PACJA
PANAFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE

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CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

AFRICAN NON-STATE ACTORS POSITION FOR UNFCCC-COP30:

REPOSITIONING AFRICA'S CLIMATE AGENDA IN POLY CRISIS ERA

INTRODUCTION

Hailed as the "People's COP", the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30), taking place in Belem, Brazil, offers an opportunity to revisit the spirit of the 1992 Rio Conventions and reignite global ambition across climate action, biodiversity conservation and land restoration. The Brazilian Presidency has rightly called for a paradigm shift, urging Parties to place Locally Determined Contributions (LDCs) at the heart of COP30 outcomes. If designed with adaptation as the central pillar, this framing could reshape global climate architecture and unlock more equitable, context-driven finance flows.

Yet, the current trajectory shaped by the outcomes of SB62 falls short. With the Gender Action Plan and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators emerging as the primary deliverables, COP30 risks becoming a missed opportunity unless it secures meaningful progress on the Baku–Belém Roadmap, particularly the $1.3 trillion finance goal and the broader means of implementation essential for delivering the GGA.

This COP also unfolds amid a turbulent geopolitical landscape marked by polycrisis, rising nationalism, and a retreat from multilateral norms. Scientific consensus is under siege from powerful actors in developed economies intent on preserving fossil-fuel dependency. The recent decision by the United States to no longer reaffirm the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals further undermines global solidarity and shared accountability.

In this context, African civil society reiterates its call for renewed global commitment to multilateralism, extraordinary organizing, and bold coalitions of solidarity. Coming just weeks after the Second Africa Climate Summit, COP30 must serve as a litmus test for Africa's leadership in shaping a just, inclusive, and resilient global climate regime. We stand ready to mobilize, advocate, and co-create pathways that center African agency, elevate adaptation, and demand accountability from all Parties.

For the broader fraternity of African non-state actors, COP30 presents a critical juncture to recalibrate the global discourse on climate finance. Drawing from decades of engagement in climate negotiations, we assert the urgency of anchoring the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)—despite its limited ambition and scope—in financing mechanisms that directly serve communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis. While Belém may deliver on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators, such progress will remain hollow without the means to implement the adaptation and resilience outcomes they envision.

Across the continent, governments are already reallocating scarce domestic resources toward climate action—often at the expense of essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure for the poor. This is unfolding within a fiscal landscape burdened by unsustainable debt. To advance just climate action, Africa requires transformative climate finance that enables adaptation, just transitions, and mitigation efforts—ensuring that women, youth, children, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, persons with disabilities, climate migrants, workers, and trade unions have the tools and resources to act.

This statement consolidates the perspectives of over 10,000 representatives from diverse sectors and communities, gathered through a year-long series of convenings led by PACJA and its sectoral and thematic partners, in collaboration with pan-African institutions. It reflects the collective wisdom and demands shaped through:

The Africa Climate Talks and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations on COP29 Outcomes (April 2025).

- Comprehensive Non-state actors consultations, including physical convenings, in the lead-up to Africa Climate Summit (June - September 2025)
- The 4th Africa Regional Dialogue on Loss and Damage, focused on unlocking climate finance flows to the continent(April 2025)
- The launch of and bold aspirations of the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign and emerging demands from the consultations relevant to climate change and intersecting issues (May 2025 onward)
- Informal Africa –Europe climate convening on the sidelines of SB60 in Bonn, asserting the need to forge new forms of solidarity in advancing collective interests of the Europe and Africa continents and the need for Europe to support measures that leaffrog adaptation in Africa
- Conference on Financing for Development, held in Seville Spain, July 2025
- Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment, Nairobi, July 2025
- Accelerating Mobilisation and Action towards the Second Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa that saw NSAs coming together to set priorities
- Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA XIII) held as a technical segment of the second Africa Climate Summit, in Addis Ababa – September 05-07, 2025
- The (Draft) Declaration of the Second Africa Climate Summit held in Addis Ababa over September 08 –10 and build up processes
- Extensive country-level consultations involving civil societies, non-state actors and their Pre-COP30 engagements with state entities.

