

Climate and Economic Justice Campaign

Implementation Framework

2025-2026

I. Introduction

The intersection of climate and economic injustices continues to deepen global inequality, marginalize the Global South, and undermine sustainable development across Africa. In response, the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign was launched, a bold continental initiative to unify and mobilize African voices toward dismantling unjust global financial systems and demanding climate reparations, debt justice, and economic transformation.

To sharpen its focus and enhance strategic clarity, the campaign is organised around three interlinked thematic frames. These frames reflect the campaign's holistic approach to tackling structural injustice and building a people-centred, climate-resilient future for the continent. These frames are:

- **Global Equity**, which addresses systemic power imbalances in the international financial and tax architecture.
- **Climate and the Environment**, which demands justice-based climate finance and a shift in aid toward locally led adaptation and resilience.
- **Economic Justice**, which calls for the cancellation of illegitimate debts and fairer trade systems that support African development and sovereignty.

This Campaign Implementation framework outlines the strategic direction and priorities for the campaign's implementation across Africa. It builds on a shared political vision, articulated through continental and global consultations, and is rooted in the lived experiences and policy struggles of African communities.

2. Campaign Background

The Climate and Economic Justice Campaign was launched in response to the growing convergence of climate breakdown and economic exploitation, particularly in the context of:

- Unjust debt burdens that divert resources away from public services and climate resilience.

- A rigged international financial and tax architecture that facilitates wealth extraction from Africa.
- Inadequate and loan-based climate finance that worsens inequality and debt.
- Trade and aid systems that serve donor or multinational interests over African priorities.

Anchored in the Jubilee Year of 2025, this campaign responds to key global opportunities including the Financing for Development (FfD4) Conference, COP30 in Brazil, and the G20 Summit in South Africa. It aligns with the African Union's 2025 theme on Justice for Africans and People of African Descent, amplifying calls for reparations and structural transformation.

The campaign's seven core pillars are: Global Financial Architecture, Tax Justice, Aid, Locally led Adaptation, Climate Finance, Debt, and Trade. These are grouped into three distinct frames as follows

- a. Global Equity and Justice Frame
 - ✓ Disruption of the Global Finance Architecture
 - ✓ Reforming the International Tax Justice System
- b. Climate and the Environment Frame
 - ✓ Advocacy for fair, adequate, and grant-based climate and biodiversity Finance
 - ✓ Locally led adaptation
- c. Global Economic Frame
 - ✓ Promotion of a just trade system
 - ✓ Restructured AID system
 - ✓ Cancellation of illegitimate and unsustainable debt and restructuring of the global debt governance

These are designed to mobilize collective African action and influence national, regional, and global decision-making spaces.

3. Campaign Implementation Framework

This Implementation Framework provides a structured plan for achieving the campaign's goals. It defines the strategic objectives, desired changes, rationale, approaches, outcomes, and success indicators under each of the campaign's key thematic pillars.

The framework will:

- Guide continental, national, and local level advocacy and mobilization.
- Enable alignment among stakeholders and facilitate effective monitoring of progress.
- Serve as a reference for engaging African governments, regional institutions, donors, and global platforms.

The following table presents detailed guidance for each of the thematic pillars and the three different frames

