



2022

ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
Foreword.....	5
Message from the ED.....	7
1.0 CONTEXT OF OUR PROGRAMMING IN 2022.....	9
2.0 PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES ENVISAGED IN PACJA’S STRATEGY AND WHAT WAS ACHIEVED IN 2022.....	14
<i>PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION.....</i>	14
i. Capacity building for public engagement.....	15
ii. The Advocacy Framework for COP27 and Beyond.....	24
iii. The Climate Justice Torch Campaign (CJT).....	26
iv. Public engagement and mobilization as led by young people.....	28
v. Media Engagement.....	29
vi. Other broad-based plans.....	30
<i>RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION.....</i>	31
<i>POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFLUENCE.....</i>	34
<i>HOLDING DUTY BEARERS AND CSOS ACCOUNTABLE.....</i>	46
3.0 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS.....	49
4.0 STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.....	51
5.0 FUNDRAISING.....	54
6.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT.....	55
7.0 CHALLENGES.....	56
8.0 LESSONS LEARNT.....	58
9.0 FOCUS AREAS FOR 2023.....	60

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACJ	African Activists for Climate Justice
ACCER	African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (Awards)
ACW	Africa Climate Week
ACSEA	Africa Coalition on Sustainable Energy
AFDAN	Africa Designated Authorities Network
BRIGC	Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition
EAC	East African Commission
AET	Africa Energy Transition
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AU	African Union
ARFSD	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development
CC	Climate Change
CCDA	Conference on Climate and Development in Africa
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CJT	Climate Justice Torch
ClimDev	Climate for Development
COP	Conference of Parties
CRPs	Community Resource Persons
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DNPs	Designated National Platforms
EAML	East African Maltings Limited
FOCAC	Forum for Africa China Cooperation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDG	Green Development Guidance
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IEC	Information Education and Communication
KUSCO	Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Cooperation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MG&S	Major Groups & Stakeholders
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSSCJ	Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PAP	Pan African Parliament
PWDs	People living with Disability
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SYPLACTICE	South to South Youth Platform on Climate Justice
TUTEGRATED	Tujiinue Tena Integrated
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission on Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VSO	Voluntary Services Overseas
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YDAs	Young Digital Activists

Foreword



Nanjwa Bourwi
Chairperson, PACJA Board

The world has been facing rampant impacts of climate change which have resulted in losses and damages across the globe, continent and at national level. The impacts of climate change also coincided with the impact of COVID-19 pandemic which has hugely affected countries.

The socio-economic aspects of countries faced global challenges out of control and one of them is global trending insecurity such as war in Ukraine which, as result, saw rich countries back to the use of dirty energy such as coal mining. This appears to be the biggest challenge to the fossil fuels divestment calls and takes back the world in her fight to keep global warming at the lowest temperature.

At continental level, insecurity such as armed groups operating in the Lake Chad basin, and others have worsened the deterioration of environment security, hence contributing to the aggravation of climate change impacts. These have hugely resulted in the economic and non-economic losses, and communities on the frontline have endured consequences to which they were not part of.

To name a few, in the western Africa, Nigeria communities face unprecedented flooding which left hundreds dead, and crops and infrastructure destroyed. The same as in South Africa and other parts of the continent.

On the other side of the story, a big part of Africa, especially in the East and Horn of Africa, millions of citizens have been facing unprecedented drought. This has affected socioeconomic status, aggravated malnutrition and increased welfare instability in households. This has not kept a national development plan and in the climate justice lens a lot had to be addressed by either government, partners and CSOs.

The extreme events met countries stripped of economic resources and needed to address the damages caused while communities on the frontline are increasingly in need of assistance for adaptation and resilience. Therefore, the above-mentioned issues triggered the close consideration of human rights and equity in addressing the needs and bringing global solutions.

Being at the forefront of climate justice, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance has prioritized emerging issues on the continent and spearheaded continent and global engagement to ensure that climate justice is rendered, vulnerable communities are equally treated and represented in all decisions and policy making.

PACJA convenings have shaped global policy information and making. To this end, PACJA used African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) as a forum to advance a call on the imperative of climate justice, substantive progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation, including the value of locally-led adaptation in contributing to the formulation and implementation of the Goal. Equally, PACJA has influenced other tracks of thematic discussions within AMCEN to ensure a narrative that is coherent to climate change strive.

Our Climate advocacy processes used other platforms such as Africa Climate week held in Gabon, ClimDev, PAP, Lilongwe Conference on Loss and Damage and Climate Finance and others such as COP 27 held in Sharm El Sheikh to amplify the community voices in climate Justice. The Climate Justice Torch Campaign was initiated to drive the journey and has proved that CSOs are key change drivers in ensuring that community voices are heard and taken into consideration during policy and decision making.

PACJA managed to her best to achieve goals and objectives set for the year 2022. The present report indicates our journey of climate justice advocacy, negotiation processes, advancing locally led actions and other invaluable achievements attained this year.

Nanjwa Bourwi
Chairperson, PACJA Board

Message from the ED



I am excited to present to you a synopsis of the activities of the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) in the year 2022. Of a truth, it has been a remarkable year of fresh coalition building, creation of movements through robust campaigns, policy engagements and influencing.

Through such entities as the Pan African Parliament, the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, the African Group of Negotiators, the African Union Commission as well as the UN Economic Commission for Africa, PACJA has continued to raising the awareness to the African leaders of an African continent we and not foreign, colonial or neo-colonialist forces define.

At the same time, we have grown our pilot projects with the grassroot smallholder farmers demonstrating locally led climate actions in climate-smart farming, and apiculture displaying grassroot-driven resilience to climate crisis.

Our movements of engagement across Africa have more than anything defined what we stand for; that our consortium of more than 1000 organisations in 51 African countries, consisting of Grassroots, Community-based organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Indigenous Communities, Farmers and Pastoralist Groups truly have a shared vision to advance a people-centered, right-based, just and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing the African people.

While this report only provides a snapshot of our engagements in the year, I must not fail to mention our continued efforts in growing Africa's next generation of climate activists through our initiative, the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice. The initiative is evolving into a useful tool through which the African young people are reimagining Africa and the world they wish to see, a world in which they are firmly and actively participating to create. Through the NSSCJ, the youth are emerging to innovatively drive their own agenda, refusing to be passive about their future.

In addition, PACJA has continued the drive to shape the framing of the climate change narrative through capacity building the mass media, incentivizing their excellence of coverage of climate change from African perspectives.

In 2022 PACJA provide alternative views to such conferences as the 36th African Union Summit, the 8th African Forum on Sustainable Development, Africities, the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting the AMCEN the ClimDev.

All these could not have been done without the support of our partners, donors, governments, members of the Continental Executive Board and of course the staff at the continental secretariat. As an Alliance, we are indebted to all these parties. We wind up the year with our head held high and looking to the new year with confidence that it can only be better for the Alliance.

Mithika Mwenda,
Executive Director, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance



Context of Our Programming in 2022

1.0 Context of Our Programming in 2022

The advocacy work for the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) in the year 2022 was conducted against a backdrop of dynamic global geopolitics and the residual effects of COVID-19 pandemic. The global community was in the race to recover from the impacts of Covid-19 that shook the economies of countries worldwide to the core. This had a direct impact on the climate change agenda as countries especially in Africa struggled to liberate themselves from the impacts which culminated in a serious debt crisis on one hand while countries in the global north diverted resources that would otherwise have been used to address the climate crisis to stabilize their economies.

The prevailing war between Russia and Ukraine complicated and thwarted the momentum on climate action in a big way. The countries in Europe focused on the unprecedented humanitarian crisis in Ukraine to divert financial resources towards Ukraine in its defense against Russian aggression but also in supporting refugees fleeing war torn areas. The ripple effects of this war had a direct implication on the conversation on energy transition. The gains made towards the 1.5 degrees ambitions were eroded to some extent as countries resulted in reopening their coal mines in order to bridge the energy gap created by disruption of energy supply especially gas to Europe. These global dynamics necessitated rethinking of our approach in sustaining the momentum in pursuit of climate justice in Africa. Conscious of these developments in the global arena, our focus in partnership with our others was to ensure that awareness and mobilisation translates into more actions on the ground for the benefit of communities at the frontline of climate crisis our key pathways centered on demanding for accountability and action for change from governments, greater influencing of key policy targets, and in capturing the evidence of outcomes. This was emphasized by the launch of our **'Advocacy Framework and Strategy Towards COP 27 and Beyond'** both at the continental and at national levels. The campaign whose main objective was premised on the knowledge, wisdom and resources that African People have within themselves to make the changes they want to see. The strategy underscored the need to address the inequities and injustices that have been highlighted by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the environmental and social imbalances that underlay them, and the political and economic power structures that perpetuate those inequities and imbalances.

In keeping with our mandate, 2022 was characterized by aggressive maneuver to unify Africa's voices and actions for resilient development in the era of the pandemic and secure climate justice for vulnerable people through effective implementation of international, regional and national frameworks and instruments that adequately incorporate measures to strengthen and promote climate resilience and locally led actions at community level.



2



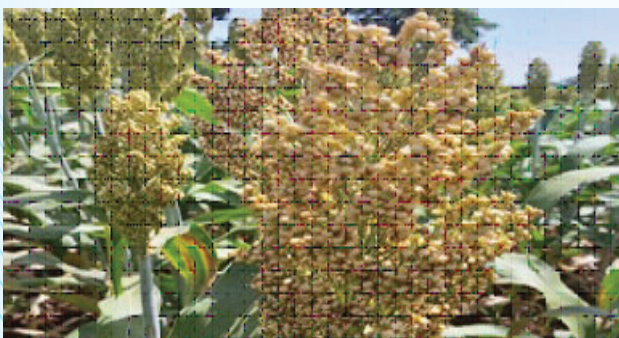
Progress towards Outcomes envisaged in PACJA's strategy and what was achieved in 2022

Resilience & transformative Greening Livelihoods



Under the African Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ) project, PACJA received and processed proposals from a number of community organizations in Kenya. A decision to fund initiatives of 15 organizations engaged in various initiatives for responding to climate change as well as building resilience was arrived at and granted. The organizations to be funded are involved in a number of noble initiatives including building capacity of social movements to drive policy influence at local level, piloting initiatives that strengthen mitigation outcomes such as forestation and mangrove deforestation, promoting initiatives for food security and resilience building and other greening initiatives

Locally led Climate Action - The case of Tutegrated Project



Sorghum crop maturing in 105 days. The short payback period and ready market makes sorghum a popular venture among the farmers

Mooted at the height of the Covid-19 in 2020, the Tujiinue Tena Integrated (TUTTEGRATED) Project is a post-Covid19, locally-led climate action intervention designed to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shocks occasioned by two pressing crises of our times – climate change and Covid-19. Tujiinue tena, literally translated as “We lift ourselves, once again”, acknowledges the struggle people and countries are going through

in the outbreak of the corona virus pandemic, which resulted into economic disruptions never witnessed in recent times. The Tutegrated Project is a popularly-embraced innovative post-covid green recovery initiative tailor-made to help smallholder producers diversify their livelihood options, and utilize their nature-based resource – land - through a diverse collaborative effort that brings together mutually-beneficial Actors across commodity value chains.

