



www.pacja.org



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Published by

Pan African Climate Jusctice Alliance (PACJA)



TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	5
Operating context	5
PACJA Initiatives and Projects	7
PACJA PROJECTS	8
<i>Africa Energy Transition (AET)</i>	8
<i>African Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ)</i>	8
<i>Supporting Needs-Based Advocacy on Adaptation in Africa (2022–2025)</i>	9
<i>Ensuring a People-Centred Energy Transition in Africa Through Civil Society Engagement (2021–2025)</i>	10
<i>GUARD Plus</i>	11
The TerraFund for AFR100 - Project	11
PACJA INITIATIVES	12
<i>Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice</i>	12
<i>South-to-South Youth Platform</i>	13
<i>Climate Justice Impact Fund for Africa (CJIFA)</i>	14
<i>Climate Finance initiatives</i>	16
<i>Youth for Adaptation Finance in Africa (YAF)</i>	16
<i>Pan African Platform on Climate and Health (PPCH)</i>	17
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	18
<i>Resilience and transformative greening of livelihoods</i>	18
<i>Public Engagement and Mobilisation</i>	24
<i>Research Knowledge Development and Communication</i>	33

TABLE OF CONTENT

POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFLUENCE	37
HOLDING DUTY BEARERS AND CSOs ACCOUNTABLE	48
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT	50
<i>Key achievements</i>	50
<i>Key Lessons</i>	50
<i>Areas of Concern and Remediation</i>	51
DEPARTMENTAL UNITS	52
<i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)</i>	52
<i>Cross-cutting support to Designated National Platforms DNPs</i>	52
<i>Human Resources and Partnerships</i>	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global operating context during the year was marked by significant challenges and opportunities driven by climate change, geopolitical tensions, socio-economic inequalities, and wars being experienced in Gaza and Ukraine. Geopolitical instability, including the Russia-Ukraine war, disrupted global energy markets, influencing a renewed focus on renewable energy and the just energy transition. Perhaps, one of the most dramatic paradigm shifts during this period was the proliferation of right-wing movements and governments in Europe and the USA, which led to the de-prioritisation of the climate change agenda. This de-prioritisation was in total disregard of scientific evidence amplified in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report and Adaptation Gap report, 2025, that reinforces the need for accelerated mitigation and adaptation measures. These factors not only shaped policy priorities, development initiatives, and the responses by governments, civil society, private sector and international organisations, but they also impacted the flow of funds to finance aggressive climate change advocacy and resilience building, particularly in Africa. This operating context orchestrated multipolar realities of the world, as it were, and undisputedly influenced the choice of our advocacy approaches in the 2025 strategic period, and this scenario is expected to continue manifesting in 2026.

Compounding the challenge of a worsening climate outlook, African countries faced heightened economic vulnerabilities due to inflation, mounting debt, and limited fiscal space. Climate-induced disasters, including prolonged droughts, floods, and cyclones, escalated, disproportionately affecting marginalised communities. The global strive for a holistic response to these forces, as envisioned in the Climate and Economic Justice campaign, provided an ample platform for global conscientization and pushing the developed countries to mount holistic responses that address underlying structural issues. This was not an easy navigate as the USA continued to push hosts of critical forums, such as COP30 (Brazil) and G20 (in South Africa), to denounce their commitment to climate change work.

Global negotiations under the UNFCCC framework, framed as the People's COP was meant to respond to issues most proximate to communities at the frontline of crisis and particularly in strengthening measures for holistic resilience – addressing the imperatives for adaptation. Securing the much-needed means of implementation, particularly climate finance, preceded the pursuit of securing the Global Goal on Adaptation and its indicators in Belem. Access to finance remained a pressing challenge for African nations, and COP30 was meant to serve as a platform for remedying the less-than-optimal decision on NCQG in COP29 in Baku. However, UNFCCC COP30 did not deliver the much-needed means of implementation. The adaptation agenda concluded with the adoption of 59 indicators and commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035 based on the 2025 baseline at COP30, which has implications for advocacy approaches spilling over to 2026.

Additionally, the year 2025 was characterised by other critical global processes which had implications for our advocacy agenda. These included including; the financing development conference held in Saville, Spain, where the debate on debt cancellation took centre stage, including a clarion call for reforms in multilateral finance systems to address systemic inequities and securing the much-needed funding for the SDGs. Other major global convenings included the G20 in South Africa, the World Social Summit in Doha, the UNFCCC COP30 in Belem and the Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable processes for PACJA was its prominent positioning in influencing the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2). Experience drawn from PACJA's pivotal role in the coordination of the ACS 1 counted significantly in the decision by the organisers of ACS2 to position PACJA to lead the Non-State Actors and Inclusivity Committee, which was a core programming and inclusivity delivery structure of ACS2. PACJA tapped on the opportunity presented by this opportunity to strengthen the organisation of non-state actors, with over 1000 members joining this committee and representing 16 diverse interests (clusters). Further, PACJA tapped on this opportunity to curate a structured process that influenced both the reform agenda and narrative for the ACS2. Additionally, the alliance was mandated to lead in curating four high-level mandate sessions, besides leading in organising numerous side events. The second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) yielded the Addis declaration that captured the aspirations of the African people in the climate change space.

Key Achievements in 2025

Despite the challenges and uncertainties orchestrated by the dynamisms of geopolitical context, PACJA realised significant outcomes within the reporting period under review. Some of the notable key outcomes included:

Galvanising of African Non-state actors' voices for enhanced policy influence:

The second Africa climate summit, which was held in Addis Ababa in September 2025, provided a perfect opportunity for African Non-state actors to reorganise themselves and position

The clusters were drawn from a diversity of actors, including youth, women, faith actors, health actors, private sector actors, civil society, labour movements, Academia, Financial Institutions, Farmer Organizations, Nature based organizations, among others. Unlike the case at ACS1, the organisers of the ACS2 institutionalised the non-state actors' infrastructure in the planning committee architecture through the non-state actors and an inclusivity committee. This positioned the non-state actors at a vantage position to influence the Addis declaration.

- **Nurturing the next cohort of youth leaders in climate action:** PACJA continued with its strategic focus of nurturing youth leaders in climate change through its signature program- Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice. In the reporting period, we received an overwhelming expression of interest in the program from 10241 applicants drawn from 141 countries; this represented over 100% increase in the number of applicants compared to 4441 applications received last year. This astronomical growth demonstrates the growing need for capacity building among young people, not only in Africa but across 75% of the globe. The 5th cohort was also hosted for the first time outside Kenya, in Addis Ababa, as a pre-event of the second Africa climate summit, granting the trained youth an opportunity to be exposed to major continental and global policy influencing processes, including the Africa Youth Climate Assembly, Africa Climate Summit and the Africa Climate Week.
- **Enhanced influence of regional and global climate change processes:** The role of PACJA as a crucial Actor in the climate justice space continued to manifest in 2025. At the global level, the alliance influenced critical agenda items at SB62 and COP30; for instance, sustained advocacy through the loss and damage convening yielded operationalisation of the Barbados mechanism, which has paved the way for countries to access loss and damage funds. Commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035 based on the 2025 baseline was another key outcome of our advocacy work across the year. As a partner in ClimDev Africa Initiative, the Alliance continued to co-create critical regional processes in partnership with the African Union, UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank, UN Environment Regional Office, African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and Regional Economic Integration Communities (RECs). PACJA played its traditional role in the hosting of CCDA-12 together with other partners, in addition to participating in other major African and global forums.
- **Enhanced global south coalition building for greater impact:** PACJA has been instrumental in addressing fragmentation in global south CSOs through the promotion of coalition building. In April, PACJA joined other civil society actors in the larger global south in launching a global south NGOs platform in Azerbaijan; we also collaborated with Civil societies in Brazil in the build-up to COP30, including organising a joint Pre Cop in Belem that allowed parties to explore shared issues and frame common priorities for action between Africa and Brazil/ Latin America. These initiatives are key in strengthening our advocacy manoeuvre for enhanced impact.
- **Enhanced advocacy on climate finance through the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign:** As part of the effort to hold governments and the private sector accountable, particularly in the Global Stock-take process, PACJA and GCAP spearheaded the climate and economic justice campaign by supporting the launch process, technical design of the campaign, broadened mobilisation, and mainstreaming the campaign aspirations in key influence moments. The campaign serves as a strategic platform to examine Africa's debt landscape, reform policies governing global financial architecture, the governance of Africa's natural resources, and the implications of global financial and economic policies on social service delivery, climate action, and economic stability. The platform introspects the implications of the current debt and financial landscape policy in the delivery of the multilateral agreements, notably the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and its successor framework – the Pact of the future, while interrogating the strategic synergies between the Economic Justice Campaign and the AU theme of the Year on Reparations. The Economic Justice Campaign advocates for reparations, debt cancellation, and reforms in the global financial and economic architecture to unlock Africa's potential and foster sustainable and inclusive development.
- **Advancing climate diplomacy through AU-EU Envoys roundtables:** PACJA has made significant strides in advancing climate diplomacy through strategic convenings, which bring together climate negotiators and envoys to address contentious agenda items. Especially climate finance and adaptation. After a successful Informal Africa-Europe Climate Convening in June 2024, a second informal convening was held in Bonn on the sidelines of the UNFCCC 62nd Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) meeting, where participants reaffirmed the critical role of the Africa-Europe partnership, its leadership in driving climate action, and strategic positioning in shaping the outcomes of the forthcoming Africa Climate Summit (ACS), COP30, and the 7th AU-EU Heads of State Summit. This convening took place against the backdrop of a shifting geopolitical landscape, worsening climate crisis and growing impacts, raging wars and conflicts, growing inequalities, and unprecedented rollback on ODA, as well as unpredictable climate finance from major contributor countries and the largest emitters. Co-hosted by the Africa-Europe Foundation (AEF), African Union Commission (AUC), and the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the convening provided a unique space for African and European policymakers, negotiators, and stakeholders to debate Africa-Europe climate cooperation in a complex geopolitical context, outside of the formal negotiations.
- **Initial steps towards strengthening climate legislation in Africa through the Pan-African Parliament:** Within this project period, PACJA initiated the development of a model law on climate change, which will function as a prototype to guide countries in developing and strengthening their own laws. PACJA also worked with PAP in reviewing a model law on soil management

- **Lesson-sharing sessions among the Designated National Platforms (DNPs):** PACJA guided by a unified advocacy plan for the year 2025. DNPs engaged in enhanced peer-learning, collaborative and protracted campaigning actions. These campaigning actions were reinforced by strengthened partnerships and collaborations at the DNP level, as they continued to pivot themselves into indisputable reference civil society platforms in their respective countries.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is a coalition of more than 2,000 civil society organisations across 54 African countries, united by a shared mission to advance climate and environmental justice. Rooted in a people-centred and rights-based approach, PACJA amplifies the voices of grassroots communities, women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other marginalised groups who bear the greatest burden of climate change yet remain excluded from many decision-making processes. Despite Africa's minimal contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, the continent continues to face disproportionate impacts, making PACJA's work both urgent and indispensable.

The year 2025 unfolded against a backdrop of profound global and regional challenges. Climate change intensified across Africa, manifesting in prolonged droughts, floods, cyclones, and other disasters that strained already fragile economies and deepened vulnerabilities among marginalised communities. At the same time, geopolitical instability—including the wars in Ukraine and Gaza, the rise of right-wing governments in Europe and the United States, and mounting debt crises—reshaped global priorities and diverted resources away from climate action. These dynamics underscored the stark inequities in the global response to climate change and reinforced the need for bold advocacy to secure justice for Africa and the wider Global South.

Within this complex environment, PACJA remained steadfast in its mission, leveraging opportunities to influence policy, mobilise communities, and strengthen coalitions. The alliance played a pivotal role in shaping the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2) in Addis Ababa, where it led the Non-State Actors and Inclusivity Committee, ensuring diverse voices were represented in the Addis Declaration. PACJA also advanced youth leadership through the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, which drew over 10,000 applicants from 141 countries, reflecting the growing demand for capacity building among young climate advocates worldwide. At the global level, PACJA's advocacy contributed to key outcomes at COP30, including the adoption of 59 adaptation indicators and a commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035.

PACJA's work in 2025 was guided by five strategic pillars: resilience and green growth; public engagement and mobilisation; research and knowledge development; policy influence; and accountability. These pillars shaped initiatives such as the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign, which called for debt cancellation, reparations, and reforms in global financial architecture, and the Africa Energy Transition project, which advanced renewable energy advocacy across regional blocs. Through coalition building, south-south and south-north collaborations, and strategic convenings such as AU-EU envoys roundtables, PACJA reinforced its role as a leading voice for climate justice.

The alliance's efforts were not without challenges. Limited fiscal space, inequitable climate finance flows, and the dominance of loan-based funding continued to constrain Africa's ability to implement adaptation measures. Yet PACJA's resilience lay in its ability to transform adversity into opportunity—mobilising civil society, influencing negotiations, and reframing narratives to centre justice, equity, and inclusivity. The year also marked important steps toward strengthening climate legislation in Africa, with PACJA initiating the development of a model law on climate change in collaboration with the Pan-African Parliament.

As this report reflects, 2025 was a year of both turbulence and triumph. PACJA's achievements demonstrate the power of collective action and the importance of grounding climate advocacy in justice and inclusivity. Looking ahead, the alliance remains committed to deepening its influence, strengthening partnerships, and ensuring that Africa's voice resonates in global climate discourse. The challenges are immense, but so too is the resolve of PACJA and its partners to secure a just, equitable, and sustainable future for all.

1.1. OPERATING CONTEXT IN 2025

1.1.2 EXTERNAL CONTEXT OF SIGNIFICANT RELEVANCE

Growing exposure to climate change motivated impacts, migrations, implications of response measures and climate-triggered insecurities are additional dimensions of challenge African countries continue to grapple with in the context of limited resources for implementing adaptation actions for the highly climate-sensitive sectors. Year 2025 was also characterized by growing vulnerability of the continent and the urgent need for Adaptation (Amplified by the Adaptation Gap Report 2023), with climate change impacts posing systemic risks to Africa's economies, infrastructure investments, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods. The growing need to address multiple crises facing Africa, including poverty, climate vulnerability, colonial policy legacies and the growing debt crisis have been an important contextual consideration in developing and implementing the sustainable development proposition. The year continued to provide context evidence, necessary to spur deeper consultations among stakeholders to catalyse synergistic actions in addressing the triple planetary crisis of biodiversity, pollution and climate change, acceleration of action towards the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, just and inclusive development trajectories.

The opportunities provided by the review of NDCs implementation and development of the 3rd edition of NDCs among countries provided African nations with space to centre adaptation in their NDCs. The coincidence of this exercise with the major global negotiations discourses on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) provided an additional impetus for advancing the adaptation agenda. Opinion remained split on whether the anticipated level of ambition in NDCs has been demonstrated in their NDCs and in demonstrating ambitious plans to cut their emissions.

The Adaptation Gap Report 2024, which faults progress in adaptation financing as not fast enough to close the enormous gap between needs and flows, is an important reference. The Adaptation Gap Report 2024: Come hell and high water highlights the slow progress in adaptation financing and calls on nations to dramatically increase climate adaptation efforts, starting with a commitment to act on finance. The report notes that addressing the climate challenge will require scaling up of adaptation finance, but also a more strategic investment approach. Its emphasis that to meet the scale of the climate change challenge, adaptation financing needs to shift from the historic focus on reactive, incremental, and project-based financing to more anticipatory, strategic and transformational adaptation, calling for more action in areas that are harder to finance and more complex to develop. The Adaptation Gap Report is collaborated by other conservative estimates that indicate Africa needs US\$250 billion annually in both conditional and unconditional financing between 2020 and 2030 to implement its NDCs under the Paris Climate Agreement.

This climate financing gap is separate from Africa's other infrastructure financing needs. 86% of current reported climate finance annual inflows come from public finances, mostly from multilateral development finance institutions, and only 14% from the private sector. Additionally, the structure of existing climate finance continues to perpetuate more significant inequities, as much of the funding is disbursed as loans, which represent 71% of public climate finance, and not as grants consistent with the Climate Change Convention and Paris Agreement. The global mobilisation around the Climate and Economic Justice campaign was largely premised on this stark reality of inequality and the need for far-reaching reforms in the global financial and economic order, and a reinvigorated fidelity to the sustainable development agenda.

In the year under reference, complex geopolitics continued to impact climate action, with the number of right-wing movements securing political power in many developed countries and shifting priorities inwards and in financing regional wars. This shift to far-right governments had a direct impact in the number of resources committed to finance climate change programs. These significant changes in the global geopolitical landscape were a drawback in climate justice advocacy, especially at such a time when the all-important negotiation on the means of implementation of climate action and expectations on fast-paced securing of the 1.3 trillion commitments under the New Collective Quantified Finance Goal (NCQG).

With false solutions having been peddled to the centre of climate finance in COP29, and with negative ramifications such as poor payments for carbon credits, laxity to decarbonize and other implications on human rights, efforts were geared towards strengthening the regulatory frameworks in carbon investments.

The Russia-Ukraine crisis, as well as the Israel-Hamas war, continued to impact as the most significant geopolitical dynamic. This unprecedented crisis defined global political, diplomatic and economic paradigms, notably shaping the climate change discourse and energy landscape in Europe. This geopolitical context provided impetus for the opening of more oil fields and the opening of coal mines that had been closed in parts of Europe. This was orchestrated by the strained political relationship between Russia and the rest of the NATO parties in Europe, leading to the disruption of gas supply in some countries in the region. The enormous resources mobilised to finance wars in various parts of the world are an attestation that there are enough resources to mount an effective global response to climate change, and what is lacking is the political will. In the energy sector, where the bulk of mitigation programs are being implemented, several startling observations are apparent in the context. The 'drill baby drill' mantra of the USA, coupled with the weak belief in science of climate change, played a profound role in weakening commitment and progress on just transition and financing climate action.

The African Union provided an ambitious theme for the year: "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations". This initiative underscores the AU's commitment to addressing historical injustices, including the trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, and genocide. Fundamentally, this offered a sound platform for anchoring and grounding the Climate and Economic Justice campaign. These myriad issues, largely geopolitical, lay the context upon which PACJA rolled out its advocacy agenda in 2025.

Given the context above, priorities for PACJA in 2025 explicitly pursued the following outcomes:

- i. Enhanced accountability for climate action across all levels, with priority premised at the country level. Accountable and just decisions in COP30 through the securing of the Global Goal on Adaptation and its means of implementation
- ii. Reform international finance architecture to support the delivery of finance for climate action and sustainable development, as espoused in the climate and economic justice campaign
- iii. Pursued actualisation of people-centred processes and outcomes from the 2nd Africa Climate Summit
- iv. Optimise Africa's gains in just transition discourse by securing benefits from its transitional minerals and influencing decisions on just transition in negotiations

Key pillars for our influence were:

a. Communities, sub-national organising, and Designated National Platforms provide leadership on accountability for climate action, including but not limited to climate finance, centring the adaptation agenda in climate response, campaigns and strategic litigation on rights violations

b. Sound mobilisation and inclusion of all voices across the spectrum of non-state actors

c. Entrenching south-south and south-north collaborations for transformative and accountable governance of climate action

d. Socialising communities in the global north to join a cause for climate justice and hold their governments to account

e. Political conversations between the leadership of developing and developed countries' parties

In the year under reference, PACJA utilised several contextual opportunities to drive influential engagements within the continent and beyond. Below is a snapshot of how PACJA repositioned in the contextual outlook to drive impactful influence:

a. The AU Year of Reparation and the global pursuit for climate and economic justice: PACJA repositioned in this context to lead a powerful Climate and Economic Justice campaign with a focus on advancing access to climate finance, debt cancellation, reforming global financial architecture and rewriting the economic order on the continent. Beyond launching the Climate and Economic Campaign, PACJA and GCAP repositioned the campaign to drive the imperatives of justice on the continent and beyond. Usefully, PACJA utilised the AU pursuit for reparation in the year to strategically advance for bold reforms. The alliance continued to pursue new financial agreements that have at their centre of framing social and economic justice considerations. Core contribution was to align a unified civil society response to global economic crises, coalescing different and theme-specific movements into a broad movement supported by North-South solidarities.

b. Africa Climate Summit: Convened every two years, PACJA drew lessons from the inaugural summit to drive a profound 2nd Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa over the month of September, ensuring inclusive organization and voice of the non-state actors and in embedding the overarching reform agenda in key processes and in the outcome of the summit. Strategic leadership in influencing narratives of Africa and in ensuring the Africa Climate Summit is an inclusive space for all Africans and maintains its fidelity to Africans' interests was a pre-occupation of the Alliance.

c. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA): As a major deliverable for the UNFCCC COP30 convening, PACJA sustained fidelity of Africa's asks across all the processes, emphasising that Africa cannot celebrate a GGA which is not supported with sufficient means of implementation. Climate finance that supports the delivery of the GGA was a priority ask in this regard and harmonized through multiple convenings and in the Addis Ababa declaration.

PACJA continued to exert advocacy pressure in COP30, pushing negotiations to deprioritise indicators that shifted the burden of financing climate action away from developed countries to African nations.

d. Development of NDCs 3rd Edition: Leveraging on this policy influence space, PACJA and its allies advocated for adaptation-centric NDCs, ensuring these policy pieces are relevant to Africa context and address priorities in resilience building across sectors. PACJA joined allies in the global north and south, calling on developed countries to demonstrate ambition in their next versions of NDCs, and galvanising political momentum for such calls by African governments.

e. Conference on Financing for Development: PACJA and its partners in the Climate and Economic Justice campaign leveraged on this space to advance the calls for the campaign. While the ability of the conference to demonstrate that multilateral action and reaching consensus is possible even in a fragmented geopolitical environment, the progress in the implementation of the Sevilla Commitment aimed at closing SDG funding gap is what development actors shall keep a trained eye on in the complex geopolitics. The Sevilla commitment aims to close the US\$4 trillion SDG financing gap by proposing reforms to the international financial and development cooperation system, tackling the debt crisis, catalysing more private investment, and enabling more domestic resource mobilisation.

f. G20 in South Africa: Despite the constrained space for influence, PACJA and its allies used this platform to drive African aspirations on climate action as espoused in the Addis Ababa Declaration and the imperatives of climate and economic justice. Some of the undertones of our aspirations captured in this space included the tripling of renewable energy capacity, the advancement of the imperatives of just transition, a call for a framework for scaling climate finance within G20, strides in international tax cooperation and progressive pronouncements in reforming Multilateral Development Banks. Beyond working with the CSOs network through our DNP in South Africa, PACJA collaborated with AUDA-NEPAD and CAHOSCC to bold out climate change-related messaging.

2.0 PACJA'S INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS

This section of the report provides an overview of PACJA's diverse projects and initiatives that overall contribute to the delivery of mission priorities. While some of the details are part of PACJA's main annual report, this summary highlights the specific contributions and achievements of various projects and initiatives

2.1 PACJA PROJECTS

Among the projects mentioned in previous parts of this document, the following are some of the other projects that were implemented by the alliance within the year:





A. AFRICA ENERGY TRANSITION (AET):

The Africa Energy Transition (AET) project, launched on July 1, 2021, and running until December 31, 2025, aims to facilitate energy transition efforts in the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). Implemented in partnership with the WWF Regional Energy Hub, the project focuses on advancing renewable energy initiatives through policy advocacy, capacity building, and civil society engagement. Key activities include aligning national policies with regional frameworks, promoting favourable regulatory conditions for renewable energy trade, and building the capacity of journalists, youth organisations, and CSOs to participate in energy transition efforts. The project also collaborates with WWF China to advocate for renewable energy financing in sub-Saharan Africa and enhances engagement with platforms like the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

While some planned activities faced delays, such as journalist capacity-building sessions and CSO meetings with EACREE and SACREE, progress has been made in other areas. Notably, 31 CSOs participated in pre-conference engagements for the 9th IEA Global Conference on Energy Efficiency, focusing on Africa's energy challenges and the need for a just transition. Training modules for youth-based CSOs have been developed to support advocacy on the climate-energy-justice nexus, while PACJA successfully organised a training for the EAC Renewable Energy Advocacy Working Group, comprising 28 CSOs and private sector stakeholders. These efforts have strengthened policy advocacy for sustainable energy in the region and contributed to broader mobilisation and public engagement.

The project also emphasises accountability and transparency, demonstrated by PACJA's participation in a town hall lecture at Strathmore Law School on the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT). This event highlighted concerns about the treaty's potential implications for Kenya's renewable energy investments, including risks of costly lawsuits and the need for greater transparency in treaty processes. Additionally, lessons learned during the project's implementation include the realisation that technical differences in policies and standards across member states continue to hinder harmonisation efforts, requiring more targeted strategies and institutional support for entities like EACREE and SACREE.

In response to evolving legal frameworks in the EAC and SADC regions, the project has shifted its focus from harmonising a Common Customs Act for renewable energy to developing regulatory frameworks for facilitating the transboundary flow of renewable energy products. Moving forward, the project will prioritise supporting regional bodies in developing these frameworks while emphasising measurable outcomes through Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Research, and Learning (MEARL) activities. These efforts aim to advance the broader goals of promoting a just and sustainable energy transition in Africa.