OVERARCHING MESSAGES

COP30 convenes at a time when the Global North must recalibrate its stance: honoring past commitments, rebuilding trust, and forging a partnership rooted in fairness, accountability, and shared global responsibility.. Africa goes to COP30 united under the Declaration of the Second Africa Climate Summit, determined to drive a new era of climate justice, shared prosperity, and equitable transition. Our collective call to the world is clear: COP30 must deliver demonstrable commitments from the Global North, anchored in the following imperatives:

1. **Climate Justice and Equity as Non-Negotiables:** Climate justice and equity must form the core principles of climate action and COP decisions as enshrined in the Paris Agreement through the principle of *common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-*

RC). As such, COP30 decisions must uphold *Africa's right to development, poverty eradication* and sustainable development.

2. **Adaptation Indicators Must be Matched with Means of Implementation**. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators are hollow without robust financing. Africa demands a tripling of adaptation finance by 2030, delivered through grants and simplified access modalities. Adaptation investments must generate green and decent jobs, strengthen local economies, and enhance the resilience of workers in climate-sensitive sectors

3. **Climate Finance is a Right, not Charity:** COP30 must affirm climate finance as a legal and moral obligation. We call for clear mechanisms for the fulfillment of the USD 300 billion annual goal, primarily for adaptation and loss and damage and accelerated progress toward the USD 1.3 trillion target by 2035 under the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap.. Climate finance and adaptation efforts must prioritise grants over loans and uphold the principle of intergenerational equity, safeguarding the rights and futures of children and generations to come.

4. **Accountability for Three Decades of Unmet Commitments**: The Global North must be held accountable for delivering a fair, inclusive, and adequately financed climate regime to enable Africa to pursue equitable development and contribute to global decarbonisation on its own terms. The exploitative model that praises Africa as a provider and leader of global solutions at its expense must come to an end.

5. **Africa's Just Transition Is a Strategic Global Investment:** Supporting Africa's just transition is the single most strategic investment in global climate stability. Nevertheless, multilateral trade in transition minerals and other commodities must operate under fair, rules-based systems that enable value addition within Africa and avoid reproducing extractive patterns that undermine Africa's green transition.

6. **Africa's Just Transition Is a Strategic Global Investment**: Supporting Africa's just transition is essential for global climate stability. Trade in transition minerals and other commodities must be governed by fair, rules-based systems that enable domestic value addition and avoid replicating extractive patterns.

7. **Geopolitics Must Not Obscure Climate Responsibility:** Call for reforms in global finance architecture, with a focus on taxation regimes, reforming trade rules, combating illicit financial flows from the continent, and debt cancellation as priority pathways to secure the fiscal space for Africa to accelerate climate action. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), now at the centre of delivery of the NCQG, must scale up their share of grant-based financing and improve African representation in their governance. Climate finance mechanisms must apply human-rights safeguards, promoting transparency, social inclusion, and meaningful participation of communities at the frontline of the climate crisis and workers' organisations.

8. **Gender Justice is Integral to Climate Justice:** assert that gender justice and climate justice are inseparable and that climate action must confront structural gender inequalities and

patriarchal systems that make women disproportionately vulnerable to climate impacts while excluding them from decision-making and access to resources.

9. **Reform the Loss and Damage Fund for Frontline Relevance:** Wereiterate that the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, as intented right in its design and governance architecture remains ineffective in responding to the plight of frontline communities suffering irrepairable losses and damages. Its governance, funding modalities as the 3rd pillar of climate action and access modalities must be reformed to be relevant to the context of Africa.

10. **Strengthen South–South and North–South Solidarity Movements**: We amplify our continued leadership in fostering mutually reinforcing south to south, north-south movement building founded on solid foundations of climate justice, equity and inclusive transitions

STATE OF PLAY ON VARIOUS TRACKS OF NEGOTIATIONS AND KEY DEMANDS

A. ADAPTATION

A.1. State of play on Adaptation

- Noting adaptation is not optional and is the Africa's lifeline, foundation of global resilience and the heartbeat of the Addis Ababa Declaration. Further adaptation is the foundation of Africa's position for COP30 in Belém, and adaptation for Africa is about survival, justice, and development resilience.
- Concerned that the continent is warming faster than the global average and faces disproportionate risks to food, water, health, and infrastructure as frequent droughts, floods, cyclones, and temperature extremes are undermining livelihoods and reversing decades of development gains.
- Africa's cities, coasts, and fragile ecosystems (Sahel, Horn, Congo Basin, Small Islands) are particularly vulnerable and with over 110 million Africans being directly affected by climate shocks annually and this poses direct threats to peace, security, and migration stability.
- Referencing the 2023 Adaptation Gap Report, where the finance needed to implement domestic adaptation plans in developing countries is estimated at US$387 billion per year until 2030, most of which will require international support to deliver.
- Aware of the glaring adaptation finance gap that is not only severe as adaptation needs are in the range of USD 84 billion per year, unmatched by the current financial flows that average approximate USD 14 billion (2021–2022)
- Prioritising adaptation as the entry point for a just transition, since Adaptation in Africa drives sustainable development, integrating climate resilience with poverty reduction, gender equality, and local empowerment.
- Asserting the need for global mechanisms to recognise adaptation as a global public good deserving of predictable finance and to be implemented in a gender responsive manner
- Keen to advance a climate resilience agenda that promotes climate-sensitive peace strategies and frameworks linking adaptation, security, and mobility.