In the year under review, the project was scaled up to saturate Igembe North of Meru County and new entry was made in Mbeere North region of Embu county. In the previous seasons **3000** farmers had been mobilized and grew sunflower and sorghum in approximately **5000** acres of land. In the year under review, the project was scaled up to new sites in Igembe north and Mbeere north of Meru and Embu counties respectively. This expansion saw distribution of **8122** Kgs of sorghum seeds to farmers in the said regions, who effectively cultivated **4000** acres of sorghum crop.

With partnership from East African Maltings Limited, a subsidiary of East African Breweries Ltd, Technical advice on production of sorghum crop was offered to ensure production of quality produce. EAML is also an off taker of the produce, thus guaranteeing a ready and predictable market for the produce. At household level, this initiative has been of particular importance in affording



Youthful farmers receive seeds in the previous seasons. Engaging women and youth in Agribusiness creates job opportunities and boosts food security.

communities meet their food and livelihoods needs in the face of declining and uncertain agricultural production occasioned by climate change.



One of the many Apiaries established along the Meru National Park border. Beehive buffer zones deter elephants from encroaching the farmlands thereby reducing the imminent human/wildlife conflict

and serve as natural barrier to wildlife thereby mitigating the human wildlife conflict along the national park border. Nevertheless, in the period under review, a demonstration farm was established to serve as a training site for farmers engaged in apiculture and other enterprises.

At country level a number of actions were implemented aimed at building resilience and promoting growth which cannot be fully reported. **In Cote D'Ivoire**, the national platform of raising awareness among 30 youth in workshop, they also planted mangrove trees in the spirit of building resilience of the livelihood systems.

Some DNPs have already started multi stakeholder's dialogue on the nexus between locally lead climate action, sustainable development and people centered approaches to NDC implementation.

Moreover, Apiculture (Bee keeping) was introduced in the lower belt of Meru County bordering the Meru national park. To this end, **300** Langstroth were distributed to eight (8) community groups, comprising **140** Males and 109 females at total of **249** persons. which established apiaries. This nature-based solution to climate change is envisaged to improve biodiversity, increase crop yields due to increased pollination, support farm income diversification

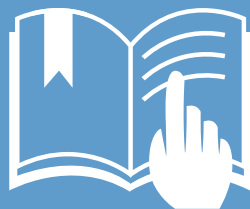


PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION

The organization's focus under this strategic objective is to enhance citizens' knowledge and endorsement of sustainable pathways to the realization of environmental and human rights, mobilize and empower citizens in Africa and globally to pressure their governments on such rights, and ensure that pandemic recovery, climate and environmental financing is invested in initiatives, programmes and services that aim to equitably realize those rights and ensure that the realization of these rights is embedded in the governments' international commitments, such as their periodically revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

At PACJA, we believe that all voices matter. That public engagement is a two-way street where all stakeholders, especially those whose voices have traditionally been left out of community debates are involved in deliberation, dialogue and action on public issues pertinently affecting them. Using simplified and credible information, citizens are able to galvanize critical mass to pressure governments to ensure that pandemic recovery, climate and environmental financing is invested to equitably realize climate and environmental rights and that these rights are embedded in the governments' national/international commitments, including NDCs.

In keeping with this focus and on realization of the need to empower frontline communities women, youth, and people living with disability (PWDs) to actively engage in policy dialogue at all levels, PACJA rolled out an aggressive public engagement and mobilisation strategy for its constituencies characterised by global, regional, national as well as sub national convening aimed at consolidating the voices of communities at the front line of the climate crisis in to one clarion call for climate justice in the continent. The following broad-based approaches were used:



i. Capacity building for public engagement

This has been one of the most protracted engagements across the year. PACJA invested in building capacity for its members, partners and allies to have a better and common appreciation of the issues and for purposes of a shared plan across the year.

In the spirit of having a unified and common framework for advocacy PACJA convened more than 100 civil society, government, private sector, and academia representatives from across Africa in a Post-COP26 event in Cairo, Egypt to reflect on COP26 outcomes and develop strategies for mobilizing African stakeholders to make COP27 an African People's COP. This convening was quite instrumental in enabling a clear understanding of the gaps in our approach to the negotiation process and working towards sealing them through a concrete advocacy plan.

PACJA views climate change as a critical area, inextricably linked with the financing agenda and the COVID-19 pandemic discussions that took centre stage during the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Governments of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the beginning of February. In this light, the Alliance held a series of side events on the sidelines of the 35th Africa Union Summit to advance the development of an engagement strategy to be used in engaging key stakeholders including heads of states and government as well as present priority issues to be addressed at COP 27. The events culminated in the development of a draft strategy for multi stakeholders' engagement at COP 27 and the release of a statement which addressed issues relating to COP 27 including loss and damage, finance and special circumstances for Africa.

The eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) was held in Kigali, Rwanda at the beginning of March under the theme; "Building forward better: a green, inclusive and resilient Africa poised to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063". ARFSD aimed at member States and other stakeholders exploring and proposing a set of concrete and workable solutions that will enable countries to rebuild from COVID-19. It had a sharp focus on at least 5 SDGs. Against this backdrop, PACJA convened a week-long forums and workshops graced by 90 delegates from across Africa to contribute to the larger agenda of the 8th session of ARFSD and to advocate for the implementation of the SDGs alongside the Paris Agreement, particularly focusing on preparation for COP 27. As a result, the Advocacy Framework and strategy towards COP27 was validated and adopted. Other framing conversations were also held for major groups and other stakeholders in the Africa region on climate Security; Just transition and Climate Finance resulting in the development of a CSO statement which was later used in informing the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN).

PACJA did more than 100 Convening

PACJA convened more than 100 civil society, government, private sector, and academia representatives from across Africa in a Post-COP26 event in Cairo, Egypt to reflect on COP26 outcomes and develop strategies for mobilizing African stakeholders to make COP27 an African People's COP.

Loss and damage as the third pillar of UNFCCC has been the least developed. The frequency of climate triggered losses and damages and the growing vulnerability of nearly all regions to extreme climate events necessitated PACJA to prioritize and set apart a distinct convening to better strategize on how best to advance this agenda. In the loss and damage and climate finance forum in Lilongwe, PACJA used the opportunity to detail the plan of action at national level, collective actions at international level, policy, institutional and practice leadership necessary at country level as well as approaches that are desired to drive the influence. In addition to the action plan that was developed, the team convening in Lilongwe took time to map out researches that could be used to advance the loss and damage agenda with a view to build evidence base on loss and damage information that is currently available in Africa.



Strengthening the organizing of the voices of young people and ensuring that the young people have clarity on priority issues and on agenda that they seek to advance in key spaces was apparently becoming clear right at the start of the year. Young people who had gone through the NSSCJ and secured vantage spaces for influence were constrained not only in mapping, developing strategies and advancing the right messaging in critical spaces. It is against this background that the young people convening in the sidelines of Commonwealth Head of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Kigali, Rwanda took bold step to detail their strategies of mobilizing and driving the much-desired public influence. Their collective demands as captured in their two communiques, one targeting the African Heads of States to pursue implementing of NDCs in a manner that advances livelihood opportunities for young people and the second communique targeting COP27 engagement processes including participation of young people and advancing a common position for Africa. This plan was further shared and proposed actions reinforced to the young people attending the annual Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) convening in Nairobi, Kenya over the month of July.

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) has created both a network and a conversational space for young people across Africa to connect, share experience and advance common ideals in critical spaces, influencing the effectiveness of advocacy efforts led by young people. This networking approach has created neatly held and loose movements of young people in many countries. More than 1000 young persons that have been trained on climate change and climate Justice related issues are now playing key roles in leading local, national and Pan- African level advocacy on climate justice. The level of creativity demonstrated by alumni of the NSSCJ in driving innovations has remained high level and unparalleled. A number of alumni have been recognized and awarded for their innovations and groundbreaking climate justice work.

PACJA continued to tap on opportunities presented by other spaces such as Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment, the Africa Climate Week and the AFRI cities to argue its mobilization while creating spaces for sustained public engagement.

PACJA convened a High-Level Stakeholders' Forum on 29 August 2022 in the prelude to the Africa Climate Week (ACW) billed for Libreville, Gabon. The Forum brought together key stakeholders to continue the dialogue of shaping African needs and demands ahead of COP27. Besides the high-level dialogue, PACJA hosted a convening for the Faith Actors on climate justice for a capacity building session aimed at enhancing their understanding of climate justice matters and their advocacy skills. The convening for the Faith Actors culminated in Libreville Communiqué 2 capturing in a simple manner the key issues and positions faith actors will advance in critical spaces. The one-day workshop targeted 70 faith actors. The conference presented a unique opportunity for communicating the outcomes of the discussions to key regional decision-makers. The main output of the Forum was the "Libreville Communiqué on COP27", outlining urgent actions needed to make COP27 an African People COP. Our engagement at the ACW climaxed with the launch of the climate justice torch, a pan African mobilization of voices of communities in the frontline of climate justice to elevate their voices and propose climate just solutions.

<https://pacja.org/the-communicue-from-the-libreville-high-level-forum/>



During UNEA 5.2, the youth successfully lobbied for the establishment of a committee for permanent representatives to pursue just transition inclusion in the agenda for UNEA 6, pursue financing for just transition, and enhance youth and women involvement in just transition dialogue processes. Intersecting social inequalities affect the ability of marginalized groups particularly women in actively participating in decision-making processes at household, community and national levels. They also prevent them from taking hold of the opportunities that low-emissions, climate-resilient development brings towards improved livelihoods in sectors like renewable energy that have potential to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of the community. In light of this, during the formation and strengthening of the Turkana Extractives Forum in Kenya, a forum was organized whereby participants discussed interlinkages between gender equality and human rights in the context of climate change and push towards renewable energy and a low-carbon future. As a result, 30 community members were more empowered to approach energy access with the elements of gender and social inclusion, which are inherent in achieving a sustainable future.

The Africa Energy Transition (AET) project held engagements at various forums with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the energy sector. The role of CSOs in defining suitable just transition frameworks and pathways for the African context was emphasized in a discussion held at the sidelines of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development. The establishment and enhancing of links between green financing innovation, employment creation, sustainable energy usage in urban environments was agreed upon in a forum on achieving green growth which was held in partnership with Chatham House. PACJA joined the Kenya Oil and Gas Network to be able to participate in analyzing contributions of the energy sector to climate change, mitigation and adaptation measures. The network also provided a platform to better understand, learn and share experiences with other organisations as well as identify areas of synergies as we address energy transition.

Tapping on existing opportunity and potential for partnership between renewable energy product providers and financial institutions in reaching underserved markets, PACJA together with the WWF Regional Energy Hub held meetings with the Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Cooperation (KUSSCO) Ltd-the umbrella body of Saccos in Kenya and Mwalimu Sacco – the largest Sacco in Africa, with the aim of establishing capacity gaps and influencing them to roll out loans for renewable energy transition. Through this meeting the project will seek to work out a business model that can enable them to offer renewable energy products at affordable rates thus increasing renewable energy access.

Consistently, PACJA sustained strong social media presence for augmenting public engagement and growing the mobilization. PACJA convened a number of online meetings/ forums aimed at addressing gaps in public engagement and building on a common approach to all the engagements. At country/ DNP level a number of actions were undertaken aimed at strengthening capacity of CSOs actors to better influence, including:

Tanzania

conducted a needs assessment of the local Civil Societies (CSOs) dealing with Climate Change at National level with respect to Climate Finance. Implementation of this study stemmed from strengthening the capacity of CSOs to influence National governments, African and RECs towards concessional financing to support climate change adaptation. Specifically, the assessment focused on identifying CSOs working on or around climate finance at National level in Tanzania, assessing their capacities on climate finance, and the overall understanding of climate financing landscapes for increased investment in adaptation initiatives in Tanzania as well as outlining the capacity gap on climate finance advocacy activities. The activity involved a total of 20 CSOs located in different regions in Tanzania, working on different sectors which align with climate change responses



Zambia

the national platforms initiated the process of mapping out CSOs working in the climate change space so that their capacity needs can be assessed with a view to developing training program for them. 40 stakeholders were mapped out for potential collaborations to co-implement GUARD Africa's activities.