B. AFRICAN ACTIVISTS FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE (AACJ):



In 2025, the final and fifth implementation year of the AACJ Project, PACJA and its AACJ country partners consolidated the gains of movement building, policy influence, and locally led adaptation while deliberately shifting the consortium's posture from "project delivery" to sustaining an Africa-led climate justice movement beyond the grant lifecycle. PACJA's AACJ country partners delivered coordinated pathway results across KPCG (Kenya), PACJA Burkina Faso, Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (Ethiopia), Avante (Mozambique), CSDevNet (Nigeria), PACJA Senegal, PACJA South Africa and PACJA Somalia. Country-level implementation prioritized organizing and strengthening civic movements, deepening narrative and policy coherence, advancing rights-based advocacy, and scaling community resilience actions. This was done through policy influencing around NDCs and CSOs governance processes in Kenya, community association strengthening and mangrove restoration agreements in Mozambique, youth-led digital advocacy and resilience support in Nigeria, and COP debriefing and youth network building for climate justice in Senegal.

In parallel, PACJA's Secretariat played a convening and agenda-shaping role, including regional and continental engagements that reinforced solidarity, strategy alignment, and youth participation in various regional and global forums, further highlighted in this annual report. At the consortium level, the PMU (hosted at the PACJA Secretariat) drove structured coordination, accountability, and closure readiness. The February 2025 Global Coordination Meeting (GCM), convened under the theme "Powering Pathways for Sustainable Climate Actions," provided a platform to assess multi-year progress, align final-year priorities, and sharpen sustainability and exit planning.

The GCM reinforced practical next steps for 2025 implementation, including stronger joint advocacy/message alignment, coordinated documentation of AACJ impact, and operationalisation of sustainability, knowledge management, and closure actions.

In late February and early March 2025, the MoFA (AACJ Funding Partner) Focal Point participated in a donor field visit in South Africa that enabled their direct engagement with locally led climate justice solutions that spanned from agroecology farms for local women, schools and the local community to alternative energy innovations, food and farming campaigning, and grassroots feminist and youth engagement. MoFA, PMU, and relevant consortium partner Project Leads, Country Lead and Downstream Partner Leads in South Africa (PACJA, Oxfam, Natural Justice, and FEMNET) participated in the visits.

To strengthen the end of the project accountability and learning, the PMU kick-started the End of Term Evaluation (ETE) process in September and October 2025, including field data collection in sampled countries and outcome validation workshops with the AACJ country partners. The year culminated with an ETE Draft Report Validation, Consortium Learning Review, and Project Closure & Sustainability Workshop in December 2025. The workshop was explicitly designed as a preliminary validation of the ETE findings from the Draft ETE Report, to synthesise five-year learning across the five AACJ pathways, and activate closure and sustainability commitments. The workshop produced consolidated technical feedback to strengthen the draft ETE report to MoFA's IOB evaluation quality compliance, refreshed learning questions for successor programming, produced consolidated pathway learning briefs, and affirmed consortium-wide project close-out, transition and sustainability commitments.

Overall, PACJA's 2025 AACJ project implementation reflects a mature and coordinated final-year approach delivering country-level outcomes through designated national platforms and downstream partners, while the PMU anchored AACJ evidence, learning, donor visibility, and a disciplined transition to sustain AACJ's legacy beyond 2025.

C. SUPPORTING NEEDS-BASED ADVOCACY ON ADAPTATION IN AFRICA (2022–2025)



This multi-year initiative aimed to strengthen African civil society leadership in shaping climate adaptation policy and finance, grounded in the real needs and priorities of communities most affected by climate change. Implemented by PACJA with a wide network of national platforms and sectoral partners, the project focused on elevating needs-based adaptation in national, regional, and global decision-making; strengthening frontline constituencies; improving accountability on adaptation finance; and generating African-led evidence to inform negotiations under the UNFCCC, including the Global Goal on Adaptation and post-2025 climate finance discussions.

Over the reporting period, the project significantly strengthened Africa's collective voice on climate adaptation by repositioning needs-based adaptation as a central political and financing priority at national, regional, and global levels. PACJA successfully leveraged its continental convening power to shift adaptation from a technical afterthought to a political demand grounded in lived realities.

First, the project consolidated and empowered African constituencies. Through targeted sub-granting and sustained capacity support, PACJA strengthened national platforms and thematic groups—women, youth, faith actors, farmers, and small-scale producers—across more than ten countries. These actors transitioned from being peripheral stakeholders to informed advocates actively shaping NDC reviews, National Adaptation Plans, and national climate policy consultations. This strengthened coalition improved coordination among civil society actors and increased African ownership of adaptation narratives and priorities.

Second, the project elevated accountability on adaptation finance. PACJA and its partners developed and applied tools to track adaptation components within NDCs and to assess the flow, quality, and accessibility of adaptation finance. Evidence generated through this work informed policy briefs, lobbying notes, and structured engagements with the Africa Group of Negotiators and other key institutions. This helped anchor African demands for doubling adaptation finance in credible data, directly shaping debates on the Global Goal on Adaptation and the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance.



Third, the project coordinated African civil society engagement across decision-making spaces. The initiative enabled consistent, strategic participation of African CSOs in continental and global forums, including AMCEN, African Union processes, Africa Climate Summit, and UNFCCC negotiations. Flagship dialogues, pre-COP processes, and pan-African convenings ensured that the voices and priorities of frontline communities informed continental positions and global negotiation strategies on adaptation and loss and damage.

Finally, the project generated African-led evidence on adaptation gaps and solutions. Participatory research, community case studies, and documentation of local adaptation innovations highlighted concrete needs, indigenous knowledge, and loss-and-damage realities, particularly in agriculture and climate-sensitive livelihoods. This evidence strengthened media engagement, reinforced evidence-based advocacy, and consolidated PACJA's role as a trusted bridge between grassroots experience and high-level climate policy debates.

The project contributed to a clear shift in Africa's climate discourse, from adaptation as a marginal concern to adaptation as a justice-driven political priority anchored in Africa's special needs and circumstances. It leaves behind stronger institutions, more capable civil society actors, and a durable advocacy architecture that will continue to influence adaptation policy and climate finance outcomes beyond the life of the grant.

D. ENSURING A PEOPLE-CENTRED ENERGY TRANSITION IN AFRICA THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT (2021–2025)

This project sought to ensure that Africa's energy transition is socially just, inclusive, and aligned with the needs of citizens rather than driven solely by markets or external interests. Implemented by PACJA across five countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, and Morocco) the initiative focused on strengthening civil society capacity to influence renewable energy policy, improving coordination through the African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), generating evidence to inform national energy strategies, and embedding people-centred principles in Africa's clean energy transition debates at national, continental, and global levels.

Over the reporting period, the project made substantial progress in shifting energy transition debates from a technology-first framing toward a people-centred governance agenda. It strengthened the ability of African civil society to engage credibly with policymakers, influence national energy planning, and hold institutions accountable for delivering an energy transition that expands access, protects communities, and supports sustainable development.

The project significantly strengthened African civil society capacity and coordination. Through trainings, webinars, workshops, and tailored information products, hundreds of civil society actors enhanced their understanding of renewable energy technologies, policy options, and cross-cutting issues such as gender and social inclusion. ACSEA expanded beyond its initial footprint, growing to nine national platforms—well beyond the original target—and becoming a recognised continental hub for coordination, joint strategy development, and policy engagement on energy transition issues.

The project also improved civil society influence on national energy policy processes. In all five partner countries, CSOs increasingly contributed evidence-based inputs into renewable energy strategies, development plans, and transition frameworks. Notably, the project supported the integration of energy and climate considerations into county development plans in Kenya, strengthened youth and women's participation in Nigeria's energy transition strategy, and stimulated decentralised solar investments that expanded off-grid electricity access in underserved communities in Cameroon. This means civil society engagement moved beyond advocacy to shaping real policy and implementation outcomes.

Additionally, the project generated and mobilised African-led evidence for policy reform. Five national studies on renewable energy governance were completed, offering concrete policy recommendations tailored to country contexts. In parallel, a civil-society-designed monitoring tool was developed to track energy transition progress, including alignment with NDCs, financial flows, safeguards, and development impacts. This tool strengthened transparency and accountability while equipping CSOs to independently assess whether energy transition pathways deliver public value.

Furthermore, the project elevated African civil society voices in continental and global forums. Project outcomes were actively showcased and debated at major platforms, including African Union Summits, AMCEN, the Africa Climate Summit, and COP28. ACSEA's growing credibility translated into strategic representation within key institutions, including the African Renewable Energy Initiative and the African Development Bank–Civil Society Coalition on Climate Change and Energy. These entry points enabled sustained engagement with decision-makers and reinforced people-centred energy access as a continental priority.

Overall, the project contributed to a measurable shift in Africa's energy transition discourse, from one dominated by abstract decarbonisation targets to one anchored in access, equity, and accountability. It leaves behind a stronger, more coordinated African civil society movement, improved policy influence at national and continental levels, and practical tools to ensure that Africa's clean energy transition works for people, not just power systems.

F. GUARD PLUS

This project is a core plank to PACJA's programmatic delivery, supporting mainstream actions to our annual plans and strategies. Supported from Sweden International Development Agency and running from 2025 to 2027, the project's theory of Change is centred around harnessing the collective power of African non-state actors to influence governments and other duty bearers in securing environmental and climate justice for all in a multipolar world. To achieve this goal, the project is structured into five key pathways that address critical challenges faced in the realm of climate change and sustainable development. Each pathway is designed to tackle specific problems and drive meaningful change towards a more resilient and just future for African communities.

Pathway 1 - Resilient Livelihood Systems for the Communities at the Frontline of Climate Crisis: Through policy and practice, we seek to empower vulnerable populations to adapt to changing environmental conditions and reduce their susceptibility to climate-related risks; we will promote the adoption of climate-resilient practices and facilitate access to resources and information that will bolster the adaptive capacity of these communities.

Pathway 2 - Enhanced Capacity of Stakeholders to Engage in Implementation of Instruments of Paris Agreement: This pathway enables stakeholders to play a more active role in shaping climate policies and initiatives at both local and international levels.

Pathway 3 - Unlocking Climate Finance for Climate Action: this pathway catalyses innovative climate solutions and support the growth of sustainable businesses that contribute to both environmental protection and economic development.

Pathway 4 - African Peoples' Fairshare, Rights, and Dignity are Secured in the Just Transition Discourse: This pathway focuses on ensuring that African peoples' rights and interests are safeguarded in the transition towards a more sustainable and equitable economy.

Pathway 5 - Enhance the Capacity of PACJA Organs, National Platforms, and dedicated sector-based Initiatives to be Effective Catalysts for Galvanisation of Action for Resilient Development in Africa



G. THE TERRAFUND FOR AFR100 - PROJECT



In 2025, the TerraFund for AFR100 Project in Kenya continued to advance community-led forest landscape restoration in the Great Rift Valley, contributing to Africa's commitment under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030. Now in its third year of implementation, the project addressed persistent challenges of land degradation, declining ecosystem services, and climate vulnerability through integrated approaches that combined agroforestry, reforestation of natural forests, and Assisted Natural Regeneration. These interventions were designed not only to restore ecological functionality but also to strengthen community resilience and support sustainable livelihoods in climate-vulnerable landscapes.

Throughout the year, the project worked closely with 1,891 beneficiary farmers, strengthening local ownership and stewardship of restored landscapes through sustained community engagement and capacity-building. Tree planting and restoration activities were implemented across farmlands and natural forest sites, with a cumulative total of 104,513 trees planted toward an overall target of 130,000, representing 80.39 per cent achievement. Restoration efforts focused on degraded and landslide-prone areas, contributing to improved soil fertility, enhanced biodiversity, increased carbon sequestration, and strengthened hydrological functions in catchment and wetland areas. Community-led protection measures and grazing control further supported Assisted Natural Regeneration, resulting in visible improvements in natural forest recovery and biodiversity.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning remained central to project delivery in 2025. Eighteen temporary community monitors were engaged and trained to use the Flority App for digital data capture, GPS mapping, geo-tagging, and site surveillance. Real-time reporting through the TerraMatch Platform enhanced transparency, strengthened accountability, and enabled timely adaptive management to address survival challenges. Continuous monitoring ensured that restoration actions remained responsive to field realities and community feedback.

A defining feature of the project in 2025 was the integration of restoration with livelihood diversification and social inclusion. The project supported a shift from traditional mono-cropping systems to climate-resilient agroforestry practices, introducing mango and Hass avocado production to diversify household incomes.

In response to community demand, apiculture was further integrated as a nature-positive enterprise, enhancing pollination services while generating additional income. Employment opportunities were created through nursery establishment, site preparation, planting, and maintenance activities, with strong participation of youth and women, reinforcing equity and intergenerational engagement in restoration efforts.

Project performance was enabled by strong technical expertise in community-based restoration, effective collaboration with county governments, forest associations, and community institutions, and timely donor support that facilitated uninterrupted implementation. At the same time, the project navigated a challenging external environment characterised by constrained climate finance. To enhance sustainability beyond donor cycles, the project emphasised capacity building in governance, financial accountability, and enterprise development, supporting communities to transition toward social enterprise models, particularly in nursery management and apiculture.

Key lessons from 2025 underscored the value of locally led solutions and innovation. Outsourcing seedlings from community nurseries reduced costs and minimised losses, while community-led forest protection significantly enhanced natural regeneration outcomes. Locally developed “Katot” fencing structures in Parua Forest demonstrated how community innovation can improve seedling survival by reducing livestock damage, heat stress, and moisture loss. These lessons reinforced the importance of community ownership, adaptive management, and context-specific solutions in achieving sustainable restoration outcomes.

Looking ahead, the TerraFund for AFR100 Project will build on gains made in 2025 by completing tree planting to achieve full target realisation, strengthening community-managed nurseries, expanding monitoring to ensure high survival rates, and scaling up alternative livelihoods, particularly commercial apiculture. Through continued community engagement, strategic partnerships, and people-centred approaches, the project remains well-positioned to contribute meaningfully to ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and transformative greening livelihoods in Kenya.

2.2. PACJA INITIATIVES



A. NAIROBI SUMMER SCHOOL ON CLIMATE JUSTICE (NSSCJ)

The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) has continued to consolidate its position as Africa's leading youth-focused climate justice capacity-building initiative. Since its establishment in 2020, NSSCJ has trained over two thousand young leaders from Africa and other regions, equipping them with critical analytical, advocacy, and organising skills rooted in climate justice principles.

In 2025, the Nairobi Summer School for Climate Justice (NSSCJ) deepened its impact as a transformative space for global youth leadership in climate justice. Despite receiving an overwhelming 10,441 applications from passionate young changemakers around the world, the program trained 441 youth leaders from 141 countries—representing just 4.22% of applicants—underscoring both the immense demand for this unique offering and the school's commitment to quality, inclusive, and rights-based education.

It was the first time in its history that the NSSCJ took place outside Kenya and offered unparalleled opportunities for exposing the learners to major influence processes – the Africa Climate Week, Africa Youth Climate Assembly and the Second Africa Climate Summit. The training in partnership with Addis Ababa University, offered Ethiopia as a country with an opportunity to scale up on the number trained in climate justice while granting an opportunity to all trainees to have in-depth exposure to building city level resilience, out of the reconstruction process in Addis Ababa. The process strategically positioned the alumni in key national, regional, and global climate arenas, and national policy dialogues, including connecting them with policy leaders from their respective countries.

These participants emerged with a strong grounding in climate justice, equity, and human rights-centered approaches, equipping them to challenge systemic injustices and advance just climate solutions in their communities.

A major milestone in 2025 was the successful piloting of blended learning through the launch of an online learning portal during Cohort V, marking a critical step toward greater accessibility and scalability. This innovation not only enhanced the learning experience but also laid the groundwork for future digital expansion. Collectively, these efforts have strengthened NSSCJ's reputation as a continental reference point and trusted hub for high-quality, youth-centred climate justice training. Further, alumni increasingly took on co-facilitation roles—a testament to the trust, capacity, and ownership fostered within the NSSCJ community.

NSSCJ is entering a new phase of growth. The programme has gained significant visibility and credibility, with an increasing number of strategic partners expressing interest in replicating, franchising, or adapting the NSSCJ model within their own national and regional contexts. This growing demand signals success, but it also exposes the limitations of the current structure, which was designed for a smaller, more centralised programme.

While the need to strengthen the NSSCJ institutional and governance architecture to accommodate expansion while safeguarding its core values of climate justice, equity, and Global South leadership remains apparent, formalising alumni governance and coordination mechanisms, developing sustainable resource mobilization strategies, and designing scalable partnership and replication models must also be given attention. The strive to provide sustainable post-training mentorship support, which is consistent with the ideals of the training, shall continue to be PACJA's priority.

B. SOUTH-TO-SOUTH YOUTH PLATFORM

The South-South Youth Platform on Climate Justice serves as an umbrella network that connects NSSCJ alumni across cohorts and geographies. Structurally, the South-South Youth Platform envisions a robust, decentralised architecture. A centralised alumni database—capturing geographic location, thematic expertise, and engagement status—is under development, though the optimal design is still being refined. Plans for regional and thematic committees, designated leadership roles with clear mandates, and a youth expert roster to support policy negotiations are all in early stages, with active exploration underway to ensure they are inclusive, representative, and functional.

In 2025, the South-South Youth Platform on Climate Justice made meaningful strides in anchoring youth leadership across local, national, and regional climate justice ecosystems. While full institutionalisation of the platform remains a work in progress, significant advances were achieved in strengthening country-level alumni networks, facilitating alumni participation in key regional and global processes, and piloting foundational engagement structures that lay the groundwork for a self-sustaining, youth-led movement.

In addition, the Platform deepened connections between NSSCJ alumni and existing country-based climate justice coalitions. National WhatsApp groups were established in several countries, with alumni and PACJA's Diaspora and National Platforms (DNP) coordinators actively participating. Alumni also played leading roles in organising Local Conferences of Youth (LCOYs) in 31 countries—providing strategic connections, facilitation support, and expert resource persons—though many highlighted the need for dedicated financial backing to sustain these efforts. The Africa Youth Climate Assembly II in Ethiopia, co-organised with PACJA, saw strong participation from previous Cohort alumni, further cementing NSSCJ's role as a feeder pipeline for continental and global climate spaces. Although an application to co-host the Africa Youth Summit on Sustainable Development in Kenya was not successful, the growing external interest in NSSCJ—including requests from partner organizations to replicate or franchise the model—reflects its rising credibility and influence.

C. CLIMATE JUSTICE IMPACT FUND FOR AFRICA (CJIFA)



During the September–November 2025 reporting period, the Climate Justice Innovation Fund for Africa (CJIFA), successfully supported 29 locally led grantees across 7 African countries, advancing community-driven climate solutions and climate justice advocacy. Through targeted micro-grants, technical accompaniment, and structured monitoring, the programme directly reached more than 18,000 community members, strengthened grassroots institutions, and promoted locally appropriate innovations with strong potential for replication and scale-up.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRANTEES SUPPORTED IN 2025:



Organization	Cohort	Country
Greening Machakos Youth Network CBO	2	Kenya
Kaputir Resource Management Organisation (KARMO)	2	Kenya
Jenga Future Response	2	Kenya
The Baringo Renewable Energy Centre (BREC Kenya)	3	Kenya
Development Through Adult and Non-Formal Education (DANFE)	3	Ethiopia
GEDY- Law	3	Ethiopia
Fonds du Mouvement Social (IPBF)	3	Burkina Faso
Association pour la Promotion des Innovations et Bonnes Pratiques en matière d'Environnement et de Développement Durable / PASFN (APIPED)	3	Burkina Faso
Conseil National de la Maison des Éleveurs (CNMDE)	3	Senegal
Nous Sommes la Solution (NSS)	3	Senegal
ASSOCIACAO DOS AMIGOS DO BAMBU (BAMBOO FRIENDS ASSOCIATION) - ASSAMBA	3	Mozambique
EGAN	3	Mozambique
KAMALIZA Youth Ni Sisi Chapter	4	Kenya
St. Pascal Small Christian Community	4	Kenya
Girl Concern Community-Based Organisation	4	Kenya

Fadhili Cancer Support Organisation (FCSO)	4	Kenya
Makuli Beekeepers Self-Help Group	4	Kenya
Muyambo Media CBO	4	Kenya
Special Interest Groups Place	4	Kenya
Empowered Citizenry Against Poverty (ECAP) NGO	4	Kenya
Mokowe Action Group	4	Kenya
Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association (SUNARMA)	4	Ethiopia
Synergy for Community Development	4	Ethiopia
Hope and Help Society	4	Somalia
Team Upcyclers	4	Nigeria
AMPDC (Associação de Mulheres Para Promoção do Desenvolvimento Comunitário)	4	Mozambique
Nothern Vision	4	Kenya
Nanyuki Green Champions	4	Kenya
Turkana Extractives	4	Kenya

Key achievements during the reporting period were realised across four priority thematic areas. In climate-resilient livelihoods and clean energy, grantees advanced briquette production, biogas promotion, and clean cooking solutions, contributing to reduced reliance on unsustainable biomass and improved household energy access. Under forest restoration and nature-based solutions, community-led tree planting, spring restoration, bamboo establishment, and ecosystem protection activities enhanced biodiversity, water security, and climate resilience. Climate governance, advocacy, and policy influence initiatives strengthened civic participation through national forums, media engagement, school-based climate education, and targeted advocacy with pastoralist, youth, and women's groups. Additionally, climate-health integration, gender equality, and Indigenous Knowledge systems were advanced through women- and youth-led initiatives addressing climate-linked health risks, environmental justice, and community knowledge documentation.

The programme demonstrated the effectiveness of locally led climate action, with strong community ownership, adaptive management, and collaboration with local authorities emerging as key success factors.

Women and youth played a central role as innovators, advocates, and agents of behaviour change, significantly expanding the reach and social impact of interventions. Financial implementation was largely efficient, with most partners delivering activities within approved budgets and leveraging community contributions to maximise impact despite funding delays, climatic disruptions, and logistical challenges in remote and fragile contexts.

Based on lessons from the reporting period, key recommendations for the next phase include ensuring earlier disbursement of funds, particularly for season-dependent restoration activities; scaling proven models such as clean energy enterprises, spring restoration, and climate-health advocacy; strengthening cross-country learning and peer exchange among grantees; enhancing technical support for Indigenous Knowledge documentation and digital monitoring; deepening collaboration with local governments and agricultural extension services; and expanding private-sector engagement to support sustainability and co-financing. Overall, CJIFA's 2025 achievements affirm its strategic value as a platform for advancing climate justice, resilience, and community-centred innovation across Africa.

D. CLIMATE FINANCE INITIATIVES:

In 2025, PACJA strengthened its leadership in climate finance and gender justice advocacy through high-level continental engagement, policy influence, capacity building, and evidence-based contributions to global climate finance mechanisms. A major highlight was PACJA's active participation in the GCF Regional Dialogue with Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 29 September to 1 October 2025, which convened over 200 stakeholders, including National Designated Authorities (NDAs), GCF Secretariat, Accredited Entities, CSOs, and private sector actors. The Dialogue provided a critical platform to assess Africa's progress at the mid-term of GCF-2 and to interrogate reforms such as the Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF). PACJA consistently advocated for stronger country ownership, meaningful inclusion of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women, and CSOs, and raised concerns over the absence of a dedicated access window for community-level organisations within the GCF architecture.

PACJA also played a strategic role in advancing African-led climate finance coordination, notably through engagement in the launch of the AFDAN Strategic Framework 2025–2030 during the Africa Climate Summit on 9 September 2025 in Addis Ababa. The launch underscored a renewed continental commitment to reposition NDAs as central actors in mobilising climate finance for adaptation and mitigation. PACJA's participation reinforced the importance of integrating gender equality, accountability, and civil society oversight into climate finance systems. Complementing this, PACJA delivered targeted climate finance and gender capacity building, including facilitation of the Climate Finance and Gender module at the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, where participants engaged in both theoretical grounding and practical review of GCF funding proposals.

A significant achievement in 2025 was PACJA's contribution to shaping equitable global climate finance mechanisms through the collection and submission of six community-based case studies to inform the operationalisation of the Loss and Damage Fund.

Coordinated across National Designated Platforms, these case studies documented real-world barriers and enabling conditions affecting community access to climate finance.

The Fund's request for additional information on two submissions signalled the relevance and policy influence of PACJA's inputs. Further, PACJA contributed substantively to the GCF consultation on the Locally Led Climate Action (LLCA) Framework, drawing on Kenya-based research to advocate for community agency, gender-responsive financing, indigenous knowledge integration, and robust accountability mechanisms.

Beyond climate finance systems, PACJA expanded its gender and justice lens across intersecting thematic areas. This included participation in CSW69 preparations, development of Africa-focused gender and climate justice policy positions, validation of Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (NGCCAP), engagement in Rio Conventions Gender Action Plan reviews, and collaboration with media actors through the Generation Equality Media Forum. PACJA also strengthened institutional accountability by completing the Save the Children Global Civil Society Strengthening Programme financial audit and enhanced organizational capacity through participation in an Integrated Mental Health Policy and Strategic Action Planning Workshop in July 2025.

Despite these gains, several challenges constrained optimal impact. These included limited strategic engagement during key global moments (such as COP30 and GCF Board meetings), restricted leadership visibility, absence of a dedicated climate finance budget, and unclear internal role delineation, which affected coordination and execution. Addressing these gaps will be critical moving forward. Overall, PACJA's 2025 climate finance and gender work significantly advanced Africa-centred, gender-responsive, and locally led climate finance discourse, laying a strong foundation for scaled advocacy, stronger partnerships, and more inclusive climate finance governance in the coming years.