- Increasingly conscious of carbon credits and biodiversity credits are false solutions to the underlying causes of the climate, biodiversity, health, water, energy and economics challenges and that our failure to reject false solutions for what they are translates to legitimising, entrenching, or even expanding the very systems that drive the problems
- Aware of the interlinkages of the challenges (climate change, biodiversity loss, water availability and quality, health, energy and economics), yet responses remain siloed and fragmented.
- Conscious of the role of adaptation in building resilience of people, societies, ecosystems and economies and reducing their exposures to losses and damages.

A.2.: Key demands and asks on Adaptation

1. Adaptation to climate change and disasters is Africa's foremost priority, and it must be aggressively elevated under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
2. Whereas a global commitment and action on adaptation is the ultimate ask, adaptation efforts should be country-driven, people-centered, and embedded in national climate action plans and a holistic plan with global climate finance commitment.
3. We demand that there is greater investment in ecosystem resilience, including funding to frontline communities that are key contributors to solutions through their traditional knowledge systems.
4. COP30 must establish a new, robust post-2025 adaptation finance target that addresses the growing adaptation gap and needs that currently stand at $310 -$365 bn according to the Adaptation Gap Report 2025. Developed country Parties must commit to at least tripling adaptation finance by 2030, while ensuring that this finance is needs-based, predominantly grant-based, and sourced from new and additional public funds. Additionally, parties must agree on a robust process that will set a longer-term needs-based commitment that is in line with the Global Goal on Adaptation targets ahead of 2030.
5. Call for adaptation financing that is responsive to Africa's needs and realities, noting the need for localised, smallholder-focused, child and gender-sensitive, with simplified access for African countries and communities. To this end, we emphasise prioritization of locally led adaptation (LLA) approaches supporting community-driven nature-based solutions and ecosystem restoration as front-line adaptation measures and regional cooperation to support implementation of large-scale nature-based solutions interventions
6. Asks for funding support from multilateral climate funds to African countries to accelerate development and submission of their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by December 2025, noting that only 23 African countries have been able to do so
7. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) framework must include strong and measurable indicators on the Means of Implementation (MoI), as determining factors for accountability and alignment with Articles 9.1, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement. These indicators should comprehensively assess both action and support provided to developing countries, measuring access to, quality of, and the scale of adaptation finance in line with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.
8. Call for adoption of GGA indicators that are not only relevant to the local communities'

context but resonate with the abilities and capabilities of communities to contribute to and track their delivery.

9. Assert that securing the GGA indicators is inadequate unless supported by adequate means of implementation and therefore call on the COP30 Presidency to take personal leadership and influence on the global community to ensure GGA indicators are replete with means of implementation

10. We insist on an inclusive governance frameworks for the delivery of the Global Goal on Adaptation, with communities as co-designers of adaptation strategies and leading in tracking delivery on commitments on adaptation. Such frameworks should foster inclusive adaptation planning and implementation, ensuring participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth, while incorporating Indigenous knowledge systems, community-based, and ecosystem-based adaptation

11. We demand that the RIO Conventions work in collaborative and equitable ways to break down the current siloed approaches and to place the world on a path of transformative change. To this end, we call for policy coherence between NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs to support synergy in integrated adaptation actions across key sectors, including agriculture and food security, biodiversity conservation, water and ecosystems, health, urban ecosystems and climate-proofing of key infrastructure. This approach should equally promote regional cooperation on transboundary water systems, early warning, and disaster management.

