

A FORTNIGHT



PRECURSOR EVENT

COP28 Preparatory Workshop: African CSOs Drew Position for COP28



Members drawn from African civil society organizations coalescing under PACJA convened in Dubai in a COP28 preparatory workshop that assessed challenges and progress made from the previous COP 27. More than 70,000 delegates from parties, and UN, observers gathered for the 28th session of UNFCCC in Dubai from November 30 to December 12.

The objective of the preparatory workshop was to consolidate and validate the COP 28 common position for Africa – and call on Parties to transcend pledges and “Keep the Promise” on actions needed to address the climate crisis.

Speaking at the opening session, Dr Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director of PACJA, reminded us that COP28 is taking place amid unprecedented impacts of Climate change that are affecting communities in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

“The COP is happening on a backdrop of serious concerns. As I was coming 70 people died and thousands were displaced in Kenya because of floods. When it floods, we suffer, when there is drought, we suffer” Mithika said before adding that despite the current occurrence that caused heavy economic and non-economic loss and damage, there are contradictory affirmations from global responsible opinion on how they met climate finance pledges they committed for mentioning the recent report of OECD indicating that the latter committed 100 billion USD. **[You can read more about the preparatory workshop here](#)**

ENERGY TRANSITION

Ensuring Fair and Transparent Access to Critical Minerals for African Countries in the Context of Global Energy Transition



On the sidelines of COP28 which kicked off November 30 in Dubai, the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the Africa-Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA) in partnership with the Africa-Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), and the Africa Development Bank engaged in thoughtful discussions over critical minerals and how they should contribute to Africa's socio-economic sustainability.

Critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, copper, nickel, and other rare earth elements are in high demand for the production of batteries, electric vehicles wind turbines, solar panels, and other clean technologies in the world.

Africa itself possesses about 30% of the entire world's mineral reserves which makes it the most eyed region for critical mineral investments.

During this side event, participants highlighted that Africa's minerals including critical ones are not serving the interests of Africans as they are exploited and processed outside Africa. Key messages shared during this first-ever side event at COP28 include the vitality of critical minerals for the global energy transition and the challenge they pose for sustainability and inclusiveness; the need for African countries. [Read more information here](#)

Interlinking and Synergizing Energy Access, Adaptation and Just Transition in Africa Explored

COP28 was an opportunity for participants to explore the interlinkage and synergy between Energy access, Adaptation and Just Transition in Africa. This side event sought to promote dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders from various sectors and regions to formulate evidence-based policy recommendations that can inform and support the implementation of integrated approaches to energy access, just transition, and climate adaptation in Africa. Elizabeth Chege from C4All said that population growth can not be separated from energy planning access.

She urged that energy transition should not focus on the importation of materials but on internal resources and creating jobs for local citizens.

Dr Augustine Njamshi the Executive director of ACSEA, reiterated that energy poverty is driving vulnerability and advised that investing in renewable energy is the ultimate solution to Africans' challenges.

Dr. Mithika Mwenda, the Executive Director of PACJA advised that Africa needs to "connect dots because the issue of energy is critical and needs to find a way of working together". He said that it is the priority of Civil society organizations because communities need a space to talk and express their views.

Mining, Technology Minerals and Climate Change



PACJA joined Faith-based organizations (FBOs) and religious leaders to discuss Just Transition with a focus on Mining, technology minerals and climate change.

The side event co-organized by the Jesuit Justice and Ecology Network (JENA) and the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) underscored the need to ensure “environmental integrity” in the process of extracting Africa’s minerals.

During this discussion, it emerged that mining is not disconnected from the concept of the creation; hence it should be responsible for environmental protection. It was highlighted that in Africa, traditional mining practices have resulted in habitat destruction, air and water pollution and other environmental challenges.

Speakers said that minerals such as cobalt, lithium and rare earth elements are instrumental in constructing renewable energy systems, energy storage devices and electric vehicles however, they expressed that mining these minerals remains harmful to the environment, biodiversity loss, and pollution of soil and water sources.

A set of recommendations were made including compelling Stewards of faith to address the injustices in the mining sector and ensure that the transition is anchored in ethical standards, international norms and principles of solidarity and subsidiarity; collaboration between African nations and support from international communities, capacity building, and technology transfer.

