at regional and international levels;
- c) Build capacity of, and influence media to contribute narrative shifts that embrace and promote climate justice;
- d) Proactively participate in, and strengthen global climate justice movements; and
- e) Build a grassroots movement through institutional strengthening of country-based Platforms and Sector-thematic-based networks.

PROGRAMMING

Our Activities and Outputs

Crosscutting Summary Overview

Over the past decade of PACJA's existence, the organisation has swiftly and deliberately evolved from a group of people with an idea, to a versatile powerhouse responsible for convening, outreach, collaboration, conceptualisation and co-creation, as well as advocacy, activism, and scholarship, and onwards to developing a unique narrative and compelling policy changes and systems transformation.

PACJA has convened over 10000 CSO representatives, indigenous groups, national platforms, parliamentarians, etc. from every nation on the African continent. We have been joined by comrades, advocates, and allies from industrialised and other Global South nations, at over 350 meetings. These have included parallel events to the UNFCCC-related meetings, side-events, and convenings of the African Union, UN agencies and other intergovernmental processes.

We have had national and subnational convergences from Washington DC to Windhoek Namibia, including the now-famous 2011 trans-African Caravan of Hope. In all this work, PACJA has succeeded in utilising a combination of political education, research and policy analysis, strategic communications, and more, to catalyse thousands of Africans, to provide their own perspectives at decision making tables.

The Alliance has ensured that our approach to climate justice is elevated in prominence in regional, national and subnational contexts throughout the African Continent, as well as ensuring that African voices, demands and aspirations on climate justice are heard and heeded in global conversations, from the most strategic intergovernmental platforms such as United Nations, to the Halls of the Congress in the United States, to 10 Downing Street in the United Kingdom, and beyond in other industrialised nations, as well as African and other Global South capitals.



*Our Africa.
Our Climate.
Our Rights.*



For more information please visit
Website: www.pacja.org
Facebook: Trans African Caravan of Hope
Twitter: @caravanofohope11
Blog: Transafrican caravan of hope.blogspot.com

A banner for the Trans-African Caravan of hope.



RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT

PACJA has been building dynamic research functionality for targeted analysis to support - and provide evidence to - PACJA's advocacy agenda. We have engaged in enhanced monitoring of the outcomes of PACJA's interventions. And we have invigorated communication mechanisms and approaches to ensure the energies, the expertise and outreach of its membership confirm the adage, 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts'.



NAIROBI
SUMMER SCHOOL
ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

Knowledge • People • Place

VENUE: KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
DATE: 29 AUG. - 12 SEPT. 2021



Participants during inaugural Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, Nairobi, Kenya 2021.

Activities/outputs from 2010-2021:

A Sampling of PACJA's Sole Author and Collaboratory Publications:

- The Nexus Between COVID 19 and Climate Change
- Prioritising Renewable Energy Access in Africa's Covid Recovery Strategies
- An Analysis of the Progress of the Implementation of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals in Zambia
- Assessment of Progress in the Implementation of SDGs and Paris Agreement in Tanzania
- Best Practices Renewable Energy Cooperation in Africa the Role of Civil Society
- Political Economy of Climate Change Governance in Selected African Countries
- Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Index and Tracking Tools for Africa
- An Assessment of NDCs Implementation Preparedness in Eight African Countries
- The Transition to Low Carbon, Climate Resilient, Green Economic Development in Kenya: A Survey on the level of Preparedness in the SMEs Sector
- Climate Change, Conflicts & Migration in The Horn of Africa
- Transforming Energy for a Clean and Sustainable Future In Africa
- Assessing Eba Integration into Kitui County Policies as a Major Response to Climate Change
- Integrating Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approaches in National Policies and Plans
- Carbon Trading in Africa
- Sources of Finance in the International Climate Change Regime
- The Green Climate Fund and the Role of the World Bank
- Pro-poor climate finance: Is There a Role for Private Finance in the Green Climate Fund?
- Climate finance – An opportunity or competition for money in the Post 2015 development agenda
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) A Handbook for practitioners
- PACJA position to UNFCCC-COP 21
- How ready is Africa for effective REDD uptake?
- Climate Smart Agriculture – Building Resilience and safeguards for smallholder farmers
- Transforming energy for a clean and sustainable future in Africa
- Paying for the future today: Climate Finance and the Green Climate Fund
- Africa Renewable Energy Potentials: Catalyzing the Continent's Pathway to Low Carbon Development
- Are they really financing climate change in Africa?
- REDD and Redlines in Africa
- Clean Development Mechanism in Africa.

A collection
of PACJA
publications



Be part of the people
shaping the global
movement for
climate justice

AND CONTRIBUTE TO

the broader
socio-economic, ecological
and political context of
international dialogue on
climate crisis



BUILDING A ROBUST CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENT FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

We encourage African citizens to demand accountability of their governments and inter-governmental bodies, so as to take action on climate change and environmental issues and to implement international sustainable development agreements. Ten years ago, the notion of climate justice was only limited to a few NGOs and social movements. In Africa, particularly, PACJA became the embodiment of the concept, with mainstream NGOs embracing the notion in the late 2010s. Climate justice is now a popular concept even among governments, shaping discourses in African and global climate discourse processes.



Protesters march against Coal and Fossil fuel investments, Nairobi Kenya.

A Sampling of Highlights of Activities/ Outputs from 2010-2021

I. Facilitating Local, Place Based Action

- a. The Democratic Republic of Congo “Mobilise for Climate Justice” aimed to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change, the planting trees throughout the territory of Masis, thus preserving and reforestation of forests according to the principle and implement REDD + IWRM (Integrated Management of Water Resources) The results from this activity included: a) 1,000 trees were planted along the road LUTOBOGO-SAKE for its protection, b) Awareness created on the causes, impacts and adaptation/ mitigation efforts on climate change; c) The voice of the civil society on the urgent need to mitigate climate change passed to key policy makers for action.
- b. Cameroon hosted a training workshop aimed at the operationalisation of the MOU between the Pan African Parliamentary Network and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family. PACJA linked with grassroot women in Cameroon to promote tree planting as a way of involving community participation in conservation activities to address climate change. The Pan African Parliamentarian Workshop in Cameroon resulted in: *1) Improved understanding and capacity of community on Green initiatives mainly on waste management from the source; 2) Creation of direct job opportunity for over 25 youths in Muthurwa, mainly young single parent women through the establishment of nurseries. The women were also made agents of climate change adaptation and mitigation; 3) Creation of a virtual sustainability education and learning platforms targeting women and youths; 4) Launch of a sustainable development plan for 3362 Muthurwa residents; 5) Establishment of a 10,000-tree nursery for thousands of Eastland's communities.*
- c. A Climate Justice Ambassadors programme was launched under the Plant for the Planet Academy. This was a one-day event that started a long-term engagement with children in primary schools as a capacity building initiative to become climate justice ambassadors through creating climate academies within each individual school. Children will further become ambassadors within their schools to train other children and their guardians on the importance trees play in managing climate change impacts and particularly their roles in emission reductions/ mitigation. So far 15000 kids all over the world have been trained. With a target age group of 10 to 16 years, the goal for the climate justice campaign was to reach 1 million ambassadors by 2020.
- d. In Uganda, through efforts at Integrating Climate Change and Fish Smoking, fish smokers were trained on the construction of improved ovens and how to manage improved ovens.
- e. In Kenya, the pilot project branded “Tujiihue tena”, aims at supporting communities pull up and recover despite the challenges emanating from drought and climate change. The Project was jointly implemented by PACJA and BIDCO Africa. The model took a tripartite form where PACJA mobilised the farmers in the eastern region of Kenya and in conjunction with BIDCO which is an oil producing company, trained farmers and offered material and technical support for production of sunflower seeds. BIDCO committed to buy all the produce from the farmers and at a price agreed on at the onset. The aim was to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers through the Project using an agribusiness SME model that enabled them to grow Sunflower for sale at a guaranteed price. This project was enhanced further through integration of other livelihood options including beekeeping and growing of sorghum. More stakeholders were incorporated including Kenya Breweries Limited-who offered to provide market for sorghum produce.



Participants in Africa Caravan of Hope, Lilongwe, Malawi 2011.

II. Mass mobilisations

- a. Through the Trans-African Caravan of Hope and PACJA Week of Action, each of the 13 participating countries in the caravan organised activities, including national stakeholder dialogues/meetings, public forums, processions, public lectures, church services, petitions to leaders, press conferences and statements, teleconferences/skype discussions, sports and cultural events, clean up campaigns, tree planting activities and children's games. Uniting all mobilisation activities was the "African Peoples Petition", the common demands for African civil society to their leaders, which was signed by more than one million people.

The objectives of the Trans-African Caravan of Hope and PACJA Week of Action were:

- i. To mobilise and rally together African Civil Society towards a common advocacy and campaign demands (the urgency of genuinely acting on climate change) towards UNFCCC-COP17 and beyond
- ii. To create awareness and build momentum towards UNFCCC-COP17 among African people and the rest of the world
- iii. To lobby and pressurise African leaders/policy makers to work together in support of an international climate change treaty that is responsive to the continent's realities and reality of science. To drum up support for pro-people and just responses to climate change
- iv. To share civil society (and African people's) minimum expectations of the COP17 through presentation of petitions (African People's Protocol) to influential political actors (the Heads of State).

