



# **COP28 ADVOCACY STRATEGY AND PLAN 2023**

**As Adopted in the Multistakeholder Consultations  
Forum, Addis Ababa, February 15 & 16, 2023**



(Multistakeholder Consultation Meeting in Addis)



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# COP28 Advocacy Strategy and Action Plan

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

### A RETROSPECTION OF ROAD TO COP27 AND BEYOND ADVOCACY FRAMEWORK

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance and its strategic partners have been implementing the Road to COP27 and Beyond Advocacy Framework as its overarching advocacy framework and guiding both national and pan african Advocacy efforts in 2022. The development of this strategy was largely motivated by i. the vulnerabilities for Africa continent and its people being not fully internalized in climate conversations, as negotiations are by passing the poor; ii. NDCs that do not prioritize adaptation which is key to the poor in Africa; iii. The need to rekindle citizen-led actions for accountability in implementation of climate commitments iv. consolidating African voices and the strive to advance for a common position for Africa and v. the strive to strengthen support mechanisms for Negotiators and policy makers. This advocacy framework has its broad objectives that have guided the campaign as:

1. To create societal conditions that allow communities in Africa to realize their human rights and live in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate crisis.
2. To enable African countries to have access to climate finance for adaptation, loss and damage, technological transfer and mitigation.
3. Developed countries honor their climate commitments and pledges and work with CSOs, government and private sectors for accountability

In specifics, in the course of 2022, PACJA was implementing this advocacy framework guided by very specific objectives around:

- I. Advancing for implementation of commitments of Africa as a special needs region
- II. To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for the climate finance.
- III. Advancing for an African-informed, African driven just transition
- IV. To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices.

The Campaign was guided by clear principles and identified core blocks for organizing and through which the influence agenda shall be driven.

Principles guiding the campaign	Core blocks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Be African, for Africans, by the Africans with support from International NGOs and allies, at both national, continental and international level.</li> <li>● Adhere to the principles of equality, democracy, accountability and transparency</li> <li>● Ensure that all critical groups in communities are fully informed and participate equally in decision-making processes of the campaign at different levels</li> <li>● Support the participation of all groups by providing necessary support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Building block 1: African organizing and movement building</li> <li>● Building Block 2: Building critical consciousness through political and popular education processes.</li> <li>● Building Block 3: Proposing African climate just, structural development alternatives</li> <li>● Building Block 4: Led by frontline communities telling their stories and lifting up their voices, their aspirations and their demands</li> <li>● Building Block 5: Community-National Themes bound with a continental narrative,</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reclaim the voice of all critical groups so that they speak for themselves rather than through the voice of a ‘mother organisation’</li> <li>● Be inspired by and draw from these groups’ lived experiences, alternatives and position</li> <li>● Work to develop these critical groups’ position and strengthen their power in the their communities</li> <li>● Be inspired by and draw on the “uniqueness of Pan-Africanism” such as creativity, care, the commons etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Building block 1: African organizing and movement building</li> <li>● Building Block 2: Building critical consciousness through political and popular education processes</li> <li>● Solidarity Actions -to build national, continental and global networks of like-minded people, movements, organizations and institutions for solidarity and support.</li> </ul>
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PACJA piloted the implementation of the Advocacy framework for COP27 and Beyond in the course of the year and with great success and a number of viable lessons and status, notably:

- i. The success in any COP process is premised on better organizing, engaging with clarity in key and strategic pre-COP processes that set the tone and the agenda of COPs including SBs, AMCENs, ACW, CCDA among other processes. PACJA has demonstrated its capacity to drive much more pointed Influence at AMCEN with the Major Groups and Major Stakeholders as the entry point to influence continents’ position on priority issues for COP27.
- ii. Mobilization of key influence blocks underpin the successful implementation of this advocacy framework. The youth constituent who were well mobilized were in position to drive quite impactful processes across.
- iii. Greater partnerships with key policy makers at all levels largely determined the level of success in our collective engagement. Usefully significant ground has been covered in forging working modalities with institutions at pan african level and there is much more latitude to drive country level engagement
- iv. There is a growing synergy in analysis and verdict arrived on quite a number of issues as a result of the growing engagement with duty bearer across
- v. Colonizing media and promoting the prominence of African narratives across all media players in COP27, ensuring Africa priorities in the COP were well articulated and advanced in all spaces.

A latitude does exist to enhance capacity of NSSCJ alumni through mentorship and connecting their countries to the existing group of negotiators to embed climate justice narratives in climate negotiations. More so, there are critical approaches within the framework that did not receive the attention that they deserved and in noting – research and litigation. Our work is cut out in strengthening organizing of other critical blocks, notably the women and the pastoralists.

Definitely there are areas that require strong internal alignment, including strengthening our technical thematic engagement with UNFCCC, timely action in building the capacity of the political leadership, greater internalization and mainstreaming of our advocacy plan and strategy in country level processes, strengthening our evidence base for better advancing of our cause among the AGN, and building a platform for holding polluters legally accountable.

This campaign framework was designed to go beyond COP27, different put beyond year 2022 and therefore the advocacy priorities for year 2023/ COP28 continues to leverage on progress made in the implementation of this strategy in year 2022.

## 2. EVOLVING CONTEXT

PACJA's climate mandate is implemented within quite a changing and dynamic context that constantly inform our positioning and approaches for driving much more broader influence. Noting that not all changes and trends in the context that can be captured and that the world is a dynamic, the following contextual issues are important.