Kenya

the national platforms initiated the process of mapping out CSOs working in the climate change space so that their capacity needs can be assessed with a view to developing training program for them. 40 stakeholders were mapped out for potential collaborations to co-implement GUARD Africa's activities.

Botswana,

there continues to be wider concerns on the capacity and readiness to access the funding, the climate finance strategies and policy frameworks around accessing finance, suitability of funding lines and innovative financing approaches, and overall effective frameworks that will allow delivery of technical and financial support for climate action. In its efforts to support and contribute to the transition of the set interventions to suit the objectives of the Paris Agreement, BCCN commissioned a Study focusing on identifying capacity needs assessments for civil society to access climate finance.

Rwanda

a clear picture of the local NGOs capacity to actively participate in the campaign and be able to engage the public and private sector was ascertained. During the survey the following key findings were recorded: Financial Viability was found to be one of the weakest dimensions of Rwandan CSOs' sustainability with most CSOs having tiny annual budget and being heavily project dependent. A plan of addressing these gaps was developed.

Niger

The Nigerien Youth Network on Climate Change (RJNCC) conducted capacity needs assessment for local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) dealing with climate change at the national level with regard to climate finance (20) participants from different structures, public and private were involved. In Cote d' Ivoire, a consultancy was commissioned to assess the capacity needs of local CSOs dealing with climate change issues at the national level. This was done in December 2022. In furthering the capacity of CSOs at country level to improve their level of influence on climate finance, trainings on climate finance, development of climate change proposals and climate finance monitoring (Budget Tracking) targeting CSOs at National levels with special focus on women and youth based CSOs were done in a number of countries.

In Kenya, one of the main achievements under this output was development and validation of civil society organisations monitoring evaluation and learning framework for green climate fund projects in Kenya. This was necessary because Kenya has a portfolio of 14 projects with a total value of USD 211.1 million which is one of the highest in Africa considering that there are countries that have no single project from GCF and therefore it is critical to have an M&E system that has a feedback mechanism which ensures accurate, reliable and measurable data is collected, analysed and stakeholders receive relevant information for policy and decision making.

Most of the DNP held preliminary consultations on establishments of the community-based project monitoring watchdog committees but substantive plans to establish the committees will be rolled out in 2023.

In **Burkina Faso** training was co-organized with Natural Justice to strengthen the capacities of the consortium's member structures in Burkina Faso and their implementing partners.

Tanzania conducted a Sub-National Dialogue and Policy Development on Transition to Green Growth. The activity was implemented to engage stakeholders from local government and CSOs working directly with the community in the Same District in Northern Tanzania. The activity was implemented with the awareness that the transition to clean energy will need to be complemented by policy dialogues in the grassroots communities and measuring significance to increase effectiveness and informed planning at district levels.

Tanzania for instance; conducted a Policy Gap Analysis on CSOs' Participation in Post-Paris Climate Change Responses Implementation in the Context of SDGs in Tanzania. This policy analysis study is aimed at analyzing the current policy landscape in Tanzania envisioning to create a better understanding of the governance challenges and opportunities relevant to climate change-related and line policies in Tanzania, especially on implementing the Post-Paris Climate actions in the context of the SDGs. Based on in-depth interviews with civil society experts, research institutions, and development partners in the country, the analysis outlines key policy governance challenges that Tanzania faces in the implementation of its climate change responses, describes the drivers and barriers to climate-relevant policy processes, and concludes with policy recommendations. A total of 20 CSOs located in different regions in Tanzania, working on climate change, Sustainable Development, and Policy advocacy were involved.



ii. The Advocacy Framework for COP27 and Beyond

In the spirit of having a unified and common framework for advocacy PACJA convened a number of processes that culminated into this advocacy framework.

The development of this strategy was largely motivated by:-

1

Advancing for implementation of commitments of Africa as a special needs and circumstances region

2

To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for climate finance.

3

Advancing for an African-informed, African driven just transition

4

To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices

In its implementation the framework taps on a number of approaches notably: Research and analysis, Policy advocacy, Direct and indirect Campaigning actions, Negotiator support linked to AGN, Capacity building across all cadre of actors including media, Strengthened Networking/ coalition building, amplified role of media and communications, disciplining opponents and legal action.

Great strides and success have been registered in this year of its implementation with the notable success being registered on



Strengthened and unified Africa position on critical issues of climate negotiations. This was substantively demonstrated through the unified position and approach used by AGN and as reinforced by country positions

There is growing and unified sense of purpose with the divide between African CSOs and governments largely reducing and common narratives beginning to emerge over critical issues of consideration such as the urgent need to address losses and damages, adaptation being priority for Africa and the need to unpack the concept of just transition in the context of the continent and taking into account countries specificities.



The clammer for accessible climate finance through simplification of processes for application as well as promoting greater access to climate finance for communities in the frontline of climate crisis is gaining significant momentum, including a much more proactive engagement towards the review of the Green Climate Funds.

There is growing vigor in building alliances with other like-minded organizations in the globe including much more bolded actions with afro descendants



Through our youth led advocacy action and engagements with duty bearers, there is building levels of political consciousness on priorities for climate action among critical players in the continent

The core blocks for organizing are steadily taking shape with mobilizing and organizing of young people taking an early lead, as work on organizing women, pastoralists, farmers and fisherfolk is increasingly getting strengthened.



Usefully the framework has formed a sound basis for not only mapping the key constituents to be engaged but in evaluating their potential contribution towards the change being pursued.



iii. The Climate Justice Torch Campaign (CJT)

This campaign was guided by the theme of “Mobilizing and amplifying the voices of communities at the frontline of the climate crisis to secure Accountability for Climate Justice at COP27”. It had its specific objectives as:



Enhance the visibility of African peoples’ affected communities, vulnerabilities and engaging African youth climate activists and contribute to their increased influence at national, regional and international decision-making spaces on climate justice.



Build sufficient political momentum within Africa for urgent action, pushing for a unified position by the political class at all levels.



Consolidate organizing of key influencing blocks through strengthening mobilization of climate action driven by young people, women movements, pastoralists and other vulnerable groups.



With country level specificities, the CJT campaign undertook action in Gabon (where it was launched), Senegal, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Namibia, the Gambia, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Chad, Egypt. In these countries, the campaign sought to mobilize voices of communities at the frontline of climate crisis to engage with policy makers. Through the leadership of young people in the continent, the CJT campaign provided a platform for women, young people, indigenous people, pastoralists, fisher folk and their movements as well as children in the frontline of climate crisis to amplify their issues, share their propositions and convene dialogues with policy makers. Watch video here: <https://t.co/JGXV7Lq2NU>

The symbolism presented by the torch served to mobilize key policy influencers and policy makers to be part of the dialogue processes in the target countries. Key and influential persons engaged in different countries were the Ministers of Environment and Sustainable Development, Permanent Secretaries of ministries of environment in various countries, Directors, Chair – African Group of Negotiators, the Chair, UNFCCC – Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Ministers of Energy, convenors of AMCEN, Mayors, Governors, Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resource Division (TCND) UN Economic Commission for Africa UNECA, AU leadership, Regional Coordinator – SIDA among other dignitaries. Consistently and across all convenings, powerful and influential persons firmed up common position for Africa with priorities premised on dealing with losses and damage, doubling funding for adaptation, scaling accessibility to climate finance, addressing the energy poverty in the continent through transition plans funded by developed countries and the implementation of the special needs and circumstances considerations for Africa. Beyond amplifying and firming these positions, the campaign mobilized numbers and diverse blocks of actors into sustained conversations on the nature of changes they aim to achieve. There are continuing dialogues in a number of countries building on the urgent need for action on the climate crisis. The campaign also saw a lot of good will from governments and great partnerships with governments where there were substantive engagements with DNPs adopting the messaging that were being popularized by the CJT campaign.

Beyond amplifying and firming these positions, the campaign mobilized numbers and diverse blocks of actors into sustained conversations on the nature of changes they aim to achieve. There are continuing dialogues in a number of countries building on the urgent need for action on the climate crisis. The campaign also saw a lot of good will from governments and great partnerships with governments where there were substantive engagements with DNPs adopting the messaging that were being popularized by the CJT campaign.



iv. Public engagement and mobilization as led by young people 28

The COVID-19 pandemic gave birth to Young Digital Activist (YDAs) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs), as a result of a paradigm shift that was conceptualized following the development of a business continuity plan devised as an adaptive mechanism to the new normal. PACJA has since continuously leveraged on and steadfastly grown the tentacles of the YDAs from the initial 8 countries to 12 countries across Africa. This year, PACJA mapped out 46 YDAs and 26 CRPs across Africa. The YDAs have significantly contributed to generation of content and its dissemination on social media platforms. The YDAs have actively been engaged throughout the calendar of activities, amplifying core climate justice messaging, supporting in building visibility and sustaining active online engagement. They also developed a group WhatsApp platform to foster digital interactions, exchange and learning on matters pertaining climate change, resilience and green growth. In addition, the YDA working alongside the alumni of the NSSCJ have been in the forefront in convening step down dialogues with young people of all walks on various advocacy issues of primary importance -such as on loss and damage, climate finance and in unpacking just transition.

In 2021, PACJA launched the NSSCJ, a platform that brings together long-standing campaigners, activists, younger generations of climate justice advocates and practitioners to share experiences and perspectives and to reflect on just pathways to low-carbon, climate-resilient development trajectory. Since its inception, the largest contribution of the alumni of the NSSCJ has been in scaling capacity among young people not only in awareness creation but in scaling public mobilization and provoking the youth to take action to drive policy influence in all spaces. In the last two years, and with the leadership of the NSSCJ alumni, PACJA has witnessed growth in high quality trainings and thought-provoking dialogues convened in webinars, tweeter spaces, Facebook and directly with students in universities, pupils in schools and youth in the villages. All these direct and digital based actions have provided a scope of unprecedented public engagement and action in countries, across the continent and beyond. Probably the greatest contribution of the NSSCJ I &II has been in enhancing the capacity of young people in effectively engaging duty bearers through the mainstream and social media spaces. The implications of this has been heightened publicity and visibility of climate justice issues in the continent and beyond. Trained Climate Justice advocates of the Nairobi Summer school have continued to champion progressive positions on climate challenges facing the countries in the continent and engage with different stakeholders in enhancing progressive policy commitments and action. The creation and launch of the South to South Youth Platform on Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE) has expanded the influence of the NSSCJ beyond the continent, offering opportunities for climate leadership and perspectives to shape the demands of young people from small island states and other less developed countries on governments and other duty bearers on climate action. SYPLACTICE as a platform takes into account the unique needs of young people beyond the continent of Africa and creates a platform through which young people can remain connected and advancing the cause for climate justice.



v. Media Engagement

The power of media in shaping and driving opinions, reporting on current news and advancing social norms cannot be underscored. It's arguably the most powerful agent for societal change and betterment. Harnessing the muscle that lies within the fourth estate, PACJA engaged its constituents to broaden public awareness on climate and environmental threats and raise interests in alternative, transformative development solutions. To achieve this, the Alliance sought to first capacity build a select group of media personalities within the environment reporting niche. Three 3 media trainings were thus conducted to **183** journalists and researchers from various countries. These include **10** Rwanda Based journalists trained on gender and renewable energy, **50** Nairobi based journalists trained on renewable energy during the launch of ACCER Awards, 23 journalists trained on Climate Justice in the framework of ACCER awards and on the sideline of CHOGM, 25 journalists from across Africa trained virtually on reporting transboundary energy transition and **25** journalists and **25** researchers from across Africa under the DANIDA Fellowship were trained on PACJA campaign activities, and advocacy call to action towards COP27. In addition to this, PACJA also conducted African Climate Change and Environment Reporting (ACCER) awards, an annual event, in which 18 journalists were awarded from 6 categories (online, TV, broadcast, print, YDA's, Grand prize). The awarding ceremonies took place in Kigali, Rwanda on the sidelines of CHOGM22. These engagements resulted in improved reporting by African media and in advancing African narratives as demonstrated by media reporting.





vi. Other broad-based plans

PACJA in the course of the year deliberately ensured that all the major regional convenings and capacity building processes had inbuilt mobilization and public engagement plans, compelling DNP and their members as well as young people convenings to develop action plans to take forward key resolutions from these meetings. Further, PACJA and its membership commemorated key mobilization dates – environment, forests, wetland day meteorological, water, among others as key moments for heightened action and demand for greater accountability.