Key Caravan issues at a glance

**Cultivating
African evidence-based
science;**

**Nature of developing country
engagement - quantification,
recognising, supporting and
verifying developing effort
including unsupported own
actions;**

**Architecture including
future role of 2nd Commitment
period of Kyoto Protocol.**

**Comparable (emission)
targets for developed
countries;**

**Finance - scale, allocation,
governance, sources;**

A sampling of country-level activities running parallel to the Caravan:

- **Uganda:** Climate Justice Tribunal Hearing;
- **Nigeria:** Nigeria Climate and Sustainable Development Network /PACJA Nigeria Launch;
- **Burkina Faso:** Protest March during the Senior Officers Meeting of Tokyo International Conference for Africa's Development;
- **Lesotho:** Fun Walk in Popularising the African Civil Society Position And Demands;
- **Burundi:** Sensitisation Workshop on Climate Change in Burundi, Bujumbura;
- **Rwanda:** Public Forum on climate justice

- b. The Youth Cycling Caravan was a 60-day ride from Uganda which started from Kampala and joined other Kenyan youth in cycling to Nairobi. This was a key mobilisation activity across Africa towards UNFCCC-COP 21 and provided awareness opportunities on climate change issues at country levels.
- c. The Africa People's Petitions collected a total of 1 million signatures with demands directed to world leaders, as well as national/regional leaders. Target forums for signature collection and mobilisation included the cycling caravan, churches, mosques, schools (primary, high schools as well as universities) and Climate Justice concerts, amongst others. A million trees were also planted during the petition collection through 'adopt-a-tree' concept. Communities/petitioners were encouraged to engage in tree planting and ongoing care.
- d. Climate Justice Concerts were platforms for mobilisation and awareness creation for young people, which also actively involved other sectors/populations such as women, faith groups and other stakeholders. The concerts aimed at bringing artists and celebrities on board to attract the entertainment sector which is dominated by young people. At least 18 concerts were conducted in Maputo, Pretoria, Gaborone, Harare, Lusaka, Lilongwe, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala, Nairobi, and elsewhere. These concerts provided a platform to enhance awareness, as well as facilitate collection of petitions. A mega concert was the climax of the campaign organised in Nairobi during the UNFCCC COP.
- e. Through the Earth Hour Sensitisation Forum, PACJA joined hundreds of millions of people around the world, in thousands of cities, at hundreds of landmarks, in all the seven continents to switch off lights for one hour to display a universal commitment to protect the one thing that unites us all. The planet.

PACJA
PACJA
PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE

TIME FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

Trans African CARAVAN OF HOPE
Our African Caravan for Africa

AFRICA PEOPLE'S PETITION

Our Africa • Our Climate • Our Rights

Dear Presidents of Africa,

We are deeply concerned by the threats posed to the peoples of Africa by climate change. African leaders must uphold their commitment to one Africa, one Position and one voice for climate justice.

We call on you to Keep Africa and the world safe and prevent catastrophic climate change by pushing Annex 1 (developed) countries to keep commitments to reduce emissions under the UN Kyoto Protocol by undertaking to:

- 1** Keep Africa and the world safe and prevent catastrophic climate change. Exert pressure on developed countries and ensure that they sign up to legally binding commitments that reduce emissions and limit global warming to well below 1.5 °C
- 2** Share the effort of curbing climate change fairly. Demand domestic emission reductions by developed countries that are commensurate with science and equity, and enable a just transition in all countries
- 3** Ensure polluters not the poor must pay. Developed countries must honour their obligations and pay at least 1.5% of their GNP to help the poor adapt and develop cleanly and sustainably

AFRICA PEOPLE'S PETITION

NAME (please print)	Village/Town/City	Signature
Haile Tufa	Golan	[Signature]
Seid Abdir	Golan	[Signature]
Bizuye Shalun	Golan	[Signature]
Ayanhu Hahan	Golan	[Signature]
Zahiku Feyissa	Golan	[Signature]
Nekeme Melaku	Golan	[Signature]
Mekdes Abebe	Golan	[Signature]
Wendisse Gemechu	Golan	[Signature]
Wubanesh Heselke	Golan	[Signature]
Yalewjeand Zeleke	Golan	[Signature]
Mullusseh Woberie	Golan	[Signature]

CISONNECC
Our Network Network for Climate Change

NEST
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS TECHNICAL SERVICES

FORUM CC

BNRCC
BIOLOGICAL NATURE RESOURCES CONSERVATION CENTRE

KCCWG
KENYA CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP

CAN
Climate Action Network

ZERO
Climate Justice

A petition which was filed by more than a million Africans

III. Catalysing active media participation in climate action conversations

In shaping African narratives on climate change, PACJA came to a conclusion that African media networks and individual journalists needed to be roped in not only to cover the stories, but as key stakeholders and partners in the African climate discourse processes. Few journalists were initially involved in the climate processes, and PACJA and African civil society relied mostly on foreign international media networks to convey their messages and demands. To this end, a number of interventions were initiated by PACJA to ensure increased participation of African journalists and media networks in international climate dialogue processes:

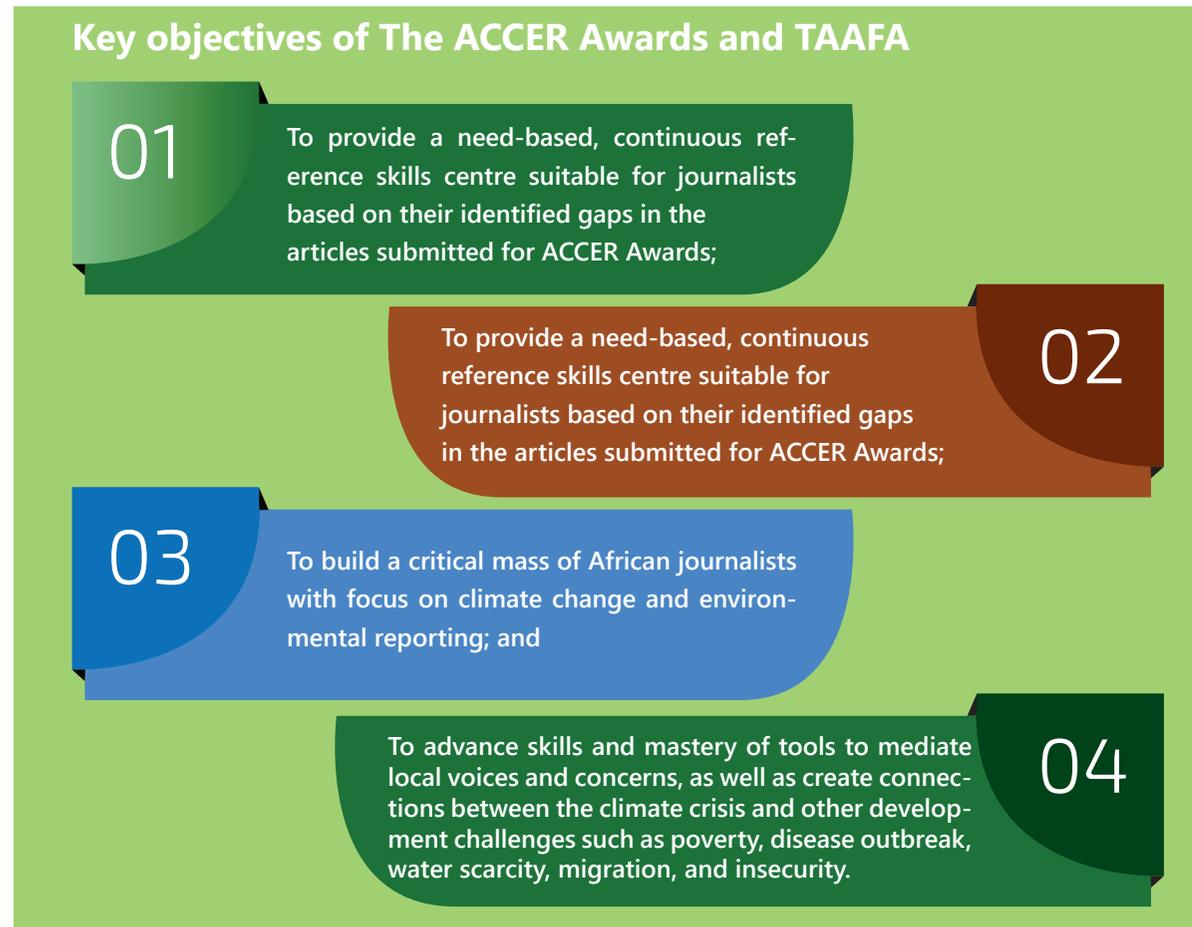
- a. Initiation of the African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards, a reward scheme to encourage African journalists to engage and report on climate change and climate justice. Since 2013, 6 ACCER Award schemes have been conducted, with more than 100 journalists winning various categories of Awards. Around 3000 journalists have participated in the competition during the period.