The global geopolitical context defined by the the Russia-Ukraine crisis that continue to imply on the ability of EU countries to meet their energy needs and the strive by EU countries and largely the world to retreat to dirty form of energy. This geo political context has continued to provide impetus for opening of more oil field, opening of coal mines that had been closed in parts of Europe and more off shore exploration of oil resources, including in the USA, not on to tap on lucrative market but to cushion its supply.

Growing global hunger and largely informed by collapse of food supplies systems as a result of the war in Ukraine and in the context of africa, due to growing frequency of extreme climate change events occasioning crop failure and massive losses of livestock. The growing impoverishment of the water resources due to pollution and drying of water reservoirs is too aggravating this challenge.

The growing debt crisis among many african countries and other Less developed countries, coupled with the growing need to invest significant among of GDP (5-9%) to cushion populations suffering from the severest form of losses and damages is too a context of relevance to us. This shifting of resources from mainstream development to address the challenge of climate crisis is counter the spirit of Paris Agreement.

Overall, global emmissions are going up and this is directly contributing to global temperatures going up at unprecedented level. In the year 2022, unprecedented climate extremes informs of floods, drought crisis in horn of africa, cyclones and unusally high temperatures continue to challenge the implementation of adapation mandate for the continent.

COP28 will happen in quite a a difficult context. There are all indications that the host country for COP28 is likely to shift conversations and protection of the oil depended economies. The appointment of Al Jaber, a oil addicted mogul as COP28 presidency is early indication that CSOs and actors of good will must raise the bar of engagment if priority issues for african will find fair space in dialogue processes within the year and in COP.

With developed countries having failed the test of realizing the USD.100 billion commitment, there is an attempt to attribute the shortfall on the gap in mobilizing private sector actors to bridge the gap. Yet on the converse what PACJAs is taking note of is the growing centrality of private sector interest in international climate change negotiations processes. USA has been affront with african leaders challenging them to reform their policy landscape to accommodate more private investment in climate change response. Of course the unwillingness to invest public finance in climate change in Africa among developed countries is prompting this push for reviewing policies to provide attractive opportunities for private sector players from USA and EU to expand their business sphere. It defeats the spirit of the language of the Paris Agreement and this push is strongly backed by powerful lobbies and advancing false solutions to climate change.



(COP27 Participants)

The lingering effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic continue to manifest in economies of less developed countries. In fact a majority of african countries, continue to real under the shocks of covid-19. There is changing narratives on conversations cutting across the net zero ; just transition; increasing appeals for fossil fuels, including specifically strong appeal for africa to use its coal and opening of coal plants.

Pan African Climate Alliance has evaluated the outcome of COP27as part of the evolving context. Details of this analysis is available separately however there are some topline observations, that are instructive to our advocacy planning in 2023.

General orientation is that COP 27 was not an African peoples COP as thought which stemmed from the thinking that African needs will be given priority. As such, the call for Africa as a special needs and circumstances region has been pushed again which shows concerns of Africa not being seen as a priority. Doubling of the Adaptation Fund (AF) that was announced in Glasgow did not emerge in the details in COP 27. The decisions in the funding for 100B USD alludes to mitigation while it should have focused more on adaptation. The just transition and climate justice nexus needs to be handled with care to overcome the overlap that is emerging. The two issues need to be approached separately since climate justice is a broader issue and should not be subsumed in the just energy transition discourse alone – it needs to cut across all tracks of conversations. Generally COP27 set in motion the setting and operationalization of a loss and damage facility for africa, a process that should be monitored to advance interests for the continent and wadeoff against capitalistic interests.

In failing to table Africa’s special needs and circumstances for discussion, debates and decisions missed the critical perspectives necessary to develop global climate policies and actions needed to respond to the urgency of climate change impacts on the continent.

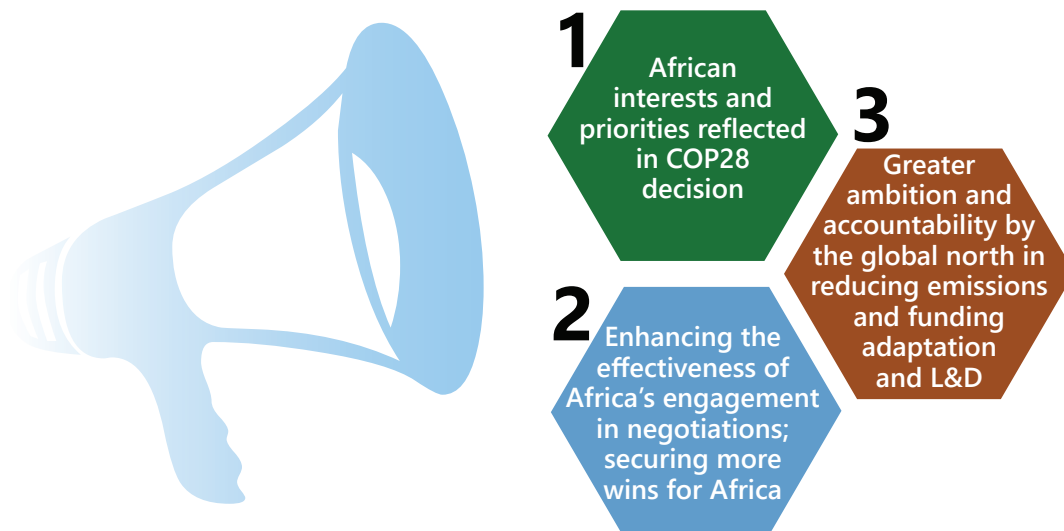
Moving forward into 2023, PACJA should build momentum on mitigation in the global north. The big polluters have to be held accountable for their historical actions that are impacting Africa whose emissions is the least. The north must cut on their emissions first since in Africa adaptation is key in building resilient communities and the loss and damage conversation needs to persist.