Research and harmonization of policies with deep standards together with creating and maintaining the regulatory practices that can be adhered to by uniform standards for all were recommended as driving aspects for the success of Just Transition in the mining sector.

Though it was explained that innovations are key in ensuring mining and technology minerals can drive the just transition, it was highlighted that innovators are not given a proper space to showcase how they can address the climate change issues through just transition.



Raising Adaptation Finance in Africa by More than Double

This side event was co-organized by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and Africa Green Climate Fund National Designated Authority Network (AFDAN). It intended to promote the mobilization and effective use of climate finance to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development on the continent.

The side event was an opportunity to increase awareness and understanding of the current state and trends of adaptation finance in Africa, and the gaps and challenges in meeting the adaptation needs and priorities of the continent.

It was also the space to enhance the open dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders, including governments, civil society, the private sector and development partners, on mobilizing and delivering better adaptation finance for Africa.

Yaounde African Youth Call for Doubling Adaptation Finance

This call was sent out on the COP 28 sideline event that took place on December 4 in Dubai – UAE. The call was after the Yaounde Declaration of 16 to 18 November 2023, where more than 150 young African leaders met in Yaounde, Cameroon, for the Inaugural Forum on Adaptation Finance in Africa. The forum aimed to unite young activists to call for urgent action from the international community to prioritise and increase climate adaptation finance flows to Africa by more than double, recognising that this is a moral imperative and strategic investment in Africa’s future resilience and prosperity.

The theme of the forum was “Empowering Africa: More than Doubling Adaptation Finance for a Resilient Future”. The forum acknowledged the undeniable impacts of climate change in Africa, the growing adaptation finance gap, and the risk this poses to climate action in Africa and globally to highlight the urgency of increased ambition. [Read the Declaration here](#)

CLIMATE FINANCE

Africa Day Side Event: PACJA Called for Rethinking the Multilateral Process to Meet Pledged Climate Finance



It has become a tradition that at every Conference of Parties, known as COP, African Countries come together to think about Africa's progress and commitment to positioning the continent at the centre of the global climate conversations.

The event brings together African Heads of State and Government, principals of regional institutions, ministers, researchers, leaders in the private sector and financial institutions, civil society organizations, development partners and various other stakeholders to share common concerns and re-iterate Africa's positions and requirements for a successful COP.

On December 2, 2023, on the sideline of COP28, Heads of state, UNECA Executive Secretary, AU Chairperson, Ministers and distinguished dignitaries graced the event themed "Scaling up Financing for Climate Action and Green Growth in Africa.

Speaking at the event, Dr Mithika Mwenda, the Executive Director of PACJA reminded us that the Climate Finance pledges made by developed countries have been utopian for years and hence Africa needs to learn from that bad experience.

"When we ask ourselves where the big money committed and reported in COPs, and which is never seen by smallholder women farmers and pastoralists and indigenous people in our countries and communities is, it gives us an answer, that the money remains in papers; and there is no indication that we will ever see it unless we rethink this multilateral process," said Dr Mithika Mwenda.

Recently, a report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported that it has delivered USD100B per year as committed in 2009. At the onset of COP28, leaders reiterated the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, and some parties such as France, and UAE committed money to put in the basket. On this, Mithika cautioned African countries not to celebrate the reported US460 Million promised by various Parties because such pledges were made and remained unmet until today.

"We wish to caution Parties not to fall into a celebratory mood yet. Look at the complicated manner in which the delivery framework has been designed. Is it schemed to fail? Only time will tell. In addition, let's ask ourselves what the money pledged can achieve", cautioned Dr Mithika Mwenda. **[Read the full Remarks by Dr Mithika here.](#)**

CLIMATE FINANCE

Advancing North-South Collaborations in Pursuit of Grants for the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration (ACS2023)



This side event was organized by PACJA in collaboration with the Pan African Parliament, Africa Union Commission, Economic Commission for Africa, USAID, Ministry of Environment of Government of Kenya and Africa Development Bank.