12. Parties must commit to addressing the underlying causes of climate, biodiversity, health, water, energy and economic challenges. These include unsustainable consumption patterns and the pursuit of growth beyond planetary limits

13. Recognize adaptation as a legal obligation, not aid and to this end, support countries in developing and implementing laws that anchor adaptation in private and public spheres of investments

14. Integrate adaptation into the global reform agenda, ensuring appropriate reforms in finance, debt, taxation and trade to afford vulnerable states and their citizens the fiscal space necessary to implement adaptation efforts.

15. Prioritize and fund climate-resilient health systems as a core adaptation imperative, including disease surveillance and resilient health infrastructure. Insist on adaptation actions that are designed to protect livelihoods and promote livelihoods and employment resilience through ecosystem restoration, resilient agriculture, and public works programmes that create decent work opportunities. Parties should adopt and operationalise the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) as a comprehensive and forward-looking mechanism for guiding adaptation actions. The BAR should serve as a blueprint for coordinated, adequately financed, and accountable implementation of adaptation priorities.

B. CLIMATE FINANCE

B.1: State at Play on Climate Finance

- African countries are already taking concrete action, allocating their constrained national budgets directly to climate programmes despite severe fiscal and debt pressures. In several cases, climate-related spending now rivals or surpasses allocations to essential social sectors: in Kenya, climate budgets could finance three-quarters of the primary-education programme; in Ethiopia, twice the federal urban safety-net budget; and in Ghana, more than half of the national roads budget. These domestic efforts, particularly across African Least Developed Countries, illustrate Africa's commitment to climate action even under extreme fiscal strain, reinforcing the call for predictable, grant-based international finance that complements, rather than replaces, national commitments.

- Still, Africa's demonstrated commitment stands in stark contrast to the chronic shortfall of international support needed to match its ambition. Despite the compromise figure reached on the NCQG, the Needs Determination Report, produced by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) in 2024, clearly states the magnitude of the current needs that the NCQG should respond to, placing the scales of financial support needed for current NDCs at the scale of USD 5.8 trillion by 2030.

- This assertion is supported by the Landscape of Climate Finance in Africa 2024 report, which asserts that the current climate flows need to increase by at least four times a year, each year, until 2030, to meet the climate finance needed for NDC implementation. Conservative estimates indicate that Africa needs US$250 billion annually in both conditional and unconditional financing between 2020 and 2030.

- But Africa continues to suffer in a disproportionate manner, with over 51% of climate finance coming as debt, borrowed at higher costs (7 times higher than OECD levels). However, even with borrowing only 20% of the current needs being financed and the bulk of the climate finance flows go to 10 countries

- According to the IMF 2024, over 21 countries are in debt distress or at high risk, compounded by worsening climate hazards that threaten to disrupt wider development in the absence of timely action. Aware that the complex and vicious combination of debt distress, high cost of capital, and climate vulnerability must be acknowledged and addressed to ensure that global interventions do not overlook underlying structural challenges.

- Warn on the dangerous trajectory of renegating on the principles of the Paris Agreement and particularly, the continuing shift towards loan-based, market-oriented green washing solutions for climate finance, the overarching strive to derisk foreign investments and the growing appetite for carbon markets that grant polluting permits to big polluters through carbon credits.

- Concerned about the regional and country to country disparities in their share of climate finance over the preceding period and the need to enhance equity (East Africa mobilized the largest total amount of climate finance ($43,866), followed by West Africa ($36,227), Northern Africa ($34,607), Southern Africa ($19,817) and lastly, Central Africa ($10,834).

- Concerned about the shift from bilateral sources as the dominant form of finance, in 2020 and 2021, to Multilateral Development Banks surpassing bilateral sources to become the continent's leading source of climate finance and their mainstreaming in the NCQG and potential impact of crystallising the debt crisis, through loans.

- Developed countries frequently engage in double-counting to show they have met their financial obligations. In some cases, projects unrelated to climate action are counted as climate finance. The lack of a common definition of what constitutes climate finance, as well as a standardised reporting approach, distorts the true scale of available resources for adaptation efforts, especially in Africa.
- Aware of the strive by developed countries to postpone any discussions on progress towards securing an early commitment for USD.1.3 trillion under the NCQG, and their desire to delay discussion on this matter to start after 2030, the earliest
- Conscious of the fact that the current climate finance framework has not and will not deliver any meaningful climate action
- We insist climate finance should be grant-based, predictable, reliable and time-bound, considering the historical responsibilities of developed countries for emissions, and must be designed to avoid maladaptation and climate debt burden.