Journalists awards ceremony in one of the Gala Night for Accer Awards, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



- b. The ACCER Awards Finalists Academy (TAAFA) was established to train journalists who qualify to compete in the ACCER Awards.



- c. A series of regional media training and capacity building of African journalists has benefitted more than 400 journalists from across Africa.
- d. The Alumni of ACCER Awards and TAAFA congregate together under Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change (PAMACC), which has emerged as the anchor platform for journalists from across Africa in providing timely information on the progress of the annual UNFCCC negotiations. PAMACC's membership has significantly expanded over the years, thereby widening the coverage of climate change and sustainable development issues across Africa and beyond. influence and awareness raising.
- e. As the only African media platform accredited by UNFCCC, PACJA identifies and supports deserving journalists through PAMACC (and in some instances other credible journalists networks) to participate and familiarise with global climate debates, including UNFCCC COPs and related events such as the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and African Union processes.

KEY RELATIONSHIPS AND CONVENINGS

I. Over the past decade, PACJA has amassed a broad range of collaborative continental and global partners and partnerships:

- (i) World Council of Churches-related European organisations, which played a pivotal role in providing foundational technical and financial support for the Alliance; Finn Church Aid, Christian Aid, Diakonia, and Church of Sweden
- (ii) Oxfam International and its federation members; Oxfam Novib, Oxfam GB and Oxfam America. Indeed, the first meeting of African civil society which birthed PACJA was convened by Oxfam and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in South Africa in June 2008.
- (iii) Climate and Development in Africa (ClimDev) Initiative, which brings together critical Pan African Institutions in the advancement of a common African voice and unify action on climate action. The Partners include UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission (AUC), together with Regional Economic Integration Blocs such as Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Economic Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD).
- (iv) Under UN Environment and related processes, PACJA has worked with African Ministerial Conference of the Environment and the UNEP Civil Society Unit to re-energise the Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum (MGSF). PACJA uses its mobilisation power to co-convene MGSFs in all UN Environment Assemblies as well as during the annual meetings of AMCEN.



A panel discussion bringing together PACJA, Governments, UN and AU representative in one of the joint events in COPS

- (v) Key sectoral-thematic partners have increased to give PACJA broad outreach in integrating climate change into various disciplines : Southern African Faith Communities Environmental Initiative (SAFCEI), Economic Justice Network of the Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in Southern Africa (FECCISA); Ecological Society for Eastern Africa; Global Cold Chain Alliance; All Africa Conference of Churches, FEMNET; Fair Trade Africa; African Technology Policy Centre and Network; Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM), Global Methodist Ministries; etc
- (vi) Academic Institutions includes Africa Academy of Sciences, Kenyatta University, Glasgow Caledonian University; University of Nairobi; University of Addis Ababa; University of Johannesburg; Glasgow Caledonian University, American State University; Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University; etc
- (vii) International Student Movement for the United Nations; International Lawyers; Solar Research institute; and Global Alert for Defense of Youth and the Less Privileged.
- (viii) PACJA also belongs to various global platforms: Founding member of the Demand Climate Justice (DCJ); Climate Justice Now! Climate, Land and Resilience Alliance (CLARA); Africa Coal Network; Africa Rising; Equity Group; etc
- (ix) Through MoUs, PACJA has forged relationships with various organisations and Alliances; Pan African Parliament; All Africa Conference of Churches; UN Environment; Fairtrade Africa; Volunteers Service Overseas (VSO);

II. Since 2009, PACJA has facilitated the engagement of thousands of African civil society representatives in various Global gatherings

Organising and/or participating in over 100 gatherings each year in and around annual convenings of groups/events including: Joint Central African Civil Society and Parliamentarians Workshop; Eastern Africa Civil Society Capacity Building Workshop; Annual United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development; UNEP General Assemblies, Africa Union Summits; AMCENs; Africa Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security; Green Climate Fund Board meetings; Pan-African Faith Leaders' Summit on Climate Change; Ban Ki Moon Climate Change Summit; United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD); Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF); Fourth African Ministerial Conference on TICAD; Regional Economic Commissions (RECs); Africa Carbon Forum; Climate Change and Development in Africa; ClimDev Programme Steering Committee Meeting; Climate Investment Funds Partnerships Forum; and a Convening on Collaboration Between India and Africa as well as Movement gatherings such as the World Social Forum, Cochabamba, Klimaforum, strategy meetings such as the Third World Network, CAN, CJN, and more!!

III. PACJA has daringly hosted numerous strategic meetings to catalyse discourse on and address critical issues others may find difficult to talk about.

This has culminated into a broadened conversations around the issues, in some instances bringing them at the fore of debates.

- i. South-South Summit on Climate Finance
- ii. Two African conferences to galvanise action for private sector involvement and investment in carbon offsetting in Africa
- iii. Three African Parliamentarians Summits on Climate Justice and Equity
- iv. Climate carbon pricing/markets, REDD, clean energy development in the context of extreme development needs, ecological debt, etc.



Activists in a procession in pre-cop mobilisation Libreville, Gabon.

IV. PACJA has prioritised intergenerational equity (youth) and gender (women) as key themes and populations for leadership development through a series of engagements.

- a. YOUTH: Over the past decade, PACJA has catalysed and energised youth and women formations on various aspects of climate justice networking, resulting into active participation on the two sectors in the discourse processes at all levels. There are several initiatives and forums which have resulted from this concerted effort:
 - i. Such initiatives as Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC), Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network (CSAYN), Young Digital Climate Justice Activists (YDCJA) and many national and regional youth networks have drawn inspiration, and sometimes, support from PACJA.
 - ii. Numerous youth conferences to trigger interest and galvanise youth in Africa have been conducted through PACJA support
 - including "Youth green economy stakeholders' workshops;
 - Regional Conferences for African youth;
 - Road to COPs Regional Youth Dialogues (Conference of Youth as part of COP mobilisation).
 - iii. During the CCDA-8 in Nairobi, PACJA supported a youth Conference on Climate Change which brought representatives from more than 30 countries. This enabled the youth to develop the requisite skills needed by African youth to actively participate in climate change negotiations thereby influencing political decisions and policies at the national, regional and international levels

- b. GENDER: In addition to integrating gender as a cross-cutting issue in all its operations and activities, PACJA has remained steadfast in ensuring all African climate discourse processes ensure the inherent imbalance between men and women in the traditional patriarchal African society are addressed as a way of achieving gender equality in international climate dialogue processes. The Alliance is part of the Generation Equality Forum, an initiative bringing together, among others, UN Women and key Governments, and seeks to bring gender balance in global UN climate negotiations and NDCs implementation. PACJA was selected to join this consortium of outstanding like-minded organisations due to its track record of advancing gender parity agenda in Africa's and global climate change debates. Over the past years, the Alliance has:



Women of power: Women panelists pose for a photo after a panel discussion featuring former Irish president Mary Robinson at one of the side events organised by PACJA during COP 26, Glasgow, UK.

- i. Fostered partnership under two feminist initiatives, the Feminist Action on Climate Justice Action Coalition under Generation Equality Forum, in collaboration with organisations such as WEDO and FEMNET and with support from UN Women. This saw the launch of the Platform for Advancing Equitable, Just & Gender Sensitive Climate Finance for ALL by PACJA, Glasgow Calendonian University (GCU)'s Centre for Climate Justice, as well as The African Development Bank & its Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, with Mary Robinson, the former Irish Prime Minister, as Special Advisor.
- ii. Spearheaded periodic Women Leadership Training on Negotiation in the Climate Change and Development
- iii. In partnership with other organisations in Africa established the Africa Gender and Climate Change Working Group (AGCC-WG) to enable effective engagement of women in the affairs of the African Union, UN, Regional Economic Integration Communities (RECs) and African Group of Negotiators (AGN). This has seen increase of women negotiators in country delegations.
- iv. Conducted, ahead of every COP in the past decade, a series of Pre-COPs gender workshops to interrogate climate change from gender lens.
- v. Facilitated women's inclusion and participation in and around the integration of climate change and sustainable land use management and broader policy discourse on the implementation of Paris Agreement, AU's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs
- vi. Facilitated the development of the multi-stakeholder dialogue report: Devolved Government System, Gender Concerns in Climate Change and the Role of Civil Society, among other publications
- vii. Facilitated, co-coordinated and supported conversations culminating into the establishment of the Africa Women Entrepreneurs in Energy Framework (AWEEF). PACJA and UN Regional Office for Africa laid the foundation for the Initiative when they hosted the Women Entrepreneurship in Sustainable Energy Workshop, whose key outcome was a recommendation of adoption to AMCEN of "Women in Energy Programme for Africa", which was ultimately adopted by the Ministers. UN Environment Africa Office and PACJA moved to lay groundwork for implementation, where the Initiative was launched during the third UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-III) in Nairobi, Kenya.