This side event was intended to build momentum for a grant-based climate financing option for the implementation of the ACS2023 declaration; and develop consensus on earlier entry points for scaling grant-based funding for climate action in Africa in the implementation of the ACS resolutions.

Scaling up grants-based funding remains a pivotal clog for accelerated implementation of the ACS declaration, and developed countries must not relent in their efforts to mobilize public funding and should live to the spirit of the Paris Agreement and demonstrate substantive progress towards actualizing the Common but Differentiated Capacities principle.

In this session, Prof. Kevin Murama, the Vice president and Chief Economist at AfDB, said that it is unacceptable that in the 21st century, Africans are still talking about energy poverty in Africa.

The AfDB chief economists stressed that the continent possesses huge deposits of green minerals and that *“We have enough sun in Africa to make solar technology for everything. We need to start investing in green minerals.”*

He said that Africa needs industries in the countries with raw materials and stop outsourcing for it leaves carbon footprints *“Our partners need to work with local industries, local banks and local NGOs. In Africa, we need to create an environment that will attract capital and keep capital on the continent”*, said Prof Kevin before adding that building partnerships with other countries with common interests is key and that it takes the political will for countries to take a longer time than sell their assets at cheap rates such as carbon credits.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Advancing Locally-led Climate Action for Accelerated Adaptation and Resilience of Frontline Communities in Africa



The event brought together African faces including Care International, PACJA Zambia, Government representatives (sub-government level), youth and consultancy constituency, Centre for 21st Century Issues and FEICOM. Participants explored current initiatives on the ground related to locally-led adaptation in Africa.

Discussants shared challenges faced by the communities including but not limited to lack of resources, lack of access to finance resources, the complexity of GCF structure and stiff access process to its finance.

Some recommendations shared include mainstreaming gender into locally-led climate adaptation initiatives and processes, considering local knowledge, involving local players and engaging policymakers at country levels to ensure that LLA is well and inclusively implemented.

This side event showcased solutions and best practices on influencing climate adaptation and communities' voice and leadership interventions with a focus on the growing movement for locally-led adaptation (LLA), a new paradigm where local actors and communities lead decisions over how, when and where to adapt. It was also the space for the exchange of experiences, sharing perspectives, learning and scaling up on practical lessons and challenges faced by communities, governments and funders in promoting locally-led climate action.

Fostering Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire: PACJA's Role and Perspectives

In this side event held at Cote d'Ivoire Pavilion, Dr Anicet Durand Oboue who is the Coordinator of PACJA- Cote d'Ivoire, presented to participants the structure of PACJA- Cote d'Ivoire in the context of addressing Climate Change and adaptation. He took that opportunity to present the project: "One pupil, one tree to combat coastal erosion and mangrove degradation". Currently, the project engages 400 children intending to engage children in climate action at an early age and the radio programme is produced and led by children. The programme focuses on environmental and climate change issues.

Dr ABOA-Toure Nantarie, MP for San-Pedro, Cote d'Ivoire, said that she learnt for the first time the work of PACJA and appreciated the achievements made so far. She also advised PACJA Cote d'Ivoire to establish partnerships with the national parliaments and work with elected leaders to support the platform's activities.

The locally-led climate action and impressive experience shared by PACJA Cote d'Ivoire triggered suggestions from other PACJA Platforms that requested a learning exchange tour and experience sharing with other countries.

PACJA – Cote d'Ivoire plans to expand wings to other 31 administrative regions of the country where similar climate actions will be initiated. Dr Anicet also revealed that the platforms soon will start the programme of integration of family and urban agriculture into their activity plans.

Also, the platform plans to implement the action plan for strengthening the capacities of CSO members on financial and resource mobilization tools; strengthening the realization of urban forests and peri-urban forests in Grand - Abidjan; and reinforcement of their actions through networks and social media for the involvement of young people in climate action.

COP28: AGN Met African CSOs for a Briefing on the Progress of the Negotiations at COP28



After six days of Negotiations of Parties, on the sidelines of COP28-related events and negotiations, African CSOs coalescing under the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance got the opportunity to meet with the Chair of the Africa Group of Negotiators, Mr Ephraim Shitima Mwepya who briefed them on the then progress of negotiations.