B.2: Key demands and asks - Climate Finance

1. We call for full delivery of the annual USD 300 billion NQQG in Baku and urgent progress on the Baku–Belém Roadmap toward USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035, with a majority of funding being delivered in grants and not loans;… Specifying the need for increased adaptation funding, given that Africa needs an estimated US$579 billion for funding in adaptation through 2030
2. Call for financial flows that are consistent with Paris Agreement goals (Article 2.1C of the Paris Agreement) in supporting sustainable development and poverty eradication as per Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and in line with the agreed principles in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement. We stress that such an approach should reflect just transitions, considering fully the social and economic dimensions of the transitions, while avoiding creating conditionalities on access to finance or flows of investments to African countries.
3. We call for reforms and a new financing architecture that is responsive to Africa's and other developing countries' needs, including debt cancellations, governance issues, finance terms and instruments to enhance the quantum of finance that is fairer, affordable, more accessible and is consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
4. As a basic minimum, we emphasise that the NCQG should contribute to Climate Justice, NOT Growing Debt portfolio for Africa and that the share of grant-based finance within the NCQG must be certain. To this end, we explicitly demand over $3 trillion by 2030 for Africa's climate goals to be delivered as grants, not loans, to avoid worsening debt, supported by a clear action plan, annual targets and responsibilities
5. Assert that it is no longer tenable to sustain the current delivery mechanisms for climate finance. Accelerated reforms in delivery modalities for NCQG under all climate funds under multilateral mechanisms, underpinning accessible, simplified, direct access modalities for communities at the frontline of the climate crisis, must underpin major decisions for Baku
6. Climate finance mechanisms must deliver direct, unconditional cash transfers to frontline communities, including through models like Cash for Conservation and Basic Income for

Climate Justice, to support adaptation, resilience, and nature stewardship by children, youth and women.

7. A dedicated Just Transition finance window should be established under the NCQG to support retraining, social protection, and employment diversification for workers in transitioning sectors. All climate-finance instruments should include enforceable labour safeguards, ensuring that financed projects uphold decent work, occupational safety, and collective-bargaining rights.
8. Amplify the need for global support towards African-led instruments that strengthen mobilisation of grant-based climate finance at all levels.
9. Call for expedited write-off for all debts given to African countries for climate action in the spirit of advancing the spirit of the Paris agreement and climate justice
10. As a principle, assert that loans given by developed country parties to African countries do not constitute climate finance contributions by developed countries, but by Africa's fiscal efforts.
11. Call for strengthened global north-south and global south-south solidarity as important levers in reforming the global economic and new geopolitical order to mobilize the much-needed climate finance and drive just transition.
12. Secure direct, grant-based climate finance for public health system adaptation to combat the escalating health crisis fueled by climate change.

C. LOSS AND DAMAGE

C.1: State at Play Loss and damage

- Concerned that climate-induced disasters disrupt all social, political and economic spheres of communities, including education, health, and protection systems, disproportionately affecting children and undermining their development.
- Decrying the slow growth in the capitalization of the Fund for Responding to Loses and Damages that is still in the tune of USD.0.7 billion since its inception, 3 years ago —less than half of which represents actual paid contributions—a level of capitalization that cannot respond to a single episode of cyclone even in one of the most impacted countries in Africa such as Malawi.
- Aware of both policy, institutional and design challenges that constrain capacity and action on the part of the institutions meant to respond to losses and damages, including the Fund for Responding to Losses and Damages
- Aware that Africa was shortchanged in the hosting of global climate institution dealing with climate change, particularly on loss and damage and as matters stand, the institutions as established, not only remain unresponsive but indifferent to the suffering of the masses.
- Disturbed by the continuing onslaught on the loss and damage pillar of climate response by developed countries, preferring a voluntary-based mechanism for contribution

C.2: Key demands and asks on Loss and Damage

1. Call for speedy and full operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and ensuring simplified direct access modalities and in grant form for vulnerable countries, and a funding window to be established for slow-onset events and climate-induced mobility.

2. The reforms needed for the international financial architecture, the New Climate Finance Goals, and discussions around the actual operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, adaptation finance, and climate resilience must deliver actionable results—and swiftly.

3. Assert the need for urgent measures to raise vital new and additional finance in the form of grants, not loans, to address loss and damage. To this end, we reiterate our rejection of the proposal for voluntary contribution to the Loss and Damage fund as advanced by developed countries.