## Opportunities/ Strategic thrusts

- i. Expanding scope of the just transition discourse by increasing recognition that just transition needs to be case specific – by sector and by territory
- ii. COP27 decisions of significant importance for COP28 particularly Global Goal on Adaptation; New Quantified and collective Goal; COP28 as deadline for financial arrangement for loss and damage
- iii. GCF -AFDAP that offers opportunity for leveraging on locally led climate finance for decentralized actions
- iv. Trend of expansion of decisions that affect different sector on COP processes – water, agriculture, Health, Energy – onboard other actors/ strengthen collaborations
- v. Influencing application of climate justice principles across all levels and all sectors in negotiation process
- vi. Building greater consensus among different actors and consolidating our influence blocks – Afrodescendants, judiciary, PAP
- vii. Global Stock Taking process as an avenue to influence implementation of Paris Agreement using evidencing as entry point
- viii. Growing prominence in the nexus between climate change and biodiversity loss, plastic waste, security of land tenure – intersectionality and strengthening capacity.
- ix. Africa Union Climate Change Strategy on Climate Change 2022 – 2032
- x. Key relationships that have been developed with key african institutions, including with the progressive African Group of Negotiators

## 3. STRATEGIC FOCUS AND PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023, PACJA's shall centre its advocacy priorities around:







### Climate Justice Campaign

For avoidance of doubt African interests and priorities captures African-informed, African driven just transition in all negotiation spaces, doubling funding for climate response action, funding facility for loss and damage being made operational and the advancement of Africa as a region with special needs and circumstance.

The advocacy plan pursues distinct outcomes:

- a. COP28 decisions reflect all or most African needs and priorities as a result of greater acknowledgement of the region's special needs and circumstances
- b. Developed countries raise their ambition to cut emissions in amounts needed to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement and provide grant-based resources to developing nations to fulfil their NDC commitments
- c. Needs-based adaptation is elevated in global climate policies and attracts at minimum two times the current levels of adaptation finance
- d. Climate finance reflects the urgency of and the scale of the need for underwriting adaptation, L&D and mitigation in developing countries and is easy to access
- e. African perspectives shape debates, decisions and actions on just transition
- f. Key influence blocks in Africa and other regions amplify African voices

## Strategic approaches in driving the influence

Building on lessons learnt from the first year of implementing the Road to COP27 and Beyond Advocacy framework, key approaches in implementing 2023 with greater precision and tweaks as necessary are here provided below:

### 1. Research and analysis

Focus will be to generate evidence to influence key and strategic UNFCCC processes related to the Global stock taking, Global Goal on Adaptation; and the New Collective and Quantified Goal.

### 2. Policy advocacy

Cross sectional influence process linked to all key and strategic processes for climate negotiations

### 3. Direct and indirect Campaigning actions

Creative campaigning action to take over the Climate Justice Torch campaign hinged on community level evidence generation and voices; insider campaign strategies. In addition to these PACJA will explore the potential for online campaigning action in 2023 linked to key strategic moments of COP28 and the Bonn Intersession.

### 4. Negotiator support linked to AGN

PACJA will continue to build on existing collaborations with AGN while exploring potential for strengthening capacity of young persons to reinforcing AGN in negotiation processes

### 5. Capacity building across all cadre of actors

Specific attention in capacity building will be devoted in strengthening capacity of devolved governance systems, Pan African Parliament (PAP), tapping on potential for progressive jurisprudence from the Judiciary by orienting judges on issues of climate justice, continuing capacity development for community groups, and addressing capacity gaps among media – particularly vernacular media.

### 6. Strengthened Networking/coalition building

Focus will be more on consolidating influence blocks by targeting the organizing and conscious raising of women, pastoralists, farmers and other excluded groups. Within the networks and coalitions, PACJA will invest heavily in building greater consensus. Consolidate on our key influence blocks both in Africa and in the global north that amplify African voices.

### 7. Amplified role of media and communications

This will be a continuous process.

### 8. Legal action

In collaboration with Judiciary, PACJA will strive to advance relevant evidence for strategic litigation and precedent setting at national and global. Largely the alliance working with other coalitions will explore the niche of precedent setting rulings in climate negotiations

This strategy bolds out a number of elements that are new, notably: a deeper engagement in dialogues with UNFCCC; Greater DNPs/ Country leadership in the influence process; sets in motion for deeper engagements in developing jurisprudence in climate justice; amplifies north -south solidarity in campaigning; and just transition cuts across the streams of negotiation.