In a brief meeting with the CSOs under PACJA, the AGN chair said that the negotiations were ongoing and that some agendas were adopted while others were still under tense discussions.

On concerns raised by PACJA regarding the World Bank announced to be the host of the Loss and Damage Fund, Mr Shitima said that there will be an independent board of directors, but also the access modalities will not be like those of the World Bank. *"We will evaluate the evolution at each moment and if in 4 years it doesn't work, there could be a change in the bank"*, reassured Mr Shitima.

COP28 was the COP of accountability where parties were assessing the progress made in reducing GHG emissions. The African Group of Negotiators had submitted inputs on views of function, modalities, and work programme matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of Response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement.

Despite these developments, African civil society was still dissatisfied with the question of doubling financing for climate adaptation. Mr. Shitima explained that at the onset of negotiations, AGN thought that doubling funding for adaptation could be a key point on the agenda but, by then it was not clear whether it would be adopted. *"We remain optimistic that this issue will receive the attention of all on the negotiating table,"* said Shitima.

Exploring New Forms of Organizing: Formidable Blocks for Advancing Climate Diplomacy, a Case of Non-State Actors Engagements with the African Climate Summit



PACJA convened this side event to provide a platform for participants to share lessons, strengthening the organizing of the agency of Africans for collective and protracted engagement of the NSA in climate diplomacy. It aimed at fostering collective strategies for bolding out NSAs' engagement together with the African Union and its institutions and other strategic partnerships are developed for bolding out actions; and amplifying collective voice and demands of African Non-state Actors for COP28.

The event brought together various participants coalescing under PACJA to discuss perspectives of NSAs post-Africa Climate Summit 23 and amplify these to inform COP28 dialogues. It was an interesting and insightful session in which many ACS experiences were shared from various constituencies including indigenous communities, ACS secretariat, women and others. It was boldly highlighted that CSOs played a pivotal role in the processes of ACS23 despite their irregularities and late involvement as NSAs. The insights from PACJA shared by its Executive Director indicated that a lot was done in bringing together state actors from Africa representing 11 thematic working groups who were able to influence the process.

On the side of the ACS23 secretariat, Joseph Ng'anga, the CEO of the ACS23 secretariat said that in the process of ACS23, he was surprised that PACJA was able to mobilize 11 constituencies and said it's important for all actors to accommodate different perspectives.

Some recommendations shared by participants and discussants include long-term strategies on the side of NSAs to be able to influence the process. It was urged that the Identification of allies and champions in target institutions should help NSAs penetrate and influence decision-making and planning.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Strengthening Youth-Led Actions for Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