Figure 1: Ambassador Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, Chair SBSTA addressing the participants virtually during the ARFSD conference



RESEARCH, KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION

While the aim of strategic objective one is to generate solutions, the aim of this objective is to provide the evidence of the efficacy of those solutions in order to convince and inspire upscaling and to influence policy decisions. This requires partnering with research organizations and building capacity of PACJA national platforms in monitoring, evaluation, learning mechanisms and knowledge management. This year, PACJA has deliberately fostered partnerships with research institutions and media houses in developing and disseminating knowledge in discharging its advocacy mandate. Some of the studies and evidence materials produced during the reporting period include:

In March 2022, PACJA conducted an analytical study on “Regional Renewable Energy Baselines in SADC and EAC member countries.” The study was premised on the understanding that determining the current status of renewable energy in the EAC and SADC region is critical to identifying ways to accelerate the transition of fossil fuels to renewable energy across the region thereby identifying entry points for CSO engagement with renewable energy stakeholders.

To bridge the existing gap between communities and governments, PACJA developed an advocacy strategy to guide just transition and energy initiative in EAC and SADC. This was guided by the thought that CSOs can be effective instruments of translating community needs into responsive policies in addition to iterating crucial contextual nuances that result in best practices that can be adopted within the region.

The Alliance Contributed as a wider supporting team to the WWF biodiversity report on “Linking Energy and Nature to Tackle the Climate and Biodiversity crises. The report acknowledged that

scaling up the deployment of renewable energy technologies needs to balance the impact on climate and biodiversity. The report will be launched in December 2022 or January 2023.

Apart from forging partnerships, our communication activities supported research through **Skills mapping in core communications competencies at national platforms**. As result, identified personnel have undergone training in which 7 out of 12 that were planned were conducted, including 3 training in social media use for communication, three training sessions on case study harvesting and one on media engagement.

We also supported development **of knowledge products on social media documenting local initiatives**. In this area, 5 Fact sheets were published revolving around Climate Finance, Women's Economic Empowerment, Small Island Developing States, Key advocacy issues being pursued by PACJA, especially for the climate justice torch, just transition and energy access. Social media posts were at least 5 a day with increments when holding events going up to 8/10 social media posts across all digital platforms. Analytics suggest an average of 121 tweets a month with March being the highest with a total of 210 organic tweets. The total number of tweets generated for the period was 1,338. Improved use of infographics and graphics for social media posts led to 202 posts on Facebook and 152 posts on Instagram. In addition to this Social Media Toolkits were generated for all PACJA-related events both key calendar events and other related events falling in the realm of activities. 50 Social media toolkits were produced.

On the training of PACJA members and partners on documentation and communication techniques to better capture and disseminate achievements in 2022, we provided communication techniques training sessions to our members and partners including YDAs and CRPs who are partnering with us in fostering online engagement and generation of content. To this effect, **8** communication training sessions were conducted. These include 4 training sessions dispensed for YDAs in Meru county- Kenya and also continental YDA trainings. 4 more trainings were provided to PACJA staff and Partners including 1 on project outcome communication held in Zambia and 3 other training sessions on capturing case studies.

In the context of a new normal of working due to COVID-19 pandemic, PACJA shifted many of its activities to digital channels. To address this global working style challenge, we enhanced the online **meeting tools such as zoom, Webinars, Google Hangouts Facebooks, Twitter chats to enhance members interactive sharing**. As an outcome, we surpassed the threshold of 100 social media engagement with the gain of 43,200 engagements on Facebook, 6,400 on Instagram, and on Twitter, gained an average of 28.4 likes per tweet, 0.4 replies per tweet, and 14.7 retweets per tweet. As far as online engagement is concerned held 19 external meetings/Webinar/conferences out of 4 that we initially planned this year.

Under the AACJ project, the MEL workstream consisting of M&E leads from the 5 consortium partners implementing the AACJ project, conducted a capacity strengthening of all the partners within the project premised around a clustered approach. The countries were categorized into three clusters: The West African Cluster comprising Nigeria, Senegal, and Burkina Faso; the South African Cluster - comprising South Africa and Mozambique and finally the Eastern Africa Cluster

- comprising Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The overall goal of the capacity strengthening was to ensure that program and project team members are equipped with technical know-how on how to track and report on project progress as well as documenting outcome and results achievement in line with project expectation. 60 participants were trained from the West and South African clusters. The East African cluster training was rescheduled to January 2023. From the training, participants were able to acquire basic knowledge of Monitoring and Evaluation; understand the concepts of outcome harvesting, most significant change stories and legal case tracking, harvest 2021-2022 project outcomes and set project targets for 2023-2025.



This year, we were able to register and publish our AACJ project results on International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI is an open data standard for development aid which brings together governments, multilateral institutions, private sector and civil society organizations and others to increase the transparency and openness of resources flowing into developing countries. By publishing on IATI, we are able to enhance transparency about the Development Assistance budget of the Netherlands and how it is used, obtain insight in Development Assistance transactions, sectors and results and increase insight in who is working where on which themes and increased dialogue between PACJA and partners on data and results as well as identifying opportunities for collaboration based on the data.



POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFLUENCE

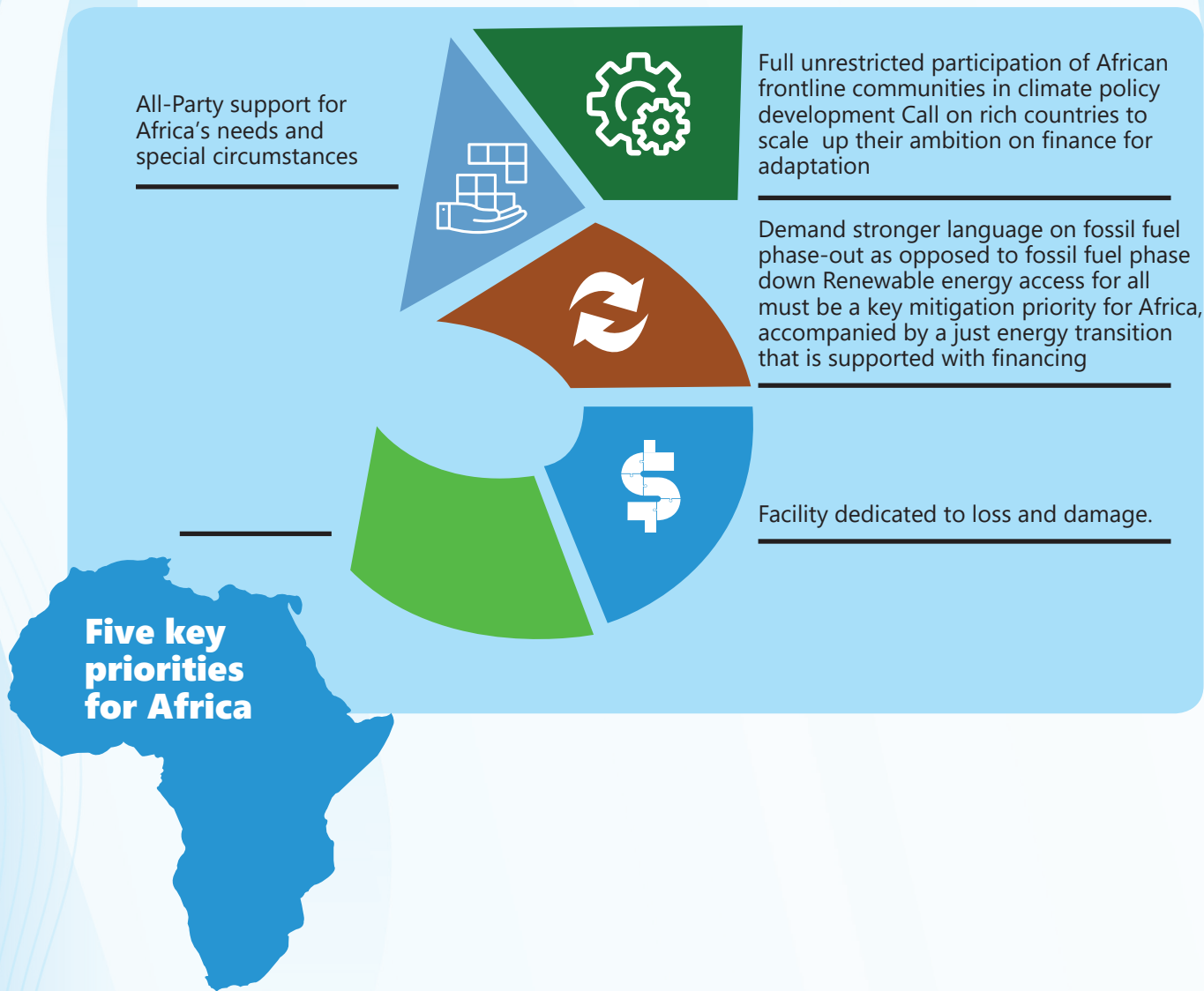
Policy and investment influence is the backbone of PACJA's work. This year, PACJA undertook numerous engagements at sub-national, national, regional, continental and global levels to influence policy and investment. Some of the critical moments that we engaged in at continental and global level include:

- ✓ On 5th Feb 2022 during the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, PACJA's focus was delivering an African people's COP. The overarching message was the need to galvanize Africa positions and calling on Heads of African States and Governments to champion efforts for unified positions as we gear to COP27
- ✓ The same message of "delivering an African People's COP" was further reiterated during the African Group of Negotiators Meeting in Zambia; and Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) meeting in Kigali, Rwanda.
- ✓ On 5th Feb 2022 during the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, PACJA's focus was delivering an African people's COP. The overarching message was the need to galvanize Africa positions and calling on Heads of African States and Governments to champion efforts for unified positions as we gear to COP27

- ✓ On April 28 2022, a Loss and damage and Climate Finance meeting was held in Lilongwe, Malawi where with the leadership of PACJA, Africa Civil Society jointly developed a Communique whose key message emphasized the urgency for action in addressing the loss and damages being experienced in the continent and calling on the UNFCCC to activate the third pillar of climate response by ensuring COP27 makes substantive progress in addressing loss and damage. This statement became central piece in all the policy influence and at different levels including the Africa Union, The COP27 Presidency who requested for the detailed communique text, our engagements in SB56 and also in informing dialogue in Africities.
- ✓ PACJA made Submission of Definition of Climate Finance and considerations to the Standing Committee on Finance of UNFCCC emphasizing the centrality of the Paris agreement on who should provide the money, for whom and for what purposes. This statement emphasized that developed countries should provide money mostly in form of grants, not loans to help them cope with the impacts of climate change that they never caused in the first place.