E. YOUTH FOR ADAPTATION FINANCE IN AFRICA (YAF)

The YAF Africa Initiative was created to push one clear idea into the centre of climate finance debates: Africa's adaptation future cannot be negotiated without African youth at the table. The initiative works to accelerate the more than doubling of adaptation finance for Africa, while also ensuring that increased finance is accessible, transparent, and shaped by community realities. It strengthens youth leadership on the technical and political sides of climate finance, builds coordination across countries, and drives advocacy for financing that reaches local actors, supports locally led adaptation, and prioritises grants over debt.



A major focus was building capability and unity across youth networks. Through trainings, briefings, webinars, peer exchange, and the YOFAFA engagement platform, youth leaders strengthened their grasp of climate finance systems, including key negotiation tracks such as the New Collective Quantified Goal and the Global Goal on Adaptation. YOFAFA created a practical space for youth to learn by doing, testing real policy questions, sharing country experiences, and breaking down complex finance topics into clear advocacy messages that could be used in national and international engagements. As a result, participants deepened their understanding of how funds are channelled through institutions like the GCF and multilateral development banks, and what barriers prevent resources from reaching communities, including complex accreditation requirements, heavy documentation burdens, limited direct access for local institutions, and slow disbursement processes.

The initiative also advanced youth participation in strategic spaces where climate finance narratives are shaped. YAF Africa supported youth representatives to engage alongside civil society coalitions, interact with policy stakeholders, and contribute to broader advocacy moments in high-level forums such as COP sessions, the Africa Climate Summit (ACS), and the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies meetings (SBs). Instead of limiting participation to visibility-based roles, the initiative worked to position youth as partners in policy conversations, able to push both for higher adaptation finance levels and for reforms that improve access, transparency, and delivery.

In doing so, youth advocacy increasingly combined ambition on finance volumes with practical governance demands.

YAF Africa further strengthened its advocacy through youth-led communications and evidence. The initiative produced statements, messages, and policy-oriented content that translated complex finance discussions into clear public arguments connected to real adaptation needs on the ground. Core themes included the need for more than doubling adaptation finance, the importance of grant-based support, simplified access for local institutions, clearer reporting on adaptation flows, and stronger accountability for whether funding reaches the most vulnerable. These communications strengthened the initiative's credibility and gave partners and stakeholders a clearer basis for engagement.

Overall, the YAF Africa Initiative contributed to a stronger and more organised youth voice on adaptation finance in Africa. It built practical capacity, improved coordination across networks, expanded engagement with policy and civil society stakeholders, and reinforced a set of priorities that pair scaled-up adaptation finance with better access, transparency, accountability, and community-led delivery. The initiative leaves behind a growing movement of youth advocates better equipped to ensure that adaptation finance is not only increased but also designed to reach communities and deliver real resilience outcomes.

F. PAN AFRICAN PLATFORM ON CLIMATE AND HEALTH (PPCH)

PACJA led a pan-African mobilisation of health and climate actors through the Pan-African Platform on Climate and Health (PPCH) and grew the number of organisations working together on this issue to 69 organisations as per data in the official online platform. In addition, the alliance invested heavily in supporting onboarding organisations to have a better understanding of state of play on climate and health and for them to contribute effectively in the ongoing discourse.

The Alliance offered a platform for the climate and health cluster to popularise their issues across the other 15 clusters and strengthen alliances with members of other clusters on critical issues. The organisation fostered the agility of climate and health nexus issues actors in ensuring health is prominently positioned in climate spaces, including in the Addis Ababa Declaration.



PPCH initiative

PanAfrica Partnership on Climate and Health

3.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

3.1 RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMATIVE GREENING LIVELIHOODS

Overview:

There is an urgent call for the implementation of actions that enable communities to adapt to climate change and build resilience of their livelihoods, societies, and economies. This dire need has evoked a much more pragmatic approach to the implementation of PACJA's strategy, reinforcing the implementation of actions that respond to the adaptation, mitigation and transition imperatives at the community level. Anchored in the implementation of Locally Led Actions, this broad intervention area has been the basis for the generation of lessons that inform our policy agitation and propositions that expand climate action. This is reinforced by overarching capacity building across all spheres. Below is a summary of outcomes from notable interventions in this area.

3.1.1. Capacitate platforms of small holder farmers, women and youth on NDC, NAPs, NCCAPs influence, leadership and their implementation in partnerships

PACJA implemented a diversity of interventions as follows:

In Nigeria, CSDDevNet, through Nigerien Youth Network on Climate Change (RJNCC) conducted a dynamic training in Douthi, Dosso Region, that brought together youth climate activists and women farmers from Economic Interest Groups (GIE). The training focused on Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA), a low-cost, community-driven method for land restoration and the sustainable valorisation of products from protected local species such as Baobab and honey. The sessions aimed to build practical skills in RNA techniques, raise awareness of biodiversity conservation, and explore eco-economic pathways that support local livelihoods. Participants received tailored awareness kits, including materials on climate change, RNA methods, and forest species seeds for community-led reforestation. The activity emphasised grassroots empowerment and sustainable development, where local communities not only gained technical tools but also a sense of ownership and agency in tackling climate and environmental challenges, ensuring that their voices drive climate-resilient and inclusive development.

PACJA Gabon successfully organised the second edition of the One Forest Youth Initiative in Libreville, a significant event that brought together over 900 young people from across Africa. This high-profile forum, organised under the patronage of the President, served to strengthen youth leadership and green volunteerism for forest protection and biodiversity, while consolidating networks of young African leaders and enhancing their recognition as credible actors in sustainable forest management, with the next strategic goal being to mobilise support for their participation in COP 30 in Brazil. Additionally, a Conference of Youth 2025 was organised with the effective participation of more than 700 young people under the theme: "Youth Action for a Green and Blue Transition: Driving a Sustainable Future."

A position paper summarising the main points and recommendations was formulated. The Local Conference of Youth 2025 strengthened the leadership and advocacy capacity of young people on issues related to the green and blue transition, while enhancing their recognition as key actors in building a sustainable future. It also consolidated multi-stakeholder dialogue and opened new opportunities for collaboration with partner organisations present, including WWF, UNICEF, the Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Climate, and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Cultural Promotion. It also consolidated multi-stakeholder dialogue and opened new opportunities for collaboration with partner organisations.

In Morocco, a capacity-building workshop was organised with the specific aim of strengthening the capabilities of young people in rural areas to cope with the impacts of climate change. PACJA mobilised rural youth as key players in climate adaptation and the ecological transition, thereby contributing to the broader goal of galvanised African voices for resilient, inclusive development and a green post-pandemic recovery. The focus of this engagement was on green employment and enhanced the technical and entrepreneurial skills of rural youth to enable them to access green jobs in fields like sustainable agriculture, renewable energies, and responsible tourism. Focusing on comprehensive skill development and through a combination of theoretical and practical sessions, key sessions included awareness-raising on climate impacts specific to rural environments, hands-on training in agroecological techniques, sustainable water management, and green entrepreneurship workshops covering company management, marketing, and market access. Sessions dedicated to climate and green funding mechanisms, guidance on sources and access terms were also provided.

In Ethiopia, CCCE organised a training workshop aimed at knowledge enhancement and leadership skills development. Among the supportive events were Youth Digital Competition focused on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and events dedicated to surfacing Community Voices and Youth Innovation, demonstrating successful engagement with this demographic on critical climate issues. Additionally, CCCE held a multi-stakeholder sectoral-thematic campaign, which was executed through a social media campaign focused on Gender justice and climate justice. This successful effort targeted women and girls specifically, with the result being the promotion of both Gender and Climate justice.

In Kenya, KPCG, in partnership with Youth and Women in Green Growth, Climate Action, and Circular Economy Workshop, was held in partnership with NEMA in Nairobi County. The target was to engage 40 women and men leaders as active participants, and 32 leaders actively participated. The workshop emphasised how women leaders empower communities through climate action, driving sustainable and locally led impact. Its goals included building leadership skills, fostering collaboration, enhancing knowledge on climate action, and strengthening networks. The qualitative progress achieved included enhanced leadership, strengthened networks, shared knowledge, increased collaboration, and commitments to collective climate action.

In Cameroon, the platform engaged in activities to strengthen the Adaptation Working Group of the Cameroon Climate Change Working Group and Women and Youth Led Groups working on Biofertilizer for Agricultural Resilience in the Donga Mantung Plateau on NDC-NCCAPs. Their Quantitative target was to target 100 youths and women smallholder farmer training on the production of bio-fertilisers to promote climate-smart agriculture. They managed to conduct 1 workshop. Their estimated reach of women was 70, and they managed to reach 17 women. The estimated number of men was 30, and they managed to reach 10, which summed the totals to 27.

In Zambia, the platform undertook a comprehensive series of capacity-building and strategic engagement activities across several critical sectors, focusing on climate finance, policy influence, and community resilience. Key initiatives included a Rapid Assessment of Private Sector Banks and Insurance providers to map out existing climate financing flows. Furthermore, a significant capacity-building effort was launched through Training in Financial Literacy conducted collaboratively with banks, targeting small-scale farmers and SMEs under the "farmers of the future" initiative. This training focused on locally led climate initiatives. The main outcome is the adoption of different locally led techniques by farmers who receive the training, empowering them with the financial literacy needed to make sound investments in climate-resilient farming practices and access appropriate financial products for their sustainable growth.

3.1.2 Provision of small grants facility through CJIFA (Small grants facility) to support rapid response, community-owned innovations in all thematic and sectoral areas of climate action.

Ten (10) applications were shortlisted for funding. The Climate Justice Innovation Fund for Africa (CJIFA) launched the 2025 selection process following an unprecedented 3,365 applications submitted via the CJIFA website. The CJIFA team, comprising Programs staff, Finance, MEAL, Compliance, and DNP Coordination unit, undertook a rigorous, multi-stage review to identify the most outstanding proposals, including those focusing on Just Energy Transition (JET) projects across 12 SIDA-supported African countries.

The process began with the extraction and verification of 2,466 valid submissions, out of which 1,578 were identified as belonging to eligible countries. A first-level screening applied CJIFA's exclusion criteria—removing non-registered entities, institutions without a track record, hardware-only proposals, standalone tree-planting projects, religious/political organisations, and proposals exceeding the €8,000 budget cap. This initial filtration produced 303 eligible applications, which were further assigned to reviewers for detailed assessment. Each reviewer identified 7–10 strong candidates per country, resulting in 81 high-potential applications.

A second-stage certification and budget compliance check reduced the number to 44 applications, which were then scored against the CJIFA evaluation framework: Innovation, Catalytic Potential, Sustainability, Mobilisation, and Inclusivity.

Applications marked with "No" ratings were removed, and the remaining pool proceeded to Designated National Platforms (DNPs) for field verification through a Pre-Organisational Capacity Assessment (Pre-OCA). Due to tight timelines, the OCA and Pre-OCA processes were conducted concurrently for due diligence. 10 applications were shortlisted for funding.

3.1.3. Scoping, documenting and sharing best practices from community-based innovations for scale-out

In the previous project period, CJIFA successfully supported several high-impact cohorts on various themes and sectors:

1. **Cohort 1:** Innovative Community Resilience Initiatives; Six funded Groups focused on enhancing ecological agricultural practices to improve food security in drought-prone areas. The funds received enabled them to implement sustainable farming techniques, build local capacity, and support movement-building, including a case which brought justice to a slain female environmental activist. Most of these groups have attracted additional funding to support their progression to sustainability and aligning to the objectives and broader vision of CJIFA.
2. **Cohort 2:** Youth-Led Climate Advocacy; Ten funded groups were youth activists, mainly drawn from the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, who have applied the lessons they learnt from School. This cohort aimed to amplify youth voices in climate policy discussions, as well as promoting their creativity in climate solutions. They funds received enabled them to catalyse massive mobilisation, conduct workshops and outreach programs, empowering youth to engage effectively in decision-making processes. Innovative ways such as art, music and skits were included in climate advocacy campaigns. The youth were also at the forefront of climate-resilient adaptive activities based on their local contexts.
3. **Cohort 3:** Strengthening communities in adaptive climate solutions; Fourteen organisations concentrated on innovative water conservation strategies in vulnerable communities, climate-resilient initiatives, & harnessing indigenous knowledge in early warning systems. They secured roughly funds to develop local solutions, such as rainwater harvesting, solar lighting in rural homes, decentralised clean energy for food and medicine preservation and community awareness campaigns.

During the reporting period under review, PACJA documented and shared these previous community-based innovations through several CJIFA bulletins as success stories. Additionally, PACJA secured a slot at the Africa Climate Week in Addis to present community-based innovations supported by CJIFA. At the ACS2, PACJA secured 1.5 hours slot for a side event on CJIFA, which was moderated by a top Journalist from Times Magazine. This story was aired by Time magazine, reaching out to millions of followers of Time magazine.

3.1.4. Enhancing the capacity of future climate leaders through the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice

Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) has grown to become one of the most transformational programs with lasting impacts on young people in Africa and beyond. In 2025, the NSSCJ was recognised as one of the pre-events of the Africa climate summit.

The fifth cohort (Cohort V) was officially launched at a town hall event in Kampala, Uganda, organised by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) at the sidelines of the Africa Regional Forum on sustainable development. An overwhelming 10231 applications were received from 141 countries. This demonstrates the growing demand for knowledge and skills in addressing climate change among young people in Africa and beyond. 480 participants were selected to join the school in person and virtually. This edition was strategically relocated to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and run under the theme “Aspiring a Liveable Future – Youth-Led Transformation in the Polycrisis Era,” emphasising the critical role of African youth in driving climate justice amidst complex global challenges and promoting intergenerational equity. The core objectives were to build the capacity of young activists (aged 18-35) in climate policy, advocacy, and mobilisation; expand a Pan-African network of climate leaders through partnerships with institutions like Addis Ababa University and the African Union; and integrate climate justice perspectives into local and global frameworks. The program employed a hybrid model, combining online pre-training (May-August 2025), a resident 14-day in-person session in Addis Ababa (August 24- September 04, 2025). The twelve days of in-person training were supplemented by online pre-training sessions. The program focused on equipping young leaders with skills and knowledge to drive climate justice initiatives across Africa under the theme, “Aspiring a liveable Future: Youth-led transformation in the poly-crisis Era”.

Learners were taken through different modules, including core modules such as i. Introduction to Climate Change; ii. Climate Justice and Global Arena; iii. Just Transition and Energy Access; iv. Climate Justice and Finance, v. Green Economy and Entrepreneurship; vi. Climate Justice Advocacy and Communication are foundational courses. In addition, learners were taken through other sectors and context-specific modules such as: i. Agriculture and Food Systems, ii. Climate Security, iii. Climate Change and Water Resources, iv. Climate, Gender, and Social Justice; v. Climate Justice, Education, Culture, and Faith, vi. Human and Environmental Rights VII. Climate Change and Health and viii. Urban resilience.

The fifth cohort was among the most privileged, as the convening in Addis Ababa allowed a fair majority to join major global influence moments and dialogues, including the Africa Climate Week of the UNFCCC, the Africa Youth Climate Assembly and the 2nd Africa Climate Summit.

3.1.5 Integrating climate justice curriculum in schools and other learning spaces in consultations with government entities and other stakeholders

Within the reporting period under review, PACJA at the DNP level engaged with governments at different levels on the integration of climate justice in the school curriculum. The following are some of the interventions implemented at the DNP level.

a. In Tanzania, one key tool was developed: a learning module titled “Climate Change Learning Module for Primary School Teachers, Grades III–VI”. The module contains eight core lessons designed to build both foundational understanding and practical teaching strategies for integrating climate change education in primary schools. It is specifically tailored to enhance the competencies of teachers in Grades III–VI under the revised 2023 curriculum, equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and pedagogical approaches necessary to effectively address climate change within classroom teaching. The tool has simplified content, guiding questions, classroom activities, and teaching aids designed to facilitate learner engagement in the learning process. The development of this tool was led by curriculum developers and specialists from the Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE), a government institution under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), working in collaboration with FORUMCC, the PACJA platform, as well as climate change, environmental education, and health specialists. This collaboration offers a solid foundation for integrating climate change education into formal education systems, thereby transforming a potential challenge into a significant opportunity for advancing both policy and practice in climate and environmental education.

b. In Nigeria, CSDevNet organised a workshop with approximately 50–60 diverse stakeholders, including government officials, academia, civil society, INGOs and youth leaders, fostering inclusive dialogue to co-create a module for integrating climate justice into secondary school curricula. The workshop delivered detailed curriculum structures for JSS (Civic Education) and SSS (Geography), incorporating progressive pedagogies like inquiry-based learning and project-based activities to ensure educational rigour and student engagement. Presentations highlighted successful initiatives, such as Urban Forest Campaign and climate spelling bee competitions, providing replicable, evidence-based models to ensure program scalability and impact. The workshop produced a draft communique and curriculum module for submission to NERDC and the Federal Ministry of Education, ensuring alignment with Nigeria’s Climate Change Act (2021) and SDGs 4 and 13, with clear recommendations to address curriculum gaps and resource constraints. Program quality was enhanced by integrating local case studies such as Northern Nigerian farming communities and Indigenous knowledge, ensuring cultural relevance and practical applicability.

c. Côte d'Ivoire held two crucial consultative meetings focused on integrating Climate Justice into educational curricula. The advocacy efforts targeted different levels of the education system. A bilateral meeting was held between PACJA – Côte d'Ivoire and the Ministry in charge of technical and vocational training to push for the inclusion of climate justice principles into technical and vocational teaching curricula. Furthermore, a separate bilateral meeting was conducted with the international NGO Save the Children, specifically advocating for the integration of Climate Justice into primary school curricula, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to institutional change from foundational to specialised education. A key step in operationalising this integration was the organisation of a workshop dedicated to the presentation and validation of a manual for teaching climate justice within teaching curricula. These meetings targeting vocational training, primary education through an NGO partnership, and the validation of a teaching manual collectively underscore PACJA's strategic efforts to secure the institutional inclusion of climate justice in Côte d'Ivoire's education system.

d. In Rwanda, 4 secondary schools were targeted for the National Climate Justice Education and Mobilisation Campaign, reaching 400 students.

In Botswana, BCCN developed a Climate Change board game, which is currently being prototyped as a game-based learning tool. 25 young people participated in a Target-User Co-Creation Workshop for the game-based learning tool; 20 sectoral experts engaged in a Multi-Stakeholder Design Workshop Integrating Climate Change & Climate Justice into Botswana's Curriculum through Game-Based Learning. Their next step is Completion of the prototyping stage, validation of the final prototype and full production of the Phetogo Climate Challenge, and convening a capacity building workshop for District Climate Champions.

Overall, there is progress towards successful development and strategic institutional alignment of new climate change and climate justice educational resources within the formal school systems of four countries. The creation of the "Climate Change Learning Module for Primary School Teachers, Grades III–VI" in Tanzania through a formal collaboration with the government's Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE); the co-creation of a detailed climate justice curriculum module for Nigerian secondary schools aligned with the Climate Change Act (2021); successful co-creation and prototyping of the "Phetogo Climate Challenge,"; and the validation of a Climate Justice teaching manual in Côte d'Ivoire, backed by high-level advocacy with the Ministry of Technical and Vocational Training and primary school partners are steps in the right direction.

3.1.6. Mainstreaming youth engagements in major regional and global-level climate change discourses, including COPs, SBs, and ACS

Africa's youth population represent not only the most vulnerable demographic to climate change, but, as observed in multiple sessions during AYCA 2025, they also represent the continent's most powerful asset to combat the devastating effects of climate change the crisis. Despite Incredibly, the growing youth movement across countries and communities in Africa have breathed fresh energy and renewal in the continent's effort to galvanise stakeholders into a formidable force in global geopolitical landscape polarised by multiple crises. African youths are pioneering climate innovations, leading ejecting fresh ideas to drive community-based, locally-led adaptation projects initiatives, and building powerful clean/green energy enterprises. Through digital techno-savvy skill-sets, they are using art and music to advocate for fair, ecologically-just and people-centred policies, solutions and finance. Yet, structural challenges such as limited access to funding, platforms, and decision-making persist.

In response to this challenge, PACJA prioritised the participation of the youth in important regional and global climate convenings, notably youth innovation hubs convenings, COP30, SBs and Africa Climate Summit. The intent remains to frame youth as key enablers of climate-compatible development, economic transformation, and peacebuilding across Africa's diverse ecosystems and economies. As a pre-event of Africa Climate Week, PACJA partnered with Green Generation Initiative to mobilise 500 youths through the Africa Youth Climate assembly (AYCA), a mandated event of the summit. The event served as the formal youth engagement forum for the Summit. It brought together youth from across the continent and beyond, with structured dialogues to ensure structured engagement and meaningful inclusion of young people as vital agents of change, policy influencers, and solution providers in climate governance before, during, and after the Summit.

The AYCA was instrumental in generating a youth position for ACS2, which significantly influenced the Addis Ababa declaration. The declaration incorporated critical issues advanced by the youth, especially finance, adaptation and inclusion of youth in climate action. Equally, PACJA partnered with AUC to support the hosting of the Youth Innovation Hub, targeting over 70 young people from the continent with demonstrated leadership in innovations that support climate action. The innovations at display captured the immense potential with young people for revolutionizing the growth in green economy and expand employment and livelihood opportunities for young people in Africa.

3.1.7. Enhancing the capacity of Health and climate change working groups at country and regional level

PACJA continued to grow NSA's engagement on climate and health discourse by convening the Pan-African Platform on Climate and Health. With the sole objective of heightening engagement of climate and health actors in the continental policy influence processes, this platform grew to accommodate 69-member organisations across the continent and streamlined their strategic pursuit in the Africa Climate Summit. This effort was collaborated in a number of countries with distinct working groups, reinforcing the climate change and health agenda at this level. The diverse regional and country-level initiatives are significant for the rapid enhancement of technical capacity among health and civil society actors to address climate-sensitive diseases and integrate climate adaptation into public health response frameworks.

On July 8, 2025, the Niger Youth Network on Climate Change (RJNCC) organised a strategic capacity-building session in Niamey for civil society organisations (CSOs) working in health, development, and humanitarian fields. The training focused on equipping CSOs with the necessary technical knowledge to address climate-sensitive diseases more effectively. As climate change intensifies the prevalence of illnesses such as malaria, respiratory infections, waterborne diseases, and heat-related conditions, the workshop emphasised the importance of integrating climate considerations into public health response and emergency planning. This initiative marked a significant step toward strengthening Niger's health resilience framework by enhancing the preparedness and response capabilities of frontline CSOs. Participants were trained to identify climate-health risks, develop community awareness strategies, and integrate climate-sensitive health risks into existing interventions. As part of the Bélinga iron exploitation project, PACJA Gabon, in collaboration with Ivindo Iron and the Ministry of Health, organised a capacity-building workshop for health personnel on the impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies. This workshop successfully strengthened the skills of 21 health professionals, equipping them with practical and relevant knowledge to better respond to the challenges posed by climate-related impacts on public health. The workshop enabled health professionals to gain a deeper understanding of the impacts of climate change on health and to master adaptation strategies suited to their specific contexts. It also strengthened their capacity to anticipate risks, raise community awareness, and collaborate effectively with other sectors for integrated action.

PACJA Côte d'Ivoire organised a panel discussion focused on the critical topic of the impact of climate change on health and health infrastructure and facilities. The event saw the participation of 40 individuals, including representatives from 35 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and officials from both the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Environment. This diverse multi-stakeholder participation facilitated discussion and collaboration between civil society and key government ministries on addressing climate-related health risks.

In Kenya, the national platform KPCG organised a national dialogue on Kenya's NDC 2 Targets, BTR, and NCCAP III, focusing on their impact on adaptation, waste management, health, and the localisation agenda. A total of 58 participants attended the dialogue, drawn from 39 counties and various stakeholder groups, including KPCG, NOREB, and the Metropolitan region. The dialogue provided a platform for stakeholders to identify county-specific adaptation and waste management priorities for integration into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Furthermore, participants made commitments to localise NDC 2 and NCCAP III through multi-stakeholder collaboration. As part of the way forward, follow-up with counties on CIDP integration, stakeholder coordination, and monitoring of NDC 2 localisation actions were identified as necessary next steps.

In Botswana, the capacity building for the Civil Society Working Group on Health and Climate Change successfully enhanced the expertise within the health sector's civil society organisations (CSOs) by training 39 participants, identified as climate change focal persons. This convening represented a significant milestone in building a more informed and coordinated civil society response, deepening the participants' understanding of key technical and policy issues at the intersection of climate change and health. With this intervention, CSOs working in the health sector have enhanced technical capacity to effectively engage in climate-health discourse and advocate using the dedicated CCWG-HCC platform.

In Zambia, ZCCN set up thematic meetings on Climate Change and Health, which included a pilot phase for implementing Climate and Health talks in Clinics, alongside a Governance support meeting with the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee meeting successfully reviewed and reported on the first quarter's activities, engaging three key members initially, with subsequent participation reaching up to 15 members in later stages. The meeting provided a vital opportunity for collective planning and discussion to ensure leadership in addressing critical climate justice and environmental issues, while also identifying the need to explore greater visibility through scoping exercises in key areas like mining and land degradation.