Table 1. Climate and Economic Justice Campaign Implementation Framework

a. Global Equity and Justice Frame: This would be about correcting the wrong of past actions that have left Africa vulnerable Summary: This frame focuses on dismantling the global colonial systems, roles and rules that persist and perpetuate inequality and disempower the Global South. It calls for a democratic overhaul of the global financial architecture, ensuring that African countries have a meaningful voice in institutions like the IMF, the UN Security Council, World Bank, and UN tax processes. Under this frame, the campaign demands a binding UN Framework on International Tax Cooperation, aimed at ending tax avoidance, illicit financial flows, and the race to the bottom in corporate taxation. The goal is to promote a just global order where wealth is redistributed, and the structural roots of inequality are addressed.				
Thematic area	Strategic Objective The Desired change	Description/Rationale: What is the issue?	Key Outcomes	Target audience
I) Global Finance Architecture	Democratize global governance, including meaningful African representation and leadership in institutions like the IMF, World Bank, and UN Security Council. Shift power in global financial governance toward equity and justice, dismantling colonial legacies. African voices shape the rules of finance, aid, debt, and taxation.	The current international financial system entrenches global inequality. Institutions like the IMF and World Bank remain under the control of the Global North, excluding African countries from key decision-making. Reforms are needed to reflect the realities and demands of the Global South, including just climate finance, transparent development funding, and democratic policy space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AU adopts a strong collective position demanding structural reform of IFIs ▪ CSOs create and promote a “People’s Financial Charter” for the Global South ▪ At least 3 African governments publicly back new rules for fair finance at the UN ▪ New South-led dialogues on alternative institutions and frameworks emerge 	<i>Africa Level</i> <i>AU Heads of State and Government, Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, AfDB, UNECA</i> <i>Global Level</i> <i>IMF, World Bank, UN FfD Process, UNGA, G20, BRICS</i>

2) Tax Justice	<p>Reform the international tax system to stop the bleeding of resources through illicit financial flows and tax avoidance by multinationals.</p> <p>African countries increase domestic revenues by closing tax loopholes and ending harmful tax incentives; global tax system is democratized under a UN-led body.</p>	<p>African nations lose billions annually through illicit financial flows and tax dodging. Current OECD-led processes serve Global North interests. A binding UN Framework Convention on Tax is needed. Tax justice is key to financing health, education, just transitions and climate adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated African civil society voice at FfD4 and UNGA ▪ Africa Heads of state AU supports UN Tax Convention ▪ Increased political debate and public discourse on illicit financial flows ▪ Country-level tax policy reforms driven by CSO pressure 	<p>Africa Level Ministries of Finance, AU Commissions (especially the Economic Affairs Department), African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), parliamentarians on finance committees, regional economic communities (RECs) Regional Economic Blocks (SADC, COMESA etc)</p> <p>Global Level: UN Tax Committee, G77 negotiators, OECD, World Bank, IMF</p>
<p><i>b. Climate and the Environment Frame</i></p> <p>This frame asserts that climate justice is inseparable from economic justice and biodiversity and cultural conservation. It demands adequate, non-debt-creating climate finance to support Africa's adaptation, mitigation, deep cuts in emissions by the big polluters and just transition needs. The campaign calls for the operationalization and fair capitalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, and the rejection of false solutions like carbon and biodiversity offset markets, extractivism and loan-based climate and biodiversity finance. Linked to this is a shift in aid systems, from donor-driven priorities to locally led, flexible, and equitable finance for climate resilience, ecological integrity, territorial and resource ownership, essential public services, development and humanitarian interventions.</p>				
Thematic area	Strategic Objective The Desired change	Description/Rationale: What is the issue?	Key Outcomes	Target audience (Africa Level)
3) Climate and biodiversity Finance	<p>Secure fair, adequate, and grant-based climate and biodiversity finance for Africa, with emphasis on adaptation, loss and damage, and a just transition.</p> <p>The Global North fulfils its historical responsibilities by</p>	<p>Africa contributes the least to the climate crisis but suffers the most. Yet, climate finance commitments remain insufficient and unreliable. The \$100bn pledge has not been met; COP29's \$300bn by 2035 is inadequate. Most finance is offered as loans, exacerbating debt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ African governments jointly demand grant-based finance at COP30 and beyond ▪ CSOs influence national climate finance strategies to prioritize justice and resilience 	<p>Africa Level AU Climate Change Department, AMCEN, Ministries of Environment and Finance, Pan-African Parliament, African Group of Negotiators (AGN)</p> <p>Global Level</p>