- ✓ During the UNFCCC 56TH Subsidiary Bodies Intercessional held in Bonn, Germany, June 15, 2022, PACJA on behalf of its 1000 members representing 51 African countries delivered a statement highlighting the five key priorities for Africa



PACJA issued a bold statement: “NO COP27 WITHOUT A FIRM COMMITMENT ON LOSS AND DAMAGE”. This statement amplified the irreducible minimums for an African COP exerting pressure on developed countries to ensure Loss and damage is a substantive agenda for COP27 and with a facility for loss and damage being established in Sharma El- Sheik.

- During a youth conference coordinated by the NSSCJ alumni held on the sidelines of CHOGM in Kigali, Rwanda, a Communique was released by the young people urging heads of states to adopt a common position, amplified the need for all governments to adjust their NDCs to provide for creation of employment and green decent job opportunities for young people including jobs in circular economy. This statement continued to serve as a guide for engagement by young people with their governments across Africa and in mobilizing towards COP27. In deed the engagements of young people, including in Egypt provoked the government of Egypt to offer sponsorship opportunities for young people, scaling up their participation in COP27

<https://pacja.org/chogm-african-youth-demand-inclusion-into-global-policy-processes/>

- At a High-Level Session during the Africa Climate Week (ACW) held in Libreville Gabon, African Civil Societies under the stewardship of PACJA issued a Communique demanding for Stronger, Africa Responsive Climate Ambition at COP27. This communique was used in driving pan African engagements by all of PACJA DNPs in informing country level positions for COP27 and actively in the Climate Justice Torch Campaign across the continent. Faith based actors also reiterated the same during the faith and climate justice session.



- In September 2022, PACJA in the spirit of strengthening networking on climate justice issues and ensuring that humanitarian actors are able to position climate justice narratives in their work convened series of online dialogues processes for both humanitarian and climate change organizations. This dialogue process clearly identified the need for both humanitarian and climate justice organizations to work together in amplifying the call for urgent action on loss and damage and adaption in COP27. Under this “The Forgotten Humanitarian Catastrophe” statement was issued. The Civil society called for global urgent action to avert climate-felled catastrophe in the Horn of Africa. This statement called for urgent humanitarian action while challenging the global actors to link long term resilience building and climate change and fast-tracking climate actions.

<https://pacja.org/ongoing-hunger-crisis-is-a-historic-shame-csos-claim/>

- During the CJT campaign, the clarion call was for Africa to be considered as a “Special Needs and Circumstances of Africa” hence the slogan PLEASE DON’T DELETE US. This statement was timely in building momentum in COP27 and emphasized of the adaptation and loss and damage as the top priority for Africa and the need to deliver ambitious plan to meet the continent’s current and future climate financing needs.

<https://pacja.org/pacja-representatives-witness-official-opening-of-cop27-hold-first-press-briefing/>

These bold statements formed a fertile ground for protracted all year-round engagement with high level advocacy actions.

In addition to these statements, PACJA convened an online dialogue to develop a critique on GCF and shared this with the GCF external review team. Whereas opinion was varied among those convened on whether GCF is fit for purpose, there was consensus that GCF is not fit for purpose in terms of delivering its mandates and reaching communities at the frontline of climate crisis.

Largely, GCF is broken systems because access to finance and delivering transformational change and resilience to the local communities has not been realized in Africa. This assessment continues to form substantive basis for agitating for reforms including other additional mechanisms such as GCF -AFDAN.

Under convenorship of AFIDEP under the BUILD project, PACJA participated in policy analysis process aimed at better understanding of how the existing policies on climate change, health, population and environment address the nexus issues. In this elaborate exercise, policies and laws related to climate change, environment, youth policies, reproductive health among other policies

Influencing AMCEN

PACJA played a central role in organizing the major group and stakeholder meeting, which was attended by over 100 people. PACJA worked seamlessly with UNEP in developing the concept for AMCEN, developing the agenda, dealing with logistical issues and moderating in key session. PACJA pointed the need to move from mere rhetoric to implementation of AMCEN decisions. A powerfully constituted panel session on issues of climate change strongly pointed the participants to the clarion call for 'Climate Justice'. PACJA contributed in other thematic convening including in UNEA, Biodiversity, plastic pollution and informed the priority messaging within these themes, advancing key priorities for climate change and follow-up on AMCEN decisions, among others, which included reviewing some of the UNEA 5 resolutions and defining the main objectives of what needs to be pushed through during UNEA 6. In the climate change working group PACJA team led the drafting of statements that anchored our core aspirations for COP27 as part of our strategic messaging to the AMCEN. Core among the messages shared were:

Call on AMCEN to advance as an imperative of climate justice, substantive progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation, including the value of locally-led adaptation in contributing to the formulation and implementation of the Goal

Call for substantive and transparent progress in defining a specific and ambitious goal for climate finance, particularly for adaptation finance, acknowledging Africa's special needs and circumstances.

Call on AMCEN to urgently recognize the reality of Loss & Damage for the continent and work towards the delivery of a just, inclusive and equitable responsive loss and damage finance facility in COP27.

Call on Ministries of Environment to do more with their Ministries of Finance, Economies, Planning, and other relevant ministries to mainstream adaptation, loss & damage, and climate risk into policies, planning, and financing of our own budgets and planning processes at national and subnational level to advance a just, resilient and equitable transition. They must leverage on full implement AU Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032

Useful to note is that the statement from the Major Groups and Stakeholders was adopted as it is without amendments.

Further, PACJA and its membership participated in the open drafting sessions convened by AGN and AMCEN leadership to influence the language and content of the text. The leadership of PACJA in proposing useful framing for the text, review of the draft text was instrumental in ensuring a stronger text to Africa Ministers of Environment for their consideration.

PACJA had the privilege to represent African CSOs on the floor of the LDC meeting on what the African position should be in COP27 and implored LDCs to work for a common position. Indeed, African countries in LDCs, and by large the entire LDCs fraternity should pursue a position that is not injurious to the African position. The special needs and Circumstances for Africa region cuts across all African countries and LDCs must pursue in COP27 implementation of this consideration without reservations on varied ranking of different countries on matters development.

PACJA as a critical member of CLIMDEV

ClimDev-Africa partners consisting of Africa Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), in collaboration with the Government of Namibia, convened the 10th Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-IX) in Windhoek, Namibia in October, 2022.

In the CCDA IX PACJA organized seven pre-conference events with the aim of launching a continent-wide debate on the actions required to bring about a transition that is truly just for Africa as well as how the continent can develop appropriate frameworks to prepare for the just transition. These events generated key messages for CCDA that are summarized below

EVENT 1:

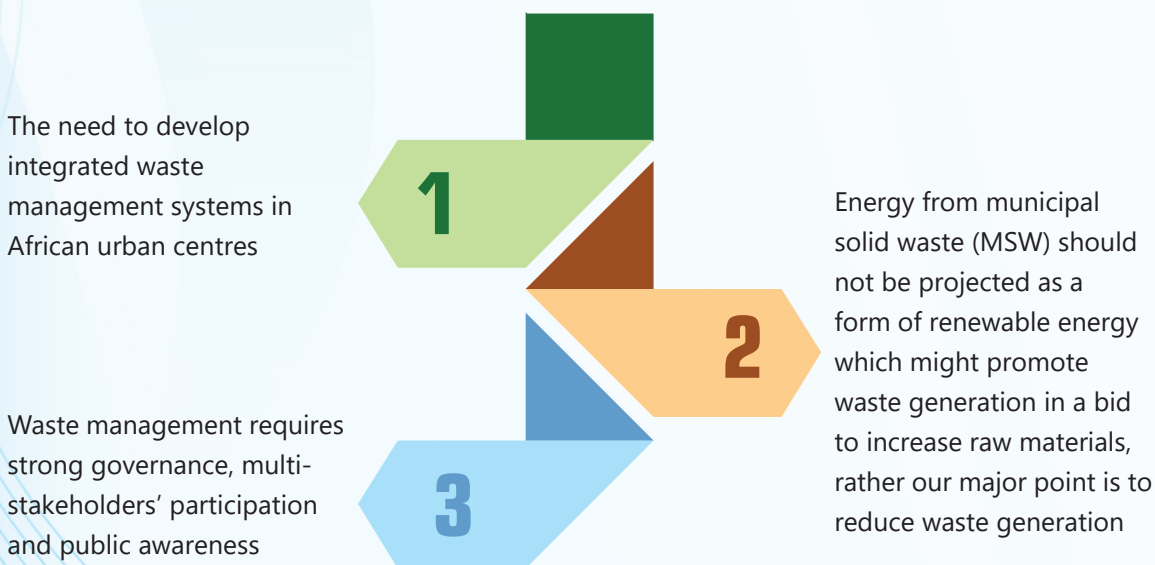
Pathways for Accelerated Mobilization of Climate Finance in Africa for Locally Led adaptation Actions: Role of Green Climate Fund and National Designated Authorities (NDAs). This event generated key messages point us to Nationally Designated Authorities to be at the centre of climate finance transformations for Africa. Nevertheless, promoting greater inclusions at this level is necessary to advance for a multi-faceted engagement in climate change and create pathways for greater access to finances by communities at the frontline of climate crisis. African countries must leverage their strengths to promote greater collaboration and coordination by establishing an inclusive Pan African NDA-CSOs Platforms. These platforms will advance capacity sharing, lesson sharing, advancing for common interest in GCF and in UNFCCC and support African countries with weak capacity to improve their access to climate finance through quality programme designs, leveraging on existing human capacity. Both at regional and national levels, these platforms shall map subnational institutions for funding and accelerate their accreditation. In this transition, locally led institutions, Civil Society Organizations, local urban authorities, cities and Intermediary cities, and decentralized governments as must be at the centre of action and as key delivery partners for GCF funding. There is need to ensure loss and damage is included as a third pillar of negotiations at the UNFCCC if the setting of the finance facility for loss and damage is to materialize and later on be effective.

EVENT 2:

Climate, food systems and transition to low-carbon development pathways: Views generated support in leveraging on key Africa and other policy institutions to embed the application of Locally Led Adaptation principles in policy and regional programme designs meant for building resilience to smallholder producers in Africa. In advancing transitions in agriculture in context of climate change – the question of how the food is produced remains central. Advancing just transition in agriculture must address the carbon foot print, human rights dimensions, beneficinations, health implications, inclusions and sustainability considerations. IPCC report while detailing a trajectory of the potential impacts of climate change to the sector in Africa, aptly points to the need for changes in the manner in which we undertake agriculture and offers a useful thought to the framing – a shift from commercial to agro-ecology based production system. In supporting the above framing of the transitions, key asks for COP27 from governments and stakeholders from Africa should centre around repurposing global food subsidies to major commercial producers for agro-ecology, food systems and market reforms and addressing ecosystems restoration with keen attention on food systems’ foot print on water.