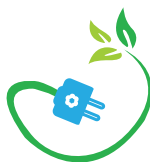
### a. Climate Finance & Capacity building

- ✓ Operationalization of Loss and damage fund facility
- ✓ Developed countries demonstrate how the USD 100B will be delivered in line to the Glasgow climate pact
- ✓ Commitment by developing countries in meeting their Glasgow doubling the Adaptation finance commitment to materialize in 2025
- ✓ New collective quantified goal beyond the USD 100B commitment is adopted
- ✓ Enhanced access for climate funds for Africa



### b. Adaptation and Agriculture

- ✓ Ambitious Global Goal on Adaptation is adopted in COP28
- ✓ Commitments on doubling of adaptation finance relative to 2020 levels are secured in COP28
- ✓ The 4 year Sheikh Joint Work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security is informed by aspiration of Africa
- ✓ Locally led adaptation agenda and its politics is advanced in framing adaptation in COP28



### c. Energy and Just Transitions

- ✓ Linkage between Just Transition and Climate Justice is reflected in COP decisions
- ✓ COP28 decisions broaden just transition discourse to incorporate other sectors such as Agriculture, Forest, Water, Economics etc
- ✓ Discussions on stranded Assets are initiated at COP.
- ✓ Stronger language on phasing out all fossil fuels in COP28 decision
- ✓ A decision is adopted in COP28 on energy access for adaptation and resilient building (productive uses, clean cooking etc).
- ✓ Accelerated deployment of renewable energy in the continent



### d. Loss and Damage and Gender

- ✓ Operationalization of the Santiago Network, including hosting arrangements, reflecting on regional and gender balance advisory board formation of the Santiago framework
- ✓ Substantive Decision is taken in COP28 on the actualization of the loss and damage facility funding based on the outcomes of the transitional committee
- ✓ A Permanent agenda on loss and damage funding arrangement
- ✓ Loss and damage funding that takes into account gender realities' especially access by women



### e. Capacity Building

- ✓ Countries and CSOs have better capacity to implement climate response
- ✓ Improved access of funding meant for capacity development among CSOs in the continent



## 5. ADVOCACY PLAN 2023 – MATRIX OF ACTION

Thematic Area	Outcomes to be pursued	Intermediate results / pathway to change	Key actions (country&regional level)
Climate Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of Loss and damage fund facility</li> <li>Developed countries demonstrate how the USD 100B will be delivered in line to the Glasgow climate pact</li> <li>Commitment by developing countries in meeting their Glasgow doubling the Adaptation finance commitment to materialize in 2025</li> <li>New collective quantified goal beyond the USD 100B commitment is adopted</li> <li>Enhanced access for climate funds for Africa</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear strategies and plans among climate actors in the continent on how best to influence climate finance to work for the continent</li> <li>Standing committee on climate finance deliver on the definition of climate finance</li> <li>Critical COP27 decisions related to climate finance are sufficiently influenced through evidence and collective engagement by all actors (New Collective and Quantified Goal, Global Goal on Adaptation, Financing transitions)</li> <li>Strengthened North South solidarity and influence towards ambitious financial commitment</li> <li>Climate finance stakeholders in the continent are better organized and strategic in their engagement through structures such as AF-DAN</li> <li>Enhance participation climate finance actors in the Board for</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold forums to enhance awareness and consciousness among general public and policy makers on key issues at stake and build capacity climate finance</li> <li>Hold/ mount campaigns on the unjust climate finance issues</li> <li>Developing climate finance Indicators</li> <li>Active engagement of the climate finance thematic group on key processes in build up to COP28 alongside othe bodies</li> <li>Analysis and monitoring delivery of commitments by developed countries and mounting online campaigns targeting defaulters</li> <li>Strengthen grounded campaigning actions aimed at scaling the demand for accountability and greater flow of CF to frontline communities</li> <li>Training and strengthen organization of climate finance actors in the continent to better exert their influence in pursuit of climate finance</li> <li>Develop and share submissions with governments and UNFCCC on the New</li> </ul>
		GEF and GCF to inform COP 28 process (CSOs, Youth, women)	<p>Collective Quantified Goal, Global Goal on Adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold forums to publicise our submissions to relevant committees of UNFCCC</li> <li>Engage the Climate finance committee with the process of preparing biennial reports on progress towards achieving USD100billion</li> <li>Develop a paper on climate finance commitments/ discourse to support the influence process</li> </ul>
Just transition and Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linkage between Just Transition and Climate Justice is reflected in COP decisions</li> <li>COP28 decisions broaden just transition discourse to incorporate other sectors such as Agriculture, Forest, Water, Economics etc</li> <li>Discussions on stranded Assets are initiated at COP.</li> <li>Stronger language on phasing out all fossil fuels in COP28 decision</li> <li>A decision is adopted in COP28 on energy access for adaptation and resilient building (productive uses, clean cooking etc)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced understanding among climate change actors of the implications of just transitions across all sectors</li> <li>Strengthened evidence base research and data to advance just transition (Mining Matrix)</li> <li>Shared understanding and build a narrative from the African perspective</li> <li>Energy access for adaptation and resilience building is elevated in UNFCCC decisions</li> <li>Key policy makers advance our position on just transition</li> <li>Priorities of community reflect just transition narrative</li> <li>Enhanced awareness on just transition issues and narratives among communities and other stakeholders</li> <li>Strengthened capacity of media to promote Africa Just transition Narrative</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convene dialogues with a cross section of actors aimed at enhancing their understanding of just transition and for the citizens to take action in demanding greater stake in the energy sector through people centred decentralized energy systems</li> <li>Convene 'Our own COP' as a broad based Community Outreach on imperatives of just transition</li> <li>Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable on various key issues under energy and Just transition</li> <li>Pan African Just Transition Conference for Africa</li> <li>Side events during key moments</li> <li>Publications (Paper on how youth can drive just transition, Policy brief, fact sheet and studies or research etc</li> <li>Media Training on issues at stake in just transition and in advancing energy justice in Africa</li> <li>Media Outreach (Opinion pieces, interview and publicities)</li> </ul>