PACJA Nigeria platform convened a diverse group of stakeholders at the "Building Community Health Resilience through Adaptation" workshop in Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory (FCT) to address the critical intersection of climate change and public health. This comprehensive capacity-building programme directly engaged 60 healthcare providers and Civil Society Organisation (CSO) members, equipping them with the essential knowledge and tools needed to promote and establish climate-resilient health systems at the community level. The focus was on strengthening local capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from the increasing health threats posed by climate risks such as extreme heat, floods, and vector-borne diseases. The workshop developed six (6) concrete action plans for climate-resilient health interventions tailored to the unique needs of communities, which are foundational steps towards implementing practical, on-the-ground adaptation strategies.

Bringing together key representatives from both the health and environment sectors, including the Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Ministry of Environment, NPHCDA, NCCCS, WHO, and IOM Nigeria, in this conversation was also a milestone. Cross-sector engagement was vital in fostering a shared understanding of the critical linkages between climate adaptation and health outcomes, thus laying the groundwork for integrated, community-level resilience models and action pathways to protect public health against climate challenges.

3.1.8. Strengthened pan African capacity for climate finance mobilisation for resilient action: The launch of the AFDAN Strategy on the sidelines of ACS-2

The Africa Green Climate Finance National Designated Authorities Network (AFDAN) was established to support all African countries' NDAs in accessing climate finance, particularly from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other funding mechanisms at scale, to drive adaptation and mitigation efforts in both rural and urban areas. AFDAN strengthens the institutional capacity, coordination, and collective voice of African NDAs and Focal Points engaged in climate finance. After several years of facilitating technical capacity support, enhancing policy engagement, and deepening relationships among NDAs and climate finance institutions, PACJA collaborated with AFDAN to develop its Strategic Framework 2025–2030, marking a defining moment in its institutional growth. The launch of the AFDAN strategy took place during the Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa on 9th September, 2025 and repositioned NDAs as leaders in climate finance mobilisation, while fostering continental solidarity and diplomatic engagement for Africa's long-term resilience and development. The event was graced by key stakeholders' financial institutions, development partners, government representatives, philanthropies, and CSO's. Speakers included the Danish Embassy, the Senior Official from the Kenya National Treasury, Africa Development bank and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), underscoring the importance of global partnerships in driving the agenda.

3.1.9. Reducing emissions and enhancing the resilience of underserved communities through support and implementation of innovative and scalable solutions that provide clean, affordable, and reliable energy

In Ethiopia, focused on building the capacity of local Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). This was achieved by capacitating CBOs in Kamisse Warabba on the technical installation and utilisation of solar panels. As part of this effort, the CBOs received both the necessary training and the actual solar panels, completing the scheduled activity. This intervention resulted in communities accessing power to light their homes.

In Côte d'Ivoire, another significant achievement was the organisation of a targeted workshop focused on developing a national policy on clean cooking. This activity was a collaborative effort between PACJA-Côte d'Ivoire, the private sector, and the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy. The workshop provided a platform for increased multi-stakeholder engagement in the development of the policy, effective collaboration and commitment towards a robust national policy on clean cooking in Côte d'Ivoire.

Further to this, on 11th and 12th September, 2025, PACJA, Côte d'Ivoire, collaborated with the International Organisation of La Francophonie to organise a workshop on clean cooking, engaging 30 Civil Society Organisations, rural communities, and cultural actors, too graced by high profile guest – the Minister of Culture and Francophonie. This convening is planned for a further follow-up campaign to raise awareness on clean cooking and distribute improved stoves in five villages in 2026.

Nigeria focused on empowering rural households with mini solar panels/lamps in vulnerable communities across Kogi and Plateau states to provide access to sustainable energy. The intervention directly reached 100 households in each state, a total of 200 households impacted across both states. 200 mini solar panels/lamps were also distributed, providing these rural families with a clean, reliable, and climate-resilient source of lighting and power. This intervention directly reduces reliance on traditional, polluting energy sources, improving both household health and safety while mitigating climate vulnerability. Furthermore, providing access to reliable lighting aids in improving educational outcomes and extending economic activities within the homes, thereby strengthening the overall resilience and adaptive capacity of rural households in the face of environmental and economic climate shocks. Additional efforts in resilience focused on upscaling training and production of biomass briquettes in Nasarawa and Yobe States. This intervention promoted the use of cleaner, sustainable household energy sources by training a total of 100 community members, 70 in one state and 30 in another, on the production and use of briquettes. A significant adoption rate of 50% of the technique by the trained community members is a progressive result of this intervention and will contribute to local climate mitigation, reduce deforestation pressures, and provide a healthier alternative to traditional cooking fuels.

In Niger, PACJA hosted a Conference on Innovative Solutions for the Development of Energy Transition in Niger, which fostered a collective understanding of the complex issues surrounding energy transition and identified innovative approaches specifically suited to the Niger context. The debate successfully facilitated the emergence of partnerships aimed at achieving sustainable, inclusive, and resilient energy development, with the proceedings documented through an activity report and web publication to disseminate the identified solutions and outcomes broadly.

3.1.10. Heightening priority action on climate security and the need to centre it in UNFCCC COP30 decisions and in the delivery of the Global Goal on Adaptation

The climate crisis is changing the security landscape in Africa. The risks that ensue include increased migration and displacement, heightened political tensions within and between countries of the region, as well as the risk of violent conflict, which is an additional push factor for migration and displacement. Consequently, climate-related security risks increase the challenges for conflict prevention and resolution in the African region.

Through the CLIMSEC initiative, PACJA organised an Africa regional Climate Security webinar in 2025, bringing together regional stakeholders from across Africa, drawn from civil society and experts, to discuss which climate-related security risks can be integrated in ongoing and future regional, continental and international efforts to regulate and end violent conflict in Africa region by addressing climate security risks.

The dialogue was advanced in the context of mine action, bridging generations for climate security, mine action and peace in Africa and also in the context of critical minerals. The webinar delved into matters relating to conflicts occurring in critical minerals mining sites. A policy brief out of this engagement is available for wider consumption. Additionally, PACJA co-created a side event at the sidelines of COP30 under the theme "Advancing Evidence on climate-induced Migration". It emerged that across Africa, climate mobility is an emerging issue, with countries working to identify hotspots and integrate mobility into adaptation priorities. Regional cooperation is seen as essential for improving data quality, harmonising methodologies, sharing knowledge, and addressing cross-border climate impacts. Joint efforts also help mobilise finance, strengthen political commitment, and improve support for vulnerable groups. Discussants stressed that Climate-driven mobilities, such as farmers relocating within SADC or migrants moving from Zimbabwe to South Africa, highlight growing pressures on communities. Overall, discussants emphasised the interconnected nature of climate change, livelihoods, and mobility; the importance of robust data and assessment tools; the value of multi-sectoral partnerships; the necessity of adequate finance; and the need to integrate traditional knowledge into climate adaptation strategies. The outcomes from this webinar were useful in advancing dialogue on the climate security nexus at COP30 in partnership with IOM in a high-level side event on climate-induced migration.

In Botswana, BCCN engaged 352 participants in consultations across seven priority climate mobility hotspots of Gaborone, Jwaneng, Ghanzi, Maun, Kasane, Francistown, Palapye, and Gweta, between March 4th and 21st, 2025. The process included seven regional consultations, two sectoral workshops (tourism and mining), and focused community discussions in Gweta. The consultations provided critical insights on climate mobility trends, highlighted vulnerabilities exacerbated by extreme weather events, and mapped gaps in current climate adaptation strategies across key sectors. BCCN's participation Climate Mobility Deep Dive Consultation Workshops led by the Global Centre for Climate Mobility as a local focal point ensuring civil society perspectives were embedded in discussions on community displacement, adaptive land use, climate-resilient infrastructure, and inclusive policy formulation. Key outcomes included the identification of sector-specific and location-based adaptation needs, such as early warning systems, climate-smart agriculture, resilient housing, and improved inter-ministerial coordination. The outcome of this will inform a Climate Mobility Blueprint, supporting more inclusive implementation and gap closure within Botswana's NDC framework.

This process yielded specific, actionable needs, such as early warning systems and climate-resilient infrastructure, which will directly inform a Climate Mobility Blueprint and support more inclusive implementation of Botswana's NDC framework.

3.1.11. Improving climate literacy and adaptive skills of farmers and SMEs through tailored training programs at the country level

In Gabon, a training workshop for platforms of smallholder farmers, fishers, women, and youth, organised in collaboration with the One Forest Youth Initiative, further reinforced community engagement and inclusivity in climate action. The workshop strengthened the technical, organisational, and advocacy skills of platforms for small-scale farmers, fishers, women, and youth, and fostered the emergence of leaders capable of defending their interests. It further consolidated cohesion among the platforms and enhanced their recognition as credible actors in sustainable development. The Platform also trained on NDC and agriculture to ensure their effective participation in the third edition of the Agripreneur Mini Fair (MISA), with 20 presidents of CSOs taking part in this workshop. The workshop enabled youth, women, and small-scale farmers from CSOs that are members of PACJA Gabon to gain a better understanding of the issues related to NDCs and sustainable agriculture, while also strengthening their advocacy skills and leadership. It further consolidated the collective dynamism of the network and effectively prepared participants for meaningful and high-quality participation in the Agripreneur Mini Fair (MISA).

In Nigeria, the primary activities focused on strengthening institutional capacity and promoting climate literacy. Key outputs included training on the development of climate change response proposals to empower local stakeholders. Crucially, a significant activity involved designing and integrating climate literacy content into training programs for small-scale farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), supported by general value-added services. A major achievement was the successful execution of a Climate Literacy Training in Kano State, designed to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and SMEs through education on climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainable development. Targeted efforts were made to build the capacity of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Abidjan. This training on climate change and climate finance engaged 150 SMEs, with 70 women and 80 men participating. The training provided practical knowledge on how SMEs can integrate climate action into their operations while also improving access to climate finance.

Cameroon held one training session to rekindle the interest of smallholder farmers in continually adopting smart agricultural practices. This session also raised awareness about other innovative techniques, such as the solar water pump initiative, aimed at promoting sustainable farming practices. The outreach in this reporting period was significant, with 17 women and 30 men actively engaged. An assessment report on the impact of biofertilizer on crop output was also shared.

Zambia documented its multi-stakeholder engagement through a Documentary capturing its participation in the NAP EXPO and the Agriculture and Commercial Show. This documentary successfully showcased interactions with vital national institutions, including the NDA, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, ZARI, PPHPZ, and the First National Development Bank, alongside the Yam Producers Association of Zambia. The film serves to highlight and solidify the organisation's role in facilitating effective cross-sectoral collaboration necessary for driving national climate and agricultural goals. In the Côte d'Ivoire, several initiatives were carried out to build community capacity on climate change and climate finance. One major Output was the training of small farmers across different regions of the country. This program targeted small-scale farmers and reached a total of 200 farmers, with 80 men and 120 women participating.

In Morocco, a workshop held in Aguinane in June 2025 was designed to strengthen the resilience of African communities, particularly by mobilising rural women as key agents of change. The initiative aimed to enhance the capacities of these women to adapt to the effects of climate change by recognising their traditional knowledge and vital role in the sustainable management of natural resources. A core goal was their inclusion in formal economic circuits through the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, ultimately improving their economic and environmental resilience. Participants received training to strengthen their knowledge of sustainable land and water management techniques, such as regenerative agriculture and reasoned irrigation. Practical sessions focused heavily on business acumen, covering the management of cooperatives, effective marketing of agricultural products, and crucial training on financial management and accessing green and climate funding.

Furthermore, the organisation provided tangible support through the distribution of equipment like packaging tools and communication supports to enhance the market value of products from the women's cooperatives.

The training programs in Côte d'Ivoire successfully built capacity across three key groups: small-scale farmers, village communities, and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The initial training for farmers reached 200 individuals, with 120 women and 80 men. The subsequent training for SMEs in Abidjan engaged 150 participants, comprising 70 women and 80 men, equipping them with knowledge on climate change and access to climate finance. This foundational work laid the groundwork for deeper, community-specific interventions. The most intensive activities focused on the village community, resulting in significant achievements in practical climate action. Across the two village training sessions, a total of 400 training slots were filled (200 for agroforestry/carbon market and 200 for green village development). These sessions achieved a strong gender balance, reaching 212 women (99 in the first session and 113 in the second) and 195 men (108 and 87, respectively). The training provided practical skills in agroforestry practices, community forest protection, and tree planting. A notable achievement was the provision of 2,000 tree seedlings to the N'Gatta N'Guessanblékro community, directly supporting the practical application of their new knowledge.

3.2. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILISATION

Overview:

The effectiveness of the Alliance is premised on its ability to mobilise critical masses of different segments of the population, partner institutions and other stakeholders to drive our course. Our effective influence is premised on the collective power and voice of frontline communities and their allies in shaping public policy through proactive engagements at all levels, creating loops of resonating messages to policymakers. Over the period in reference, and in spite of the complex geopolitical institutions were grappling with, PACJA tripled its efforts in movement building. A multi-pronged approach was applied – amplifying mobilisation of actors to drive Africa's climate agenda through the Africa Climate Summit; pursuing a consolidation of voice in advancing global reforms through the Climate and Economic Justice campaign; advancing country-level consolidation of movement; pursuing global north-south and south-south triangular cooperation; and ensuring grounded mobilisation of youth advancing climate justice. A summary of all engagements in movement building for effective public policy influence is provided below.

3.2.1 Spurring organising of Non-State Actors for effective engagement in climate discourse through the Africa Climate Summit –2

PACJA played a pivotal role in spurring mobilization, organizing and convening African Non-State Actors (NSAs) for effective engagement with the 2nd Africa Climate Summit. Working with our DNP in Ethiopia, the Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (CCC-E) PACJA brought together NSAs participants and institutions from diverse socio-economic, political, and cultural backgrounds across Africa to prepare and strengthen their role in the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-II). 16 distinct clusters of non-state actors comprising women movements, youth movements, agriculture and food security, labour movements & trade unions, private sector, indigenous people/ local communities, faith actors, child and future generations, health actors, research & academia, international NGOs involved in climate change, human rights and inclusivity institutions, conservation & nature-based solutions and philanthropies. In total, over 1000 organisations were brought on board through this mobilisation to play a critical role in shaping the outcome of ACS-2. PACJA convened processes that enhanced the capacity of these entities, exposed players to key discourses and supported a holistic process of developing sharp and clear demands from this constituent. In addition, PACJA fostered spaces for the 16 clusters to curate pre-ACS-2 convening, detail their agenda for the summit, while enhancing synergies across the divergent interest groups. To consolidate this mobilization PACJA worked with the cluster leads to promote cluster convenings either as sideline or pre-ACS2 processes to consolidate their key positions and approaches of pursuing their aspirations in the ACS-2 spaces. To galvanise the mobilisation done under the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign, PACJA convened a non-state actors assembly aimed at raising understanding of the key justice issues we were pursuing and how the reform spirit of the campaign can be best entrenched in the summit.

3.2.2. Consolidating African movements in furthering the imperatives of the Climate and Economic Justice

PACJA, the Global Call Against Poverty (GCAP) and its partners have played a significant role in convening the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign in Africa. Anchored globally in the Economic Justice Campaign, PACJA pushed for the centrality of climate justice in this global mobilization ensuring key concerns regarding debt, reparations, reforms of global financial systems, economic and trade reforms centre climate concerns for the continent and offer additional impetus for addressing injustices linked to access to loan based climate funding, loss and damage agenda and the need for scaling adaptation and in addressing the vexed issues of just transition while enhancing energy justice in the continent. This mobilization too targeted other critical global convening including and not limited to the Conference on Financing for Development, G20 in South Africa, the Africa Climate Summit-2 and COP30. In its contribution, PACJA brought climate change matters to Africa and indeed global framing of the campaign and pushed for broad based, cross-movement mobilisation in furthering this campaign. The campaign emerged from the heart of a continent rich in resources but burdened by history, seeking to redefine Africa's place in a world shaped by climate chaos, economic injustice, and structural inequality. Augustine Njamnshi, Chair of PACJA's Political and Technical Committee, emphasised that it is profoundly unjust that Africans continue to bear the cost of crises they did not create, stating that this historical imbalance must be acknowledged and redressed, signalling a transformative movement that addresses the convergence of overlapping crises facing the continent.

In its mobilisation, PACJA brought in a cross-section of movements dealing with debt, climate change, women's movements, labour, energy access, trade, advancing tax justice, reforms in global financial architecture, reinforced by youth, women's movements, farmer organizations and country level mobilizations to drive the campaign. These broad mobilisations, right at the launch and in the intervening processes enhanced consciousness of all players on the interconnectedness nature of the struggles, apparent need to fill in information gaps and more importantly the acute need for all movements to work together.

With the campaign's central objective being to address Africa's entanglement in overlapping crises from crippling debt to climate vulnerability, with the legacies of colonialism, structural adjustment programs, and extractive global systems having left many countries heavily indebted, under-resourced, and on the frontline of a warming planet, various movement identified their role in furthering this campaign. To make the contribution much more structured, a comprehensive campaign framework was developed by a team of experts drawn from 28 organisations with clear deliverables relevant to the African context and leadership of diverse actors on various tracks. Tax Justice Network was assigned to lead on tax, GCAP on financial reforms, AFRODAD on Debt, SEATINI on trade, and PACJA lead on climate matters. This sharing of mandate was not to confer exclusive leadership but a mandate to mobilize actors, leadership in technical expertise and wider influence on the mandated areas.

Across the year, and under the leadership of these entities, this mobilisation was able to drive campaigning influence in the ACS-2, Conference on Financing for Development, COP30 in Belem and in G20 in South Africa, heightening key demands in all key spaces. The progressive pronouncements and declarations from ACS-2, G-20 Summit, COP30 and from Seville form an important platform for furthering the movement's cause in 2026. The detailed campaign framework is available here: Below are verbatim quotes from some key leaders in critical processes of this campaign: [Final-Implementation-Framework.-Climate-and-Economic-Justice-Campaign.-26.10-1.pdf](#)

EXPERTS QUOTES

“Policies driven by the IMF and World Bank, framed as austerity and reform, have often stifled development rather than enabled it - **Sheila Apiny, Regional Climate Justice Advisor, ActionAid.**

“Much of what is being advanced leans heavily on debt instruments, often with little regard for the historical and structural contexts of African debt. The campaign demands a complete transformation, moving beyond critique, - **Jackson Braganza, AFRODAD,**

“Climate finance should be 100% grant-based, especially for adaptation in Africa and small island states. We are tired of asking for accountability from a system that has never worked for us, - **Martha Bekele, Co-founder, DevTransform '**

“Debt relief must be integral to any just transition. We cannot talk about sustainable development while countries remain shackled by interest payments that eclipse spending on health, education, or climate resilience - **Sophie Nampewo Njuba, Development Coordinator at Oxfam Africa**

“A just transition in Africa cannot take root within an unjust global economic system- **Eugene Nforngwa, lead strategist at PACJA,**

We must move beyond being raw material exporters, noting that no country has all the inputs for battery manufacturing, so regional cooperation and strategic partnerships are key- **John Sloan, UN Economic Commission for Africa**

“We must raise our voices louder for justice because silence has never brought change, with the campaign representing not just a plea but a declaration as Africa's message becomes clear that meaningful climate action must confront structural inequities that have long defined the global order'- **Sam Ogallah of the African Union**

3.2.3. Building agency and urgency for action in support of over 630 million people without electricity (The Six30 Campaign)

Over the reporting period, the Six30 Campaign emerged as a unifying political frame for Africa's energy access challenge, elevating the issue from a technical infrastructure gap to a defining test of global climate justice and development credibility. PACJA and ACSEA successfully positioned Six30 as a clear, memorable demand that resonates with policymakers, financiers, civil society, and the media, cutting through fragmented energy narratives and anchoring debates around scale, urgency, and fairness.

The Six30 Campaign is a pan-African advocacy initiative championed by PACJA, ACSEA and its partners to reframe energy access as a development, justice, and climate imperative. The campaign calls for the mobilisation of at least USD 630 billion to deliver modern, reliable, and affordable electricity to the estimated 630 million people in sub-Saharan Africa living without access. Six30 seeks to shift global and African policy debates away from incremental energy access solutions toward system-scale investment, grounded in equity, national ownership, and Africa's development priorities. The campaign first reframed energy access as a core climate and development priority.

Six30 helped shift the discourse by asserting that universal energy access is not peripheral to climate action, but foundational to adaptation, resilience, and inclusive growth. By consistently linking electricity access to health systems, food security, education, industrialisation, and climate resilience, the campaign strengthened Africa's argument that energy poverty must be addressed alongside mitigation ambitions. This reframing gained traction in African and global policy spaces, reinforcing calls to recognise energy access as a legitimate climate goal rather than a competing agenda.

Second, Six30 strengthened African policy coherence and advocacy alignment. The campaign provided a common rallying point for African civil society, think tanks, and advocacy networks working on energy, climate, and development. By articulating a shared headline demand (USD 630 billion for 630 million people), Six30 reduced fragmentation across advocacy efforts and enabled more coordinated engagement with institutions such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and UN processes. This coherence improved the clarity and confidence of African messaging in high-level forums.

Third, the campaign influenced finance and implementation debates. Six30 contributed to reshaping conversations on the scale and nature of financing required to close Africa's energy access gap. It challenged incremental, project-by-project approaches and highlighted the mismatch between current energy finance flows and the scale of Africa's needs. The campaign reinforced demands for concessional finance, grants, and public investment, particularly for grid expansion, mini-grids, and clean cooking, while emphasising African leadership in defining pathways that align energy access with climate and development objectives.

Finally, Six30 strengthened public engagement and narrative power. By using a simple, data-driven message, the campaign improved public communication on energy poverty and mobilised wider constituencies beyond the energy policy community. Media engagement, public commentary, and strategic advocacy helped translate complex financing and infrastructure debates into a human-centred narrative focused on dignity, opportunity, and justice for the 630 million people still left behind.

The Six30 Campaign has helped reset the terms of debate on Africa's energy future, making clear that energy access at scale is non-negotiable for development, resilience, and a just global transition. It leaves behind a strong advocacy frame, a more aligned African constituency, and a growing consensus that closing Africa's energy gap requires political ambition and financial commitments commensurate with the scale of the challenge.

3.2.4. Enhancing non-state actors' public engagement in regional decision-making platforms relevant to the localisation of climate action

A diversity of local stakeholders was supported to attend the critical decision-making convening at different levels. PACJA supported the participation of delegates from several countries as well as a cross-section of the non-state actors' clusters. Through many years of trust building between PACJA and Pan African institutions like AUC, the alliance was nominated to coordinate all the non-state actors towards the ACS2 through the establishment of non-state actors and the inclusivity committee of ACS2.

This provided an opportunity for local actors from across all countries to contribute and influence the outcomes of ACS2. PACJA convened all the non-state actors across the month of August for an extensive consultative process culminating in a detailed compilation of key messages from 14 clusters, which fed into the Addis Ababa declaration. These messages were shared with the Addis Ababa Declaration drafting team under the leadership of AUC on August 30, seven days ahead of the summit, and PACJA maintained sustained contact with the drafting team, offering support as necessary to ensure extensive inclusion of the messages.

3.2.5. Enhancing capacity for strategic cross-border, regional climate action among DNPs in Central and East Africa

PACJA played a pivotal role in a strategic regional climate action by convening structured meetings bringing together key civil society actors to forge unified regional climate action across Central and East Africa. The meeting convened representatives from PACJA Uganda, PACJA DRC, PEPA Cameroun, PEPA DRC, PEPA Uganda, and PEPA Germany for a face-to-face dialogue marked by honesty, resolve, and mutual respect under a shared vision for a just, inclusive, and sustainable future. This coordination meeting served as the incubation of a formidable regional force against the climate crisis, signalling a new chapter in collaborative climate justice efforts across the region.

Discussions explored pragmatic pathways for regional synchronisation, ranging from coordinated advocacy at the African Union and United Nations levels to joint capacity-building programs, cross-border climate monitoring, and harmonised approaches to policy influence. Participants emphasised the importance of intersectional approaches that connect climate action with human rights, gender equality, and community development, with delegates noting that fragmentation of efforts had long diluted collective power and that the moment demanded unity, clarity of purpose, and strategic collaboration.

The collaboration spans from the rainforests of the Congo Basin to Uganda's vulnerable drylands and Cameroon's coastal zones, ensuring that proposed solutions are contextually relevant and locally owned. PEPA Germany's involvement reinforced the collaborative's ability to bring African perspectives into broader global conversations, particularly at a moment when the credibility of international climate finance mechanisms and implementation of loss and damage arrangements remain under scrutiny. The Kampala meeting concluded on an optimistic and forward-looking note, with stakeholders expressing unified commitment to institutionalise this synergy through concrete next steps.

3.2.6. Mobilisation to influence public policy in favour of women during key moments

3.2.6.1. Accelerating Action: Advancing Gender Equality in Climate Resilience

KPCG played a pivotal role in commemorating International Women's Day 2025 in Isiolo for the second consecutive year, partnering with Isiolo Gender Watch to reinforce the county's leadership in inclusive climate action while amplifying women's voices in local and national climate governance. The strategic gathering emphasised the urgent need to move beyond awareness and accelerate action toward gender equality in climate resilience, recognising that women in climate-vulnerable regions like Isiolo, who bear the brunt of climate change impacts through walking longer distances for water, struggling to provide food, and rebuilding homes after extreme weather events. This crucial celebration served as a powerful statement of commitment to ensuring that women's voices shape climate policies, solutions, and governance structures, with a key highlight being a women-led procession from Kilimani Primary School to Burat Chief's Camp, concluding with a community dialogue under a tree as a symbol of resilience, reflection, and collective action that demonstrated women's roles not just as victims but as leaders, innovators, and agents of change.