POLICY INFLUENCE

We engage in the formulation of national Climate Change and environmental governance policy and programs; engaging in policy processes on domestication of international environment agreements; contributing to governmental input to regional and global policy on CC and environmental matters; and facilitating CSO participation in regional and global policy dialogues.

Sampling of Highlights of Activities/Outputs from 2010-2021

I. Steward of African CSOs Representation

a. PACJA represents, and/or, is one of the founding organisations of various climate initiatives in the World:

i. Climate Justice Now! (CJN!); which brings liberal organisations and institutions thinking beyond environment, and which espouse the spirit of climate justice. PACJA has indeed played a pivotal role in popularising the notion of climate justice, even when the concept was frowned upon by mainstream civil society organisations. The Alliance believes that it's the embodiment of climate justice not only in Africa but globally, and has refused to embrace definitions that negate its standpoints.

ii. Demand Climate Justice (DCJ): Due to disagreements among various CJN! Groups based on ideological orientation, various efforts, among them DCJ, emerged, with PACJA as one of the pioneer organisations. DCJ has remained an alternative space so far for advocacy around climate justice, but as the dynamism of the subject evolves, other initiatives keep sprouting.

iii. Climate, Land and Rights Alliance (CLARA): The groups advance the right of communities and their natural resources, especially land, in the negotiations and other climate-related processes, in countries and globally. PACJA was a pioneer organisation of the initiative with a belief that the natural capital, and especially land, should not be auctioned to the highest bidder, and that owners of this capital are communities.



Woman walk with a baby, strapped on the back, Caravan stop over in Lilongwe Malawi 2011.

- iv. Green Climate Fund Watch (GCF-Watch): As a pioneer organisation of the GCF-Watch, PACJA and its membership is aware of the importance of climate finance in climate response strategies, both in countries and globally. The Alliance coordinates the GCF-Watch Africa, and facilitates conversations among African stakeholders to ensure they understand the important role of finance in meeting commitments such as the Paris Agreement.
- v. Big shift campaign: Working with traditional faith-based partners, which are largely European Union, and allied to the World Council of Churches - among them Christian Aid, Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation, Diakonia and Finnish Church Aid – we have intensified a campaign, Big Shift, which aims to ultimately turn the world towards the low-carbon, climate-resilient, inclusive, ecologically-just, fair and equitable development pathways.
- vi. Locally-led Climate Action Community of practice: this brings together key global organisations that aim to promote community-centred, people-owned, bottom-up actions that ensure communities at the frontline of climate crisis take centre-stage in adaptation and mitigation options. As one of the pioneer member organisation, PACJA has brought its vast knowledge dealing with thousands of its members, who are smallholder farmers, pastoralists, indigenous communities, SMEs, fisherfolk, etc. The Alliance similarly collaborates on the “climate finance” discourse, in dialogue with The European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD).
- vii. Global Peoples Assembly (GPA), a space afforded by the UN to Non-State Actors, notably civil society to consolidate their perspectives and demands so as to submit to the leaders during the UN General Assembly (UNGA), traditionally convened every year in New York. With the Consultative Status for the UN Social and Economic Council (UNESCO), PACJA’s profile and strategic positioning in the community of nations has enabled it to articulate and provide its members an African-led, people-owned platform through which they can convey their demands to the highest levels of governmental processes without any intermediary. Since 2015, PACJA has worked with like-minded partners under GPA to drive the climate justice agenda, thus ensuring pertinent “undiluted” African issues find space in top global civil society and governmental processes.

b. At the African level, PACJA has used various approaches to advance its goal, and attain its short-and long-term objectives. Through alliance building with state and non-state actors, exploring most effective partnership with respective sectoral/thematic groups, joining efforts with like-minded organisations, we have been able to stroll the African continent thus expanding the discourse on climate justice.

i. Through continuous trust-building and cultivation of broad respect, PACJA has gained recognition in Africa’s foremost intergovernmental processes, led by key Pan African institutions such African Union, UN Economic Commission for Africa and African Development Bank. This has enabled the Alliance to win strategic representation positions for African civil society in Africa’s main multi-stakeholder platform, Climate for Development in Africa (CLimDev-Africa) Initiative, which defines the continent’s climate policy agenda. As a key partner in the ClimDev-Africa Initiative, PACJA works within the collaborative effort to convene annual Conference for Climate and Development in Africa (CCDAs), which have become the most remarkable space for Africa’s climate change policy discourse processes.



A press conference organised by PACJA and other Climate Justice partners in one of the COPs.

ii. PACJA represents a strong voice of the civil society in the Climate Research for Development in Africa (CR4D), an initiative spearheaded by Africa's main intergovernmental Institutions, under the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. The Alliance chairs the all-important Institutional Collaboration Platform of the network, the highest governing body of CR4D.

iii. PACJA members serve in various governmental and intergovernmental platforms at national and global levels to represent civil society. Some of the representations are either through nominations by respective agencies or governments, while others are secured through competitive civil society selection process. This is a clear manifestation of the growing influence and its recognition as the legitimate voice of the civil society in Africa. Some of these representations are:

- a. The Forest Carbon Partnership facility of the World Bank, where the Alliance has dominated the African representation for a long stretch of time due to its vast outreach among forest countries in the continent. The Alliance is currently represented by a nominee from its National Platform in Nigeria.
- b. UNEP Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum, where PACJA has represented civil society for a long period.
- c. Climate Investment Funds Committee of the World Bank, where PACJA has won successive elections
- d. African Development Bank Civil Society Steering Committee where PACJA has remained the anchor of the climate and renewable energy thematic area
- e. African Renewable Energy Initiative, where PACJA remains the sole African civil society organisation through its sectoral network, ACSEA.
- f. Several National Platforms hold various positions on behalf of the civil society in respective governmental processes in countries across Africa.

A group photo for major groups and Stake holders forum organised by UNEP and PACJA Nairobi, Kenya 2019



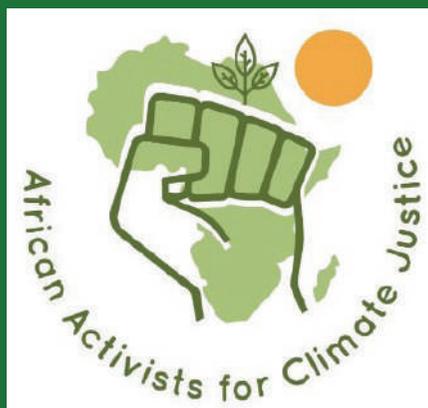
iv. Facilitating various Sectoral/thematic initiatives that have expanded outreach beyond the spheres of environment and science. Some of these Initiatives have evolved to be semi-autonomous and operating their own activities under their sectoral mandates, thus expanding PACJA's resource base (human and capital) as well as scope.



A group photo during the 2nd Pan-African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Change, organised by PACJA, Pan-African Parliament and Kenya National Assembly, Nairobi Kenya 2015.

- a. African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), which seeks to lead African campaign on energy transformation, energy access and development pathways that are conscious of changing times.
- b. Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change: to ensure African narratives, and informed journalists and media networks understand the discourse and bring out African perspectives.
- c. African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI), driven by PACJA and Pan African Parliament, to mobilise, sensitise and build capacity of African parliamentarians as key policy-making stakeholders especially in the domestication of international protocols in countries and sub-national levels. Through the initiative, various countries have enacted Laws that have provided enabling legal-political environment that has entrenched climate action at the core of countries' planning processes.
- d. ACCER Awards and The ACCER Awards Finalists Academy (TAAFA): African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards is an incentive scheme designed by PACJA to encourage journalists and media networks in Africa to focus on climate change and environment as core reporting subject. ACCER Awards scheme is conducted every two years, and the participants who qualify to compete are admitted to the Academy (TAAFA), where they are provided by up-to-date expert in formation and skills on negotiations, reporting and latest science, emerging concepts and political developments in international climate change processes.
- e. Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice: Through a partnership of PACJA and academic institutions such as universities, the NSSCJ has emerged as one of the urgently-needed initiatives to expand the knowledge and tailor-made courses to young people. The school, which started in 2021, has gained popularity among youth and academic experts, based on the evaluations and response from stakeholders. Due to demand for its content and tailor-made trainings, PACJA is working with Universities and Research networks institutions to increase the frequency of the trainings from one year, to, most probably, every six months.