4. Universal Basic Income should be recognised as a climate reparations mechanism, redistributing resources to those least responsible but most affected by climate breakdown, especially children, youth, women and Indigenous communities. Mote so loss and damage responses must address the rights of workers displaced by disasters, ensuring their livelihood recovery and income protection.

5. Emphasise the need for further discussion on Loss and Damage to be anchored in the NCQG with a clear and dedicated sub-goal to secure new, additional, predictable, and adequate resources to address its specific challenges, including health impacts and costs from climate-related diseases, injuries, and mental trauma.

6. Stress on the need for a global legislation that ringfences finances mobilized through carbon taxation, polluter pays schemes and other carbon schemes and creates accountable pipelines for these funds to support responses to losses and damages and building resilience in front-line communities

7. Convening of an international conclave aimed at writing off all debts that have gone into financing development programmes that have been impacted by climate change, yet African countries are paying for the same. Speedy documentation by African countries of all these investments for the purpose of debt write-off

8. Call enhanced capacity, including regional presence for the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage and the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss & Damage (WIM) to offer enhanced capacity, technical assistance and support for the implementation of relevant approaches for addressing L&D at the local, national and regional level in developing countries

D. JUST TRANSITION

D.1: State at Play just transition

- Recognising that beyond technical or financial shifts, just transitions involve deeply political, economic, and social transformations, and that Africa's transition must be rooted in justice and serve as a development imperative.

- Aware that Just Transition must be rooted in decent work creation, social protection, and respect for labour rights as defined in ILO Conventions.

- The Just Transition Work Programme has at the core of its objective as shaping pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2, to support the implementation of just transitions and efforts to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication more effectively

- The centrality of Africa's critical minerals resources in the just transition discourse and in advancing opportunities for developing decentralised people-centred energy systems is apparent, yet current geo-politics and the strive to secure global supplies for critical minerals seems to expose Africa to another wave of exploitative extractivism and insecurities motivated by climate response measures. Just transition in many African countries is eroding the envisaged dividends from response measures.

- It's apparent that an expedited shift to value addition of critical minerals in the continent may be the only pathway to processing, manufacturing and enhancing local beneficiations, and this calls for bold and urgent measures towards regional cooperation, in a continent facing deeper intra-regional fragmentation

- Noting unilateral trade measures such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAM) hinged on climate colonialism are poised to arbitrarily and unjustifiable discriminate Africa from trading with its traditional trade allies.

- Concerned that existing climate finance is fragmented, unpredictable, and misaligned with African priorities and serves a compliance role rather that transformation one

- Noting the growing number of African countries (over 20) , Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) frameworks and the central role Africa's critical minerals can play in scaling these initiatives to finance Africa's development priorities

- Affirming that critical minerals must serve Africa's structural transformation, not perpetuate raw export models; and calling for a pan-African governance framework to manage transition minerals for public benefit.

- Reiterating the need to operationalize the seven voluntary guiding principles from the United Nations Secretary General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals to underpin climate justice considerations in the critical minerals sector and climate negotiations

- Emphasising Africa's pathway to net-zero must respect its development rights, balancing decarbonization with industrialization, food security, and job creation.

D.2: Key demands and asks on just transition

1. The Global North must lead the energy transition without exporting its costs to Africa through unilateral measures such as carbon border taxes or deforestation regulations.

2. Emphasise that the continent must not inherit energy or climate agendas that reproduce past patterns of colonialism, extraction, exclusion, and dependency. Instead, Africa must author its own transition, guided by the principles of equity, structural transformation, energy sovereignty, and people-centered governance.

3. Reaffirm that just transitions in the context of Africa must be development-driven, people-centred, and grounded in the continent's unique realities, characterised by energy poverty, high unemployment, and under-industrialisation and comprehensive to include:- just and equitable mitigation, just adaptation and resilience, financing for the Just transitions, just