	<p>6. Accelerated deployment of renewable energy in the continent</p> <p>7. Energy democracy in Africa is enhanced through improved governance</p>	<p>ix. Energy governance institutions in Africa take action to reform tariffs and policies in the sector to make energy more affordable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media Productions (Micro-documentaries and Podcast) Campaigns (On and Offline)</li> <li>• Youth Conference on Just Transition</li> <li>• Undertake a study to showcase what just transition means for Africa to inform policy debates.</li> <li>• Undertake public education with the purpose of increasing understanding and demand just transition (use of local languages etc)</li> <li>• Hold dialogues with key stakeholders in the energy sector to Influence implementation of locally led actions to address energy justice</li> </ul>
Adaption and Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambitious Global Goal on Adaptation is adopted in COP28</li> <li>2. Commitments on doubling of adaptation finance relative to 2020 levels are secured in COP28</li> <li>3. The 4 year Sheikh Joint Work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security is infomed by aspiration of Africa</li> <li>4. Locally led adaptation agenda and its politics is advanced in framing adaptation in COP28</li> <li>5. National governments are accountable to their</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Enhanced participaton of the public and key stake holders in dialogue processes on global goal on adaptation</li> <li>ii. Agriculture and water sectors are at the core of adaptation discourse in the continent</li> <li>iii. Organized communities of agricultural producers (women, pastoralists, fisherfolk) leading the mainstreaming of the agriculture in the adaptaton agenda</li> <li>iv. Grounded advocacy for greater commitment in COP28 as a result of campaigning actions for communties at the frontline</li> <li>v. Elevate the role agroecology and other nature based solution in adaptation</li> <li>vi. Promote coordination between the finance, natural resources</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness and educate different stakeholders on key processes to enhance their participation in all key processes in adaptation and agriculture</li> <li>• Develop position papers and publications heightening the priorities</li> <li>• Convene agenda setting confereces and dialogues on the key issues – adapatation, agriculture</li> <li>• Tailor make events, suitable for global oppotunities to advance the adapatation , agriculture, water issues in spaces such as the global water conference, among others</li> <li>• Hold dialogue with line ministries, to entrech the adaptation agenda in water and agriculture in the existing structures and programs to amplify the scope of influence.</li> <li>• Convene aconference on Agricultural Accelerated Adaptation in Africa to build political momentum on key political issues</li> </ul>
	<p>commitments on adaptation</p>	<p>and environment ministries to better align programme actions and budgets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance capacity among the partlimentarians and strengthen their networking in advancing climate legislation that advance the adaptation imperatives.</li> <li>• Support national level analysis, such as score cards aimed at producing evidence for holding governments accountable</li> <li>• Map existing adaptation frameworks and progress made in their implementation as part of influencing local action and the global Stock Take process</li> <li>• Undertake studies to ground truth climate change foot print in the water sector Undertake naunced assesement of the cost benefits, social and environmental implications of investing and practicing climate resilient Agriculture</li> </ul>
Loss and Damage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Operationalization of the Santiago Network, including hosting arrangements, reflecting on regional and gender balance advisory board formation of the Santiago framework</li> <li>2. Substantive Decision is taken in COP28 on the actualization of the loss and damage facility funding based on the outcomes of the transitional committee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Quality submissions and engagments by PACJA and its partners with the loss and damage pre-COP28 processes</li> <li>ii. Transitional committee adopt a majority of submission from Africa</li> <li>iii. Enhanced loss and damage reporting and information sharing at national level</li> <li>iv. Humanitarian actors are mobilized to tap on climate emergency, amplify issues and advocate for accountability</li> <li>v. Advance for balance in regional and gender representation in the Santiago Network advisory body</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene dialogues and consolidate our submissions to the Transitional Committee/SNLD and Glasgow workplan to ensure their recommendations reflect Africa people’s views/aspirations</li> <li>• Connect and amplify voices of the communities at the frontline of climate crisis with policy makers at all leveles including opportunities for accessing funding</li> <li>• Undertake studies/ document case studies on loss and damage to collaborate and enrich IPCC reports</li> <li>• Convene a pan african Loss and Damage Conference to develop a plan of engagement with L&amp;D agenda, including consolidating available evidence on loss and damage</li> </ul>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. A Permanent agenda on loss and damage funding arrangement</li> <li>4. Loss and damage funding that takes into account gender realities' especially access by women</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. More public funding sources are mapped for supporting loss and damage agenda</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate citizen-led climate sanctions against the government and other actors</li> <li>• Facilitate campaign actions aimed at heightening the call for accountability for bodies including corporate actors whose actions aggravate loss and damage context for local communities</li> <li>• Withdrawal of Legitimacy by PACJA National Multi-stakeholder forums on Loss and damage</li> <li>• Engagement in meeting processes for committees set to pursue loss and damage</li> <li>• Strengthen pan african organizing on loss and damage by convening joint planning processes with humanitarian actors</li> <li>• Train alliance members on methodological approaches in conducting loss and damage studies to enhance their contribution in IPCC and strengthening country level proposals</li> </ul>
Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countries and CSOs have better capacity to implement climate response</li> <li>2. Improved access of funding meant for capacity development among CSOs in the continent</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Clear understanding of capacity building needs for Africa</li> <li>vii. CSOs have better capacity to drive the advocacy agenda for Africa</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen action for climate Empowerment (ACE) by deciding on focal point at country level</li> <li>• Analysis the capacity gaps at the country level to inform the capacity building fund ;Engage media and build their capacity in climate justice</li> <li>• Continue with the efforts of mobilizing, organizing movements and training key groups on climate justice to consolidate key influence blocks</li> <li>• Enhance technical capacity of these groups through physical and online based training on key thematic issues</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consitute core negotiation groups and initiate physical and online based trainings on various thematic tracks</li> <li>• Recruit and train young people with interest on pursuing climate negotiations as negotiators</li> </ul>