- f. South-South Youth Platform for Climate Justice (Syplactice): This is a resultant initiative launched by the alumni of the NSSCJ. The platform is gradually evolving into a major youth mobilisation hub, bringing youth from Africa and beyond, and membership beyond the School Alumni.
- g. The Young Climate Justice Digital Activists (YCJDAs Platform): this emerged in the advent of Covid-19, when the world faced total shut-down occasioned by the pandemic. The platform, running hand-in-hand with Syplactice, has enabled African youth to utilise their digital skills and innovation to remain impactful. Many youths have been recruited under the platform as it doesn't require physical presence for one to participate in the activities. More importantly, the participants share perspectives from their localities, their cultures and challenges and inspire each other on the solutions they want.
- h. Horn of Africa Climate Security Working Group (HoA-CSWG): To assess, and build a case for the dimension, and relationship between climate change, conflict, displacement, security and migration, PACJA came together with Swedish International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Fredrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Horn of Africa Environment Network, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), various Universities, among other organisations, to establish the HoA-CSWG. The working group has conducted a number of studies that has had impact on policy makers on the way they view the recurrent conflict in the horn of Africa and they way climate change could be a factor. The Working Group has made presentations to African Union, and continues with its outreach to other Horn of Africa partners to ensure climate change is integrated in peace-building processes not only in the Horn of Africa, but also other security hot-spot regions in Africa.



- i. African Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ): The initiative brings together five partners in a Project supported by the Dutch government to advance climate justice in its various forms across Africa and globally. PACJA is the lead organisation in the Project, which brings together Oxfam Netherlands, African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) and Natural Justice, as well as African Youth Commission.

AACJ PARTNERS

PACJA	OXFAM	FEMNET	Africa Youth Commission	Natural Justice

c. Through Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with organisations from diverse backgrounds, PACJA has fostered relationships that have enhanced its visibility and that of African civil society in the scope beyond the theme of climate justice, African region and civil society. More than thirty (30) MoUs have been signed over the period, and the following are selected MoUs with various sectoral-thematic partners:

i. The Memorandum with the UN Environment has enhanced African civil society participation in UNEP Major Group and Stakeholders Forum (MGSF), as the Alliance has become a central feature in MGSF convenings. This has also elevated the climate change (and climate justice) agenda in the UNEP discussions and decisions.

ii. The MoU with the US-based, and one of the oldest anti-racist organisations, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, has enabled PACJA to broaden its outreach, and thus advance its advocacy agenda in industrialised countries. Pursuant to the South-South-North outreach, the two partners launched the Racial and climate justice collaborative, which seeks to end discrimination based on colour and social status.

iii. was established between PACJA and the African Policy and Technology studies (ATPS) a regional technology and policy research institution.

iv. The MoU with Fairtrade Africa, a network dedicated to support smallholder farmers through direction connection to markets and ensuring their secure best deals from their produce, PACJA has extended its outreach to the most deserving constituency which is the most affected by the adverse impacts of climate change.



Actions at International arena and recognition at Global level; Augustin Njamnshi of PACJA hands over the petition to the former France President Francois Hollande during COP 21 France; Nisreen Elsaïm from PACJA chart with former UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson during opening session of COP 26, UK; Mithika Mwenda named among 100 most Influential people on Climate Change Policy 2019.

A faiths meeting
in Nairobi Kenya



II. Convenor of Frontline/CSO Delegations to strategic Decision-Making Spaces

- a. PACJA's track-record in lobbying, and supporting African civil society's active participation in international climate policy and dialogue processes has remained consistent over the past decade. From UNFCCC Pre-COP preparatory forums to cross-network convenings to sector-based meetings, the Alliance has somehow been able to tremendously build a case for Africa's critical mass as a way of making a mark in the negotiations. This strategy has successfully reawakened Africa's consciousness on climate action, with evident increase of number of both governmental and non-governmental representation in UNFCCC negotiations. Likewise, there is marked increase of climate-related processes in countries, both at civil society and governmental levels as the awareness of the link between climate change and individual countries' development pursuits become vivid. Some of the remarkable forums or processes PACJA has conducted, and which have left a mark on Africa's climate intervention processes are:
- i. Africa-wide cross-networking meeting on climate change in preparation for COP17, which was conducted through a partnership with Economic Justice Network – Southern Africa, Africa Trade Network (ATN), the International Trade Union Confederation – Africa (ITUC-Africa), among others.
 - ii. PACJA "Week of Action", the mobilisation targeting county platforms and sub-national Community-based organisations at local level, which seeks to spotlight COPs and their agenda each year, connecting people and their struggles with the COPs debate, and giving them opportunity to explore how climate discourse processes means for individual countries and communities. This has "trickled down" the climate debates from international level, to closer where people are leading their struggles against climate change. It has become a ritual for ritual and its thousands of member organisations, together with other stakeholders, to conduct an extensive "week of action" two weeks ahead of every COP. This has enabled communities, through convenings of various forms – workshops, public forums, lectures, essay writing, media conferences, etc) – to proactively engage in the COP processes, thus broadening the debate beyond the halls of negotiations.
 - iii. In agricultural sector, which accounts for almost 20% of Africa's GDP, and which is the mainstay for almost 80% of Africans, PACJA works with other stakeholders to ensure adaptation, especially on agriculture, is accorded the priority in negotiations. The Alliance has fostered enduring partnership with key farmers platforms, especially the Eastern Africa Farmers Forum, and the Pan African Farmers Forum. There are also Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association (PELUM), etc.

b. Every year, PACJA mobilises resources, and through the generous funding from several donor partners, supports more than 30 civil society delegates to the COPs. This translates to 300 delegates PACJA has directly supported throughout the decade, with far-reaching impact to the Africa's influence in the negotiations. A case in point is the influence the Alliance has exerted within the African Group of Negotiators (AGN). By tactically working together, part of the PACJA delegation is seconded to the AGN, thus taking with them the Alliance and civil society standpoints. This has ensured the civil society issues have been carried to UNFCCC to generate a more coherent African position. Undoubtedly, most of the AGN submissions during negotiations reflect mostly African civil society demands. Oftentimes, African civil society under PACJA convenes joint meetings and media conferences to reinforce the continent's aspirations and 'minimum demands'.

c. In addition to UNFCCC COPs, PACJA has tracked related processes such as intercessional meetings (Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advise (SBSTA), Ad Hoc Working Groups, meetings of permanent Committees, etc) where it anchors, coordinates, and supports African Civil Society representatives throughout the proceedings. For example:



- i. each day at the COPs, PACJA convenes a meeting for the African CSOs at 0900Hrs to take stock of, and assess, the progress of the negotiations in order to chart a way forward as far as Africa's priorities are concerned.
- ii. PACJA holds strategic meetings with lead negotiators, particularly in emotive areas of adaptation, Loss & Damage, Finance and LDC's as well as the Chair of the African Group of negotiators so as to get updates (and likewise share perspectives) on the progress of the negotiations as well as presenting the African Civil Society Positions, which have come in various titles, for instance, "The African People's Voice" during the COP20.
- iii. By including African journalists within the PACJA delegation, the coverage of COPs by indigenous media has increased, thus enhancing awareness back home regarding climate change.
- iv. Key results attributed to CSO actions, including demands PACJA championed, include: the balance of adaptation and mitigation has been explicitly specified as 50 percent, and which has exceeded expectations of the originally proposed adaptation target which had been as low as 30 per cent.
- v. Peoples action – protests, guerrilla theatre and processions were pioneered by PACJA in 2009 when the Alliance members spontaneously stormed the Copenhagen Bella Centre, protesting the lack of progress in negotiations. Since then, these have become commonplace in negotiations.
- vi. The Trans-African caravan of hope, a road trip across 8 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa conducted during the 2011 UNFCCC-COP17 in South Africa.

III. Consolidator and Author of Policy Statements/Platforms that have shaped global discourses

In its advocacy agenda, PACJA applies various tactics, including issuing press releases, communiqués, statements, well-researched and analysed policy briefs and OP-ends to drive its point to policy makers from countries to the highest levels of negotiations. These have had tremendous impact on the policy choices not only in Africa, but also globally.

a. A sampling of some of the declarations/statements

- i. Declaration by Members of African Civil Society, Accra, Ghana; 'Say "No" to the Copenhagen Accord!'
- ii. Petition to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
- iii. African Civil Society Post-Doha Declaration
- iv. African Civil Society Declaration on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Towards Post-2015 Development Framework
- v. Declaration of the Second African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Policy
- vi. PACJA Position on UNFCCC Negotiations, 2015
- vii. African Civil Society Statement To The Sixth Conference On Climate Change And Development In Africa (CCDA VI)
- viii. Marrakech Action Proclamation For Our Climate And Sustainable Development
- ix. Key African Civil Society Messages For The Katowice Climate Change Conference
- x. The Africa We Want: post-2015 Development framework
- xi. 30th African Union Summit: Recommendations To CAHOSCC On African Engagement In The UNFCCC Facilitative Dialogue
- xii. Conference Declaration on Ecosystem-based Approaches for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation
- xiii. African CSO Demands for the EU-Africa Summit

SAMPLE STATEMENT/PLATFORM DEMANDS:

Prevent catastrophic climate change to ensure just and fair sharing of drastic emissions reductions; Stop false solutions; Ensure adequate and appropriate finance on the basis of countries' responsibility for climate debt and obligation to make reparations to all affected peoples; Ensure appropriate technology transfers without intellectual property barriers; Take decisive steps to ensure profound transformation of the system based on equity, science and the rights of peoples to live well in harmony with and respect for Mother Earth.