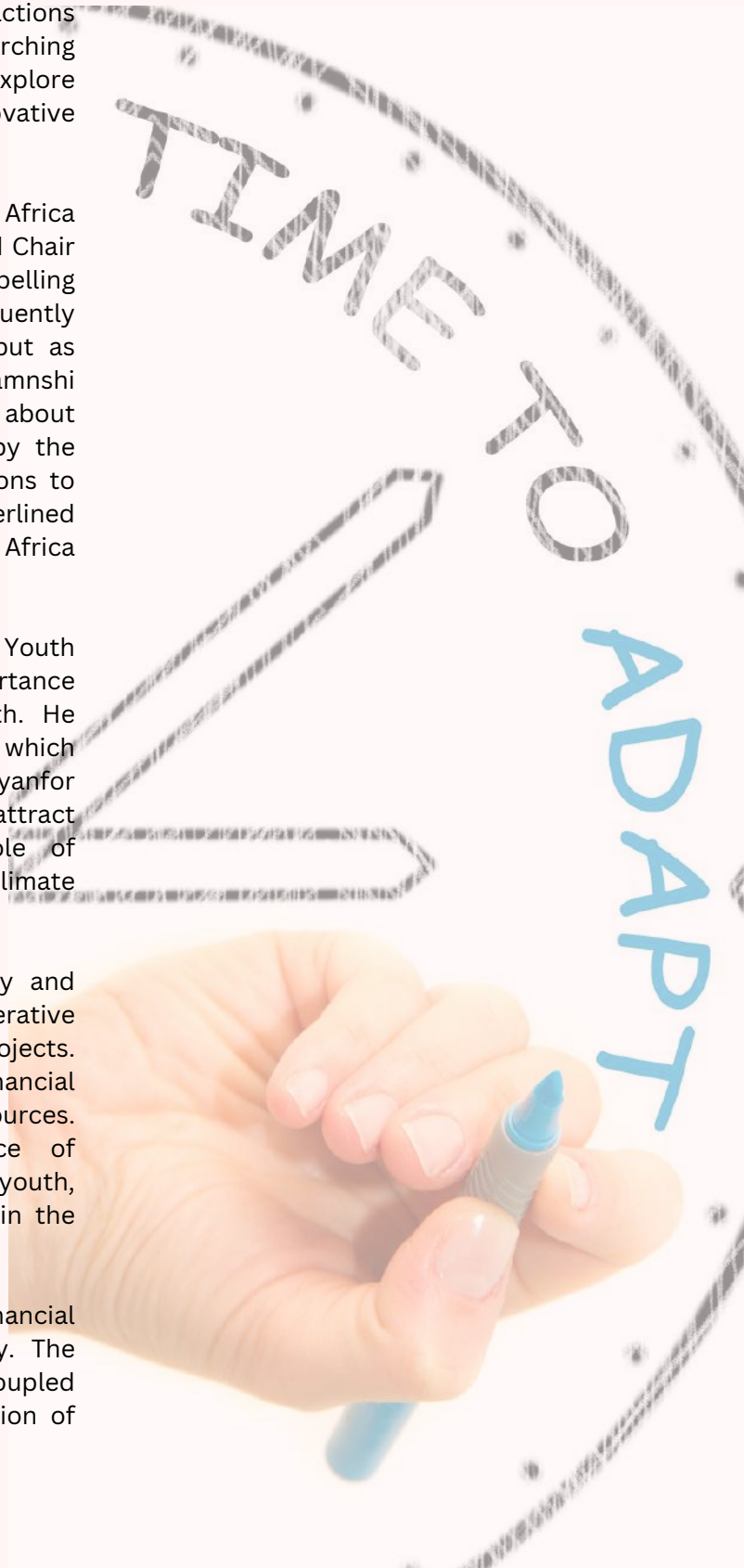
This event delved into the pivotal role of youth-led actions in climate change adaptation across Africa. The overarching aim was to grasp the challenges faced by the youth, explore collaborative opportunities, and spotlight innovative solutions for effective climate action.

Dr. Augustine Njamnshi, Executive Director of Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy Access (ACSEA) and Chair of Political and Technical Affairs, PACJA, set a compelling tone with impactful opening remarks. He eloquently recognized African youth not merely as victims but as proactive fighters against climate change. Dr Njamnshi emphasized that the youth-led campaign isn't solely about the youth themselves; rather, it is orchestrated by the youth for their mothers, fathers, and the generations to come—the pillars of society. Furthermore, he underlined the pressing need for increased adaptation finance in Africa to fortify the continent's resilience.

Ezekiel Nyanfor, the Executive Director of Liberian Youth for Climate Action in Liberia, shed light on the importance of knowledge and capacity building among youth. He touched upon the "Keep Your Promise" campaign, which focuses on insurance and adaptation finance. Nyanfor stressed the necessity of available projects that attract adaptation finance, emphasizing the crucial role of knowledge and capacity building in addressing climate change among the youth.

Obouile Morewane from Botswana's Green Energy and Sustainability Association (GEZA) addressed the imperative for government support in youth-led adaptation projects. He advocated for a holistic approach involving financial support, skills training, and technological resources. Morewane highlighted the strategic importance of partnerships and collaboration among African youth, emphasizing the need to diversify economies within the framework of just transition strategies.

It was suggested that strengthening the financial architectural framework to enhance accountability. The emphasis was on the need for unity among youth, coupled with genuine advocacy to ensure the implementation of their ideas.



CLIMATE ADAPTATION

PACJA Advocates for Collective Action to Address Climate Change Impacts on Health



On December 3rd, on the sidelines of COP28, PACJA, in collaboration with partners, convened a dialogue to amplify the African common position on climate and health. This side event coincided with the first day of health organized by COP28 UAE Presidency, in collaboration with WHO, AMREF, AFIDEP the Wellcome Trust, and other partners.