	Strategic moments	New and Innovative approaches
Climate Finance and Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. G7 meetings</li> <li>2. G20 meetings;</li> <li>3. Multilateral Development banks convenings</li> <li>4. International summit on “new finance partnership between the North and South” announced by France: June (date TBC)</li> <li>5. GCF replenishment pledging conference: Germany, 5 October</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy dialogues and strategic engagement on climate finance</li> <li>• Strengthening engagement with the regional blocs (AGN, Arab group and country parties and party engagement</li> <li>• Strategic media engagement including Use social media</li> <li>• Maximise youth constituency potential to advance advocacy</li> <li>• Explore opportunities to work/ build partnerships with COP28 presidency;</li> <li>• Exploring engagement with courts including litigation</li> <li>• Enhancing engagement with academia and research institutions</li> </ul>
Energy and Just Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy, Mining Indaba</li> <li>• African Union Summit</li> <li>• Sustainable Energy for All</li> <li>• Green Hydrogen Forum</li> <li>• Just Transition Platform</li> <li>• Big Shift Campaign</li> <li>• Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement tools to monitor implementation of Just transition innovations in Africa</li> <li>• Work with and target early adopters such women and youths to demonstrate prospects and opportunities</li> <li>• Strengthen local expertise for technology transfer</li> <li>• Direct engagements with negotiators energy access and just transition</li> <li>• Tap on spaces provided by International Labour Organization (ILO) for advancing greater understanding of just transition from a labour perspective.</li> </ul>
Agriculture and Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN 23 Water Conference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of views through the UNFCCC portal which is open to both parties and observers to make contributions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Workshops under the Glasgow-Sherm El Sheikh Work Programme on the GGA – (first workshop in 2023 no later than March and the fourth workshop in 2023 no later than six weeks prior to COP28)</li> <li>• National Adaptation Plan (NAP) writing workshop for African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Feb 2023</li> <li>• The Conference on Agricultural Adaptation Acceleration in Africa</li> <li>• The 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change, Bangkok May 22</li> <li>• National Adaptation Plans Expo 2023: 27 to 30 March 2023 in Santiago, Chile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make inputs through the coming workshops on global goal on adaptation and agriculture</li> <li>• Direct engagements with country negotiators as well as the AGN.</li> <li>• The SABSTA and SBI sessions in Bonn.</li> <li>• Intergovernmental forums</li> <li>• Advocacy through media and other platforms.</li> </ul>
Loss and Damage and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional committee to have its first meeting before March 2023</li> <li>• 2<sup>ND</sup> Glasgow Dialogue on L&amp;D- During the SB58</li> <li>• Call for proposals for hosting Secretariat of the of SNLD - and (23) SBs to recommend 1 proposal to host at SB58</li> <li>• Members of the SNLD Advisory Board will be elected at the next session of the governing body or bodies (November–December 2023)</li> <li>• Synthesis report- 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case building and research Community movements building</li> <li>• Use of Meteorological forecast/climate data to influence advocacy</li> <li>• Enhancing capacity in disaster advocacy and preparedness</li> <li>• Use of African narratives through performing arts to convey the loss and damage issue</li> <li>• Address loss and damage and adaptation simultaneously</li> <li>• Advance for the voice of the climate affected groups in the Santiago Network Advisory board representation</li> <li>• Enhance our influencing capacity and access to real time data by forming strong alliance with emergency/humanitarian actors</li> <li>• Engagements to the AGN work on agenda setting and negotiations</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> dialogue process on Loss and damage (Lilongwe 2)</li> <li>• IPCC Reporting process</li> <li>• The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)</li> </ul>	

*This advocacy plan identifies cross cutting moments that shall in very strategic manner be tapped into to drive targeted agenda as per the above thematic priorities. These spaces are the SBSTA/SBI sessions in Bonn, AMCEN, AU Summit, Africa Climate Summit, BRICC Summit, REC Meeting (SADCC, EWOWAS, ECA etc), CCDA, G20 Summit to be held in India, UN General Assembly, SDG Summit, pre COP and Post COP national processes, Africa Climate Week and COP28 in Dubai. The general strategic approaches would to influence direct participation, issuing of statement and amplified media action in these spaces. Gender focal points and African Feminist Academy for climate change are some specialized spaces for advancing gender equality.*

## 6. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ADVOCACY PLAN 2023

The advocacy efforts will be led by five critical arms that become the fulcrum of organizing the coordination of the implementation of the efforts, notably- the PACJA Secretariat; Designated National Platforms, Technical thematic committees drawn from across, Strategic partnerships and the Communications.

### a. Role of PACJA Secretariat

The Secretariat will play leadership role in prioritizing and coordinating consolidated engagement for the alliance across critical spaces, including coordinating media influence actions for building momentum. The Secretariat will reach out, seek to mobilize and create platforms ideal for driving



Role of the Secretariat





influence that is envisioned under this framework. The design and coordination of the side, pre-events, mainframe actions for influence will be coordinated by the secretariat. The Secretariat in collaboration with our strategic partners will lead the north-south solidarity action by strengthening the pool of PACJA allies while bolding out, with a lot of specificities the accountability expectations on the part of our northern allies, including linkages with key and strategic actors. Tapping from the outputs of the Technical thematic committees, the Continental Secretariat will facilitate access to synthesis necessary for effective engagements by DNPs in influence process. The Secretariat shall convene process necessary for DNPs to better understand the positions being advanced and better drive their influence in their respective countries.