IV. Builder of National and Global CSOs Capacity

- a. In partnership with PACJA, the Ecological Society of Eastern Africa offered a platform to scientists, climate change experts, policymakers, implementers, communication agents, communities and the general public to explore synergies existing in addressing the challenge of climate change.
- b. The climate capacity/evaluation workshop was organised in partnership with the Danish 92 Group-- "Advocacy and capacity building with civil society networks related to climate change issues in Asia, Africa and Latin America"
- c. Symposium of Episcopal Conference of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM) "Contribution of the Church in Africa towards a better management of the Natural Resources vis-à-vis the Impacts of the Climate Change and the Extractive Industries: Respect of the Integrity of Creation and the Common Good"
- d. Workshop for capacity building of ECOWAS member states in the development and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) organised by ECOWAS Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology of Ghana, the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana, the UNDP office in Accra
- e. African civil society consultative training workshop at the sidelines of the first Conference for Climate and Development in Africa, laying the foundation for continuous convening, now clocking its 10th anniversary, resulting in the most significant convergence of climate policy-making in the continent.
- f. Ensuring Climate Finance Effectiveness in Africa" Workshop, organised in partnership with Heinrich Böll Foundation and Transparency International, with key outcomes "being the formation of regional networks on climate finance, in facilitation of sharing information; Civil society and governments collaboration realised in tracking climate finance and national budgets.
- g. West Africa Regional civil society capacity building workshop on Climate Change and the Post-2015 MDGs Development Agenda. Co-organised in partnership with the Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in West Africa (FECCIWA). Participants agreed that "CSOs should continue to engage their governments to find alternatives to financing climate change such as the adoption of the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) and taxes on luxury imported goods and services".
- h. Pre-CCDA III Climate Justice Dialogue, with the theme; Shaping a fair/Equitable Climate agreement for Africa. Hosted in collaboration with the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice (MRFJ), and the World Resources Institute (WRI).
- i. Conference on Natural Capital, Resilience and Sustainable Development in Eastern Africa. Hosted by PACJA, ESEA, UNEP, Wetlands International, Biodiversity International, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources,

- j. Periodic capacity building sessions for indigenous people, organised in partnership with IP organisations such as Indigenous Information Network to enhance their understanding on climate linkages with biodiversity and traditional knowledge as well as incorporating indigenous peoples traditional knowledge, diversity and Climate Change issues in the CBD and the Climate Change Agenda
- k. Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, which has gained accolades as the an African tailor-made “germination space” for young generation of climate and environmental activists. The inaugural school in 2021, which adopted a hybrid mode as a result of the pandemic brought together over 675 participants (285 physical participants including 100 international participants, 372 constant virtual participants) including outstanding world-renowned scholars, including Ministry officials and representatives of the donor community. The Second Summer School was equally successful, with close to 500 physical participants while similar number participated virtually.
- l. Convenings and engagement at sub-regional, national, and sub-national levels were intensified by national platforms, using a standard framework and concept to ensure that common messages and tactics obtained in the trickle-down strategy as per the Alliance long-term plan – trickling the climate action from international level, to national level and to sub-national level, where the frontline communities feeling the brunt of climate crisis.



BIG SHIFT Campaign stunt in COP 26 Glosgow UK organised by PACJA and partners.

GOVERNANCE ACCOUNTABILITY AND STRENGTHENING



Participants pose for a photo during the General Assembly Addis Ababa Ethiopia 2018

We execute a cohesive, member-responsive, people-centred, equitable, democratic and effective civil society platform capable of responding to a dynamic socio-political and ecological environment. We ensure that governments and inter-governmental bodies, as well as corporations are efficiently implementing sovereign commitments to human rights in the context of environmental and climate justice. Government accountability will be achieved through the following: compliance scorecards; monitoring achievements of environmental and climate justice; and training and entrenching consciousness among the CSOs (and larger public) on their roles on compliance monitoring and holding duty bearers accountable on their actions. I.

Analyzing Government Effectiveness

- a. Annual Pre-and Post COP Convenings
- b. Periodic analysis of Paris Agreement implementation in Relation to respective PACJA Positions and the African People's Petitions issued in the countdown to all COPs
- c. PACJA convened 40 Africa countries representing NGOs, women, youth, indigenous peoples, farmers, fisherfolk to review the outcomes of UNFCCC-COP19/MOP9 and the Post-2015 Development process
- d. Development of monitoring and tracking toolkits together with national platforms and used to monitor, assess and report on the status of implementation of the UNFCCC & other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by national and sub-national governments.
- e. Convenings in countries by National platforms have catalysed interactions at national level, with respective platforms curving their own spaces climate policy making processes: Cases in point:
 - i. In Nigeria, Climate Change civil Society and Sustainable Development Network (CSDevNet) in partnership with Oxfam engaged the Government on a series of review Session on Climate Resilience agenda focusing on policy issues around Wetlands conservation, adaptation and other nature-based solutions that are priority to the country. Representatives from state ministries of environment and civil society representatives from various devolved units of government (States) have remained part of the Federal Ministry of Environment and national-level civil society deliberations on action plans for the improvement of wetland conservation and overall climate policy processes.

- ii. In Zambia, the Zambia Climate Change Network enhanced climate change advocacy at National and subnational levels in the era of Covid-19 by exploring other avenues of climate justice advocacy. ZCCN utilised the thematic coordinators and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to formulate a number of initiatives including the Heroes Campaign tagged “My fight, Your fight” and a TV programme called- The Big Liar.
- iii. In Ivory Coast, PACJA-Côte d’Ivoire chapter partnered with Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in a workshop on MRV focusing on Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories. The platform recommended integration of CSOs work and interventions on MRV.
- iv. In Gabon, the platform represents civil society in a number of technical work streams involved in development of the national position for COP 26.
- v. In Botswana, the Botswana Climate Change Network (BCC), our platform, spearheaded various initiatives related to Green Climate Fund, Adaptation and mitigation, pursued in collaboration with other partners, including the government ministries.
- vi. In Ethiopia, a rapid assessment of the gaps in Ethiopian NDCs in respect to WASH was undertaken by our National Platform, the Climate Change Consortium – Ethiopia (CCC-E). The assessment report along with a policy brief titled Ethiopian NDC: for Contemplation of WASH Related Climate Actions was developed and shared with stakeholders. Such assessments, which are conducted periodically, informs advocacy and policy choices for the platform and the country at large.



Solidarity with the people: Lee White, Gabonese Minister for Environment, seas, forestry and Climate Change fits himself in a campaign poster during a march organised by Civil Society, Libreville, Gabon. The Minister received petition from Civil Society at the Ministry's headquarters in Libreville

II. Capacity Building and strategic alliances with Decision-makers



Participants in one of the National Pre-COP consultative Forums

In accordance with PACJA's theory of change, governments and intergovernmental agencies represent one target area of sphere of influence. The Alliance, its members including National platforms as well as Sector-based networks and affiliates, work tactfully in closer proximity with governments and related institutions with a premise that this relationship is capable of shortening the period within which lobby work takes to translate policy frameworks into implementation tools. This, however, doesn't mean that the Alliance abandons its watch-dog role of holding governments and corporations accountable. PACJA employs a multiplicity of tactics based on its theory of change, and thus, when it is convenient, fosters collaboration with governments to achieve broader goals especially fulfilment of commitments under UNFCCC and Paris Agreement by rich countries as well as ensuring African countries deliver on their people. Some of the selected forums conducted for this purpose are:

- a. Post-Cancun civil society workshop "Durban strategy" for 2011 mobilisation, whose participation of the South African government representatives enabled participants to understand each other, and share perspectives on the African priorities in international climate discourse process. As the most advanced country in Africa, and the only African country in the BRICS bloc of countries, South Africa occupies an influential position in global geopolitical interactions. Furthermore, the country coordinated, for a long time, the finance stream of the African Group together with G77+China, thus ensuring Climate Finance as the most emotive issue in negotiation process is not swept under the carpet. It is this bold position held by Africa that such initiatives like Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund have come into fruition.
- b. Workshop on the Rights-Based REDD+ Dialogue II: Realising REDD+ Safeguards Regional Training Workshop on Promoting Agriculture, Trade Linkages in the East African Community.
- c. Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-III) and the African Environment Ministerial Conference on the Environment incorporated the African Civil Society Position in their final statements, hence authenticating the role and impact of PACJA in intergovernmental processes.
- d. Periodic consultative meetings the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and civil society on Climate Change negotiation tracks has consistently underscored the importance of "unity of purpose" among stakeholders.

e. Catalysing the parliamentarians interest in climate discourse process through various tactics, including the periodic consultative meetings such as the “Africa Parliamentary Roundtables on Climate Policy and Legislation” , which enabled PACJA and the Pan African Parliament’s Committees on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, as well as the parliamentarians from Pan-African Parliamentarians Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC) to work together on legal frameworks in countries. The roundtables have delivered the following: 1) Sensitisation of Parliamentarians on the key provisions of the Paris Agreement and implementation frameworks and tools (e.g. NDCs) and the role of parliamentarians.; 2) Sensitisation of Parliamentarians on bridging Policy and practice gap: emerging body of knowledge on legislation and potential role in climate change responses in the implementation of Paris Agreement.; 3) Explored legislative approaches to climate change and practical role of parliamentarians in response to Climate Change in Africa; 4) Sensitisation of Parliamentarians the African climate change processes and initiatives on climate information services and potential opportunities for parliamentarians’ participation. Various countries have domesticated and crafted enabling legal frameworks considered as important “means of implementation” of the Paris Agreement.