EVENT 3:

Towards the energy recovery from solid waste in Africa in the context of just transition: Key recommendation centred on



EVENT4:

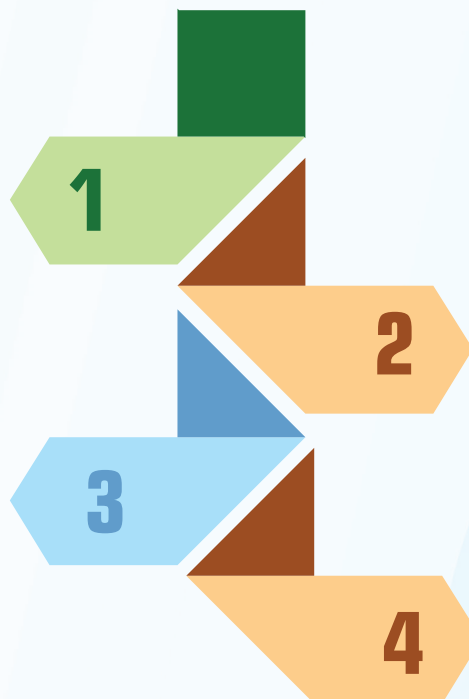
Climate Peace and Security: Policy Pathways in the Context of Just Transition: The African Policy Centre and AU were tasked to take this critically and move it forward in implementing climate governance and NDCs in Africa under the Paris Agreement. Secure buy in from the AU Peace and Security Commission. The reality of climate-security nexus in international research and data, need for more African level documentation and data analysis to contribute to the research. Need for funding for African researchers to contribute to the challenge of data and evidence. The need to interrogate National Adaptation Plans components in NDCs and engage national policy makers was highlighted.

EVENT 5:

Implications of Article 6 on the REDD+ implementation in Africa: Key observations from this event were:

REDD+ capacity building program under FCPF has increased visibility of indigenous people and local communities at the national level and fostered their inclusion in forest management

Access to benefits from carbon sales and credit is uncertain and opaque - proper, clear mechanisms need to be put in place and that



More support to indigenous people and local communities is needed through awareness creation and capacity building so they can make contribution towards the REDD+ process at the national and sub-national levels effectively

There is need to push Fair Carbon Price Alliance to tackle the carbon price issue

EVENT 6:

Just transition from where and for who? African women voices on just transition: The event had two cardinal highlights, that: Women play a central role in just transition. Just transition therefore presents opportunities and challenges for African women differently and should be contextualized to the different countries. The energy and agriculture nexus must be guided by well-developed programmes that centre on community involvement and participation. The social and economic opportunities of women must be protected and maximized through equitable and inclusive just transition climate action. Systems and processes must be enhanced to recognise and enhance women and girls’ voices and enable their capacity to actively engage in policy processes.

EVENT 7:

Just energy transition in Africa: The role of the private sector: It concluded that the private sector could unlock unlimited opportunities for an accelerated and just transition in Africa by mobilising resources and spearheading innovations. But first, public, private and civic actors must work together to create the right policy frameworks to facilitate the private sector’s participation and agree on safeguards to ensure that private investments prioritise social and environmental benefits. Given the unyielding levels of energy poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and its adverse effects on multiple development outcomes, especially health, food services and household productivity, the pre-event reiterated the need to place sustainable energy access at the centre of the energy transition in Africa.

Participants concluded that Africa’s insignificant contribution to global emissions results directly from the region’s low industrialisation and high poverty rate. Consequently, participants called on public and private actors to ensure that the transition to a low-emission pathway accelerates the development and industrialisation of the region

PACJA in COP27



PACJA delivered quite an influential engagement in COP27 focused on:



In furthering our engagements, post COP27, PACJA has convened its membership to review the outcome of COP27 and produced an outcome document which has been widely shared with all stakeholders.

Moving forward, COP27 has charted clear cut work to follow dialogue processes on the loss and damage, Global Goal on Adaptation, substantive work on the New Collective Quantified Goal which collectively will continue to underlie the priorities for PACJA moving into 2023. PACJA will on the same breadth continue to advance for common understanding on the nexus between just transition and climate justice and in particular promoting the embeddedness of just transition in

relevant streams of climate dialogues, ensuring that just energy transition does not override other necessary transitions. Further PACJA will continue to argue its work with the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) who played a key role in the negotiations at COP27 while encouraging ministers to be fully involved in the negotiations so as to have a stronger voice in the negotiation rooms.

Policy and influence at country level:

The process of driving policy and investment influence was not restricted to the Continental Secretariat, and in deed DNPs implemented quite progressive actions in furtherance of this, notably:

Tanzania mapped out Key Civil Society Actors in the Campaigns against Fossil Fuel and Transition to Clean Energy in Tanzania. The aim was to Map CSOs working in the energy sector including campaigns to harmonize the transition to clean energy and the contribution of other Conventional sources of energy in Tanzania. The study also singled out key aspects including an assessment of CSOs needs for improved participation in the campaigns.

Kenya conducted 2 energy workshops where mapping of the key actors in the campaign on just transition were mapped. In **Rwanda**, 98 NGOs were mapped out. These mapped NGOs were found to be intervening in the environment and climate change domain. They were also found to be key actors in the GUARD Africa Campaign. All of them were not at the same level and this immediately informed the capacity needs assessment that was to be conducted for local CSOs dealing with climate change.

In Zambia, the Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN), partnered with other stakeholders including the private sector in hosting a webinar on Earth Day 2022, which focused on the Energy sector in Zambia, and how a just transition towards Renewable Energy can be achieved. The network also crafted messages against fossil fuel and this was disseminated to the community in local languages through community Radio stations. Additionally, they collaborated with Afstor Limited in hosting the World Environment Day 2022 whose main objective was to carry out an active campaign against fossil fuel exploration and extraction, and advocate on the need to equitably manage a phase-out of coal, oil and gas extraction. This was achieved by engagements with the central and local Government officials, Children and Young people, as well as engagements with Maamba Collieries Limited, which is a coal mine based in Maamba. The network also engaged in a fact-finding mission at Maamba Collieries Limited, which exposed the need to incorporate cutting-edge technologies in order to phase-out/ phase-down non-renewable energy as demonstrated by Maamba Collieries Limited and their works in “giving back” to the Environment through reforestation. This mission also exposed the need for further investigations towards what is coined as “sustainable coal mining”.



Figure 16: A photo showing world environment day celebrations in Zambia

In **Cote De Ivoire**, there was awareness raising on of the risks of fossil fuels on coconut farming. The awareness-raising activity was carried out mainly within the public primary school of Azuretti and with the village community. On this occasion, the students were reminded of the importance of trees both for the preservation of the environment and for food. The threats to the village due to its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean were explained to the young students and the role of trees in mitigating this threat was clarified. Following the information received, the students asked questions of understanding and enlightenment on the points that were not accessible to them. The same message was conveyed successively in more than six (06) classrooms of the establishment. It is with the same fervor that the students of this school participated in the exchanges with the delegation of the Club of Sustainable Development.

In **Morocco**, a workshop on investment in renewable energy and the fight against fossil fuels was conducted. One of the recommendations of the workshop was establishment of a civil society task force to mobilize against the extraction and exploitation of fossil fuels and the promotion of green investments.

Tanzania, conducted Stakeholders' dialogue on the Urgency of a Just Transition to a Green Economy. The activity targeted to provide space for stakeholders to dialogue on how urgent is the just transition to a green economy while keeping the 1.5°C goals within reach. Key issues of focus that dominated the dialogue were financing for capacity building, research, and technology sharing to ensure a transition with decent jobs, as well as the provision of adequate support for affected and vulnerable communities. Also, an emphasis was on how a holistic, diversified, and inclusive energy transition by 2030 that prioritizes energy efficiency and sustainable development could a pivot to accelerate the transition to a green economy taking into account all the key aspects i.e. poverty reduction, low carbon emission, environmental protection, and sustainable development initiatives. The activity was participated by a representative from pastoral communities, fisher folks, Youth (innovators for green solutions), Children, the private sector, smallholder farmers, media and government ministries, departments, and agency representatives.

Kenya partnered with other likeminded organization in organizing a regional energy summit in Kenya. The summit focused on a just and democratic energy transition in the light of global agreement that an energy transition is inevitable. The summit deepened reflections on these issues, resolved existing conceptual tensions, elucidated African perspectives, and developed strategies for CSO engagement in shaping policy and practice for a just and democratic energy transition in Africa. The summit involved stakeholders from government, private sector, academia, grassroots movements, and civil society.

In **Rwanda**, RCCDN promoted a bottom-up advocacy approach, using Community Score Card (CSC) to ensure that ideas from the grassroots are captured and reported. RCCDN therefore had to build the capacity of CSOs (PPIMA partners and RCCDN member organizations) to participate in advocacy to influence environment and climate change related policies and strategies.



HOLDING DUTY BEARERS AND CSOS ACCOUNTABLE

Government and private sector engagement

- A forum organized by the China led Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) aimed at leveraging international exchange and cooperation to support the formulation of the Green Development Guidance (GDG) with a special focus on renewable energy. The outcomes concluded that environmental and sustainable development concerns should be mainstreamed and considered upfront in any decision making and investment process for renewable energy.
- An outcome results sharing webinar held -PACJA, WWF and TRAFFIC-on the Forum for Africa China Cooperation (FOCAC) 2021, was held. It was acknowledged that China was becoming the largest external bilateral financier of diverse investments in Africa-including renewable energy. The participants agreed that as stakeholders, they should be well informed on opportunities the Action Plan offers and share the same with technocrats and wider stakeholders to take action and popularize key document.
- Participated in a China-Africa South-South Cooperation capacity building workshop on Climate Change, Green and Low-Carbon Development. It was guided by the Department of climate Change of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of the People's Republic of China and Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO). The focus of the workshop was on the forefront issues of climate change, China's progress, contribution and experiences in addressing the same and international policies on climate change. In addition, global climate change governance, China's

climate change strategies and South-South cooperation on sustainable energy, low-carbon technology and climate change actions at city level. The forum provided an opportunity to showcase China's potential investments in renewable energy in Africa towards a low-carbon economy, in an effort to combat climate change.

-
- We participated in the review of the Kenyan Ministry of Energy Gender policy where the second edition will be launched in 2023. It was identified that there is unequal access to sustainable energy resources both at household and institutional level, coupled with gender inequality in energy sectors as well as technical education at university and tertiary levels which in turn affected energy institutions. It is important to develop gender-responsive energy policies and to draw and link them with national and international commitments on gender equality.
-
- A multistakeholder forum on renewable energy was held, bringing together government, private sector and civil society actors -EAC energy and climate change focal points, East African Renewable Energy Federation and CSOs. We sought increased commitment at regional level through sustainable green growth by way of renewable energy trade in the East African Community. The next steps to this engagement were: identifying the stakeholder in the sector and capitalizing on their interests, emphasis on research to influence policy makers, explore energy financing and access to affordable capital, promote energy for productive use and frequent stakeholder engagements between the private sector and civil society.
-
- At the TED Conferences in London we discussed the role of fossil fuels between now and 2050. The meeting brought together industry players from governments, fossil fuel industries, research institutions, private sector and civil society. We explored the principles of climate change to seek solutions to climate change – human rights, development, share benefits and burdens equitably, participatory and transparent decisions on climate change, gender equality and equity, the transformative power of education and effective partnerships. It was agreed that there is need to hold duty bearers accountable for decisions made on fossil fuels with the backdrop of how to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy while prioritizing energy security and climate justice.
-
- Held a consultative meeting with Hon. Jacqueline Amongin the East African Legislative Assembly representative of the Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources Committee. We agreed to schedule a series of consultation meetings with the member countries in order to introduce the enactment policies that will enhance the uptake of renewable energy within the EAC. This will be done in 2023

Follow the Money Campaign:

Hinged on the Financing Locally Led Climate Action project and the need to ensure that this flagship programme for Kenya delivers on its local aspirations, PACJA in partnership with WRI initiated the Follow the Money Campaign. This campaign has been implementing actions that strengthen capacity of grass root institutions to understand the project and to lead actions that track and hold duty bearers to account by ensuring flow of resources as per design of the programme and greater deployment of these funds to meet response and resilience needs of communities at the frontline of climate crisis. In another partnership with Care International, PACJA has developed tools that are suitable for tracking flow of these funds.