### **b. Technical thematic committees**

This structure has not been effectively utilized in our previous set up. In the strive for this strategic influence plan to realize its strive, PACJA is scaling its opportunities and ability to influence by constituting technical thematic committees to lead a sustained onslaught for the protracted processes of technical engagements in all the negotiations streams across the year and within the COP negotiation process. These committees with support from thematic leads at secretariat level will not only engage through the process but serve to bridge capacity gaps for new entrants into the negotiation cycles. Each of the thematic group shall develop annual workplan to guide its work and shall, through the Head of Policy, Advocacy and Communication docket sustain their engagements with the rest of the alliance membership.

### **c. Role of Designated National Platforms (DNPs)**

Building on the pivotal role the DNPs played in the success of our advocacy actions in 2022, including the Climate Justice Torch Campaign, the design of this advocacy plan recognizes that much more heightened results can only be realized with the leadership of the DNPs. As a precursor of the CJT Campaign, this plan tasks the DNPs to lead in consolidating the organizing and the voice of core blocks including the pastoralists, women, farmers among others who remain largely less organized and their voices apparently feeble. The DNPs will lead in engaging the governments in their respective countries in making the position of African CSOs on various thematic issues well



Designated National Platforms

understood and internalized in negotiation process. The countries will definitely undertake certain submissions to UNFCCC and its committees and working groups in regard to Global Goal on Adaptation, Global Stock Take, the New Collective Quantified Goal among other thematic issues. This includes positions on various thematic issues as discussed in the negotiation streams. Hinging on the pan African positions developed by the alliance, the DNPs shall ensure that this influence is well grounded in countries submissions to UNFCCC.

#### **d. Role of strategic partnerships**

The Alliance takes pride in the role strategic partnerships play in advancing the scope of our influence. To this end, PACJA will seek support from its strategic partners in securing critical spaces for influence in the north and among decision makers, forge partnerships for expanding our scope of campaigning action, including online campaigning as well as sharing analysis and intelligence as necessary to strengthen our ability to influence. Definitely resourcing our campaigning aspirations will continue to be a key area of collaboration.

While the mapping of the key allies in the north is not exhaustive, this strategy identifies organizations such as GermanWatch, WWF, GreenPeace, Oxfam, Christian Aid, the SIERA Clubs, Afro-descendants, World Resources Institute, church based organizations, Ban Ki Moon Foundation that we can collaborate to advance a north-facing advocacy. The alliance identifies a number of countries that are strategic for engagement, notably the Netherlands (climate finance), Germany (climate finance), Sweden (loss and damage), Finland (forest management), Norway, Denmark, Scotland and Wallonia (loss and damage). The alliance shall catalyse south-north solidarity through joint advocacy programmes, joint research, exchange programmes, knowledge sharing sessions and online campaigning actions.

#### **e. Communications**

In the spirit of implementing a much more impactful advocacy with communications at the centre of the influence, PACJA will implement an inclusive communication strategy in support to our core



advocacy streams. In this regard, PACJA’s communication unit will form a perfect working alliance with communications unit of our strategic partners and all DNPs for amplified impact. In this communication configuration, the alliance and its partners shall be able to amplify strategic campaigning communication from across all countries and in all spaces. The online/ digital communication will be implemented with strong leadership by partnerships in communications in the South and in the North. In this document ‘communications’ is used in plural to draw on the plurality of our collective communication strengths from our diverse units.



# UPCOMING events

EVENT	Strategic pursuits and key events	DATES
NSCJ Cohort 3 strategy & Curriculum development for the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice	Continuous improvement on the quality and impact of the training programme	15-20th January; Seychelles
AACJ Review meeting (on the sidelines of AU)	Review, reflect and strengthen synergies among consortia members	February 5 – 9; Addis Ababa
National Platform coordinators/strategic initiatives	Strengthening collaboration among the platforms, and with continental secretariat	10th February
PACJA Secretariat staff	Collective review of PACJA’s strategic engagements; annual planning process and strengthening team and collective action towards goal. Key events 1. Staff and Board Retreat; 2. Annual Planning and with DNPs	11-12 February; Addis Ababa
General congress	Strengthening PACJA governance and compliance with statutory expectations	13 – 14 February Addis