The event's central objective was to accelerate action for gender-responsive climate solutions while recognising champions of gender equality, with Isiolo Gender Watch, led by Grace Lolim, being honoured for outstanding contributions to gender and climate justice that earned them the Gender Equality Award by ForumCiv and the Peace and Cohesion Award. Their work has been instrumental in shaping policies, strengthening grassroots women's movements, and ensuring the inclusion of marginalised voices in climate governance.

PACJA's commitment through KPCG focused on ensuring that women move from the margins to the centre of climate decision-making through empowering young women leaders via the Summer School on Climate Justice, amplifying grassroots voices at global platforms such as COP to ensure local realities inform international climate policies, and fostering inclusive climate governance where women, indigenous communities, and marginalized groups play central roles in decision-making processes. Key discussions highlighted persistent challenges despite ongoing efforts, with progress remaining too slow as women, especially those in marginalised communities, continue to be excluded from leadership roles and decision-making processes, while women-led climate innovations lack adequate funding, limiting their potential to drive large-scale impact.

The panel discussion following the women's procession emphasised the need to strengthen women's leadership in climate governance, bridge Indigenous knowledge with scientific approaches to enhance climate resilience, advance gender-responsive policies to ensure inclusive climate solutions and promote collective responsibility in tackling climate challenges. The celebration concluded with participants expressing unified commitment to accelerating action through breaking barriers to women's participation in climate governance, increasing funding for women-led climate solutions, and institutionalising gender-responsive approaches in all climate policies and programs. The gathering established a clear direction for continued advocacy, recognising that now is the time to act for the women of Isiolo, Kenya, and across Africa, demonstrating that the road ahead requires collective responsibility to ensure gender equality remains central to effective climate action and resilience building.

3.2.6.2. Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN) International Women's Day Celebration

ZCCN played a pivotal role in International Women's Day commemorations through a strategic television discussion hosted by Litovia TV station Zambia, featuring PACJA Secretariat alongside the Zambia Climate Change Network led by its Coordinator, Ms. Lydia Chibambo. The programme brought together these key climate advocates, along with Jonathan Nkhata, the ZCCN Climate Change Ambassador, to examine climate change and explore the way forward with women and girls by promoting their equal participation in climate action. The discussion highlighted the valuable contributions women make in the climate change space while emphasising the importance of behavioural change in driving positive actions for a more sustainable future.

Key discussions emphasised the critical role women play in climate action, notably their forefront efforts in advocating for climate justice, custodianship of land and resources and on their flipside, their extreme vulnerability to climate change. Lydia Chibambo highlighted the importance of empowering women through education and access to information about climate change, noting that women often take on the role of educators within their families and communities, disseminating knowledge about sustainable practices, making their empowerment essential for effective climate action.

Critical outcomes from the discussion included calls for increased community engagement among women to share experiences and knowledge about climate change impacts, with the celebration of the day focused on accelerating action and providing opportunities for discussants to call for increased engagement, including visiting communities to understand how climate change affects different groups. The conversation addressed the need for women to adopt and promote sustainable energy practices, such as using renewable energy sources instead of charcoal, which contributes to environmental degradation. Panellists described women as role models within their households, influencing not just children but entire families to adopt positive behaviours toward climate action, while acknowledging the challenges women face, including limited access to information and resources that can hinder their ability to effectively engage in climate action.

3.2.6.3. International Women's Day Webinar: Transforming Gender Commitments into Reality: A Call for Action at CSW69

PACJA played a pivotal role in commemorating International Women's Day through a strategic webinar titled "Transforming Gender Commitments into Reality: A Call for Action at CSW69" held on Friday, March 7, 2025, bringing together key voices from across Africa and beyond to address critical gender-climate nexus issues. Hosted in partnership with FEMNET, Women Development Organization (WEDO), Abantu Network, Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN), and the Centre for Reproductive Health Rights, the webinar served as a platform to discuss the state of gender equality, the role of women in climate justice, and strategies to influence policies at the upcoming Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) in New York. The webinar explored the intersection of climate change, gender inequality, and reproductive rights, with Olive Naziwa delivering a compelling presentation on how climate change exacerbates gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, and child marriage. She emphasised that women and girls in fragile and conflict-affected settings face increased risks due to climate-induced disasters, calling for sexual and reproductive health rights to be integrated into climate adaptation plans and urging policymakers to recognise that climate justice is inseparable from gender justice. PACJA reinforced this by citing research showing women are seven times more likely to die during disasters than men due to poverty, lack of resources, and entrenched gender roles, while Anne Tek from FEMNET underscored that women are not just victims of climate change but frontline defenders and innovators in adaptation strategies. Key discussions featured Julia Mambo, National Coordinator for PACJA in South Africa, leading conversations on African Regional Reviews on Gender Equality and Climate Justice, and Charles Mwangi, Head of Programs and Research at PACJA, emphasising the urgent need for enforcement of gender equality policies in sectors where women constitute the majority workforce.

Mwanahamisi raised concerns over resistance to including strong gender and climate commitments in the upcoming CSW69 political declaration, warning that progress on linking climate change and gender equality has been slow, while Grace elaborated on the 10-year Lima Work Program, emphasising structural approaches to mainstream gender within climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The webinar concluded with a comprehensive eight-point action framework for all stakeholders, including demands for civil society organizations to use International Women's Day for accountability rather than celebration, countries to integrate gender equality into climate policies and increase climate finance for women's groups, and the UNFCCC to appoint gender focal points in all relevant departments. Additional recommendations included mainstreaming gender in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), engaging men and boys as agents of change, developing financial literacy programs for women, and promoting technology transfer for gender-responsive climate financing. Emphasis was placed on translating these conversations into action, with institutions being held accountable for their gender commitments and women's voices amplified in all climate justice spaces, underscoring that as CSW69 approaches, the urgency demands transformative action to ensure gender equality and climate justice are pursued jointly.

3.2.7. Mobilization during other globally significant moments

3.2.7.1 Advancing the call for global reforms in advancing climate and economic justice through actions over the global mobilization days to end poverty

On 17 October 2025, PACJA, together with GCAP Africa, convened a virtual gathering of African civil society leaders to commemorate the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. The engagement formed part of the ongoing Climate and Economic Justice Campaign (2025–2026) and provided an opportunity to reflect on the deepening socioeconomic and climate injustices affecting millions of Africans. Leveraging the day to connect climate change and food security, rural women's struggles and poverty, the meeting served as a platform to consolidate citizen-generated demands on debt, tax, climate, trade, and social protection justice that had emerged from national and community assemblies held across the continent. The discussion highlighted the structural inequalities that continue to keep more than 430 million Africans in extreme poverty, despite decades of development commitments. Participants noted that the widening debt crisis in Africa has placed several countries in a situation where debt servicing consumes nearly half of public revenues, limiting governments' ability to fund essential social services such as health, education, respond to the precarious food security context, respond to crippling poverty and finance climate adaptation. The meeting reinforced the interconnectedness of economic justice and climate justice, particularly for frontline communities experiencing increasing climate shocks. Civil society leaders emphasised that those least responsible for the climate crisis continue to suffer its harshest consequences, a reality that demands structural reforms in global finance, fair taxation, and debt restructuring.

The deliberations reaffirmed the centrality of unity, solidarity, and collective agency as catalysts for advancing equitable and people-centred solutions. Participants called for renewed momentum in the lead-up to major global processes—including WSS-2, COP30, and the G20 Summit—where Africa’s voice must influence the direction of global reforms. The high-level dialogue concluded with a shared commitment to continue amplifying grassroots perspectives and strengthening coordinated action across movements, networks, and communities to advance justice, equity, and transformative change across the continent.

3.2.7.2. Beyond Plastic: Strengthening Africa’s Grassroots Uprising for Environmental Justice

PACJA marked World Environment Day 2025 with a sweeping continental mobilization, aligning with the global call to end plastic pollution while grounding the message firmly in Africa’s realities. From Mozambique’s mangrove forests to Nigeria’s classrooms, from conflict-affected communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo to county-level leadership in Kenya, the alliance’s platforms transformed the day into a continental statement of justice, resilience, and agency. The commemorations unfolded as acts of defiance against environmental destruction and systemic neglect. PACJA’s interventions placed Africa’s voice at the centre of a global crisis that has long marginalised its people, demonstrating that plastic pollution, much like climate change, is not merely an ecological issue but a justice challenge—one that disproportionately burdens the continent despite its minimal role in the crisis. In Mozambique, Cooperativa Avante brought together local communities to restore degraded mangroves in Quelimane, signalling how ecological repair can be paired with livelihood opportunities.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Climate Change Network (ZCCN) stood shoulder to shoulder with government leaders, youth, and civil society, echoing the urgency to end plastic waste as a national priority. Kenya’s Platform for Climate Governance convened leaders in Tharaka Nithi County, where afforestation and youth-led climate initiatives became emblematic of a bottom-up model of stewardship, while in Ethiopia, the Consortium on Climate Change (CCC-E) framed plastic pollution as a challenge best addressed by grassroots partnerships. Nigeria showcased a multi-faceted approach, where CSDDevNET and its allies combined school-based clubs, women’s empowerment initiatives, and youth-driven digital activism to confront the plastic crisis from every angle. In North Kivu, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the RCCRD pioneered a transformative model by converting plastic waste into paving stones—a bold innovation emerging from a region scarred by conflict yet resilient in its vision for sustainable futures. Malawi’s CISONECC, marking both Environment and Biodiversity Days, linked plastic pollution with broader ecological preservation at Chia Lagoon, underscoring the interconnectedness of ecosystems, livelihoods, and justice.

Out of these diverse contexts emerged a single, unifying truth: plastic pollution is inseparable from the struggles for equity, dignity, and survival. Africa’s frontline communities are not passive victims but innovators, organisers, and stewards of the planet’s future. The events underscored the power of community agency in demanding accountability, advancing circular economy solutions, and linking environmental stewardship directly to livelihoods and reaffirmed PACJA’s unique role as a convener and amplifier of grassroots voices. They highlighted strengthened government–civil society partnerships, deeper community ownership, and practical models for addressing plastic pollution in ways that intersect with justice and development. PACJA will continue to embed plastic-free campaigns in just transition strategies and leverage lessons from WED 2025 to amplify Africa’s demands in global fora.

3.2.8. Revamping our leadership and climate action in Somalia: Re-launch of Somalia Designated National Platform

PACJA relaunched its Designated National Platform (DNP) in Somalia under the convenorship of the Somali Climate Action Platform (SCAP) on February 20, 2025, at Décalé Airport Hotel in Mogadishu. Bringing together over 50 stakeholders and members of the platform, including civil society organisations, government representatives, academic institutions, and development partners, this marked a significant milestone in the country’s climate action journey. This strategic gathering asserts Somalia’s position as one of Africa’s most climate-vulnerable nations facing disproportionate impacts from the climate crisis, with recurring cycles of drought, floods, and environmental degradation that have devastated communities and exacerbated food insecurity. With temperatures in Somalia projected to exceed 2°C by the end of this century, this platform is poised to play a much more leadership role in comprehensive climate resilience building across the nation.

The platform was officially launched by Yussuf Samatar, Director General of the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change of the Federal Republic of Somalia, with PACJA Executive Director, Dr Mithika Mwenda, highlighting the devastating impacts of climate change across Africa and criticising the inadequate climate finance commitments made at COP29. Dr Mwenda emphasised the necessity for non-state actors to take the driver’s seat in climate action and pursue a just, people-centred, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and sustainable economy, while Ahmed Nur Yussuf, Executive Director of SCAP, presented the organisation’s vision of creating communities that are resilient and free from climate change vulnerabilities through Somalia-led climate action. Key discussions highlighted significant international support from development partners, with Ambassador Gabrio Marinozzi of the European Union Delegation to Somalia emphasising the EU’s commitment to working with organisations addressing climate change, and Ummy Dubow, Care International Country Director for Somalia, pledging to work hand in hand with SCAP to achieve shared goals.

The collaboration demonstrated comprehensive strategic focus through SCAP's six critical areas, including community adaptation to environmental challenges, emission mitigation, climate finance mobilisation, inclusive action with emphasis on gender-responsive policies and youth leadership, capacity building, and technology and knowledge management. Ambassador Gamal M. Hassan, Director of IGAD Secretariat Centre of Excellence for Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection, noted that this initiative will amplify climate justice advocacy and strengthen resilience across Somalia, recognizing that conflicts across the Horn of Africa continue to be amplified by climate stressors, making platforms like SCAP essential for building collaborative frameworks needed for lasting peace and security in the region. The launch concluded with stakeholders expressing unified commitment to transformative climate action implementation.

3.2.9. CISONECC Champions Community-Driven Biodiversity Protection in Lake Chilwa Basin in Malawi

Held on 8 May 2025 in Machinga District, Malawi, the dialogue focused on engaging key stakeholders from Traditional Authorities Chamba, Mchinguza, Kawonga, and Mposa. The forum brought together representatives from the Machinga District Council, Area Development Committees (ADCs), Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs), and Beach Village Committees (BVCs), creating an inclusive space for advancing community-led biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource governance. The dialogue was structured around three core objectives: orienting communities on relevant environmental policies and legal frameworks, enhancing discussions around sustainable natural resource management (NRM) tailored to Machinga's context, and encouraging the use of district and village action plans for long-term environmental stewardship. During the session, Mwayi Nkhathama from the Environmental Affairs Department provided an in-depth sensitisation on national policies and legislation related to biodiversity protection. Chris Kamuzanjira, Deputy District Forest Officer, emphasised integrating NRM priorities into District Development Plans (DDPs) and championed the adoption of alternative energy solutions such as cleaner cooking technologies to mitigate deforestation. Richard Banda, the District Fisheries Officer, underscored the department's limited personnel and its dependence on BVCs and Rearing Village Committees (RVCs) for monitoring and enforcement, pointing to the growing urgency to enforce environmental governance and involve communities in upholding biodiversity regulations. The convening unanimously called for stronger multi-stakeholder cooperation and partnerships, local leadership and policy awareness to protect the Lake Chilwa Basin, enhance climate resilience, and sustain local livelihoods.

3.2.10. PACJA and ARIN Sign Strategic Partnership to Advance Climate Justice in Africa

Addis Ababa, 15 May 2025 — The Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and the Africa Research and Impact Network (ARIN) formalised a strategic partnership to advance climate justice and resilience efforts across the continent.

The signing ceremony, held at Azzeman Hotel in Addis Ababa, brought together civil society leaders, development partners, and regional actors committed to strengthening evidence-based climate action. The agreement, signed by Dr Mithika Mwenda of PACJA and Prof. Johannes Atelah of ARIN, marked the institutionalisation of a long-standing collaboration grounded in inclusive development and African-led research. Areas of cooperation include joint policy-relevant research, capacity building for marginalised groups, and promotion of inclusive climate adaptation technologies, professional training, and multi-level policy dialogues. Prof. Atelah emphasised the value of tools such as the Locally-led Adaptation Metrics for Africa (LAMA) and the upcoming Africa State of Adaptation Report 2025 in guiding transformative policy processes. Both institutions stressed that centring African knowledge systems is critical to shaping climate solutions that are both locally grounded and globally relevant. The PACJA-ARIN collaboration is expected to support regional mobilization through joint programming, engagement with grassroots networks, and alignment of national and continental priorities.

3.2.11. Strengthening leadership of academia in transformative climate action: CSDDevNet, PACJA & Hensard University Partnership in Nigeria

15 May 2025 | In a significant move to strengthen climate justice, education, and grassroots resilience, the Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria (CSDDevNet), in partnership with PACJA, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Hensard University on the sidelines of a capacity-building workshop in Toru-Orua, marking a critical step toward aligning academic institutions with community-driven climate action in Nigeria. Set against the backdrop of the Toru-Orua mangrove ecosystem—an essential source of livelihood for local women—the partnership aims to bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and the needs of climate-vulnerable communities in the Niger Delta. Signed on May 15, the leaders from Hensard University, including Prof. Dileep Kumar and Prof. Emmy Idegue, emphasised their commitment to embedding environmental stewardship in the university's mission. The MoU reflects shared ambitions to advance Nigeria's climate commitments, enhance educational impact, and promote inclusive development aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It outlines a comprehensive framework for collaboration from 2025 to 2028, anchored on four pillars: capacity building, research and innovation, youth and women empowerment, and joint advocacy. Activities will include training on mangrove restoration, studies on climate finance and renewable energy, and campaigns to support national climate policy. Mr Abuh Monday Steven, CSDDevNet's National Coordinator, welcomed the partnership as a practical step toward results-based collaboration between academia and civil society, stressing the need to deliver tangible outcomes that serve frontline communities.

3.2.12. Strengthening Climate Justice movement in Namibia: PACJA Establishes Designated National Platform

PACJA expanded its continental network through the establishment of the Namibia Designated National Platform (DNP) on 7 February 2025 in Windhoek. The launch brought together national civil society organisations, youth groups, academia, community representatives, and government agencies committed to strengthening climate governance and advancing climate justice in Namibia.

The DNP is expected to serve as the national coordination hub for climate justice advocacy, focusing on strengthening local climate governance, enhancing national engagement in global climate policy processes, and promoting just and equitable management of critical minerals central to Africa's green transition. Stakeholders emphasised that Namibia's climate and mineral landscape present both opportunities and risks, underscoring the need for robust governance, transparency, and community-centred approaches. The establishment of the DNP marked a significant step in expanding PACJA's grassroots-to-global architecture, affirming the Alliance's commitment to ensuring that climate justice interventions in Namibia are grounded in local realities and driven by national stakeholders.

3.2.13. 4th Annual Women in Climate Change Conference

PACJA participated in the 4th Annual Women in Climate Change Conference held on 24 July 2025 at Makerere University Business School. The conference, convened under the theme *"Women Leading Climate Action: From Local Solutions to Global Policy and Innovation,"* brought together women leaders, practitioners, academics, and civil society actors to reflect on the critical role women continue to play in advancing climate resilience across Africa. Discussions highlighted how women remain disproportionately affected by climate change while driving community-based solutions, innovation, and advocacy within local and regional contexts.

PACJA contributed to the discussions by highlighting the importance of strengthening capacity-building opportunities for young women in climate justice spaces. PACJA used the platform to introduce the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) as one of the avenues that nurtures emerging female leaders and equips them with the knowledge and confidence needed to influence climate action. Partners present were encouraged to explore collaborative ways of supporting young women to access such training opportunities, noting that meaningful participation requires intentional investment in the next generation of women leaders. Throughout the conference, participants reflected on the need to elevate gender-responsive approaches in climate governance and ensure that women at the community, national, and regional levels have access to the tools, resources, and platforms they need to lead. Speakers underscored that women's lived experiences place them at the heart of adaptation and resilience-building efforts, making their inclusion in policy processes not just necessary but urgent for sustainable climate action in Africa.

3.2.14. WASH and Gender: Promoting Equity and Empowerment through Sustainable Access

On May 26th 2025, PACJA successfully convened a transformative webinar on "WASH and Gender: Promoting Equity and Empowerment Through Sustainable Access," bringing together diverse stakeholders to address the critical intersection where women and girls rise before dawn, containers in hand, embarking on journeys that consume hours of their day across the landscapes of rural and peri-urban Africa. The virtual gathering emerged from recognition that these daily water collection pilgrimages represent more than just household chores, embodying a complex intersection of gender roles, resource scarcity, climate vulnerability, and power dynamics that shape communities and limit opportunities, with water scarcity forcing women and girls to walk increasingly longer distances often exceeding 6 kilometres daily to reach functioning water sources while exposing them to safety risks including gender-based violence and violent attacks by wildlife.

The webinar addressed how women remain significantly underrepresented in WASH governance, occupying less than 25% of decision-making positions across sub-Saharan Africa despite developing intimate knowledge of local water sources, seasonal patterns, and quality indicators. Grace Alupa, Head of the Project Management Unit PACJA, and Yusra Abdi, Gender Officer at PACJA, moderated sessions featuring key presentations by Lydia Chimambo, Coordinator of the Zambia Climate Change Network, Ms. Husna A. Mbarak, Program Manager for Digital Lands Governance at FAO, Malesi Shivaji, CEO of The Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET), and Phillip Kilonzo, Head of Communications and Advocacy at PACJA, who addressed climate change impacts, land governance frameworks, infrastructure innovations, and advocacy strategies for gender-responsive WASH approaches.

Key discussions explored institutional barriers, including inconvenient meeting schedules, cultural norms discouraging female leadership, and exclusionary technical jargon, while examining how gender-responsive policies frequently lack adequate budgets and accountability measures, with infrastructure designs overlooking women's needs for privacy, safety, and menstrual hygiene management. The collaborative sessions emphasized strategies to mainstream gender and social inclusion in land and water policy reforms, solutions in action through gender-responsive WASH approaches including infrastructure innovations that support women and girls, and effective campaign strategies for WASH policy change, with participants sharing challenges and best practices toward achieving measurable outcomes including increased female representation in governance, reduced collection burdens, improved sanitation access, and enhanced climate resilience.

The session enhanced knowledge on gender responsive approaches in WASH governance including the critical connection between land rights and water access, strengthened networks and partnerships between diverse stakeholders working on gender and WASH issues, increased awareness of practical tools and frameworks for integrating gender considerations in WASH programmes, documentation of key challenges and success stories to inform ongoing sector dialogue, and development of community of practice to continue learning and exchange beyond the webinar.

3.3. RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Overview:

Evidence-driven advocacy underpins our approach as PACJA. Nevertheless, the evidence must be informed by people's lived realities, perspectives and voices and in a substantial manner. More usefully the research and knowledge products must synergise with policy products, policy cycles and key moments for influence. Reinforced by the communication function, PACJA ensures that the research and knowledge development products are judiciously applied to drive our influence outcome. This section of the report spotlights some core evidence and knowledge products that were developed to drive our influence across the year.

3.3.1. Development of policy briefs, research outputs and policy frameworks on enablers of locally led climate action, energy, agriculture, health and finance targeting administrative organs at subnational and National levels

The alliance made tremendous efforts in the development of materials useful in catalysing locally led climate action at regional, national and subnational levels. At the regional level, the most significant outcome was the development of a resilience framework, which was launched at 2nd Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa. The Africa Just Resilience Framework champions "just resilience" by explicitly including cementing intergenerational equity, prioritising locally-led initiatives, and centring care, with the goal of "bouncing forward" to systemic shifts that lead to genuine positive transformation rather than perpetuating the status quo. Its key objectives elements include guiding policymakers and practitioners towards interventions that prioritise vulnerable populations and promote social equity, fostering durable resilience by addressing the root causes of vulnerability, ensuring benefits are shared fairly, and advocating for Africa-relevant policies, funding mechanisms, and complementary tools.

At the country level, the most significant outcome was the finalisation of a study on tracking the effectiveness of climate governance and institutional arrangements of financing locally led climate action in Kenya. The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA) is a flagship initiative designed to address these challenges by decentralising climate finance to counties and communities. The study revealed that despite its promise, systemic issues undermine its effectiveness.

Weak governance structures, delayed disbursement of funds, and inadequate institutional capacity hinder the seamless flow of resources to the most vulnerable communities. Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies and misaligned national policies constrain the implementation of climate-resilient projects at the local level.

Political interference and elite capture further divert resources from critical community needs, while community engagement and participation in decision-making processes remain inadequate, particularly for marginalised groups such as women, youth, and Indigenous people. The findings of this study are crucial to the government of Kenya and other stakeholders, particularly in addressing the gaps identified to enhance the optimal performance of this phenomenal initiative.

In Botswana, BCCN actively influenced the direction of national climate policy by participating in specialised NCCC convenings. These included a Carbon Markets Workshop, an Inception Meeting for the development of the International Carbon Markets Policy Framework, and a special meeting on mainstreaming Human Mobility in Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies. A crucial outcome was the strengthening of advocacy for a socially just and environmentally responsible Carbon Credit Market, with submissions emphasising African-led, transparent markets built on principles of climate justice. Furthermore, two policy briefs were produced, addressing the strategic imperative of E-Mobility and highlighting a "Climate Blind Spot" within Botswana's 12th National Development Plan.

3.3.2. Strengthening evidence to influence UNFCCC processes, including accreditation, financing split disbursement processes, and policies on global climate finance architecture: Case studies for Loss and Damage

Under this deliverable, PACJA responded to a call for submission of case studies by the Loss and Damage Fund aimed at shaping the Fund's access modalities. PACJA coordinated closely with National Designated Platforms (NDPs) across participating countries to collect six case studies capturing real community experiences in attempting to access climate finance from different sources. These case studies documented the practical barriers, institutional gaps, and enabling conditions that shape communities' ability to benefit from climate finance. All six case studies were successfully submitted, offering grounded insights to help the Fund design fair, simplified, and community-responsive access pathways.

In response to this submission, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage subsequently requested further details on two of the case studies, signalling that the submissions were not only relevant but also influential in shaping the ongoing formulation of access modalities. This exercise strengthened PACJA's role in bringing community voices into global financing mechanisms and ensuring that the Loss and Damage Fund reflects the realities and needs of frontline populations. Our complete [communiqué](#) is available [here](#).