trade, including increasing access to finance and technology

4. Insist that just transitions in Africa must be anchored in community agency, labour inclusion, gender equity, and transformative youth empowerment and reject any transition pathway that ignores social protection or democratic participation.
5. Just Transition must recognise the unique young demographic situation in Africa by recognising children and youth as active agents of change, with their voices meaningfully included in climate decision-making processes.
6. Require participation and accountability in all transition Processes with the Just Transition Work Programme detailing minimum standards for community participation, social dialogue, and independent oversight in national just transition plans.
7. Negotiations must reframe Just Transitions in the negotiations as an African Development Agenda, ensuring it addresses energy poverty, youth unemployment, informal labour, under-industrialisation, curriculum reforms that will prepare the future generations and fiscal vulnerabilities.
8. Call upon global actors to reinforce Innovative regional such as African-led finance platforms, that are needed to fund energy access, local manufacturing, skills development, and infrastructure.
9. Advance for the establishment of an African Critical Minerals Governance Framework, a continent-wide framework to ensure that critical minerals are governed transparently, equitably, and in line with local development goals, not just global supply chains.
10. African negotiators should push for formal recognition in the UNFCCC that just transitions in Africa include energy access, industrialisation, and resilience-building, not just decarbonisation.
11. We reject unilateral measures that developed countries are imposing on Africa, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms
12. Call for urgent review of colonial policy and legal regimes that continue to erode economic returns for African countries in their trade on critical minerals
13. Africa's Just Transition must be inclusive of informal workers, women, children, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and as such, governments should foster social dialogue with all stakeholders, including employee organizations, to guide national transitional plans.
14. Call on developed countries parties to ensure global corporates involved in the exploitation of transitional minerals in Africa to stop human rights abuses and perpetuating climate insecurities in the continent and undertake comprehensive due diligence, FPIC process and uphold human rights, including of workers.
15. We emphasis the need for gender-transformative Just Transition approaches that recognise women's unpaid care work and promote their leadership in green-sector employment.
16. The powers of corporate actors and financial elites should be curbed and governments should develop strong regulations and enforcement mechanisms so to stop investments causing destruction and redirect them towards projects that protect ecosystems and enhance human wellbeing

E. MITIGATION

E.1: State at play on mitigation

- GST outcomes underscored the importance of addressing the sustainable development challenges in African countries in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with the importance of enhanced international cooperation and the international enabling environment being emphasised.
- The GST explicitly called on the Roadmap to Mission 1.5 and the TROIKA to provide clear guidance on UNFCCC engagement of the international cooperation ecosystem with a view to enhancing climate action, whilst maximising sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- With scientists constantly warning that we are staring at a time bomb that will explode if we don't decisively cut down our greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030 to keep the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal alive.
- Perplexed by the current NDC commitments fall short of achieving emissions reduction targets, with the 2022 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report indicating that, even if all current climate pledges are successfully implemented, the planet will fall short of Paris Agreement goals and is likely to reach between 2.4 and 2.8 degrees Celsius of warming by the end of this century (IPCC 2022).
- Taking into account the continuing reliance into dirty energy by developed countries and climate the growing climate denial by those in leadership
- Africa faces a severe energy poverty, with over 600 million people lacking access to electricity and more than 900 million people without access to clean cooking solutions, a challenge that underscores the urgent need for substantial finance and investment in the energy sector as a top priority for the continent.
- Keen to advance the human right and development imperative in energy access and that energy access must be treated as a core component of climate justice, not as a secondary issue to mitigation.
- Progressively aware that mitigation for Africa means transformation, not constraint. Africa seeks to decarbonize while it industrializes, leveraging renewable energy, green minerals, and innovation to power shared prosperity and global stability.
- Mitigation is a central pillar of the Addis Ababa Declaration (ACS-2), and it is framed within Africa's right to development, equity, and shared global responsibility.
- Noting that Africa seeks to pursue green industrialization, low-carbon manufacturing, and sustainable intra-African trade through the AfCFTA framework.
- Disturbed by the current frameworks under which carbon markets do not reward Africa's mitigation efforts fairly, but rather exploit them.
- Noting that mitigation cannot come at the expense of livelihoods or energy security and that just transition pathways must ensure social inclusion, job creation, and protection for vulnerable communities, particularly women, youth, and workers in fossil-dependent sectors.

- Unilateral carbon border adjustments and deforestation regulations undermine Africa's mitigation potential by reducing fiscal space and trade competitiveness.
- Amplifying the need to support Africa's 300 GW renewable energy ambition by 2030 and its Mission 300 to deliver energy access to 300 million people and clean cooking for 900 million