Accountability in Green Climate Fund (GCF):

PACJA and other CSOs, using its observer status continued its watch dog role over GCF. Key actions in regard to this included review of the board decisions and their implications, review of proposals in funding pipeline and largely watching over effectiveness of some of its critical processes. PACJA in partnership with Care International convened Africa CSOs in an online discussion to undertake an evaluation of the effectiveness of GCF in delivery of its mandate. The findings of these discussions informed the three-hour dialogue process between the GCF Reviewers, Care and PACJA staff to detail key areas of deep concern and priority engagement's

Influencing climate mandate in government:

PACJA held a series of dialogue processes under the convenorship of the Ambassador of Denmark in Kenya to influence the centrality of climate mandate in Kenya government. The process aimed at taking advantage of the electioneering period to influence climate agenda in key party manifestos and to have clear agenda issue inculcated in the manifestos. Significant progress has been made in this regard as well setting up the Climate Council which had stalled in the previous government regime.

Post-COP27 and Pre-COP28 Continental Strategy Workshop:

Three weeks after the conclusion of COP 27 negotiations, PACJA organized and conducted a two-days' Post-COP27 and Pre-COP28 Continental Strategy Workshop bringing together key stakeholders representing the public, civil and private sectors in Kigali, Rwanda, on 15 and 16 December 2022. The workshop aimed at unpacking the outcomes of COP27 in details in the light of African needs and expectations and develop strategies to enhance the success of African positions during COP28 and beyond. The workshop yielded a roadmap to development of COP 28 strategy. A follow up workshop is scheduled during the AU summit scheduled for Addis Ababa in February 2023.



Strategic Partnerships

3.0 Strategic Partnerships

In light of this growth in strength and credibility, PACJA has taken its influence a notch higher particularly through fostering substantive partnerships with major agencies, organizations and movements that work for complementary goals; this has given rise to a number of strategic initiatives including the Nairobi summer school on climate justice, ACSEA, South to South platform for youth on climate justice, working group on climate security, Africa Climate Legislation Initiative and recently, PACJA mobilised other partners in developing the African activists on Climate Justice initiative which is funded by the Dutch ministry of foreign Affairs. Additionally, PACJA is headed towards entrenching its leadership in Africa on specific themes that are vital to climate and environmental justice, including renewable energy and green economy approaches, just transition with a focus on Africa's youth, climate-related security and migration, and gender among other issues.

In 2022, PACJA signed new partnerships with Ban Ki-Moon Center for Global Citizen. The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to formalize a non-exclusive framework of cooperation and to facilitate collaboration PACJA and Banki-Moon center for global citizens to promote projects that foster cooperation between them, and to create and share knowledge in areas related to sustainable development and climate change. The two organisations particularly prioritize adaptation to climate change, including the agricultural sector with a focus on small-holder farmers, as well as global citizenship and empowerment of youth and women.

Additionally, an MOU was also signed between the Alliance and Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO). The MOU focuses on mobilising stakeholders in climate change sector including policy makers in Africa in Co-designing programs on building resilience of vulnerable African communities, development of Joint development of funding proposals for programming on issues of common interest between the two organizations; that could include but not limited to climate justice, climate financing, youth tracking climate finance and access; Explore greater linkages with new emerging issues and mainstreaming climate change in budgetary plans for national governments and local authorities and working with youth as a key constituent. The areas could include but are not limited to climate security; health and climate change; agriculture/agroecology; circular economy; adaptation loss and damage; youth and digital activism) among areas of Common interest.

The third MOU was signed between the Alliance and United cities and local governments during the Africities conference in Kisumu, Kenya. This collaboration focuses on mobilizing stakeholders in climate change sector including policy makers in Africa in Co-designing programs on building resilience for African Cities, building the resilience of the urban poor through joint implementation of locally lead climate actions and especially in the water sector as well as mobilizing stakeholders in climate change sector including policy makers in Africa in Co-designing programs on building resilience for African Cities.



4



Strategic Initiatives

4.0 Strategic Initiatives

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice

The Nairobi Summer School on climate justice is a brainchild of PACJA, Kenyatta University and other partners. PACJA recognizes that youth voices are pivotal to elevating climate ambition and driving systemic change. The power and agency of youth voices in reframing climate ambition and driving systematic change is incredible. It is therefore prudent to invest in capacity building the youth. The young people are potential advocates for climate justice and can drive the momentum and demand for climate justice solutions while striving to have inequities addressed through long term mitigation and adaptation strategies. The Climate Justice Summer School provides a platform for young people to contribute to commitments on ambitious climate action. In recognition of the aspirations for the present and future generations, PACJA and partners amplify the voice of the voiceless through support and capacity building for the grassroots players - relentless pushing for an Conference of Parties that delivers the demands and expectations of the global south

The inaugural Nairobi summer School on Climate Justice was held on 30th August – 11 September 2021 at Kenyatta University Nairobi Kenya. Over 500 participants drawn from the Global South regions including Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean attended.

In 2022, PACJA rolled out the Second Edition Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice which was held in Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya from June 26 to July 10, 2022. This edition attracted over 200 physical participants and 400 virtual participants.

Africa Climate Change and Environmental Reporting Award (ACCER AWARDS)

The African Climate Change and Environment Reporting Awards initiative was launched by PACJA in 2013 to pay homage to African journalists who have exemplarily covered issues around environmental and climate issues. The initiative entails ACCER Award Finalist Academy where qualified journalists undergo exciting, rigorous and thorough training on trending, topical issues and reporting for environment and climate justice issues. The ACCER awards specifically seek to:

- 1 Spread the African narrative on Climate Change in environmental discourse.
- 2 Ensure that journalists and media houses in Africa remain properly motivated to objectively and effectively report on matters of climate change and environmental issues.
- 3 Shine a light on best practices being employed at policy and practice in response to climate change.
- 4 Enhance proactive media participation in African climate change discourse.
- 5 Promote and create awareness about the opportunities existing in green investment in both public and the private sectors.

So far, hundreds of applications are received every year from across Africa. This year, the ACCER Award Finalist Academy took a hybrid form where 150 journalists were trained. The training centered around reporting on trans boundary energy transition, renewable energy and climate justice. In addition, 18 journalists were awarded from 6 categories (online, TV, broadcast, print, YDA's, Grand prize). The awarding ceremonies took place in Kigali, Rwanda on the sidelines of CHOGM22.

Through this initiative, PACJA is advancing African narratives on climate change by ensuring African journalists improve on their reporting on climate change and environmental matters guided by our context.

Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy & Access (ACSEA)

ACSEA is an alliance of various organizations drawn from the civil society organizations, business/private entities, academia, and research institutions promoting renewable energy, energy transformation and access in Africa. The alliance was formed in 2016. This initiative by PACJA has been advocating for a shift in investments from fossil fuels to sustainable energy access across sub-Saharan Africa. Building a strong network of CSOs, capable of influencing the delivery of sustainable energy access through this alliance. For the year under reference, ACSEA focus was in advancing greater political buy in for the just transition, informed by the context of Africa. The initiative is currently implementing 2 projects in Cameroon, the EAC and SADC regions.

Africa Climate Legislative Initiative (ACLI)

This is an African Parliamentarians and civil society organizations capacity building and facilitation initiative led by PACJA. The aim of the initiative is to ensure that policy is well informed when it comes to matters of environmental and climate justice. The legislation of policies that are designed to ensure that NDCs are achieved in the bid to mitigate climate change and its effects in the continent.

Pan African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC)

PAMACC is an African association of environmental journalists. The alliance was formed in 2013 as a PACJA initiative and has been operational since. The main objective of PAMACC is to provide support to journalists reporting on climate change. It is run by regional coordinators who continue to encourage journalists to set up national bodies that can be responsible for running the initiative more closely and achieve the alliance's mandate. Creating and changing the climate change narrative using the African lens will provide a lot of insight in achieving less emission of natural gases and other mitigating aspects of climate change. It will provide a voice to the indigenous people, women and most especially the youth who are not only creative but also passionate and energetic

The South-to-South Youth Platform on Climate Justice (SYPLACTICE)

SYPLACTICE, a Global South platform was conceptualized as a felt need by empowered and trained alumni of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) which was hosted in Nairobi, Kenya 2022 at Kenyatta University from 30th August - 11th September 2021. After a rigorous 2 weeks training, the young climate justice activists drawn from Africa, Asia Pacific and the Caribbean regions saw the need to remain connected and support each other in catalyzing climate action in their respective countries. In response to this feedback that was given at the end of the summer school, PACJA initiated a planning and brainstorming process together with some NSSCJ alumni giving birth to SYPLACTICE

This initiative offers opportunity to consolidate efforts and voices of Climate justice activists working across the Global South to create a strong youth climate justice advocacy platform for the Global South and grow and expand climate justice work through networks, and strengthening coordination amongst NSSCJ Alumni

5



Fundraising

(What new grants/opportunities/prospects have we achieved within the year?)

To deliver on its overall goal, PACJA continues to mobilize for resources to ensure its climate justice engagement is sustained. PACJA has continued to pursue strategic partnerships to reflect its continental footprint and improve PACJA's financial viability, while enabling realization of goals under the 2021-2025 strategy. PACJA is currently supported by a number of core funders including, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), DUTCH Government, SIDA Sweden, Open Society, World Bank, NORAD, IKI among others. In addition to its core funders, PACJA is also supported by a number of bilateral, multilateral and private sector partners.

As a result of enhanced efforts on resource mobilization, PACJA attracted new grants in 2022 from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Africa Development Bank, Open Society Foundation and World Bank.

The need to regularize our funding model as well as act on developing a diverse revenue mobilization strategy has resulted in a resourcing model that takes into account the changing donor landscape, assess lessons learned from ongoing resource mobilization efforts to drive both growth and impact that aligns closely to PACJA's strategic focus and related emerging intersectoral themes. As part of its strategic aim to inclusively address the common needs of the secretariat, and strengthen member organisations, PACJA jointly develops an added value through mobilization including the implementation of collaborative initiatives with its Alliance members with a view to mutual benefits and diversified funding streams.