	providing non-debt-creating, predictable, and accessible climate finance to support Africa's climate action and resilience.	African communities need direct access to adaptation, mitigation, and loss & damage funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened public awareness linking climate impacts with finance justice ▪ Increased global pressure on polluters to pay climate debts ▪ Secure commitment for funding loss and damage by developed countries, beyond the voluntary contribution 	UNFCCC, UNCCD, CDB Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, COP Presidency, Global Climate Finance Architecture (IMF, World Bank)
4) Locally led adaptation	<p>Local actions defining the agenda at national and international levels</p> <p>Movement building from the local/community including locally-led research</p>	Top-down approaches are undermining communities. Laws are a constraint (mining versus agriculture versus biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater localisation ▪ Recognition of locally led adaptation as key solutions in climate action ▪ Gender justice ▪ Community-led enterprises ▪ Local resilience ▪ No false solutions 	PACJA Oxfam Natural Justice

c. Global Economic - Frame

Summary

This frame centres on reclaiming Africa's economic sovereignty and ensuring that trade, debt, and fiscal policies serve the needs of its people. It demands the cancellation of illegitimate and unsustainable debts that undermine public services and climate action, alongside the establishment of a new debt architecture under UN leadership. It also calls for fairer trade rules that prioritize industrialisation, decent work, and local value addition, moving away from extractivist trade models that trap countries in cycles of poverty and dependency. This frame pushes for a people-centred economy that upholds dignity, equity, and sustainable development.

Thematic area	Strategic Objective The Desired change	Description/Rationale: What is the issue?	Key Outcomes	Target audience Africa Level and global level

5. Trade	<p>Promote trade justice by transforming global trade rules and agreements to ensure fair, inclusive, and sustainable development for African economies.</p> <p>Trade policies and regimes enable industrialization, job creation, and climate resilience in Africa, rather than entrenching extractivism and dependence.</p>	<p>Africa's participation in global trade is constrained by unequal agreements, export dependency, and limited value addition. WTO rules, investor-state dispute mechanisms, and unfair trade deals disempower developing countries. Trade must serve local economies, respect ecological limits, and enhance social justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New narrative links trade justice with decolonisation, climate justice, and food sovereignty ▪ Policy reforms in the minerals sector (governance reforms) 	<p>Africa Level AU Trade Commission, AfCFTA Secretariat, Ministries of Trade and Industry, Trade Unions, Farmer Federations AfDB</p> <p>Global Level WTO, UNCTAD, G77, UN Economic Commissions, Trade Ministries of Global North</p>
6. Debt	<p>Cancel illegitimate and unsustainable debt and restructure global debt governance with full participation from the Global South.</p> <p>Governments no longer strangled by unjust debt repayments and austerity; new, fair rules for sovereign debt under a UN framework; reparations acknowledged and pursued.</p>	<p>Africa's debt crisis is driven by unjust, often illegitimate loans that divert resources from essential services. Debt servicing surpasses education/health spending in many countries. The current architecture (IMF, WB, etc) is outdated and unjust, lacking Global South voice. A new multilateral debt mechanism under the UN is vital.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and regional governments endorse debt cancellation ▪ Creation of national task forces to audit debt ▪ AU adopts position on new global debt architecture ▪ Popular mobilisation links debt injustice to climate and social crises 	<p>Africa Level <i>Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, AU Department of Economic Affairs, African Development Bank (AfDB), Parliamentarians</i> <i>Current and retired presidents</i></p> <p>Global Level IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD, G20, Paris Club <i>Parliamentarians</i> <i>Donors- Foreign Missions in Africa</i> <i>G7</i></p>

7. Aid	<p>Shift from donor-led priorities to community-led priorities—this means core, flexible funding directly to local actors, not just “consultation.”</p> <p>Aid is restructured to serve people’s needs, not donor interests; funding is decolonized, flexible, and supports systemic justice work by grassroots actors.</p>	<p>Much aid is still conditional, short-term, and driven by Global North agendas. It often undermines sovereignty and marginalizes frontline voices. Redefining aid to support African priorities, especially around climate adaptation, gender justice, and basic services, is central to achieving economic and climate justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased share of climate and development aid reaches frontline communities Shift in donor reporting frameworks to include equity, local leadership, and co-creation Strengthened African movements coordinating joint advocacy on aid justice Reduction in tied aid and donor-driven conditionalities 	<p>Africa Level AUDA-NEPAD, Ministries of Planning and Development, National Development Agencies, Regional Blocs</p> <p>Global Level OECD-DAC, UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), bilateral donors</p>
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Table 2: Approaches, activities and Leads