III. Facilitating Organising, Advocacy and Activism

- a. The “Pre-AU Consultative forums” and “Pre-Cops” have become common practices for PACJA as the Alliances to bridge the gap between policy makers and consumers for the policies – communities at the frontline of climate crisis. most memorable, though others followed, was the Pre-Summit Africa civil society consultations during the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, to exchange perspectives on how the civil society in Africa could influence the post-Copenhagen agenda on the roadmap to COP16 in Cancun, which was critical as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in Mexico. Recommendations, which also drew views from Ambassadors, Ministers and UN representatives were submitted to the African leaders, who then considered them as part of their policy direction under the Committee of Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC).
- b. By working with other movements across the Globe, we were able to deliver one-in-a-kind “The World People’s Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, which was hosted by the Government of the republic of Bolivia in Cochabamba. This elevated the concept of climate justice, among other concepts which have relaxed the rules of UNFCCC to accommodate constituencies beyond environment and science.
- c. PACJA has in the past decade forged relationships with various institutions from both North and South, including Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), Third World Network (TWN), Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD), World Resources Institute, Christian Aid, Friends of the Earth International (FOE), to development advocacy materials which have provided evidence to our advocacy and recommendations to policy makers.
- d. The World Social Forums (WSF) provided space for climate justice activists and movements to broaden the debate on climate crisis into other global spaces beyond UNFCCC. For instance, PACJA was part of the organising of the 16th WSF in Canada. This Forum was notable because movements and organisations were able to relate it with the two key outcomes of 2015’s governmental processes – Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 - which will shape international political, social, economic and diplomatic interactions in the next decade.

Industrialised Nations Tours

Annually, PACJA organises a tour of industrialised nations, particularly in Europe and North America to raise awareness, understanding, allyship, and comradeship among civil society and to educate governmental and philanthropic decisionmakers. This is aimed at sharing the African story and narratives on climate change, forge and strengthen alliance with like-minded northern partners (civil society and governments) sympathetic to Africa's cause. The tours, which have become a practice every year, are also meant to increase the pressure on key governments in industrialised countries (USA, EU France, Norway, etc.) for the need for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol upholding environment integrity which is science-based.

The outreach has helped PACJA in reaching new frontiers in its advocacy agenda by forging collaborations with influential organisations and movements in rich countries to highlight their historical responsibility consequently putting pressure on them to provide necessary finance for adaptation needs in developing countries. as well as strengthening alliance with civil society groups/partners in their endeavors to pressure their governments on the same.

ACTIVITIES IN ONE OF THE US PACJA TOURS

- NAACP and Action Aid screening of the films "Where the Water Ends" and "if God is Willing and Da Creek Don't Rise"
- Launch of Afro Descendant Alliance on Climate Justice; Global Climate Justice Roundtable;
- 41st Annual Congressional Black Caucus;
- Perspectives on Climate Justice: from D.C, to Durban;
- Africa-Canada Forum 2011 Colloquium;
- Bill Gates' consultative meeting on G20.

Through engagement and movement building dialogue with civil society/NGO community to develop and advance joint strategising to increase US Commitment to aggressively address climate change, the awareness has increased, thus making climate action a central issue in socio-political fabric of the country. Undoubtedly, the climate movement has energised green movements in industrialised countries, with the subject forming some of the key promises in respective party manifestos.

Through continuous consultation and outreach with key government Members of Congress, the Department of State, Department of Environmental Protection, etc, we have advocated for strong US commitments on emissions reduction, energy efficiency, clean energy, and climate finance through consultation with. Desired outcomes of the lobby and advocacy tours is that there has been unified voice among US civil society, which has in one way or the other, influenced some progressive actions that has been taken by President Joe Biden's Government on climate action.

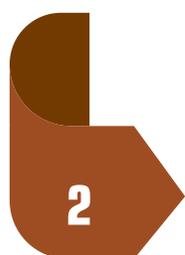
Highlights of Outputs from a Decade of Transformational Accomplishments

I. Movement/Organisational Infrastructure



Membership grown:

from around 20 organisations which met in South Africa in 2008 and laid the foundation of the behemoth that is PACJA today, the Alliance boasts as the largest organisation in Africa, with a membership of more than 1000, drawn from diverse backgrounds – smallholder producers, indigenous groups, women groups/networks, youth networks, NGOs, CBOs, Trusts, sector/thematic-based networks, SMEs, etc



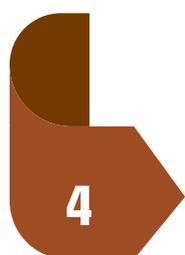
PACJA National Platform:

PACJA National Platform, a key element in locally-led, bottom-up, people-owned and community-centred climate action —From zero platforms in 2009, PACJA has swelled to having more than 40 national platforms, entrenching civil society and communities at sub-national levels as key stakeholders in national climate action response strategies.



PACJA Staffing:

From being a volunteer body, then one staff person, then two persons, PACJA now has a team of 50 staff members and a Board of Directors drawn from all African sub-regions and sectors/expertises.



Resources:

“Seed” support of US\$10,000 initially granted to PACJA by Oxfam International, followed by core support by Sida provided foundational grounding for PACJA to attract other partners and donors, with current funding standing at a portfolio of US\$50 million. Key programme partners include Christian Aid, WRI, WWF, UNEP, HBS, Both ENDS, CAFOD, Trocaire, Oxfam International, SNV, WaterAid, CARE International, Germanwatch, ECOWAS, COMESA, AEC, SADC, UNECA, Save the Children, Action aid, etc. Funding partners have increased to include Sida, Open Society Foundations, Dutch MoFA, NORAD, World Bank, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany Government, USAID etc.



II. Leadership Capacity of African Nations

- a. National Platforms—PACJA, its national affiliates and sector-thematic initiatives have crafted and ratified over 40 national platforms and 5 sectoral/thematic which form the foundation for advocacy on the ratification and domestication of UNFCCC commitments by respective governments. In some instances, PACJA-backed civil society members are included in the government delegations thus taking with them our position deep into the governmental processes.
- b. New Leaders—Between global, continental, regional, national, and sub-national capacity building activities led by PACJA and its national Platforms and affiliates, over 500 new African civil society leaders have emerged as influencers, thus shifting narratives and perspectives among governments to advance the notion of climate justice.

III. Narrative Shift

The journey walked in Africa's climate change policy processes has been a long, tortuous one. From the debate dominated by the environmental and scientific community, to a much more broader discourse involving people of all walks of life, the climate debate has really evolved. Social movements such as PACJA have contributed to this profound shift of narrative, where everyone sees the threat of climate change at their doorsteps. Awareness in Africa has increased more, and it is no longer debatable that the drying rivers, shifting seasons, weathering of crops and erratic rainfall patterns are manifestations of the changing climate. Media, in all its forms, has played a critical role in this awareness. Our media strategy has achieved the following:

- a. Trained Journalists—Over 600 journalists trained over the years since PACJA launched ACCER Awards and TAAFA.
- b. Main social media platforms, including facebook, twitter, youtube, Instagram, etc have helped in expanding awareness on climate change.
- c. The climate coverage in mainstream print and electronic media has increased dramatically in Africa.
- d. Media Coverage—A Google search using the words "Trans African Caravan of Hope" in the dialogue box returned 18,900 results. Stories were filed at over 2600 outlets. A similar web search for "PACJA" during the same period yielded 37,000 results.
- e. Transformed Story Telling—Thousands of civil society representatives are telling their own stories and advancing their own narratives, in collaborative partnership with sensitised African journalists.

IV. Informed Decision Makers

- a. Trained Parliamentarians, Negotiators, National Leaders—325 Parliamentarians, UN negotiators, and other national leaders educated on justice-based climate mitigation and adaptation and resilience-building. Out of this effort, the climate change desk proposed at Pan African parliament will mainstream climate legislation as an important agenda in countries, thus helping to address the implementation challenge that has derailed implementation of the Convention and NDCs.
- b. International, Regional National and Local Advocacy
 - i. African Civil Society Delegations— Delegations participating globally and regionally
 - ii. National and Subnational Engagement—Close to 150 national and subnational campaigns launched and executed.