3.3.3. Position statements:

a. non-state actors' position for COP 30: In the build up to COP30, PACJA mobilized 16 clusters of non-state actors including; youth groups, gender base actors, faith actors, indigenous people among, farmer among others in the development of a position paper for COP30, aiming at influencing key thematic areas of UNFCCC climate negotiations; Some of the Key positions outlined in the paper included:

- Demand for a formal recognition and operationalisation of Africa's SNCs under the Paris Agreement, with SNCs guiding decisions on finance, just transition, response measures, and implementation.
- A call for GGA indicators that are locally relevant, rights-based and trackable; (ii) tripling adaptation finance by 2030, delivered predominantly as grants; and (iii) explicit recognition of adaptation as a legal obligation, not charity, backed by clear means of implementation
- Demand for USD 300 billion per year by 2030 as a minimum public finance floor; (ii) a clear, earlier pathway to USD 1.3 trillion per year, with quantified grant targets and burden-sharing; (iii) debt-free and grant-based finance, with loans not counted as developed-country contributions; and (iv) deep reform of MDBs and the global financial architecture
- A call for speedy, fully grant-based capitalisation of the Fund; (ii) a dedicated sub-goal for L&D under the NCQG; (iii) direct access for communities and CSOs, not only governments; and (iv) ring-fenced revenues from polluter-pays and carbon taxes.
- Demand for strong language on an equitable (sequenced or differentiated), time-bound phase-out of fossil fuels, led by developed countries; (ii) protection of Africa's right to industrialise and expand energy access; and (iii) non-debt, pro-poor mitigation finance aligned with just transition and energy-access goals.
- of Africa's development and industrialisation rights as core to just transition; (ii) an African Critical Minerals Governance Framework to secure value addition at home; (iii) rejection of unilateral measures such as CBAM; and (iv) formal social dialogue with workers, communities, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in all transition plans.

b. Non-state Actors statement ahead of ACS-2: PACJA, working with Care International and CCE, held a major non-state actors convening in Addis Ababa over June and generated a statement that was quite instructive both on the envisaged nature of reforms and the outcomes NSAs wanted to see out of the summit, to be held over September. The outcome of this statement was largely reflected in the concept, strategic focus of ACS-2 and the inclusive nature of both the process and outcomes of the summit

3.3.4. Agenda setting in climate and health through periodic analysis/ research on trends on climate change-related diseases in Africa

PACJA Niger organised a training on the Climate-Health Nexus and Dissemination of the Early Warning Protocol on Climate-Sensitive Diseases, successfully trained 20 health actors from the Ministry of Public Health, civil society, and private institutions in Niger. This specialized capacity-building focused on climate leadership and rapid responses to climate-sensitive diseases, significantly enhancing participants' knowledge of the climate-health link and ensuring better ownership of climate-related health risk management mechanisms. The training was vital for strengthening the capacities of these actors in implementing early warning protocols and achieving a growing recognition of the health-environment link, which is crucial for public health resilience in the face of escalating climate impacts. The high-level dialogue successfully achieved the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks and laid the groundwork to strengthen synergy between public and private health actors, and provoked the need for revitalisation and scale up early warning system protocols. This specialised capacity-building significantly enhanced participants' knowledge of the climate-health link, strengthened their ability to implement early warning protocols, and immediately contributed to the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks through high-level dialogue.

3.3.5. Assessment of capacity and institutional gaps among NDAs and their understanding of adaptation priorities for effective access and utilisation of multilateral climate finance.

In Tanzania, FORUMCC set out to evaluate the capacity of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to engage with GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund and other multilateral funding mechanisms. For the preliminary stages of the evaluation, a total of 12 project sites were identified, with consultations conducted across seven districts. These included District in Makanya (Kilimanjaro Region); Karatu District in Mang'ola Juu Village (Arusha Region); Mkalama District in Mwanga Village (Singida Region); Singida Municipal in Mtipa Mangua Njuki Village and Mtipa Mwembe Mmoja Village (Singida Region); Dodoma City in Nzuguni (Dodoma Region); and Chamwino District in Mwegamile Village (Dodoma Region). 12 interviews were carried out with government officials, community leaders, livestock keepers, and farmers, complemented by site visits in the seven districts. To support the dissemination process, 21 potential financial institutions, private sector actors, and other services were identified for engagement. In qualitative terms, 12 interviews were conducted with farmers and livestock keepers, alongside consultations with government officials who, while declining to appear on camera, provided the necessary information to advance the process.

Building on this evaluation, a comprehensive list of relevant stakeholders was identified for involvement in the dissemination process. These stakeholders include financial institutions such as CRDB Bank, which provides tailored financial products for farmers and agribusinesses; the National Microfinance Bank (NMB), offering agricultural loans for crops and livestock; Azania Bancorp, which supports smallholder farmers and agribusiness value chains; Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), financing large-scale agricultural projects and export-oriented agribusinesses; and Equity Bank Tanzania, which focuses on input financing and livestock development for rural and smallholder farmers.

Other financial institutions include KCB Bank Tanzania, Exim Bank Tanzania, Mwalimu Commercial Bank, AgDevCo as a social impact investor, Norfund as an international development investor, and the Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank (TADB), which was established to finance large-scale agricultural and livestock projects. Additionally, various microfinance institutions such as PRIDE Tanzania and other MFIs provide small-scale loans to farmers and livestock keepers, often supported through international NGOs and development agencies, including the World Bank, IFAD, and FAO. Sector-specific stakeholders were also identified, such as the Tanzania Seeds Company (TSC) for certified seeds, SolarAid Tanzania, JUMO Solar, and SunFunder/M-KOPA Solar for solar-powered irrigation solutions, as well as local off-grid solar companies. Key agricultural support organisations include the National Service for Agriculture (NSA), AGRA, SNV Tanzania, Heifer Tanzania, the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Farm Africa, and World Vision Tanzania. Large-scale donors and foundations such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation were also recognised for their role in funding productivity-enhancing initiatives.

The process has led to the creation of a valuable resource (database) that consolidates the findings from 12 site visits and interviews, serving as a ready-to-use background document for the NDAs in preparation for GCF, GEF, or Adaptation Fund proposals. The platform completed the preliminary evaluation across seven districts and 12 project sites, providing a robust, on-the-ground understanding of local climate adaptation needs and the institutional capacity gaps of the NDAs.

In Kenya, the platform conducted an assessment of capacity gaps for NDAs at the country level. This took the form of a consultancy on the situation and gap analysis of NDC 2, NCCAP III, and BTR, as well as applicable sectoral policies related to the localisation of climate action. The purpose of this consultancy was to contribute towards the development of a national CSO environment and climate change policy advocacy agenda and the preparation of policy briefs for CSOs in Kenya.

In June, the Ivorian platform also organised a workshop to analyse and examine gaps in CSO access to climate funds. This workshop convened leaders of CSOs to reflect on the barriers and opportunities for equitable access to climate financing. Attendance included 4 women and 11 men, totalling 15 participants, consisting primarily of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of CSOs affiliated with PACJA Côte d'Ivoire. The discussions from this workshop are expected to inform strategies for strengthening CSO participation and capacity in accessing climate funds.

PACJA Niger organised a training on the Climate-Health Nexus and Dissemination of the Early Warning Protocol on Climate-Sensitive Diseases, successfully trained 20 health actors from the Ministry of Public Health, civil society, and private institutions in Niger. This specialized capacity-building focused on climate leadership and rapid responses to climate-sensitive diseases, significantly enhancing participants' knowledge of the climate-health link and ensuring better ownership of climate-related health risk management mechanisms. The training was vital for strengthening the capacities of these actors in implementing early warning protocols and achieving a growing recognition of the health-environment link, which is crucial for public health resilience in the face of escalating climate impacts. The high-level dialogue successfully achieved the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks and laid the groundwork to strengthen synergy between public and private health actors, and provoked the need for revitalisation and scale up early warning system protocols. This specialised capacity-building significantly enhanced participants' knowledge of the climate-health link, strengthened their ability to implement early warning protocols, and immediately contributed to the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks through high-level dialogue.

In Niger, a capacity-building workshop on climate finance on available financing opportunities was conducted. This intensive training aimed to strengthen participants' technical capacities in climate finance strategies and resource mobilisation. Furthermore, the workshop initiated the crucial process of developing a shared approach to mobilising blended climate finance and designing structured projects that effectively involve both CSOs and private companies, thus enhancing their ability to drive local climate action. Crucially, the engagement went beyond training by analysing policy commitments aimed at supporting CSO-private sector partnerships through climate finance policies. This strategic focus stimulated the commitment of various actors to create an inclusive partnership framework, encouraging CSOs, private companies, and financial institutions to set up and fund local adaptation initiatives.

PACJA Cote d'Ivoire focused on understanding and improving access to major climate finance mechanisms set up an initial meeting with the National Designated Authority (NDA) to assess national progress concerning the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other multilateral funds. Following this, the organisation participated in a successful three-day training session and subsequently registered a project within the country program. The goal of this engagement is to ultimately monitor developments in access to climate finance by civil society organizations and increase the number of CSOs receiving direct funding from these international mechanisms. Further strategic engagement involved a meeting with the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA), an entity accredited with both the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. The discussion, attended by eight participants, centered on the possibility of providing technical and financial support for training rural communities in climate-adapted family farming.

As a result of this collaboration, the organisation is planning to secure support from FIRCA for drafting their projects and for training small farmers in climate finance, with the overall intention of leveraging FIRCA's expertise to potentially obtain technical support to organise the Pré COP30 event.

Across the countries, the creation of comprehensive, evidence-based diagnostic resources and databases that significantly enhance the capacity of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and CSOs to understand local adaptation needs, identify institutional gaps, and effectively access and utilise multilateral climate finance. They also collectively represent a strategic shift from general awareness to actionable technical readiness and targeted policy influence concerning global climate financing mechanisms.

3.3.6. Aggregating and dissemination of case studies on successful community project funded from the climate finance docket

Zambia documented case studies of the Constituency Development Fund and their climate resilience component on projects implemented. Under this process, progress was made in documenting the impacts of climate change and the existing mitigation strategies in addressing the unique challenges faced by women in selected communities of Chongwe and Chibombo districts. Respondents were selected from diverse segments of the population, including women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities, to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive representation of perspectives and experiences. The assessment was conducted from 13th to 25 January 2025 in two districts. The number of women reached was 168, and 140 men.

CSDEVNet, in Nigeria, focused on documenting and disseminating case Studies on Climate-Funded Community Projects in Nigeria, successfully documenting and publishing three key case studies. This effort was primarily aimed at sharing practical knowledge and evidence of effective climate action at the community level. The dissemination efforts were robust, reaching a total of 100 stakeholders, which included 60 participants at one stage and 40 at another, ensuring that key decision-makers, practitioners, and community leaders were informed of successful adaptation and resilience models. By documenting these projects, the initiative provided valuable, real and timely examples to guide future climate-funded interventions and support the scaling up of successful strategies across other vulnerable communities in Nigeria.

Both these cases were successful in creating essential, evidence-based documentation of community-level climate action and its specific impacts on vulnerable groups, intended to guide future policy and investment.

3.3.7. Generating evidence to build a case on impacts and opportunities of the energy transition in Africa, and disseminating the findings to relevant audiences

PACJA Zambia national platform demonstrated enhanced policy influence and advocacy by collaborating with the Environmental Defenders Law Centre.

PACJA Niger organised a training on the Climate-Health Nexus and Dissemination of the Early Warning Protocol on Climate-Sensitive Diseases, successfully trained 20 health actors from the Ministry of Public Health, civil society, and private institutions in Niger. This specialized capacity-building focused on climate leadership and rapid responses to climate-sensitive diseases, significantly enhancing participants' knowledge of the climate-health link and ensuring better ownership of climate-related health risk management mechanisms. The training was vital for strengthening the capacities of these actors in implementing early warning protocols and achieving a growing recognition of the health-environment link, which is crucial for public health resilience in the face of escalating climate impacts. The high-level dialogue successfully achieved the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks and laid the groundwork to strengthen synergy between public and private health actors, and provoked the need for revitalisation and scale up early warning system protocols. This specialised capacity-building significantly enhanced participants' knowledge of the climate-health link, strengthened their ability to implement early warning protocols, and immediately contributed to the adoption of mechanisms for managing climate-related health risks through high-level dialogue.

In Niger, a capacity-building workshop on climate finance on available financing opportunities was conducted. This intensive training aimed to strengthen participants' technical capacities in climate finance strategies and resource mobilisation. Furthermore, the workshop initiated the crucial process of developing a shared approach to mobilising blended climate finance and designing structured projects that effectively involve both CSOs and private companies, thus enhancing their ability to drive local climate action. Crucially, the engagement went beyond training by analysing policy commitments aimed at supporting CSO-private sector partnerships through climate finance policies. This strategic focus stimulated the commitment of various actors to create an inclusive partnership framework, encouraging CSOs, private companies, and financial institutions to set up and fund local adaptation initiatives.

PACJA Cote d'Ivoire focused on understanding and improving access to major climate finance mechanisms set up an initial meeting with the National Designated Authority (NDA) to assess national progress concerning the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other multilateral funds. Following this, the organisation participated in a successful three-day training session and subsequently registered a project within the country program. The goal of this engagement is to ultimately monitor developments in access to climate finance by civil society organizations and increase the number of CSOs receiving direct funding from these international mechanisms. Further strategic engagement involved a meeting with the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA), an entity accredited with both the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. The discussion, attended by eight participants, centered on the possibility of providing technical and financial support for training rural communities in climate-adapted family farming.

This partnership significantly enhanced the advocacy work related to the pollution incident and the review of the Critical Minerals Strategy.

The engagement included involvement from numerous working group members, with participation from different groups averaging between 10 and 40 individuals across various thematic areas, indicating a broad, collaborative effort to address both the immediate crisis and the underlying policy issues. The significant enhancement of PACJA Zambia's policy influence and advocacy capacity through a collaboration with the Environmental Defenders Law Centre.

3.3.8. Development of knowledge platforms for sustained knowledge sharing

PACJA developed two knowledge platform to facilitate i. e-learning for Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice and ii. Continued engagement of non-state actors across the different clusters and thematic interests. These platforms are online for enhanced access, sustained knowledge dissemination and engagements with key audience.

3.4. POLICY AND INVESTMENT INFLUENCE

Overview:

PACJA has as part of its core business policy influence. As such, the Alliance massively invests in critical processes to drive policies at subnational, national, and Africa Regional levels, ensuring interconnected and seamless influence on climate change and related issues. Given the complexity of climate change and complex development issues that need to be responded to, policy influence is never linear but rather seeks to impact the complex web of processes that are linked to climate action. The section below summarises those impact areas that were of relevant transformative outcomes in the course of 2025.

3.4.1: Aligning African Non-State Actors' efforts in climate diplomacy through consultative review of the outcomes of COP29 and the Road to Belém

The Non-State Actors Consultation was convened by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) on 12 February 2025 in Addis Ababa. The consultative review centered on the theme: "Securing climate justice for Africa in a multipolar world in the Year of Reparations." The session critically assessed the outcomes of COP29 in Baku, where Africa's demand for \$1.3 trillion annually in public grants was unmet, resulting instead in an amorphous \$300 billion climate finance goal reliant on private finance and carbon markets. Delegates condemned this outcome as grossly inadequate, highlighting its failure to uphold the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR-RC) or address Africa's adaptation financing gap.

The consultation aimed to: (1) analyse COP29's implications for Africa's climate diplomacy; (2) strategise Africa's repositioning amid shifting geopolitical power dynamics; and (3) chart a pathway for non-state actors to advance climate and economic justice ahead of COP30 in Belém. Key outcomes included a unified critique of COP29's finance mechanisms and a roadmap prioritising debt justice, leveraging 2025 as the "Jubilee Year" to cancel illegitimate debts, and climate reparations (demanding \$100+ trillion for historical ecological harms). Participants also committed to synergising the Rio Conventions (climate, biodiversity, desertification) at COP30, rejecting loan-based climate finance in favour of grants, and amplifying grassroots coalitions to hold governments accountable. The session solidified non-state actors' role in driving Africa's unified demand for transformative economic justice at COP30. [Read the NSA position here](#)

3.4.2. Contributions to Africa's strategic direction in continental climate diplomacy through the AGN convening

PACJA played a pivotal role in the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on Climate Change strategic meeting held April 28-30, 2025, at Hotel Verde, Zanzibar, Tanzania, bringing together delegates under the leadership of the United Republic of Tanzania to chart Africa's collective position ahead of COP30 and other global climate negotiations. The meeting's central objective was to solidify a unified African agenda for COP30 by maintaining adaptation and resilience building at the centre of climate negotiations, with delegates emphasising the need for outcomes that directly address vulnerabilities of African communities, ecosystems, and economies as the continent remains on the frontlines of climate impacts. Discussions explored urgent demands for accessible, predictable, and scaled-up adaptation finance, with Dr Mwenda reiterating that Africa will push for the new collective quantified goal on climate finance to be ambitious, needs-based, and reflective of the scale of both adaptation and mitigation challenges. Participants examined Africa's advocacy for a clear roadmap toward mobilizing USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2030, ensuring adaptation finance achieves parity with mitigation while advancing context-specific, nationally determined just transition measures aligned with development aspirations that generate jobs, foster economic resilience, and prevent new forms of dependency or marginalisation.

Key discussions highlighted PACJA's scaling up of interconnected campaigns that link climate justice with debt justice, tax justice, feminist movements, and youth mobilisation, emphasising the building of broad alliances across movements to confront global inequalities that undermine sustainable development and climate resilience. The collaboration demonstrated that climate action cannot be separated from economic transformation, with delegates underscoring that climate finance, adaptation support, and just transition measures represent matters of global justice and historical responsibility rather than charity. Participants reinforced that Africa's energy transitions must be designed to prevent new forms of dependency while fostering economic resilience and job creation.

The Zanzibar strategic meeting concluded with AGN members expressing unified commitment to advancing Africa's position with clarity, solidarity, and urgency as COP30 approaches. The meeting served as a strategic foundation for continental climate diplomacy, with stakeholders acknowledging that the moment of heightened global instability demands coordinated African responses that connect climate action to broader struggles for economic justice and sustainable development. The gathering established a clear direction for Africa's engagement with international climate processes, emphasising that the continent's historical experience with exploitation and emancipation provides crucial context for contemporary climate justice advocacy that refuses to treat climate finance and adaptation support as charitable gestures rather than matters of global justice and historical responsibility.

3.4.3. Consolidating our policy influence through pan-African technical consultation spaces – Case of CCDAXIII

Noting that the outcomes of CCDA-XIII are critical technical contributions to the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2), and with PACJA sitting in the technical committee for designing the CCDA XIII agenda, the alliance influenced the prioritisation of the adaptation and health agenda among other competing priorities. CCDA-XIII was convened under the theme of "Empowering Africa's Climate Action with Science, Finance, and Just Transition," aligning well with ACS2's theme of "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development." CCDA-XIII adopted the ACS2's three-day thematic format, discussing nature- and technology-driven solutions, scaling adaptation and resilience, and transforming climate finance from aid to investment. Throughout, CCDA-XIII provided a vital technical foundation to support Africa's unified voice at ACS2 and the Conference of the Parties (COP30) in Belém, aiming to promote policy coherence, evidence-based advice, and continent-wide priorities.

PACJA leveraged opportunities provided in the CCDA agenda to emphasize on prioritization of the adaptation agenda. Key areas of focus included: fast tracking finalisation of the global goal on adaptation; tripling of adaptation finance and striking a balance between adaptation and Mitigation in regard to finances. PACJA ensured the voice of non-state actors is well advanced in all technical panel sessions.

3.4.4. Enhancing our influence on global climate change diplomacy processes

PACJA played a pivotal role in the sixty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SB62) held from June 16 to 26, 2025, at the World Conference Centre Bonn in Germany, bringing together climate negotiators and civil society advocates to prepare critical decisions for COP30 in Belém, Brazil. The sessions, which coincided with the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Agreement, provided a strategic platform for reaffirming multilateralism and international cooperation in addressing global climate challenges, as emphasised by SBSTA Chair Adonia Ayebare and SBI Chair Julia Gardiner in their informal note.

PACJA's participation included holding two side events and two press conferences scheduled for June 17 and June 24, marking a significant moment for African climate justice advocacy as the global community prepared for COP30 conversations. At the global level, PACJA influenced critical agenda items at SB62 and COP30; for instance, sustained advocacy through the loss and damage convening yielded operationalisation of Barbados mechanism which has paved way for countries to access loss and damage funds. Commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035 based on the 2025 baseline was another key outcome of our advocacy work across the year.

In partnership with the African Union and the Africa Europe Foundation, PACJA convened the second strategic meeting bringing negotiators and climate envoys from Africa and key countries in Europe to chart pathways for enhanced collaboration in climate diplomacy. Convened on the sidelines of the SB62 in Bonn, this meeting exposed climate diplomats to the opportunities for both continents in advancing financing for adaptation agenda and raised the impetus for advancing similar dialogues and fostering collaborations in advancing similar interests in negotiations. The main area of focus this year was adaptation finance

3.4.5. Consolidating non-state actors' position and influence in COP 30

In the build-up to COP30, PACJA mobilized 16 clusters of non-state actors including; youth groups, gender base actors, faith actors, indigenous people among, farmer among others in the development of a position paper for COP30, aiming at influencing key thematic areas of UNFCCC climate negotiations; Some of the Key positions outlined in the paper included;

- Demand for a formal recognition and operationalization of Africa's SNCs under the Paris Agreement, with SNCs guiding decisions on finance, just transition, response measures, and implementation.
- A call for GGA indicators that are locally relevant, rights-based and trackable; (ii) tripling adaptation finance by 2030, delivered predominantly as grants; and (iii) explicit recognition of adaptation as a legal obligation, not charity, backed by clear means of implementation
- Demand for USD 300 billion per year by 2030 as a minimum public finance floor; (ii) a clear, earlier pathway to USD 1.3 trillion per year, with quantified grant targets and burden-sharing; (iii) debt-free and grant-based finance, with loans not counted as developed-country contributions; and (iv) deep reform of MDBs and the global financial architecture
- A call for speedy, fully grant-based capitalisation of the Fund; (ii) a dedicated sub-goal for L&D under the NCQG; (iii) direct access for communities and CSOs, not only governments; and (iv) ring-fenced revenues from polluter-pays and carbon taxes.

- Demand for strong language on an equitable (sequenced or differentiated), time-bound phase-out of fossil fuels, led by developed countries; (ii) protection of Africa's right to industrialise and expand energy access; and (iii) non-debt, pro-poor mitigation finance aligned with just transition and energy-access goals.
- of Africa's development and industrialisation rights as core to just transition; (ii) an African Critical Minerals Governance Framework to secure value addition at home; (iii) rejection of unilateral measures such as CBAM; and (iv) formal social dialogue with workers, communities, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in all transition plans.

In the midst of low representation of Africans in COP30, PACJA continued to play a pivotal role in COP30 by consolidating our influence process through side events, media briefing and press releases informing negotiations, reference [PACJA PRESS STATEMENT – COP30](#) through ad hoc engagements with various negotiators to shape direction and holding a preliminary convening to shape dialogue on the Special Need and Circumstances for Africa. A detailed analysis of the outcome of COP30 by PACJA is available here: [Briefing of the COP30 Outcomes – PACJA – Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance](#)

3.4.6. Advancing People-Centered Energy Transition

PACJA and the African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA), in collaboration with the Bank-Civil Society Coalition on Climate Change and Energy, co-organised the Energy4Real: How Civil Society Can Engage to Ensure Mission 300 Delivers on Energy Access in Africa side event during the 2025 Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank in Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire. The event provided a strategic platform for deliberating on embedding inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and community co-ownership into the design and implementation of Mission 300, which aims to connect 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. This crucial dialogue marked a significant moment for PACJA and ACSEA engagement in energy access advocacy, recognising that without institutionalised civil society participation, the initiative risks replicating the pitfalls of past technocratic, top-down energy access programs that have missed local realities, marginalised vulnerable populations, and prioritised infrastructure development over meaningful impact.

The event's central objective was to ensure that Mission 300 delivers not just electricity connections but transformative energy access that serves as a driver of equity, justice, climate resilience, and sustainable development across Africa. Discussions explored the critical need for people-centered, rights-based, and accountable approaches to energy access, with participants emphasising civil society's foundational role in achieving these objectives and preventing the replication of failed top-down energy programs. The dialogue examined how to institutionalise civil society engagement within Mission 300's framework, ensuring that community voices and local realities inform program design and implementation rather than being marginalised by purely technocratic approaches that prioritise infrastructure metrics over human development outcomes.

Key discussions highlighted the urgent opportunity presented by Mission 300's ambitious scope while acknowledging the significant risks of proceeding without meaningful civil society involvement, with stakeholders recognising that past energy access initiatives have often failed to deliver sustainable, inclusive outcomes when implemented without community co-ownership and transparent accountability mechanisms. The collaboration emphasised that energy access must transcend mere electricity connections to become a transformative force for social equity, economic empowerment, and climate resilience, requiring systematic integration of civil society perspectives, local knowledge, and community-led approaches that ensure vulnerable populations are not left behind in the pursuit of universal energy access. The Energy4Real event concluded with participants expressing unified commitment through a communiqué that reaffirmed energy access as a fundamental driver of equity, justice, climate resilience, and sustainable development, with civil society's role recognised as foundational to achieving these transformative outcomes.