Thematic area	Strategic Approaches to achieve the desired outcomes	Activities	Actions and Commitments	Topical Webinars	Leading and supporting actors
I) Global Finance Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pan-African narrative building around system change, not reform Develop joint South-led declarations for FfD4, UNGA, COP30 Targeted lobbying of AU and regional blocs to call for structural reforms Popular education campaigns on colonial 	<p>a) Develop a simplified explainer on Bretton Woods institutions as a background information to understand the global financial architecture. GCAP</p> <p>b) Convene a CSO consultation to draft elements for a “People’s Charter for Financial Justice.” GCAP</p> <p>c) Organize a joint policy brief session targeting African</p>	<p>Develop Bretton Woods explainer – Create a simple, multilingual guide on IMF/World Bank structures and impacts on Africa.</p> <p>CSO consultation – People’s Charter – Convene African CSOs</p>	<p>"Who Decides the Rules? Understanding Global Financial Architecture and Africa’s Place in It"</p> <p><i>Objective: To raise awareness about how global financial institutions work, why Africa is</i></p>	<p>Lead-GCAP Supporting actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Civil Society Financing for Development (FfD) Group</i> ✓ <i>Jubilee USA Network</i> ✓ <i>TWN</i> ✓ <i>South Centre – Think Tank</i> ✓ <i>Development Alternatives with</i>

	<p>origins of Bretton Woods institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build alliances with Asia, Latin America and Caribbean on shared governance demands 	<p>governments & AU reps- GCAP- GCAP</p> <p>d) 4. GCAP to coordinate and release civil society statement after the FfD4 Conference.(July 2025)</p>	<p>to draft core principles and demands for financial justice.</p> <p>Post-FfD4 civil society statement – Coordinate and release Africa-wide CSO statement on FfD4 outcomes and financial justice demands (Released)</p>	<p><i>marginalized, and what reforms are being proposed to end injustices</i></p> <p>Timeline: By end of July 2025</p>	<p><i>Women for a New Era (DAWN)</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Development Transformations (DevTransform)</i></p>
2)Tax Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build continental tax justice narratives connecting climate and economic justice ▪ Demand UN Tax Convention and reject OECD-only forums ▪ Mobilize public pressure and engage media ▪ Strengthen national and regional CSO coalitions for unified voice ▪ Target multinational corporations and tax haven enablers through campaigns 	<p>a) Draft and disseminate a continental CSO statement demanding a UN Tax Convention, signed by African coalitions.</p> <p>b) Organize joint press briefings and panel discussions during key moments like the UN General Assembly, or AU Summits</p> <p>c) Mobilize support from MPs and policymakers to issue parliamentary motions or endorsements of the UN Tax Convention.</p> <p>d) Run a “#TaxJusticeNow” digital campaign with</p>	<p>EJN can propose the prospective training programme on tax justice to the SANLAM Financial Journalists Summer School sponsored by the G20 South Presidency Business 20.</p>	<p>Towards Fair Taxation: What the UN Tax Convention Means for Africa”</p> <p>Objective: <i>To build a shared understanding of tax injustice in Africa, unpack the current proposals under the UN Tax Convention, and explore African priorities and alternatives within</i></p>	<p>Lead- Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA)</p> <p>Supporting Actors</p> <p>✓ <i>African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ)</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Financial Transparency Coalition (FTC)</i></p> <p>✓ <i>ActionAid International</i></p> <p>✓ <i>OXFAM</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Economic Justice Network (EJN)</i></p>