The strategy also conveys a strong proposition to rationalize creative research and analytical ambition of the secretariat within our existing work streams. In this regard, PACJA will continue to evaluate and maximise opportunities for alignment with the strategic objectives, prioritizing donors and developing plans of engagement with the key identified donors that result in bigger opportunities while cultivating lasting and meaningful relationships with donors. PACJA continues to build capacity in various areas particularly programme and financial management in order to sustain a culture of efficiency and value for money.

enyatta University Amphitheatre



6



**Organizational Capacity
Development**

6.0 Organizational Capacity Development

The staff and board retreat

The first in person convening in 2022 was a staff and board retreat in Arusha. The purpose of the retreat was to develop a common understanding of PACJA’s Framework Strategy 2021-2030 and the Strategic Plan 2021-2025, as well as the Advocacy Strategy 2022 among the Secretariat Staff, Coordinators of National Platforms, and Members of the Board. While providing an opportunity to review the internal and external operating context that have a bearing in delivering the strategy, the retreat developed organizational, departmental, and project plans for 2022. Consensus on the desired organizational culture, ways of working and team strengthening was also covered.



Figure 1: Secretariat staff, Coordinators of National Platforms and PACJA board in a retreat in Arusha, Tanzania

Support to Annual General Meetings and steering committee meetings at DNPs.

Botswana held Annual General Meeting to update participants on the Networks activity plans, structures and membership including new developments particularly the integration of the of the new strategic plan 2021 – 2025. The AGM served an opportunity to nominate new board members who will serve the Organization for the next 3 Years. At the same event, the Organization was able to unveil its new brand and logo.

Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG) carried out organizational capacity assessment in October 2022 with view to enhance its capacity to deliver its mandate towards the National Climate Change Action Plan priorities, taking into account the strengths, identifying gaps, opportunities and interventions for enhancing KPCG’s overall effectiveness and impact. Further, the OCA aimed to enhance the Platform’s learning, foster sharing, and reflective assessment by the stakeholders. The outcomes of the assessment have been consolidated into a Capacity Building Plan (CBP) that will provide a clear pathway to achieve the expected results for the Platform. An annual general meeting was also conducted where member got an opportunity to review year 2022 and carry out joint planning for year 2023.

In Gabon, Ordinary General Assembly 2022 and capacity building seminar for the platform’s member organizations on the alignment of members’ activities with PACJA’s strategic action plan was also conducted

PACJA supported ACSEA to revamp the steering committee meeting; 5 meetings were conducted in the project period under review, including Institutional Capacity Assessment. The other area of support to ACSEA was the development of Communication and Advocacy Plans and a Fundraising Strategy. Additionally, 5 ACSEA platforms were operationalized and partnerships with other networks including Africa Coal Network, Big Shift, and Africa Just Transition Platform were enhanced.

HR, OD, and Governance updates

The Human resource department remains strategic and instrumental in the organization as it focuses on managing people in a structured and thorough manner. The policies developed to continue to play a key role.

Through the support of the department, we have seen our workforce rise from 23 employees to 35 in the year 2022.

The organization continues to track the excellent talent which needs to be retained over time to enhance growth and consistency as we execute our mandate.

To retain the talent, the organization is intentional on the following:

- ✓ Management by the objective to ensure that staff meet their key performance indicators
- ✓ Appraisals to improve organizational efficiency by ensuring that individuals perform to the best of their ability, develop their potential, and earn an appropriate reward.
- ✓ A new grading system to ensure career growth and to motivate staff
- ✓ Incentives by offering better benefits to staff
- ✓ Held staff retreat in Arusha to enhance team work
- ✓ Updated policy manuals to ensure all the emerging issues regarding workforce are captured and adhered to.

Some Challenges we are experiencing are:

- ✓ Financial Management: The wage systems are informed NGOs useless likely good wage system, the incentive to motivate workers and promotion.
- ✓ Hiring the best employees and enhancing diversity
- ✓ Maintain employee productivity.
- ✓ Fostering an environment of continuous learning.
- ✓ Managing diversity: diversity of experiences, ideas, and perspectives and diverse cultures.

Improved work environment

To enhance safety and implement ergonomic work standards the Alliance had increased the workspaces by constructing a semi-permanent Eco building with a sitting capacity of 24 employees, the new wing will be allocated to all programs staff

Governance

We continue to appreciate the work done by, Continental Executive Board, the Continental Governing Council, and its Statutory Committee.

The said organs need to convene and strategizes all the office bearers' mandate was extended by 18 months to January 23, 2023.

7



Challenges

7.0 Challenges

2022 was largely a progressive year for the unit but a number of pertinent challenges were noted and in particular:

- Varied capacities of Designated National Platforms to streamline their national level plans to leverage on major campaign moments as planned by the PACJA continental secretariat. In many occasions' DNPs were looking upon the Continental Secretariat for financial support rather than leveraging on their inner strengths of their members
- 2022 also witnessed transitions among staff and this had significant implications not only in the workload but in covering mandate areas for PACJA. The expansiveness of the role may have had implications on the quality of delivery.
- Probably PACJA lost an opportunity to shape the conversations on Global Goal on Adaptation and this is partly explained in the lack of progress on this goal in Sharma outcome
- Meeting the representatives from the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) took a long time due to bureaucracy and unwillingness from the different departments to meet in one forum. The transitioning of the EAC energy focal point further delayed the process.
- Geopolitics constantly disrupting and undermining energy development and energy transition efforts in Africa

8.0 Lessons Learnt

(What lessons and best practices can we draw from the interventions undertaken? Max 300 words)
Year 2022 was a great year of immense learning and reflections. This report here by sum up the lessons for the year as follows:

- The growing importance and edge of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice in strengthening pan African mobilization of youth led and other movements that are grounded in the countries driving coherent and consistent campaigning and influencing actions across the year. This as such, places extra demands on PACJA to keep continuously improving on the NSSCJ programme and its delivery as well as ensuring meaningful and progressive engagements of its alumni in our campaign processes and for their personal growth

- The strategic engagement of PACJA in all critical spaces and with all policy actors have bolded out the role of the organization in driving country and pan African influence. This was apparent in the engagements with AU heads of states, AGN, the AMCEN, the SB and the CLIMDEV institutions
- Innovative and bold approaches in pronouncing key policy directions and remaining quite trained on specific policies has so far led a pathway of action, particularly in this case in responding to issues of loss and damage. PACJA has been consistent in building momentum on this subject right from our Lilongwe communique on loss and damage
- Partnership with regional bodies and like-minded organizations, leveraging on the strength of each member of the consortium partners, and giving voice to farmers in the rural community advances the agenda on climate justice.
- The use of media space to galvanize and unify the voices of climate change activists through focused discussion has continued to attract the attention of relevant authorities.
- Engagement of youth through social media platforms has a wide-reaching implication in reaching more audiences and young demographics.
- Energy transition in Africa should be approached from a country context since energy decisions start with individual country goals but with consideration that commonalities can be shared across countries more so as we seek harmonization of trade policies within the RECs.
- Addressing the scale up of green and clean investment as we move away from the high carbon systems requires broad stakeholder participation at local, national and international levels involving public, private sectors and the civil society.
- Given the importance of transiting quite a number of sectors facing eminent climate challenges, the conversations on just transition should be broadened beyond energy to include other sectors
- There is growing prominence of discussions on how best climate financing can serve the interests of the continent and this should be explored with greater urgency



Focus Areas for 2023

9.0 Focus Areas for 2023

In 2023, the focus of engagement will be more bolded and focusing on a number of critical areas that are important in catalyzing quick and solid wins. Below is a snapshot view of these critical areas:

- **Solidifying our engagement with the Pan African Parliament (PAP):** The climate change conversation is dynamic which means that the regional parliamentary arrangements like Pan African Parliament (PAP), East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) among others must realign their approaches and engagements with changing paradigm in order to make meaningful contribution to this discourse. PACJA engagement with PAP will seek to i. Take stock of progress made in setting climate legislation in the countries and the region ii. To establish a framework for strengthening reviewing policies, Laws, financing and related programmes aimed at contributing to the implementation of provisions of the Paris Agreement and NDCs and iii. To deliberate on the roadmap for COP 28 for effective engagement of the Pan African Parliament as a catalyst for influence at country and continental level

- **Strengthening African Designated National; Authorities Network (AFDAN):** In this period, PACJA will invest in strengthening capacity of AFDAN to effectively engage in climate finance discourse by promoting greater accountability of GCF, GEF and other funding mechanisms for climate change; improving equitable access to climate funds; promoting greater flow of funding to communities at the frontline of climate crisis and in strengthening engagement with GCF and its structures.

- **Climate Security – promoting pan African organizing:** The growing wave of climate triggered insecurity across Africa challenges PACJA to scale up action on climate security across Africa. Initial conversation in the course of 2022 have shaped this engagement further. PACJA is keen to strengthen organizing for advancing climate security by launching ClimSec Africa as a broad platform to take over from initial organizing under the umbrella of Horn of Africa Climate Security Working Group.

- **Just transitions, beyond the energy sector:** Definitely there is a significant latitude to be covered in harmonizing our understanding of just transition within the energy sector. A much bigger call relates to the strive to mainstream just transition as a concept across all streams of climate negotiations. Faced with the eminence of climate catastrophe, nearly all sectors of Africa’s economy require significant support to justly adapt to the climate challenge and it is this conversation that PACJA will convene evidence-based discussions around with a view to advancing these, and well back by climate justice conceptualization in climate negotiations

- **Setting narratives through pan African mobilization of the judiciary:** Bringing judicial officers across Africa to speed on state of matters at play in climate negotiations and enhancing their understanding of climate justice in context of Africa can play a pivotal role in making the judicial arm play an important role in advancing climate justice from the bar and in setting jurisprudence. To do this PACJA will initiate measures aimed at exposing organizing of judges from across Africa to better engage in climate change processes

- Process for engaging COP28: There are clear processes that PACJA must associate with including the setting up funding mechanisms for loss and damage; the setting up of the global goal on adaptation; the evolving agriculture conversations and the new collective and quantified goals. Each of these have protracted schedule for engagement.

- Scaling the Climate Justice and Resilience Facility for Africa: This is a flagship programme for PACJA that aims to access funding at scale for communities at the frontline of climate crisis to better organize, lead locally led actions for resilience building, generate local level evidence for engagement with duty bearers and address potential human rights violations. In strengthening the responsiveness of this facility, PACJA will scale up its internal operational capacity while raising more resources for scaling up disbursements.

- Amplifying and strengthening agenda for African agriculture through strong farmer organizing: In COP27, agriculture related negotiation, which have been under the Konorovia Workstream was moved to the core of adaptation negotiations. It is in this background, PACJA aims to generate deep insights on how best to engage while strengthening the African farmers influence block and mainstreaming its engagement.

- More country presence and influence: Building on relationships developed this year, DNP will strive for greater in-country engagements with duty bearers

- Improving North South linkages: The Afrodescendant platform has already provided an important entry point and to be expanded on to include faith platforms, institutions of high learning, youth and other organized spaces that enable our agenda secure audience with policy makers in the northern countries

- Scaling the level of influence of youth alumni of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice: Investment will focus on strengthening capacity of NSSCJ alumni to play much more strategic roles including in climate negotiations process

- Single physical campaign complimented by strong online campaigning: Drawing lessons from the Climate Justice Torch Campaign, a new campaign, superimposed by strong online campaigning will be mooted to advance for greater accountability in COP28 in Dubai

- Single physical campaign complimented by strong online campaigning: Drawing lessons from the Climate Justice Torch Campaign, a new campaign, superimposed by strong online campaigning will be mooted to advance for greater accountability in COP28 in Dubai





PAN AFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE (PACJA)

Continental Secretariate:
House No, J13, Kabarnet Road
Off Ngong Road, Nairobi, Kenya

✉ P.o. Box 51005 - 00200

☎ +254-20-8075808

✉ info@pacja.org

🌐 www.pacja.org