V. Policy and Practice Change

- a. United Nations—Other Transnational Governance Bodies—PACJA's organising has exponentially increased civil society engagement and influence in transnational bodies resulting in inclusion of language advocating by African Civil Society in text of global policies.
- b. Industrialised Nations—PACJA's engagement with allies in industrialised nations has resulted in increasing education and understanding of corresponding governments.
- c. African Nations—PACJA and its National Platforms have facilitated robust advocacy efforts that have resulted in national platforms and policies on climate being adopted in 30 African nations

- d. Sub-national—PACJA has spearheaded locally-led efforts that have resulted in best-practice initiatives with hundreds of trees planted, gardens grown, clean energy generated, cooking practices transformed, and other local initiatives launched in 26 out of 54 African nations.
- e. Research and policy analysis products have provided practical evidence to back policies in 10 countries, with replication process, in partnership with Pan African parliament, ongoing in 15 more countries.

Illustrative Outcomes from a Decade of Transformational Accomplishments

- African Civil Society Gender Justice Platform strengthened. PACJA has worked on participation of women in negotiations i.e. establishment of the African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGCC). The Group has so far contributed to the AGN submission on Gender, Land use and Agriculture to the UNFCCC. The Group has also influenced the inclusion of women and youth in the Malabo Declaration and increased visibility of gender issues to the Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) of the African Union (AU) etc. A standard framework has been developed to ensure all national Platforms and initiatives ensure affirmative action in their governance and activities
- Strong national, regional and continental policy options and positions, which were used to inform engagement with African negotiators from Copenhagen's COP15 to Glasgow's COP26 have formed the ingredients for African position in UNFCCC.
- Increased coverage of African climate issues by African journalists and media houses, consequently increasing awareness and relevance of COPs, among other climate-related processes.
- The visibility of CSOs at the national level policy engagement processes has increased as evidenced by activities supported by PACJA at the national and regional level.
- There is increased expertise amongst CSOs and African Journalists on key climate change policy processes especially around CCDA VI and UNFCCC processes. This has resulted to increased coverage of climate change by African Journalists and capacity for African CSOs to influence negotiations.
- National, Sub-regional and regional Policies, Plans and Programmes are influenced by evidence-based CSO narratives and policy analyses and advice
- PACJA and its organs have the capacities to effectively engage in Post- Paris dialogues and response strategies related to SDGs.
- African CSOs empowered to hold their governments accountable on the domestication of UNFCCC Agreements and decisions
- African CSOs Participate and influence states in Post-Paris climate change dialogues in the context of SDG's
- Public awareness raised and African CSOs mobilised and empowered to engage in Post-Paris climate change dialogues and response strategies in the context of SDGs.

PAST AS PROLOGUE

Towards UNFCCC COP 27 and Beyond

Drawing Lessons African what has worked, what has not worked, and anchoring all actions in the strategic plan 2021 - 2030, our mobilisations and political framing will be premised on the idea of sharing power and resources, while advancing for collective leadership style. Moving forward, deliberate attempts shall be made to build trusting relationships with all actors in the entire value chain – smallholder producers, grassroots women, youths, indigenous peoples and groups in the community. This shall entail supporting our members and those at the frontline of climate crisis find and articulate their own voices and promote their solutions. Meaningful involvement through their legitimate structures and representatives in all decision-making processes shall be a shared purpose and vision. This is held together through engaging in respectful discussions and dialogue which should assist in defining the shared expectations of each one in the movement. To this end, the following core building blocks will inform our advocacy campaigning:

Building block 1: African organising and movement building

We will build counter power to reject the adversaries, naysayers, derailers and manipulators who have stalled climate change negotiations for their nationalistic and capitalist agenda. In our campaign, we will invite, engage and ignite an examination of how we organise ourselves, and our community in a transparent and inclusive manner. Encompassing a transformative agenda drawn from PACJA's overall long-term strategy, this campaign goes beyond COP27, to critiquing the systems which exploit and marginalise vulnerable groups in resilience building, energy distribution and climate change discussions.

Building Block 2: Building critical consciousness through political and popular education processes

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, the ACCER Awards and TAAFA, ACLI, AACJ, among other creative initiatives, offers an opportunity to germinate and build the African climate justice movement from a Pan-Africanism political and pluralistic point of view. Through employing participatory methodologies in their execution, these initiatives can facilitate popular education amongst African stakeholders. In popular education, the knowledge, experiences and know-how of beneficiaries is seen as valuable and sits at the heart of learning.

Building Block 3: Proposing African climate-just, structural development alternatives

The exploitive capitalist industrial mode of production and consumption has despicably destroyed the planet and is the cause of the climate crisis we are going through. Water, forests, land and now even air, the processes that sustain life on earth, have been turned into commodities to be sold on the market. These resources have been stolen from peasants, indigenous peoples and forest dwellers depriving them of the basis for survival and livelihood. A much more humane, ecologically-just, fair, equitable climate-resilient development trajectory is inevitable. But weaning the rich world, and African privileged elites from their profligate lifestyles will call for radical transformation, which would only be achieved through generation of critical mass of population. This may not be achieved instantly, but through a patient, thought-provoking and incremental movement building enhanced through trust-building among people with genuinely shared vision. This is what PACJA as a platform embodies and – ability to patiently and consistently consolidate unprecedented unities that have laid a foundation for the next decade of transformation.

Building Block 4: Led by frontline communities telling their stories and lifting up their voices, their aspirations and their demands

If the advocacy campaign is to be a vehicle for empowerment and ultimately liberation it must be led by those who are most significantly impacted by climate change and by energy poverty.

Building Block 5: Community-National Themes bound with a continental narrative, Solidarity Actions

Binding together national and local struggles with a common alternative narrative around climate injustice against critical groups in Africa. Through regional and national consultation processes, we will be identifying similar themes and narratives in the African continent where this advocacy campaign is being initially built and is going to develop a joint narrative and communication plan in order to build momentum and pressure through a broader global advocacy campaigning narrative and framing which unifies the campaign.

Solidarity Actions:

We appreciate that it is difficult at this stage to put forward a solidarity plan and amplification to local campaigns and mobilisation, therefore there is need for local and national groups working on building this campaign to build national, continental and global networks of like-minded people, movements, organisations and institutions for solidarity and support.

THE PLAN

We envision COP27 Decisions that meets the aspirations, priorities, special needs, and circumstances for African people and communities in the context of sustainable development, equity and justice for all.

In the countdown to Sharma-El-Sheikh, we seek to unite and amplify the voices of Africa demanding that women, men, smallholder producers, youth and local and indigenous communities defend and realise their human rights and live a decent and dignified life in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate emergency.

Principles: The Campaign will:

1. Be African, for Africans, by the Africans in solidarity with International NGOs and allies, at both national, continental and international level.
2. Adhere to the principles of equality, democracy, accountability and transparency
3. Ensure that all critical groups in communities are fully informed and participate equally in decision-making processes of the campaign at different levels
4. Support the participation of all groups by providing necessary support – e.g children and women’s care responsibilities should not be a hindrance to women’s activism!
5. Reclaim the voice of all marginalised, voiceless groups which form the bedrock of PACJA so that they speak for themselves rather than through the voice of a ‘mother organisation’

6. Be inspired by and draw from these groups' lived experiences, alternatives and demands to develop advocacy campaign positioning and interventions
7. Work to develop these frontline groups' positions and/or solutions and strengthen their power in the their communities; more generally; groups' solidarity will be the key vehicles for building collective power
8. Be inspired by and draw on the "uniqueness of Pan-Africanism" such as creativity, care, the commons etc.

Ultimate objectives

- To create societal conditions that allow communities in Africa to realise their human rights and live in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate crisis.
- To enable African countries to have access to climate finance for adaptation and build resilience, loss and damage, technological transfer & deployment and mitigation
- Developed countries, corporations and elites in both North and South honor their climate commitments and pledges, and heed civil society call for accountability.

Intermediate objectives

- To have African continent acknowledged as a special needs and circumstances region, with differential vulnerabilities
- To deepen the African climate justice movement through an advocacy campaign which is embedded in grassroots, organising and leadership
- To have a user-friendly, community-accessible and mechanism for applying for the climate finance.
- To develop an African-informed, African-driven just transition responsive to African peoples context Short-term objectives
- To enhance capacity of African CSOs, movements and NGOs to better engage in COP 27 and beyond.
- To genuinely amplify and unite the voices of Africa demanding that women, youths, local and, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups, to defend and realise their human rights.
- To create enabling spaces for communities in Africa to tell their stories and shift the conversation from poor innocent victims to very innovative persons.
- To position Africa and its people at the centre of climate negotiations at the COP
- To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices



PACJA
PAN AFRICAN CLIMATE
JUSTICE ALLIANCE
Climate Crisis!
Time to Act is Now
at Climate Change Conference Lima, Peru, December, 2014



Climate Crisis!
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PACJA
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JUSTICE ALLIANCE

PACJA
PANAFRICAN CLIMATE
JUSTICE ALLIANCE

7th
UNFCCC Clima



INITIATIVES

- Africa Coalition on Sustainable Energy Access (ACSEA)
- Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ)
- Africa Climate Change and Environmental Reporting Awards (ACCER)
- HoA Climate Security Working Group
- Africa Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI)
- Pan African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC)
- PENTA Goals
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) Watch
- Young Digital Activists Platform
- South to South Youth Platform on Climate Justice



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