		<p>spotlights on injustices and solutions.</p> <p>e) Engage journalists through training sessions on tax justice and its links to public services and climate resilience.</p> <p>f) 6. Submit policy recommendations to national governments to tighten tax laws and enforce penalties on enablers.</p>		<i>the global tax reform negotiations</i>	
3) Climate Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilize African voices to demand climate finance as reparations ▪ Reject loan-based finance and false solutions (e.g. carbon markets, offsets) ▪ Push for operationalization and scaling of Loss and Damage Fund ▪ Advocate for locally accessible finance mechanisms ▪ Campaign for finance to support community-driven renewable 	<p>a) Coordinate with Global South allies to increase pressure during COP sessions and climate finance dialogues.</p> <p>b) Coordinate effective NSAs engagement with the Africa Climate Summit -2 (PACJA)</p> <p>c) Coordinate effective CSOs/ NSAs engagement and influence of the Common Africa Position on COP30 through CCDA XIII and ACS-2 (PACJA)</p> <p>d) Coordinate continental actions around global climate events (e.g., COP, Climate</p>	DevTransform to produce a series of knowledge products highlighting how much African governments are spending on climate action.	<p>“Financing Climate Justice: What Africa Needs and What the World Owes”</p> <p>Objective: <i>To build a shared understanding among African CSOs and activists on climate justice financing, highlighting why Africa requires grant-based, non-debt-creating support for</i></p>	<p>Lead- PACJA Supporting actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FEMNET ✓ OXFAM ✓ <i>Development Transformations (DevTransform)</i> ✓ Action Aid International ✓ Climate Action Network (CAN) ✓ Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF) ✓ Third World Network (TWN) ✓ Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA)

	energy and just transition efforts	<p>Week NYC) with protest art, and press conferences</p> <p>e) Support climate justice campaigns led by GCAP youth groups</p> <p>f) Engage African media and influencers to shift public discourse from charity to justice-based climate financing.</p> <p>g) Convene dialogues with climate negotiators and finance ministers on priorities and readiness for fund use.</p> <p>h) Pre-COP30 mobilization across all African countries to amplify Africa's priorities</p> <p>i) Engage African parliaments and AU bodies to demand value addition, beneficiation of our critical minerals resources.</p>		<i>adaptation, mitigation, and loss & damage, and how current financing structures must be reformed to reflect equity, responsibility, and Africa's lived realities.</i>	<p>✓ (Gloria lead)</p> <p>✓ Africa Faith Actors Network for</p> <p>✓ Network of Africa National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI)</p> <p>✓ Climate Justice (AFAN-CJ) and AACC</p> <p>✓ Center for Global South Initiatives in Development (CGSID)</p> <p>✓ African CSO Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA)</p>
4)Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand reallocation of aid toward community-rooted solutions ▪ Advocate for localisation of aid, in line with the Grand Bargain Commitments 	<p>a) Host webinars with frontline groups on localization of aid-GCAP</p> <p>b) Engage donors and multilateral agencies through side-events at major summits (e.g., AU, UNGA, COP).</p>	DevTransform to produce a knowledge product, following the FfD4 outcome, how much is ODA geared to productive sectors	DevTransform (Bekele), with support from Yemi, to lead on this. "Where Does the Aid Go? Understanding	<p>✓ ADESO</p> <p>✓ GCAP</p> <p>✓ FEMNET</p> <p>✓ Civicus</p> <p>✓ Network of Africa National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Push for feminist, rights-based, locally led development models ▪ Spotlight donor accountability and push for flexible, multi-year aid ▪ Track and expose aid diversion toward militarism or greenwashing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Support alliances between feminist organizations to jointly push for systemic change in aid structures. d) Convene donor dialogue forums with African CSOs to co-design accountability frameworks. 	DevTransform to produce a knowledge product, following the FfD4 outcome, how much is ODA geared towards DRM.	Power and Priorities in Development Assistance" <i>Objective: To help participants understand how current aid systems work, and what a decolonized, community-led approach might look like.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ OXFAM ✓ <i>Development Transformations</i> (DevTransform) ✓ Southern CSO platforms (e.g., CPDE – CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness) ✓ A broad range of non state actors in pursuit of positive outcomes from ACS-2 ✓ African CSO Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA)
5)Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Campaign for Africa-wide renegotiation of harmful trade agreements ▪ Push for fair terms under African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and alignment with climate and economic justice goals ▪ Build coalitions with farmer movements, trade unions, and SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engage with AU trade negotiators and national ministries to advocate for the review or withdrawal from unfair agreements. b) Engage African parliaments and AU bodies to demand value addition, beneficiation, and just trade arrangements. c) Engage ministries of trade and finance with recommendations for protecting industrial policy and public service delivery. 	EJN will (a) leverage its engagement with the SADC Parliamentary Forum Trade Portfolio to advance the Campaign for Africa-wide renegotiation of harmful trade agreements. b) work with the National Christian Councils operating in the 12 SADC countries to engage ministries of	Bekele to reach out to Mme Jane for SEATINI to lead this “Exploitation in Exchange: Unpacking Trade Injustices in Resource-Rich Africa” Objective: <i>To examine how unequal trade rules and extractive trade</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SEATINI (Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute) ✓ Third World Network (TWN) ✓ African Trade Network (ATN) ✓ Economic Justice Network (EJN) ✓ Public Services International (PSI) ✓ Our World is Not for Sale (OWINFS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expose exploitative trade in critical minerals and agri-exports ▪ Push for removal of clauses that limit domestic policy space for socio-economic transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Mobilize regional solidarity actions to resist new trade proposals that undermine national sovereignty. e) Engage GCAP national coalitions, youth and women's platforms to co-create trade justice messages. 	trade and finance with key recommendations for protecting industrial policy.	<i>practices keep Africa poor despite its vast natural resources while exploring just trade alternatives that prioritize value addition, industrialization, and fair terms of trade for the continent's sustainable development.</i>	✓ <i>Development Transformations (DevTransform)</i>
6)Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public mobilisation and political education ▪ Advocacy for a UN Framework on Sovereign Debt Workouts ▪ National campaigns calling for audit and cancellation of illegitimate debt ▪ Regional coordination and messaging during Jubilee 2025, FfD4, AU Summits, and G20 ▪ Build alliances with civil society actors and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Publish a GCAP position paper on the need for a UN-led debt mechanism. b) Host a side event during the UNGA cancellation of illegitimate debt c) Engage with AU Commission to endorse and support the UN Framework as part of its common African position. d) Engage African Union organs and regional economic communities (RECs) to integrate debt justice in their declarations and positions. 		"Debt and Domination: Why Africa Needs Relief, Not Austerity" <i>To deepen understanding of Africa's illegitimate and unsustainable debt burden, expose how current debt systems perpetuate neo-colonial control, and strengthen the call for full debt</i>	Lead-AFRODAD Supporting actors ✓ <i>Jubilee Debt Campaign UK / Debt Justice UK</i> ✓ <i>Latindadd (Latin American Network on Debt)</i> ✓ <i>EURODAD – European CSO platform on debt and development finance</i> ✓ <i>UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development)</i> ✓ <i>AACC</i>