The day centred on presenting evidence-based and clear impact pathways between climate change and human health, promoting “health arguments for climate action,” and underscoring the health co-benefits of mitigation. The discussions also highlighted the needs, barriers, and best practices for enhancing the climate resilience of health systems. Additionally, the event identified and advocated for the scaling of adaptation measures to address the impacts of climate change on human health, including through the One Health approach, and called for action at the nexus of health and relief, recovery, and peace.

For the first time at COP28, the theme of the discussion focused on the effect of climate change on health, acknowledging its universal impact while disproportionately burdening marginalized populations, including women, girls, indigenous communities, individuals in crisis, displaced persons, and those with limited incomes.

This side event played a pivotal role in amplifying the [African Common Position on Climate Change and Health](#) developed and adopted at the initial conference on Climate Change and Health held in Lilongwe, Malawi, in August 2023. The workshop culminated in the establishment and endorsement of a unified standpoint.

Addressing participants, Dr. Mithika Mwenda underscored the reality that climate change impacts have imposed additional challenges to health in various aspects. He emphasized the necessity for partnerships, urged the breaking down of silos, and advocated for building momentum beyond the conference. Collaboration between the Ministries of Environment and Health, unlocking resources, and prioritizing adaptation and adaptation finance in Africa were also highlighted.

The key outcome of this event was the dissemination of the African common position on Climate and Health, fostering greater understanding among key stakeholders. It explored and elevated the health conversation in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and climate financing frameworks, emphasizing a holistic approach that encompasses human, animal, and environmental health. The event proposed the development of early warning systems, research initiatives, and the adoption of nature-based solutions to restore ecosystems.

PACJA Participated in a Session on Human Mobility in the Climate Crisis



This session was called by [Klima-Allianz Deutschland](#), VENRO and the Pacific Conference of Churches to discuss Human Mobility in the Climate Crisis and how German climate policy can address the protection gap.

The Pacific Conference of Churches in Fiji has been working on Climate Justice issues for over two decades. The speaker from the Pacific Conference of Churches explained that Climate change has not only affected their livelihoods but also affected their spirituality as their sacred areas of worship have been washed away over the years with the increasing sea level rise. He said that Migration has been a key aspect of the Pacific people's culture and as a way to adapt to the current migration crisis as a result of climate change the faith-based community are encouraging a positive and proactive culture themed from "Exile to exodus" whereby they are reviving the culture of voyaging and journeying.

Dr. Mithika Mwenda, the Executive Director of PACJA said that Climate-induced displacement is on the rise globally, with millions forced to leave their homes and as a result causing other social and economic stresses and crises. He added that Climate migrants face social vulnerabilities, including discrimination and lack of access to basic services.

"We should encourage international collaboration to address the challenges of climate-induced migration through cooperation on climate mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian support for affected communities" Dr Mithika urged before adding that *"The operationalization of the Loss and damage fund is long overdue and it should not be managed by the same organizations that have over the years perpetuated some of the atrocities that have led to the current position that we are in"*.

Vera Kunzel, Senior Advisor-Climate Change Adaptation and Human Rights from German Watch explained that some German courts already include environmental conditions in the review of deportation decisions such as droughts in Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia etc.

It was recommended that Governments should ensure safe and secure migration, uphold human dignity and provide additional humanitarian funding for disaster risk reduction and capacity building. They should also increase their share of Adaptation finance and focus on the needs of the most affected communities.

Also, the government can provide support to institutions like the Global Compact for migration. Additionally, full implementation of the Paris Agreement was recommended as a solution to minimize the risks posed to communities under pressure to migrate as a result of climate change.

Climate-Induced Migration – Lived Realities of Children in Africa



Statistics indicate that displacement and migration from rural to urban centres as an adaptation strategy to environmental and climatic stressors are increasingly becoming common. Furthermore, it's reported that number of displaced children in the Horn of Africa nearly doubled from 316,500 in 2021 to 545,000 in 2022.

Looking at this climatic context, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance-PACJA, Reseau des Jeunes pour le Climat en Afrique and Save the Children International organized a side event at COP28 which intended to explore the key issues and challenges related to increased migration and displacement as a result of the impacts of the climate crisis. Part of the most affected constituency is the children.