African Union Summit pre-events (18th – 19th February)	Multi-stakeholder platform on COP28 strategic engagement with AU and other institutions; Strategic messaging to AU summit	15th – 16th February Addis Ababa
Continental governing Council meeting	Orientation of Board Members of PACJA	17th and 18th
Research	Generate evidence for strategic influence in all key processes 1. Global stock taking 2. Investment terms of MDBs and how to reform the terms 3. Global Adaptation Goal – quantifying adaptation gap	Across the year
World wetlands Day	Amplifying the role of wetlands in sustainable/ resilient systems. Key events: 1. Development of a statement at the regional level; 2. Social Media campaign at the national level 3. Planting ceremonial trees with the national platforms and the board in Arusha	2nd February
Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	Influence the delivery of climate imperatives in sustainable development goals. Key events: 1. Launch of ClimSec -Sec Africa 2. Climate Security Hotspot mapping 3. CSOs monitoring and evaluation process for GCF 4. Capacity building for AFDAN 5. High level dialogue on accessing climate finance at scale 6. Capacity building of CSOs on REDD+	28th February 3rd March, Niger
Commission on Status of Women (CSW)	Detailed agenda TBC	March 6 -17, Newyork, USA
African Symposium on Loss and damage	What next after COP27 -Detailing evidence on loss and damage and key messaging to the Transitional Committee on loss and damage	Lilongwe, April 03-05
PACJA Pan African Parliament Summit	Strengthening the strategic leadership of Pan African parliament on climate justice	May, 2023 Midland, South Africa
The UN 2023 Water Conference	Focus - the 2023 Conference for the Midterm Comprehensive Review of Implementation of the UN Decade for Action on Water and Sanitation	New York, 22-24 March 2023
Africa Group Negotiators	Framing dialogues	March 27th
Conference for Agricultural Adaptation Acceleration in Africa (C4AAA)	Amplify the prominence of agriculture and Africa agriculture systems in climate adaptation discourse and its relevance in meeting development outcomes for women	April from 20th Nairobi
World Health Day	Climate and health working group	April TBC
Conference with judicial officers from Africa	Judicial approach to climate justice	May mid
World Environment day celebrations	Heighten the urgent need for greater accountability for climate action for resilient environment	
GCF Engagement Strengthening Forum in Rwanda	Enhance capacity of CSOs and GCF-AFDAP in tracking climate funds and their engagement in GCF Board meeting 1. Forum for GCF -AFDAP on strengthening approaches for influencing GCF and GEF; 2. CSOs capacity development on climate finance	June; Rwanda
World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought	Heightening the need for urgent action on climate change to address growing desertification and drought	June 17

Bonn Intersessions (SBSTA and SBI)	Agenda setting on key priority issues and agenda for COP28 and influencing a pro-Africa and progressive agenda building on outcomes of COP27 1. CSOs technical roundtable on Key thematic areas of COP negotiations 2. Pre SBI meeting with the AGN 3. Round table with African governments and multi-lateral financing institutions (MFIs) like the AfDB on the stranded assets debate	June 2023; Bonn, Germany
Nairobi Summer School and climate Justice – (2023 Cohort 3 & 4 - concurrent)	In two clusters, enhance capacity of young people in African countries to lead evidence-based advocacy on climate justice	July 3rd -14th
Africa Climate Week	Utilize the opportunity presented by the ACW as a key space for advancing priority agenda for Africa and for COP28	July 2022 TBC
Africa Climate Summit	Advance our influencing through strategic events and messaging	September 02-04; Nairobi
AMCEN	Influence a progressive pro-African decision in AMCEN across the various thematic strands as a build up to COP28. Key events 1. Major Groups and major stakeholder's forum; 2. Engaging in mainstream AMCEN dialogues to influence texts for ministerial adoption; 3. Heightened campaigning actions building on COP28	August/ September 2022 (TBC)
The 78th UN General Assembly 2023	Consolidating CSOs position/ agenda and engaging global leaders on climate mandate	From September 12 -
Climate Change and Development for Africa Conference (CCDA 11)	Influence priority and agenda setting for pan African action through pan African institutions and state governments. Key events: 1. Pre CCDA workshops 2. Heightened campaigning actions building on COP28	September/ October (TBC)
Global days for mobilization against hunger	Heighten the call for action to build resilience of livelihood systems of people through investing in adaptation. Key events: 1. International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction (second week of October) 2. Rural Women Day (October 15th) 3. World Food Day (October 18) 4. World poverty day (October 17)	October 12- 18
Country level Pre COP28 campaigning action	Country level build up activities across various regions to aggregate and amplify voices of communities and influence national level positions. Key events: 1. Consolidate national level / case specific studies and voice for national action 2. Campaign actions premised on a single and unified campaign 3. Capacity building sessions on issue at stake in COP28 for all actors 4. Strengthening capacity in communication for key participants to effectively advance Africa narratives in all spaces	September – Nov & December
Youth and gender justice Conference	Heighten issues affecting young people as well as bolding approaches for engaging for a progressive climate action at country and global levels	November (TBC)

### Annex 1: Calender of Events 2023

PACJA PRECOP28 Action	Aggregate Africa CSOs position for COP28 and heighten this position, ahead of COP28 and in Dubai. Key events: 1. Pre-COP28 CSOs dialogue 2. Physical campaigning action in host country 3. Pre-COP press releases	December 01 &02, 2023
COP 28	Strengthen PACJA's strategic engagement with the negotiations process and advancing for greater accountability for climate action in negotiation rooms and through side event and other strategic engagements. Key events: 1. Engagement in negotiations (follow through tracks) 2. Side events on various issues of priority 3. Demonstrations and processions to amplify Africa agenda 4. Engagement with country delegations from Africa	December 03 -15, 2023
International Migrants Day	Catalyze global climate actions – cutting on emissions, investments in adaptation and reparation actions. Key events: 1. Webinars on climate security 2. Media action to heighten climate migration crisis 3. Potential Appeal action	December 18th
Afro-descendants dialogues	Building a global mobilization and action on climate justice	On-going, across the year

#### Additional Comments:

1. Priorities for strategic partners for year 2023 will be to the largest extent possible be mainstreamed in the key calendar dates as delineated above in the spirit of promoting synergy, efficiency and greater advocacy outcomes
2. For purposes of forward planning, the Continental Secretariat of PACJA shall strive to collaborate with Partners and DNPs, at least 3 months ahead of action to firm up the agenda. DNPs and Partners are encouraged to be propositional
3. The Continental Secretariat of PACJA can technically support country level actions that are strategic to continental mobilization



**“One Africa, One Voice”**  
**#ClimateJusticeTorch**



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