	parliamentarians for legislative support	<p>e) Collaborate with global networks (e.g. Jubilee USA, Eurodad, Latindad) for joint actions targeting G20 and IFIs.</p> <p>f) 6.Strengthen African parliamentary networks (e.g. PAP, national caucuses) to advocate collectively for continental debt justice reform.</p>		<i>cancellation and the creation of a fair, transparent, and UN-led debt architecture.</i>	✓ <i>ActionAid International</i>
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Highlights of Unifying processes and spaces for our collective influence

- a. Africa climate summit
- b. Conference on Climate Change and Development XIII
- c. Africa Climate week

Topical Webinar for pan African mobilization:

- a) Convene a CSO consultation to draft elements for a “People’s Charter for Financial Justice.” GCAP
- b) Draft and disseminate a continental CSO statement demanding a UN Tax Convention, signed by African coalitions. (XXX leadership)
- c) Multiple webinars from interests of diverse groups - the 17 Clusters of the ACS-2-NSA (PACJA to coordinate)
- d) Sustainable Climate Finance and Taxation (TJNA and PACJA)
- e) Convene donor dialogue forums with African CSOs to co-design accountability frameworks (on Aid)

Key pan African engagements with policy makers

- a) Mobilize support from MPs and policymakers to issue parliamentary motions or endorsements of the UN Tax Convention.
- b) Engage donors and multilateral agencies through side-events at major summits (e.g., AU, UNGA, COP). - can we tag an action to ACS