3.4.7. Positioning African Non-State Actors at the Heart of Climate Policy and Global Justice for ACS-II and Beyond

PACJA played a pivotal role in convening a strategic two-day consultation held May 15-16, 2025, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, bringing together civil society, private sector leaders, researchers, and government representatives from across the continent to consolidate non-state actor engagement ahead of the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-II). The forum, dubbed "Accelerating Mobilisation and Action Towards the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-II): Centring the Contribution of Africa Non-State Actors," was hosted in collaboration with the Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia and other partners, marking a maturing movement of voices seeking to ensure that Africa's climate agenda remains African-led and justice-centred. This crucial gathering served as a continuation of sustained Pan-African organizing to challenge climate injustices and demand systems change, with the Africa Climate Summit – Non-State Actors Steering Committee (ACS-NSA), facilitated by PACJA, working to establish a coordinated response to the narrowing of Africa's climate agenda to market-based solutions at the expense of adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition priorities.

The consultation's central objective was to organise and set agendas for ACS-II while establishing sustained engagement mechanisms with the preparatory process and summit proceedings, ensuring that Africa's non-state actors serve as shapers rather than mere attendees of summit outcomes. Discussions explored strategic interfaces with African Union institutions, UNECA, and Ethiopia's host government, with PACJA Executive Director Mithika Mwenda emphasising that Africa's engagement in international climate processes must be grounded in continental realities and priorities rather than rubber-stamping external agendas.

Participants examined the imperative to build a roadmap for ACS-II that reflects African realities without commodifying forests, auctioning lands, or greenwashing critical mineral exploitation, demanding that climate action mean energy for people rather than profit, resilience for communities rather than just economies, and justice for the present rather than future promises. Ethiopia's State Minister of Planning and Development, H.E. Mr Seyoum Mekonen, underscored collective African leadership urgency, emphasising that the continent must drive change in global climate architecture while outlining Ethiopia's climate-resilient development model anchored in the Green Legacy Initiative, NDCs, and renewable energy strategies.

Key discussions highlighted the broad-based impacts of climate change across Africa's informal and formal economies, with Dr. Asmany Asfour from FEMNET and the African Business Council articulating strategic pillars for strengthening private sector engagement, policy influence, and green transformation product development. The collaboration demonstrated diverse constituency representation including faith actors, youth groups, farmer and women organizations, academia, trade unions, and private sector players unified through the ACS-NSA platform that previously galvanized over 2,300 organizations around ACS-I Redlines and Demands. Critical updates from H.E. Ruslan Nasibov, Ambassador of Azerbaijan representing the COP29 Presidency, emphasized the historic Baku Finance Goal of \$300 billion annually by 2035 with potential scaling to \$1.3 trillion, while Dr. Jihanne El Gaouzi from the African Union Commission reinforced non-state actors as agents of accountability and implementation, driving community-rooted solutions. Support from Sweden's Embassy through Joachim Beijmo and Denmark's Embassy through Rose Marie Arvid Larsen reinforced international commitment to justice-driven climate action and adaptation finance allocation to Africa's most vulnerable communities.

The Addis Ababa consultation concluded with participants expressing unified commitment to transform ACS-II into Africa's definitive climate moment, consolidating continental agendas, shaping global expectations, and pushing for structural reforms in climate finance ecosystems while linking with global solidarity efforts toward COP30. The meeting served as a strategic foundation for sustained Pan-African organising, with stakeholders acknowledging that, amidst shifting geopolitical tides and increased polarization in global climate politics, African civil society must lead from the heart of climate diplomacy rather than the periphery. The forum established clear direction for institutionalizing the Africa Climate Summit as a regular continental platform under the African Union, strengthening Africa's ability to negotiate with a unified voice, with non-state actors voice onboard while ensuring that African priorities on adaptation finance, just transition, and fair share inform both the ACS-II Declaration and COP30 positioning through sustained, strategic, and inclusive action that extends beyond national and regional lines. The emerging Outcome Statement [NSA Outcome Statement - PACJA - Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance](#) was instrumental in framing the agenda of the second Africa Climate Summit and in anchoring a broad reforms agenda as conceptualised under the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign and coordinated by both G-CAP and PACJA

3.4.8. Entrenching the locally led agenda at the national and subnational level through policy briefs on enablers of locally led climate action, energy, agriculture, health and finance

The alliance made tremendous efforts in the development of materials useful in catalysing locally led climate action at regional, National as well as subnational levels.

At the regional level, the most significant outcome is the development of a resilience framework, which was launched at the 2nd Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa. The Africa Just Resilience Framework champions "just resilience" by explicitly including cementing intergenerational equity, prioritising locally-led initiatives, and centring care, with the goal of "bouncing forward" to systemic shifts that lead to genuine positive transformation rather than perpetuating the status quo. Its key objectives include guiding policymakers and practitioners towards interventions that prioritise vulnerable populations and promote social equity, fostering durable resilience by addressing the root causes of vulnerability, ensuring benefits are shared fairly, and advocating for Africa-relevant policies, funding mechanisms, and complementary tools.

At the country level, the most significant outcome was finalisation of a study on tracking the effectiveness of climate governance and institutional arrangements of financing locally led climate action in Kenya. The Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLoLoCA) is a flagship initiative designed to address these challenges by decentralizing climate finance to counties and communities. The study revealed that despite its promise, systemic issues undermine its effectiveness. Weak governance structures, delayed disbursement of funds, and inadequate institutional capacity hinder the seamless flow of resources to the most vulnerable communities. Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies and misaligned national policies constrain the implementation of climate-resilient projects at the local level. Political interference and elite capture further divert resources from critical community needs, while community engagement and participation in decision-making processes remain inadequate, particularly for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and Indigenous people.

The program's focus has been primarily county-led, with limited emphasis on true community-led initiatives. This has resulted in insufficient incorporation of indigenous knowledge and local priorities into project design and implementation. Furthermore, weak communication strategies have left many communities unaware of their rights to access climate finance or participate in the program.

The findings of this study are crucial to the government of Kenya and other stakeholders, particularly in addressing the gaps identified to enhance the optimal performance of this phenomenal initiative.

In Botswana, BCCN actively influenced the direction of national climate policy by participating in specialised NCCC convenings.

These included a Carbon Markets Workshop, an Inception Meeting for the development of the International Carbon Markets Policy Framework, and a special meeting on mainstreaming Human Mobility in Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies. A crucial outcome was the strengthening of advocacy for a socially just and environmentally responsible Carbon Credit Market, with submissions emphasizing African-led, transparent markets built on principles of climate justice. Furthermore, two policy briefs were produced, addressing the strategic imperative of E-Mobility and highlighting a "Climate Blind Spot" within Botswana's 12th National Development Plan.

3.4.9. PBO ACT consultations and Review in Kenya, organised by Kenya Platform on Climate Governance

In Kenya, stakeholders were supported to attend this meeting which was held from 17th to 19th June 2025 by KPCG and other partners, the PBO Regulatory Authority (PBOA), and civil society stakeholders, aimed to accelerate the implementation of the PBO Act (2013), replacing the outdated NGO Coordination Act, and to strengthen multi-stakeholder alignment between climate governance bodies and the PBOA for cohesive compliance. Centred on the theme "*Collaborative Governance for an Enabling Civic Environment*," discussions focused on harmonising PBO Act compliance with climate action imperatives to enhance transparency and civic participation. The meeting developed consensus on a joint action framework for streamlined PBO registration, including governance rules and reporting for climate CSOs. The PBOA committed to providing dedicated capacity-building support to assist KPCG members in transitioning to PBO status by the May 2025 deadline. Furthermore, quarterly advocacy dialogues were established to address sector-specific challenges, such as tax exemptions and procurement opportunities under the new Act. As the next steps, draft regulations integrating climate-sector feedback will be published in June 2025, with full compliance required by May 2026.

3.4.10. Advancing global reforms and resolving persistent structural injustices facing Global South countries through the Global South NGO Forum

The inaugural Global South NGO Platform took place in Baku, Azerbaijan, from April 28–29, 2025, convening civil society representatives from nearly 100 countries in a landmark effort to deepen collaboration across the Global South. The platform was born out of momentum created at COP29 in November 2024, where over 1,000 NGO representatives and public activists from 137 countries endorsed a joint declaration calling for enhanced civil society leadership in climate action and the launch of the "COP Truce" initiative — a call to suspend conflicts during climate negotiations. Charles Mwangi, the Head of Programs and Research at PACJA, co-chaired strategic sessions on South-South cooperation, resilience, and equitable climate responses. PACJA used the platform to draw attention to persistent structural injustices facing Global South countries, particularly in Africa. These included legacies of colonialism, unequal trade systems, and imbalances in global financial governance, all of which continue to undermine sustainable development.

The Alliance underscored Africa's significant potential, rooted in its natural resources, youthful population, and expanding markets, but stressed that this potential would remain untapped without fundamental reforms. The Baku forum was recognised as a vital space for interrogating debt burdens, advocating for reform of financial institutions, and addressing governance issues affecting natural resource management.

PACJA reiterated that CSOs are vital in amplifying marginalised voices, promoting accountability, and ensuring that global agreements lead to real change. The Alliance spotlighted its African leadership of the Global Economic Justice Campaign as an example of this commitment, focused on debt cancellation, reparations, and financial reform. PACJA used the platform to call for renewed unity among Global South actors and their support in advancing the outcomes envisioned in the Climate and Economic Justice Campaign.

3.4.11. Strengthening EU-Global South Partnerships hinged on policy coherence and equity

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) participated in a session of the European Parliament's Development Committee focused on Policy Coherence for Development. The meeting took place within the context of deepening global inequality and intensifying climate challenges, providing a platform to address the alignment of European Union (EU) development policies with the priorities of the Global South. Dr Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director of PACJA, was present at the session and presented key reflections on the EU's Global Gateway and broader development approach, particularly in relation to African realities. During the session, Dr Mwenda emphasised the importance of policy coherence across climate, trade, migration, and foreign policy. He pointed out the contradictions in EU frameworks—for instance, supporting fossil fuel projects while funding green transitions, and tightening migration policies while promoting labour mobility. He also raised concerns about the European Critical Raw Materials Act and the Global Gateway's raw materials strategy, urging that these instruments be used not only to strengthen EU supply chains but also to foster equitable development in Africa.

A just transition that involves African communities as co-creators—not merely as resource suppliers was highlighted as a foundational to climate justice. The session also referenced the 2024 "Landscape of Climate Finance in Africa" report, which showed that the continent had mobilised only a quarter of what is needed to meet 2030 climate goals. While acknowledging the EU's €150 billion Global Gateway pledge and investments in countries such as South Africa, PACJA cautioned that such investments must be rooted in local priorities. Dr Mithika highlighted the urgent need to integrate climate resilience into public health systems and warned that fragmented and conflicting EU approaches risk undermining long-term development goals, particularly those related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The meeting concluded with a strong call for mutual accountability and inclusive engagement between the EU and African nations. PACJA criticized the unilateral rollout of the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) without adequate consultation, noting that such actions could weaken trust and disrupt continental frameworks like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). PACJA urged European lawmakers to ensure equitable trade policies, promote inclusive parliamentary dialogue, and monitor the impact of development finance. Later in the year, in Belem, COP30 decision reaffirmed PACJA's assertions and set aside unilateral trade measures as proposed, opening these to inclusive negotiation process.

3.4.12. Consolidating NDC 3.0 for Somalia and strive for inclusive governance of its delivery

SCAP, PACJA designated platform played a pivotal role in supporting the Somalia NDC 3.0 validation workshop targeting Civil Society, Academia, and the Private Sector on May 18, 2025, in Mogadishu, Somalia, marking a critical step in the country's journey toward finalising and launching its enhanced NDC with the official unveiling anticipated in June 2025. The national convening, led by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC Somalia), represented a participatory and iterative process emphasising inclusivity, national ownership, and alignment with global climate targets through comprehensive stakeholder engagement. SCAP demonstrates the critical role of civil society in climate policy processes across Africa by providing a platform for key non-state actors to scrutinise, enrich, and validate the draft framework, ensuring it reflects Somali society's realities, aspirations, and capacities. Ahmed Nur Yussuf, Executive Director of SCAP Somalia, emphasised that reaching climate goals requires teamwork and collaboration, stating that every stakeholder plays a vital part in bringing Somalia's climate vision to life, with SCAP committed to continuing its work with MoECC Somalia as they finalise NDC 3.0 and move forward with implementation. Participants engaged in rigorous dialogue on adaptation priorities, climate finance access, ecosystem resilience, and sustainable energy solutions while exploring synergies between Somalia's national development plans and the global climate agenda, particularly the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2063.

With NDC 3.0 poised to serve as a strategic roadmap for resilience-building, mitigation, and sustainable development across these complex challenges, intersecting vulnerabilities from protracted droughts and displacement to food insecurity and fragile ecosystems were brought onboard. This collaboration ensured inclusivity, centring marginalised communities' voices and ensuring that climate governance reflects comprehensive societal participation in critical policy development processes. The NDC 3.0 validation workshop served as a strategic foundation for finalizing Somalia's climate commitments while ensuring that the enhanced NDCs reflect genuine national ownership and inclusive participation across all sectors of society.

3.4.13 Anchoring adaptation agenda in all policy dialogues

PACJA took advantage of all regional and global convenings including COP30, CCDA-XII, AMCEN, Africa Climate Week, Africa Climate Talks and Non-state Actors consultations on outcome of COP29 and the road to Belem that precede African Union Summits to strongly position the adaptation agenda.

The focus in these convening was on fast-tracking finalization of the indicators for the global goal on adaptation and the means of implementation while ensuring clarity for purpose and that undue burden for mobilizing the means of adaptation were not transferred to Africa. The alliance through the ClimDev Africa convenings continued to cocreate regional dialogues that ensured primacy of various adaptation priorities including health, agriculture, and climate security.

3.2.14. Other broad-based policy development, review, accountability and influence processes in different African countries

In pursuit of an inclusive process for developing, strengthening and updating national climate strategies across the countries and promoting the highest level of integration of climate action, particularly in agriculture and food systems, a diversity of interventions was conducted in various countries as follows:

In Côte d'Ivoire, the primary activities involved participation in and organisation of workshops for the revision of the Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN/NDC) 3.0. Two key workshops were successfully held. The first was a multi-stakeholder workshop focused on the PND 2026–2030 and the NDC 3.0 within the BES-Net II project, and the second was a national workshop dedicated to the presentation and validation of the NDC 3.0 measures. Engagement of key institutions, including various Ministries (Environment, Energy), UN agencies (UNDP, FAO), and other development partners (GGGI), ensured the success of this process.

In Cameroon, the platform organised a national CSO workshop to enhance their participation in the implementation and monitoring of the NCCAP and development of NDC 3.0. Overall, 20 people participated in drafting the governance section of Cameroon's National Climate Action Plan.

In Ethiopia, advancing the country's adaptation and resilience agenda was done through a national dialogue by the PACJA platform, focused on developing the Ethiopian NDC 3.0. This forum involved governments, CSOs, academia, and other relevant stakeholders and was complemented by convenings shaping the 2nd African Climate Summit, where the active role of CSOs in African climate negotiation processes was highlighted. This engagement laid a strong foundation for future collaboration, reinforcing CSOs' commitment to sustainable and resilient climate solutions and aiming to foster more collaborative efforts to influence policymaking and programs, ultimately addressing the needs of disadvantaged groups.

In **Zambia**, ZCCN participated in key consultative meeting on NDCs and NAP. ZCCN held a Consultative meeting and workshop with key stakeholders, including Government line ministries, Cooperating Partners, Embassies, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), aimed at influencing support for national climate action under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This specific convening, held on July 10, 2025, was a workshop focused on the NDC's AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector, organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment and a consultant from UNDP. The activity successfully engaged about 50 participants, including network members supported to travel from outside Lusaka.

PACJA Niger successfully convened a multi-stakeholder dialogue focusing on the challenges and opportunities in revising the third-generation Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) for Niger. The dialogue was inclusive, involving 35 young local actors from civil society organisations (CSOs), municipalities, and the private sector. The primary achievement was providing a vital platform where these young actors could effectively raise the voice of their respective sectors on the critical role of youth in achieving climate justice, ensuring effective NDC implementation, and rigorous monitoring. This engagement was a key step in contributing to the effective and inclusive development of Niger's NDC 3.0 by ensuring consultation between these key actors to capitalise on local experiences and identify community needs related to adaptation priorities and financing mechanisms.

Botswana established robust engagement with Botswana's National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) to enhance the country's climate policy framework and reporting obligations. This initiative supported the timely development of key national documents, namely the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), emphasising improvements in ambition, accuracy, and data quality. This involved consistent participation, documented by attending eight NCCC meetings and making six formal submissions. The objective was to embed principles of climate justice and high integrity into national climate action, ensuring Botswana's plans are ambitious and equitable.

3.4.15. Declaration of the 4th African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage

The 4th African Regional Conference on Loss and Damage, organised under the leadership of Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), PACJAs platform for Malawi and partners and took place from March 26 to 28, 2025, in Lilongwe, Malawi. The conference convened diverse stakeholders, including African governments, civil society organisations, academia, the private sector, donor agencies, development partners, and frontline communities. Held under the theme of advancing locally driven solutions, the conference focused on the urgent need to mobilise and operationalise financial mechanisms that are accessible, equitable, and responsive to Africa's realities.

Discussions highlighted the disproportionate burden Africa bears—losing between 5 to 15 per cent of GDP annually due to climate impacts—despite contributing the least to global emissions. Delegates heightened the insufficiency of financial pledges to the Loss and Damage Fund, the failure of COP29 to deliver an ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), and the overreliance on loans that deepen debt vulnerabilities.

The conference produced the "Lilongwe Call", a collective declaration urging African leadership to leverage the African Union's reparations momentum to advocate for climate debt cancellation and grant-based climate financing. Key recommendations included increased support for the Santiago Network, integration of Loss and Damage into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the scaling up of locally led innovations, and ensuring inclusive decision-making that actively involves women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. A strong emphasis was placed on removing bureaucratic barriers and ensuring that funding reaches communities in need. The declaration adopted in Lilongwe positions Africa to engage with renewed purpose at COP30 and beyond, reinforcing the call for climate justice grounded in equity, accountability, and locally led action. The conference reaffirmed Africa's unified voice and civil society's commitment to monitor the implementation of the outcomes of global climate negotiations.

3.4.16. PACJA influence in COP30: Value proposition for the continent

As preparations intensified ahead of COP30 in Belém, Brazil, PACJA issued a strategic communication outlining the Alliance's priority demands for the negotiations. The message highlighted the urgency of securing outcomes that respond to the realities faced by African communities burdened by escalating climate impacts. The communication underscored that COP30 represents another critical moment for Africa to push for justice-centred decisions firmly grounded in equity, historical responsibility and the continent's development aspirations.

The Alliance outlined key priorities that it expects Parties to advance in Belém, beginning with the establishment of a just and equitable global climate finance architecture capable of delivering predictable, adequate and accessible resources for vulnerable countries. It further called for accelerated operationalisation of the Loss and Damage Fund, noting that delayed action continues to expose frontline communities to irreversible harm. PACJA also reiterated the need to scale up grant-based finance for adaptation to help African countries respond to worsening climate shocks that undermine livelihoods and development gains.

The communication emphasised the centrality of gender justice, youth leadership and Indigenous knowledge in shaping effective climate action. PACJA noted that meaningful inclusion of these groups strengthens the transformative potential of climate responses and ensures that policies reflect the lived experiences of communities most affected by the climate crisis.

The Alliance also reaffirmed the importance of a coherent and united African voice under the African Group of Negotiators, stressing that unity in purpose and message enhances the continent's influence within multilateral climate processes. Through this communication, PACJA positioned itself as a critical driver of Africa's civil society priorities ahead of COP30. The Alliance highlighted that although Africa contributes the least to global emissions, it continues to experience disproportionate climate impacts, making justice, reparations and accountability essential components of any meaningful outcome. PACJA's proactive messaging sought to ensure that African demands remain visible throughout the negotiation process and that the continent's unique challenges and aspirations shape the decisions made in Belém.

In build up to COP32, at CCDA-XIII, PACJA highlighted Africa's widening climate finance gap, the scale of financing required to meet NDC commitments, and worsening impacts from droughts, floods, and heat waves. These technical contributions fed into the ACS-2 policy outcomes. Further reflection occurred during the Ministers of Finance Consultative Forum on Climate Finance. The forum examined adaptation finance, carbon markets and taxation, debt challenges, multilateral development bank reforms, and trade. Its recommendations are aimed to guide African finance ministries as they engage with global processes. Engagements on the margins of ACS-2 added political depth. A strategic dinner with the COP30 Presidency discussed Africa's expectations on the Global Goal on Adaptation, adaptation finance, and the Baku-Belém Roadmap. A separate diplomatic dinner with the UK Mission explored post-ACS-2 collaboration and youth inclusion. The period also included bilateral dialogues and mandated ACS-2 events focused on Africa's global leadership, just transitions, health, climate reparations, and the ACS-1 stocktake.

In partnership with other entities, below is a snapshot summary of the events PACJA held in COP30, in Belém, Brazil.

a. Africa Day at COP30: This was convened under the theme "Africa at the forefront of climate action: sustainable financing for resilient and inclusive green growth". It brought together African leaders, financial institutions, policymakers, and climate justice activists to reinforce the message that Africa is not merely a victim of climate change but a critical actor shaping global climate solutions in the climate change discourse. A central call was made to reform the global carbon market to ensure fairness, equity, and African ownership by aligning mechanisms with the continent's realities and development priorities.

b. Dialogue on Africa's Special Needs and Circumstances: For the first time, the Global South convened a dialogue on Special Needs and Circumstances, bringing together civil society, governments, and multilateral institutions to highlight Africa's unique position in the climate crisis. Participants emphasised that Africa is not just a victim of climate change but a continent with vast potential and homegrown solutions. They called for recognition of its special needs, increased direct support, and reforms that align with Africa's historical context and development priorities.

c. From Baku to Belém: Ethiopia's journey in building a low-emission and climate-resilient economy (stock take): During this event, many thematic areas were discussed through negotiations and side events. COP30 served as an opportunity to assess the outcomes of COP29 and examine how countries are aligning with those results. In this context, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia convened an event titled "From Baku to Belém: Ethiopia's Journey in Building a Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Economy (Stock Take)". PACJA, moderating the session, took this opportunity to offer a platform to participants from the government, CSOs and others to discuss the role of the government of Ethiopia, assessing how the country is reducing emissions and its role in climate action.

d. Towards a Just Transition: Financing Africa's move from coal to sustainable energy sources: This event explored innovative financing pathways for a just transition from fossil fuels to sustainable energy sources in Africa and other emerging regions. Speakers discussed national best practices for unlocking clean energy, including the use of nuclear energy to meet urgent development needs.

e. Accelerating adaptation action: Increasing climate finance for low-income countries in Africa: Organised by the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Afrexim Bank, and AUDA-NEPAD, the event focused on mechanisms to accelerate adaptation actions by increasing climate finance for low-income countries in Africa. PACJA had a speaking slot in this event.

f. Youth leaders at COP30 push for a rewiring of adaptation finance in Africa: This event served as a platform for the official release of the Youth for Adaptation Finance Africa Initiative Statement on COP30 adaptation finance, which welcomed increased ambition on adaptation funding while emphasising that Africa's needs still far surpass current commitments. The statement highlighted that adaptation funding must be transparent, predictable, and delivered in ways that do not worsen debt burdens.

g. Non-state actors' perspectives on the inclusiveness of acs2: Key lessons for future climate talks: The event was organized by the Consortium for Climate Change Ethiopia (CCC-E) and PACJA to explore our perspectives on the level of inclusiveness of the 2nd ACS and to draw lessons for influencing future climate talks on the continent. Taking place after the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) and on the sidelines of COP30, this event examined the outcomes of ACS2 and the role of African non-state actors and how this could have been made much better. Lauding the efforts by Ethiopian government, African governments were challenged to ensure future climate and sustainable development convening are inclusive and with fair level of facilitation to non-state actors. The event also provided insights into the negotiations at COP30, analysing the anticipated outcomes.

h. Can Africa develop its own-led solutions? The session titled "From Pledges to Home-Grown Africa-Led Solutions" was part of the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), organised in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia and its partners. During this session, participants examined how the summit's outcomes and recommendations can promote the development of locally driven solutions

i. In pursuit of synergy in the delivery of the three Rio Conventions for enhanced and coordinated financing for needs-based adaptation, PACJA convened this event on the sidelines of COP30 to interrogate possible convergencies in the delivery of the three Rio Conventions. While noting that multilateral arrangements that anchor the delivery of these conventions could be contributing to fragmented delivery, panellists noted the immense opportunities that exist at the country level for building synergies. While African governments can indeed implement measures to strengthen coordination, align financing for their delivery for impact, a pan-African approach in the bold global reforms and harmonisation of these three frameworks is important. All speakers agreed on the intricate synergies that exist and the need for these conventions to be implemented in synergy for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the era of dwindling global financing.

j. Agroecology as a pathway to climate action and resilient food systems: Agroecology is increasingly being recognised as a vital pathway for climate action and the development of resilient food systems. In this context, a collaborative event was held on the sidelines of COP30 in Belém, organised by the Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, CIFOR, Fastenaktion Colombia, PACJA, and other partners. This event brought together stakeholders to explore how agroecological approaches can transform agricultural practices, strengthen community resilience, and promote sustainable development.

k. Charting the roadmap from Addis to Belém: This event discussed the roadmap from the Addis Ababa Climate Summit (ACS2) to COP30 in Belém, focusing on turning the summit's outcomes into concrete actions. The aspirations as captured in the Addis Ababa declaration were amplified here, including the reform agenda.

l. National Determined Contribution (NDC) priorities for developing countries: This event, organised by the Government of Qatar and moderated by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, exclusively focused on NDC implementation for Developing Countries. The discussions mainly focused on underscoring the urgent need for robust financial mechanisms, comprehensive data infrastructure, inclusive governance, and collaborative partnerships (both North-South and South-South) to translate ambitious climate commitments into tangible, impactful actions worldwide

m. Financing locally led climate action for smallholders: Pan African Climate Justice Alliance participated in this event, highlighting the urgent need for accelerated climate action. It emphasised advancing locally led adaptation as a key component of NDC 3.0 implementation and the importance of unlocking the necessary finance to make it a reality.

n. Are the Global Goals on Adaptation on climate and health indicators serving Africa's realities? This event was co-convened by AMREF, Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) and PACJA under the theme "Are the Global Goals on Adaptation, Climate and Health Indicators Serving Africa's Realities?", which examined whether current global frameworks adequately address Africa's climate-health needs.