Naomi Joseph, 13 from South Sudan stood out to say that enough is enough for African children who are traversing the calvary of Climate-induced displacement which is causing a lot on their lives.

The young but inspirational Naomi said that children are facing malnutrition, school dropout and other related climate conflicts which pose a challenge to their future and rights.

"We talk and talk but we don't see action. We must know that to build Africa we have to fight against Climate Change because it is affecting us. All children will die because of Climate change. It would help if you left the place for us" stressed young and inspirational Naomi.

Dr Mithika Mwenda, the Executive Director of PACJA said that in 30 years to come those who are Naomi's age will be negotiating on behalf of Africa. He encouraged children's involvement in climate processes and affirmed that PACJA would support the action.

"We shall create a platform for children and climate justice. We are not ending the process because we believe that children are crosscutting in all sectors, hence we have to collaborate for a solution" Dr. Mithika affirmed.

[Read the whole story](#)

The Role of National Human Rights Institutions in Advancing Human Rights Based Approach to Climate Justice

This event co-organized by PACJA and The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) brought together participants from National Human Rights institutions, civil society actors, environmental activists as well as potential donor/partner institutions.

In the session, Dr Mithika said that Climate change is a Human rights issue. He stressed that in the face of Climate change and climate action, there is a burden to share and asserted that those who have caused harm have to compensate for the harm. He opined that to achieve retributive justice, procedural justice and distributive justice are key.

This event had the objective of creating a platform for dialogue, knowledge and information sharing on the nexus between human rights and climate justice; enhancing synergy, collaboration and linkages between Civil Society actors and National human rights institutions in the quest for climate justice and lastly agreeing on minimum actions to foster collaboration between CSOs and NHRIs.

In this event, Dr Mithika Mwenda the Executive Director of PACJA expounded on the three dimensions of climate justice dimensions- how somebody has caused the problem, how the problem is affecting the people who are going to carry the burden of said action and how we address the retribution and Procedural justice and policy making is very difficult.

Complementing other speakers, Justice Ocharo said that in advancing and protecting human rights, the courts should be innovative in interpreting such rights in a manner that will promote and not hinder the rights.

“We need to make litigation less expensive. We have embraced virtual hearings and therefore justice especially in constitutional litigation needs to be made easy and swift,” said Justice Ocharo.

Discussants collectively recommended that there is a need to address the issues of redress in the case of a human rights infringement and push for environmental rights to be included in the UDHR. They said that there is a need to draft a proper better text to address all issues affecting Africans about common and differentiated responsibilities.

The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) is a regional body of 46 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in Africa. Its mandate is to support the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in Africa as well as to facilitate coordination and cooperation between and among themselves and between them and other key human rights actors at the regional and international levels.

The Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is a consortium of more than 1000 organizations from 51 African countries that brings together a diverse membership drawn from Grassroots, Community-based organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Indigenous Communities, Farmers and Pastoralist Groups with a shared vision to advance a people-centred, right-based, just and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet.



PRESS CONFERENCES



During 14 days of action, PACJA held press conferences that called parties at the negotiations to reach concrete outcomes relevant to Africa and the global south in general. At the onset of the COP28 PACJA called for bold action amid fears that COP28 would not yield results in favor of Africa.

After a week PACJA convened the second press conference after the black smock was coming out from negotiation rooms where the slow motion of adoption of key decisions relevant to Africa was noticed. At this conference, PACJA warned of a failure and called for clear progress of parties in negotiations.

Towards the end, it was noticed that COP28 had not moved in the right direction. PACJA called for the Exit press conference during which it showed disappointment over the outcomes of the 28th Session of the Conference of Parties.

Resources:

- [Watch the Entry press conference here](#)
- [Watch the mid-COP28 Press conference](#)
- [Watch the Exit Press conference](#)
- [Watch PACJA at Global Climate Action here](#)
- [Read the press Release for the entry Press Conference](#)
- [Read the Press Release for the Mid-COP28 here](#)
- [Read the Press Release for the exit Press conference here](#)



A DAY IN ACTION