E.2: Key asks on mitigation & Energy Access

1. Call on the Global North to deliver ambitious emission reductions aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. COP30 must re-energize the cutting down on emissions is a MUST, Not an Option, and developed countries must demonstrate urgent plans for MUST PHASE OUT fossil fuels
2. COP30 must fast-track target setting on transitioning away from fossil fuels that are time-bound, equitable and plans negotiated through social dialogues.
3. Africa reaffirms that global mitigation must respect the principle of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) and developed countries, as historical emitters, must take the lead in deep emission cuts, while enabling Africa's low-carbon growth through finance, technology, and capacity-building.
4. African negotiators must pursue a decision outcome under which mitigation actions do not undermine Africa's right to industrialize, trade, and eradicate poverty while committing developed country parties to fulfill climate finance obligations to support African mitigation and resilience and transfer technology for renewable energy and sustainable manufacturing.
5. Assert that whereas Africa's goal is to become a global hub for low-carbon production, leveraging its renewable potential, young workforce, and critical minerals for clean technologies, this effort ought to be recognized and supported with means of implementation from developed countries
6. Call upon developed countries to support the effort by Africa to add 300 GW of renewable energy to the grid by 2030, and its Mission 300 to deliver energy access to 300 million people and clean cooking for 900 million, representing Africa's largest mitigation contribution.
7. Call for non-debt inducting investments that respect communities rights and contribute to expansion of forest conservation and restoration and promote nature-based solutions (NbS) that deliver both mitigation and adaptation benefits
8. Advance for access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy as essential for human dignity, poverty eradication, health, education, and economic opportunity, with energy being treated as a core component of climate justice
9. Operationalize Article 6 of the Paris Agreement with a mandatory fair price floor, inclusive and transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms.
10. Strengthen national regulatory frameworks via the Africa Action Plan on Carbon Markets (AAPCM) to ensure environmental integrity, sovereign oversight, and community benefit
11. Africa urges reform of global finance systems to reduce borrowing costs, increase grants, and expand investment in off-grid and community-based energy solutions.
12. Demand the Baku–Belém Roadmap commitment to USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, emphasizing that mitigation financing must: i. Be grant-based and concessional, not debt-

inducing ii.Prioritise African-led mitigation solutions and local innovation iii. Support Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation

13. African negotiators should push for the universal recognition of energy access as a climate goal.
14. Africa's mitigation strategies should prioritise labour-intensive renewable-energy development, local manufacturing, and vocational training to ensure decent job creation.

F. ADVANCING GLOBAL REFORMS FOR EFFECTIVE CLIMATE ACTION

Key asks:

1. Call for urgent, deep and meaningful reform of the international financial architecture to make finance fair, adequate, accessible, and affordable, especially for adaptation and resilience
2. End the debt crisis by cancelling unsustainable and illegitimate debts with no strings attached and require rich countries to pay their climate debts to support communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis.
3. Debt cancellation cannot be done in isolation. To build just economies we must (a) tax the super-rich and large corporations to curb inequality, (b) guarantee public services including health care, education, and social protection for all, and(c) accelerate a just transition for people and planet, including a fair, equitable and timebound transition away from fossil fuels as well as the protection of biodiversity and community livelihoods.
4. Transform the outdated, rigged financial system with a fair, democratic, and transparent one under the United Nations, including a binding debt framework and international tax convention.
5. Reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) that now sit at the centre of delivery of the NCQG. Implement the aspirations of the ACS-2 declaration that roots for grant-based finance, lower cost of borrowing for African countries and greater decision-making power and accountability for African constituencies in MDB governance.
6. We reaffirm our support for the Addis Ababa declaration, stressing that climate finance must be provided as grants or grant-equivalent, not debt-creating instruments. It further calls for restructuring, debt reduction, and debt-for-climate swaps to free fiscal space
7. Support creation and capitalization of African financial institutions (AfDB, regional banks, AU climate fund) and expedite ratification of African-owned financial instruments
8. Access to climate finance must be devoid of strings and auctioning of Africa's natural assets, such as critical minerals / forfeiting development prospects
9. Optimizing incomes for African countries by strengthening value chain development for Africa's natural assets and fair global trade to serve Africa's priorities.
10. Progressive taxation and public-service financing should be leveraged to create quality jobs in climate-resilient sectors.

END -

Africa Non-State Actors Comprise:
1. Women movements; 2. Youth movements 3. Agriculture and food security 4. Labour movements 5. Private sector and financial institutions 6. Indigenous people/ local communities 7. Faith Actors 8. Human Rights, Democracy and Governance 9. Children-focused institutions 10. Climate change and Health 11. Research & Academia 12. Climate and environmental NGOs 13. Conservation & locally led solutions 14. People with disabilities 15. Peace, Climate security & Migrations 16. Philanthropies

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