3.4.17. Activity 2.1.2.4 Develop and host an annually updated NDC index online

PACJA in partnership with ATPS, launched a new NDC Implementation Index, to enhance transparency and accountability. This tool was introduced during a two-day high-level Regional Policy Dialogue and Dissemination Workshop held in Addis Ababa on July 8-9, 2025. The Index is designed to assess and track the progress of African countries in implementing their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, while also aligning their climate action strategies with national development priorities and global obligations.

3.4.18. BCCN assumes a vantage space for national climate change policy influence and stewardship, as its Coordinator, Tracy Sonny, is appointed in National Climate Change committee

BCCN is now better placed to play a pivotal role in strengthening national climate governance in Botswana through the strategic appointment of its Coordinator, Madam Tracy Sonny, as Vice Chairperson of the Botswana National Climate Change Committee, marking a significant milestone for the Chapter and its positioning within national and global climate governance structures. This ministerial appointment serves as a testament to Botswana Climate Change Network leadership on climate matters and Madam Sonny's unwavering commitment to climate action, representing a strategic advancement that reinforces the importance of civil society voices in decision-making spaces. The appointment underscores the value of collaborative leadership in shaping an inclusive and impactful climate future for Botswana and beyond, with the Alliance warmly congratulating Madam Sonny on this well-deserved recognition of her dedication to climate action and leadership capacity.

The appointment's central significance lies in Madam Sonny's expected pivotal role in steering the country's climate agenda, ensuring full compliance and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement through her leadership on the National Climate Change Committee. Her participation in this high-level committee is expected to accelerate and intensify actions to strengthen Botswana's response to the climate crisis, advancing adaptation, resilience, and sustainability across all sectors.

The strategic positioning demonstrates recognition of BCCN's capacity to contribute meaningfully to national climate governance while ensuring that civil society perspectives inform critical policy development and implementation processes that shape Botswana's climate future.

Key implications of this appointment highlight the reinforced importance of civil society voices in decision-making spaces, with Madam Sonny's participation on the high-level committee underscoring the value of collaborative leadership in developing comprehensive climate responses. The collaboration between BCCN and national climate governance structures demonstrates how strategic appointments can strengthen the influence and impact of civil society organisations in shaping climate policy. The appointment is in recognition that effective climate action requires meaningful participation from experienced advocates who bring both technical expertise and commitment to advancing adaptation, resilience, and sustainability measures across national systems.

3.4.18. BCCN assumes a vantage space for national climate change policy influence and stewardship, as its Coordinator, Tracy Sonny, is appointed in National Climate Change committee

The 2nd world social forum was hosted in Doha, Qatar in November 2025 and PACJA was represented. The summit repositions social development as a shared global responsibility, strengthens the social dimension of sustainable development and catalyses collective action. Importantly, the Summit is also a testimony to the importance Member States attach to the United Nations (UN) development agenda, the multilateral system, international law and global cooperation. An estimated 8,000 participants, including representatives from governments, civil society, trade unions, the private sector, academia and the UN system, attended the Summit.

The summit adopted a document that reaffirms and reinforces the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995, and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), while focusing on new and emerging challenges and opportunities. It repositions social development as a shared global responsibility, emphasising inclusive governance, collective action and innovative solutions. It signals a strengthening of the global social agenda and, by mandating a review of the Declaration at the General Assembly every five years, it also reinforces the UN social architecture. Although it does not always identify concrete actions, the Declaration identifies priority areas on which governments, in collaboration with stakeholders – including social partners – should catalyse actions to drive progress

3.4.19. Advancing Health Agenda in the Africa Climate Summit -2 through structured policy influence processes

Under this strategic pursuit, PACJA, in partnership with PPCH, spearheaded 4 distinct events, including premising health in climate change in the technical segments of the ACS-2 – The Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA XIII). The cumulative effect of all these engagements and processes, including direct inputs into the ACS-2 Declaration, culminated in progressive results as captured by the Addis Ababa Declaration. Afterward, PACJA, through the PPCH, brought together health actors to review progress on their demands and to analyze the outcomes of the 2nd Africa Climate Summit. Below are the outstanding achievements in advancing the right to health as captured in the 2nd ACS, Addis Ababa Declaration, in line with our strategic pursuits:

- *Strategic pursuit: Health is Central to Africa's Climate Resilience – Not a Side Issue:* Section III explicitly acknowledges the need to address the intertwined crises of climate change and public health across the continent, highlights the growing threats of heatwaves and water scarcity, which severely affect public health, and calls for early-warning systems linked to health services. Going forward, we need to integrate climate change and public health crises consistently across all intervention areas.
- *Strategic pursuit: Elevate Health in All Climate Policy Frameworks:* In the call-to-action section 127 of the declaration directly tasks the African Union Commission and Member States "to develop climate-health strategies that strengthen public health systems." In this case, AUC and Member States are mandated to develop climate-health strategies that strengthen public health systems, promote climate-resilient infrastructure, and ensure access to clean air, water, and energy for all.
- *Strategic pursuit: Secure Mobilised, Accessible, and Sustainable Climate Finance for Health:* The declaration makes a critical demand in Section III for "dedicated financial mechanisms for climate-related health and the resilience of African health systems." This moves the conversation beyond general finance to the specific needs of the health sector
- *Strategic pursuit: Strengthen Country-Led, Climate-Resilient Health Systems:* Sections 85 and 112 both underscore the importance of health system resilience. Section 85 lists "climate-resilient health systems" among Africa's foremost adaptation priorities, and Section 112 reaffirms the commitment to advancing them.
- *Strategic Pursuit: Back African Climate and Health Research, Innovation and Data Systems:* Section 64: Promote Africa-wide platforms for sharing best practices, innovative solutions, and research on adaptation, including digital agriculture, climate data systems, and resilient infrastructure design.

- **Strategic Pursuit: Ensure Equity, Gender-Responsiveness and Climate-Health Accountability:** Section 91 of the Addis Ababa declaration promotes inclusive climate governance that engages women, youth, children, vulnerable communities, and local innovators by centring African voices and priorities, and institutionalising climate risk into national planning and fostering regional collaboration. Section 90 affirms that adaptation and resilience must be country-driven and people-centred, recognising the critical role of the youth, women, children, Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in shaping climate responses that promote inclusive governance, equitable access to resources, and capacity-building to ensure that adaptation efforts are sustainable and just.

Moving forward, more investment is needed in socialising the understanding of "One Health Approach, which is indispensable for tackling the intersection of human, animal, and environmental health, as it's not mentioned in the declaration. Equally, the "Health in All Policies (HiAP)" approach, essential for ensuring decisions in other sectors contribute positively to health outcomes, will be an important pursuit.

3.4.20. The AMCEN Major Groups Meeting with a Fresh Call to AMCEN-20

PACJA played a central role in the Major Groups and Stakeholders preparatory meeting ahead of the 20th Ordinary Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN-20). Held on 4 July 2025, the convening brought together civil society actors, regional networks, and thematic constituencies to shape a unified African civil society agenda ahead of AMCEN-20. Discussions centred on strengthening Africa's environmental governance systems, enhancing policy coherence, and deepening civil society's participation in continental environmental decision-making. Participants underscored the urgency of ensuring that Africa's environmental priorities—including just energy transitions, climate resilience, and sustainable natural resource management—inform the ministerial outcomes at AMCEN-20. The meeting issued a call for inclusive, transparent and participatory processes, urging ministers to commit to ambitious positions on climate justice, ecosystem protection, and financing for adaptation.

3.4.21. Strengthening FLLoCA Implementation through effective governance systems in Coastal and Northeastern Regions of Kenya

In Mombasa, over May 8–9, 2025, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from Kenya's coastal region convened at the Mid View Hotel in Nyali, Mombasa for a two-day regional dialogue focused on strengthening the implementation of the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) program. The convening brought together CSO representatives from Kilifi, Tana River, Kwale, Lamu, Taita Taveta, and Mombasa counties, with the shared aim of shaping responsive, transparent, and inclusive climate governance systems.

The meeting culminated in the adoption of a detailed communiqué that sets out concrete actions to strengthen FLLoCA implementation across the region. Equally in Garissa County, on May 12, 2025, the Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG) participated in the North Eastern Regional Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Workshop on Strengthening CSOs in Understanding FLLoCA and Social Accountability, held at the Lantern Hotel in Garissa. The event marked KPCG's first formal engagement in the North Eastern region, a significant milestone signalling the platform's strategic expansion to Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa counties. The workshop convened CSO representatives and regional actors to build shared understanding and action around the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) framework.

In both forums, participants called for urgent reforms to operationalise legal and institutional frameworks aligned with FLLoCA guidelines. Recommendations included enacting county-level climate policies, ensuring full compliance with the Climate Change Act, defining the roles of County Climate Change Units and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees, and mandating inclusive public participation across all project stages. CSOs also demanded the recognition of their role as implementation partners and emphasised the need for active inclusion of women, youth, pastoralists, and persons with disabilities in climate decision-making. The communiqués developed in the two areas emphasised transparency, access to timely climate information, and accountable governance. They also called for the creation of county climate information hubs, citizen-led social audits, quarterly public reporting on fund use, and independent grievance mechanisms. Civic education, capacity-building for local institutions, climate risk integration into development planning, and ward-level adaptation plans were stressed as important areas for investments. Specific county-level calls to action were also issued, targeting gaps in coordination, community engagement, and institutional readiness across the six coastal counties.

3.4.22. Conducting multistakeholder consultations with the stakeholders in Africa mining centre on the establishment of a critical minerals working group in Africa

- In this reporting period, PACJA engaged in the Mining Indaba, which was organised in South Africa and in the Mining forum, which was co-hosted with the Africa Mining Development Centre. Some of the critical issues recommended by PACJA in both convenings included:
- Facilitating regional cooperation in infrastructure development, research and development, and capacity building to enhance the competitiveness of the critical minerals sector
- Support member states in prioritisation of investments in value addition and beneficiation industries to retain more of the economic benefits within the continent
- Development of project pipelines for technical and financial assistance to build African countries' capacity in governance, technology, and environmental management related to critical minerals.

- Support advocacy activities by the non-state actors on policies that ensure the equitable distribution of benefits from critical minerals extraction and the protection of vulnerable communities
- Establishment of a robust monitoring framework to track the activities of governments and corporations in the critical minerals sector and report on issues related to governance, environmental protection, and human rights
- Facilitate Afro-centric research, document and share African perspectives and solutions, and move away from foreign prescriptive narratives.

3.5. HOLDING DUTY BEARERS AND CSOS ACCOUNTABLE

Overview:

This session summarizes topline outcome of interventions implemented aimed at directly holding duty bearers to account or enhancing capacity for holding duty bearers accountable. It also includes elements of efforts towards developing progressive policy legislation pieces for accountable climate action on the continent

3.5.1. Promoting accountable delivery of Malawi's Climate Resilience agenda through the Global Shield Initiative

CISONECC played a pivotal role in the Global Shield Against Climate Risks National Workshop held on April 29, 2025, in Lilongwe, bringing together government representatives, civil society actors, and private sector stakeholders to shape Malawi's approach to climate and disaster risk financing through this critical joint initiative of the G7 and the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) Group. The workshop served as a strategic platform for enhancing financial protection and resilience in countries most exposed to climate impacts, with CISONECC participating as PACJA's DNP in Malawi to ensure inclusive stakeholder engagement in policy development processes. This crucial gathering marked a significant step in Malawi's efforts in developing tailored proposals under the Global Shield initiative, focusing on scaling up pre-arranged and trigger-based financing mechanisms designed to enable faster disaster response while integrating with existing climate adaptation and social protection systems, signalling a collaborative approach to addressing the country's escalating climate and disaster risk financing challenges. The workshop's central objective was to review findings from national consultations, identify gaps, and support the development of Malawi's customised proposal under the Global Shield initiative. Discussions explored the integration of pre-arranged and trigger-based financing with existing adaptation and social protection systems, while Ambassador Kate Brady from the Embassy of Ireland underscored the urgency of action, given the back-to-back climate-related disasters Malawi has faced in recent years.

While the Global Shield is visualized as a strategic addition to Malawi's efforts to bolster financial resilience through flexible, needs-based financing options including anticipatory funds, rapid post-disaster payouts, and investments in risk analytics, inclusive stakeholder participation in policy development, making climate and disaster risk finance strategies rooted in local realities and designed in consultation with communities they intend to serve are imperatives of climate justice.

The Lilongwe workshop concluded with stakeholders expressing unified commitment to advancing climate resilience in Malawi through collaborative efforts that bring together diverse actors from government, civil society, and the private sector to develop more responsive and equitable financial systems. The meeting served as a strategic foundation for laying the groundwork that enables Malawi to better absorb and adapt to future climate shocks through innovative financing mechanisms that prioritise accessibility and community engagement. The workshop established clear direction for Malawi's participation in the Global Shield initiative, with participants acknowledging that effective climate and disaster risk financing requires sustained collaboration between international partners, the national government, and local communities to ensure that financial protection mechanisms address real vulnerabilities while building long-term resilience against escalating climate impacts.

3.5.2. PACJA's Designated National Platforms secures a vantage role in oversighting Climate Investment Fund

Following a coordinated mobilisation led by the Designated National Platforms (DNPs) Coordination Desk, Uganda and Gambia have been successfully selected as official observers to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) for the 2025–2027 terms. This achievement reflects the growing impact of DNPs in influencing global climate finance processes and advancing the representation of developing countries in decision-making spaces. The proactive outreach and support by the Coordination Desk ensured that member countries were well-informed and prepared to apply for these strategic observer positions. The CIF Observer Program plays a critical role in enhancing institutional transparency and accountability by including non-state actors such as civil society organisations, private sector representatives, and Indigenous Peoples' groups in its governance structures. Since its inception in 2010, the program has provided a platform for diverse perspectives to shape climate finance strategies. Through their observer roles, Uganda and Gambia will now be positioned to articulate national and regional priorities, contribute to more equitable climate finance flows, and advocate for solutions tailored to vulnerable communities across the Global South. The selection process for the 2025–2027 observer cohorts was independently managed by RESOLVE, a trusted NGO with a long-standing role in overseeing CIF's CSO observer nominations.

Through a competitive process, Uganda and Gambia emerged as strong candidates, demonstrating a commitment to transparency, inclusivity, and regional representation in climate finance governance. Their selection not only underscores the credibility of the process but also reflects the quality of engagement from DNP members.

Looking ahead, the participation of Uganda and Gambia marks a strategic opportunity for the DNP network to influence global climate investment decisions. Their presence in CIF decision-making bodies will allow for real-time monitoring of resource flows, advocacy for community-responsive investments, and the sharing of lessons learned across countries. The DNP Coordination Desk congratulates Uganda and Gambia on their achievement and reaffirms its commitment to supporting their participation, ensuring the voices of developing nations continue to shape the future of climate finance.

3.5.3. Enhancing the capacity of civil society actors in tracking climate finance flows for holding multilateral funds and state entities accountable

At the DNPs level, Zambia, Nigeria and Ethiopia engaged in remarkable efforts in training civil societies on tracking climate finance flows. In Zambia, ZCCN focused on thematic meetings and training regarding Climate Change finance, with a unique emphasis on including capacity building for youth through children's negotiation skills. The key outcome of this initiative was the direct training of a significant number of participants, specifically reaching 200 children trained in climate finance, with total engagement documented at 400. This specialised training successfully led to an increased participation and enhanced skills among the youth in engaging with climate finance concepts and negotiations, positioning them to become more effective advocates in future climate discourse.

In Ethiopia, CCCE facilitated a capacity building training for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in Ethiopia on climate finance and tracking climate finance flow. This initiative led to strengthened public-private partnership in climate action in a project on Land Restoration and Climate-Resilient Investments benefiting communities in Wolmera Woreda. The next step is to further strengthen the partnership by providing technical support, indicating a focus on leveraging private sector involvement and providing the necessary expertise to sustain and expand climate action initiatives.

3.5.4. Pulling collectively with our finance counterparts: Pre-Summit of Ministers of Finance Consultative Forum

This event was organised by the Coalition for Finance Ministers on Climate Finance (CMFCA), AFCEN, PACJA, and AfDAN. It brought together policymakers, technical experts, and civil society leaders to define Finance Ministers' roles and outline priority actions in advancing climate justice-aligned financing. The event sought to identify priorities to be presented to Ministries of Finance for collective action.

In breakout sessions, participants discussed different thematic areas, namely: Adaptation Finance, Carbon Markets and Tax, Debt, Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Reforms and Trade and Investment. Whereas it was generally assumed that finance ministers had an in-depth understanding of what to pursue to anchor climate justice, emerging realities from the meeting pointed to the contrary. Promotion of neo-colonial financing models that are not necessarily supportive of the bold financial reforms and climate justice is perverse. The centring of carbon markets in climate finance mobilisation and the mantra on innovative financing seemed to be another area where great harmony in pursuit between the ministers of finance and environment is desirable. Overall, there is a need to continue to narrow the gap in how debt, taxation and economic regimes play out in our collective pursuit for justice. Based on the final submission, a consensus was built on the areas below as follows:

a. Adaptation Finance: Assess community vulnerability to design responsive interventions; Enhance accessibility of climate finance; Prioritise community capacity-building for green financing; Strengthen critical sectors such as water to address community needs.

b. Debt: Advocate for a clean slate on Africa's unsustainable debt burden, with debt cancellation being key; Strengthen the coalition of Finance Ministers as part of a united Global South voice on debt cancellation; Revise MDB terms to be fairer and more context-specific; Develop domestic markets and promote inter-country lending; Shift focus toward grant-based financing rather than loans.

c. Trade and Investment: Expand financing options beyond MDB frameworks; Scale up green investments; Shift the paradigm to make development investible rather than making investments developmental; Reduce taxation barriers; Increase compliance and efficiency along value chains; Review restrictive regulations that limit financing and trade; Focus on sustainable finance pipelines, including policies for green energy; Promote intra-African manufacturing and processing of raw commodities.

d. MDB Reforms: Invest and co-invest through national banks and localised projects; Respect and promote African-led priorities and conditions; Strengthen negotiations to prevent Africa's loss of billions in value.

These consolidated outcomes which are instrumental to the Climate & Economic Justice Campaign contributed to the Coalition of Finance Ministers' brief and fed into the ACS-2 Declaration, shaping Africa's position on the road to COP30 in Belém, Brazil. A further follow up meeting on this was held in Zambia over December 16 -18 with PACJA being part of the convenors.

3.5.5. Strengthening the ecosystem of Africa's climate change legislative frameworks

Parliamentarians, like other stakeholders in the region, have a significant role to play in climate action, particularly on legislative mandate. PACJA's acknowledgement of this crucial role informed the Alliance to catalyse the establishment, in partnership with Pan African Parliament (PAP) the Africa Climate Legislative Initiative (ACLI). This initiative aims to strengthen Parliamentarians' capacity on climate change issues and climate legislation. In the period under reference, PACJA initiated development of a model law on climate change which will function as a prototype to guide countries in developing their own laws, noting the inherent capacity gaps in policy legislation among a number of states in Africa. This law is intended, to guide Africa to position itself in addressing its priorities in the evolving geopolitics and support African countries to adapt and build resilience to climate change, mitigate their emissions reposition in the transition discourse and address loss and damage. It shall serve as useful anchor in operationalizing ICJ ruling issued over the same year. PACJA also worked with PAP in reviewing a model law on soil management.

4.0. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

4.1. Key Achievements

The most central achievements of PACJA in 2025 can be distilled into a set of interconnected milestones that reflect its growing influence in Africa and globally.

PACJA's leadership in the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2) in Addis Ababa was a defining achievement. By chairing the Non-State Actors and Inclusivity Committee, the alliance ensured that over 1,000 organisations representing 16 diverse clusters, ranging from youth and women to academia and farmer groups, were meaningfully included. This effort culminated in the Addis Declaration, which captured Africa's collective aspirations and strengthened the continent's voice in climate negotiations.

Youth empowerment remained a cornerstone of PACJA's mission. Through the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice, the Alliance nurtured the next generation of climate leaders. The program attracted more than 10,000 applicants from 141 countries, doubling participation from the previous year. Hosting the fifth cohort in Addis Ababa as a pre-event to ACS-2 gave young leaders direct exposure to continental and global policy processes, embedding their voices in climate diplomacy.

At the global level, PACJA's advocacy yielded tangible outcomes in UNFCCC processes. Sustained pressure contributed to the operationalisation of the Barbados mechanism, unlocking access to loss and damage funds. Equally significant was the adoption of 59 adaptation indicators and a landmark commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035, and guarded against transferring of burden of adaptation to African countries, all achievements that directly addressed Africa's pressing adaptation needs.

Coalition-building across the Global South and global north was another highlight. PACJA helped launch a civil society platform in Azerbaijan and collaborated with Brazilian organisations ahead of COP30. These partnerships bridged Africa and Latin America, enabling shared priorities and strengthening south-south solidarity in climate advocacy.

The Climate and Economic Justice Campaign emerged as a powerful vehicle for reform. Spearheaded with GCAP, the campaign interrogated Africa's debt landscape, called for reparations, and demanded reforms in global financial architecture. By linking economic justice to climate action, PACJA positioned itself at the forefront of efforts to unlock sustainable development pathways for Africa. Progressive pronouncements on the demands espoused in this campaign from the G20 forum (South Africa), COP30 (Brazil), ACS-2 (Addis Ababa) and the Conference for Financing Development (Seville) are strong indication of our success.

Diplomatic engagement also advanced through AU-EU envoys roundtables. Convenings in Bonn and elsewhere created space for African and European negotiators to deliberate on climate finance and adaptation outside formal negotiations. These dialogues reinforced Africa-Europe cooperation and elevated Africa's priorities in global climate diplomacy.

PACJA also initiated steps toward strengthening climate legislation in Africa. Working with the Pan African Parliament, the alliance began developing a model climate law to guide national frameworks, alongside reviewing a model law on soil management. This legislative groundwork marked a shift toward institutionalizing climate justice across the continent.

Finally, PACJA deepened peer learning among its Designated National Platforms (DNPs). Through lesson-sharing and coordinated campaigns, DNPs consolidated their role as reference civil society platforms in their respective countries, enhancing accountability and collective action at the national level.

Together, these achievements underscore PACJA's ability to mobilize diverse actors, influence global negotiations, and anchor climate justice in Africa's policy and legislative frameworks. They reflect a year of resilience and strategic impact, positioning the alliance as a central force in shaping Africa's climate future.

4.2. Key lessons

Several lessons emerge from PACJA's 2025 experience, both explicit and implicit, that can guide future strategy and strengthen climate justice advocacy.

One clear lesson is the importance of institutionalizing inclusivity. The success of the Non-State Actors and Inclusivity Committee at ACS-2 demonstrated that when diverse voices are formally embedded in decision-making structures, outcomes such as the Addis Declaration become more representative and legitimate. This underscores the need to replicate similar inclusive mechanisms in other continental and global processes.

Another lesson is the power of youth mobilization. The overwhelming interest in the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice revealed a growing appetite among young people worldwide to engage in climate action. This suggests that PACJA should continue scaling youth-focused programs, ensuring they are linked to policy spaces where young leaders can influence real decisions rather than remain in symbolic roles.

The experience at COP30 highlighted the lesson that advocacy must remain persistent and multifaceted. While the adoption of adaptation indicators and finance commitments were wins, the failure to secure adequate means of implementation showed that progress is uneven. PACJA's role in sustaining pressure illustrates that civil society must prepare for long-term, iterative advocacy rather than expecting immediate breakthroughs.

Coalition building across the Global South revealed the lesson that solidarity strengthens bargaining power. By collaborating with Latin American civil society and launching platforms in Azerbaijan, PACJA demonstrated that shared priorities across regions can counter fragmentation and amplify influence. This lesson should be carried forward by deepening South-South alliances and ensuring they are sustained beyond single events. The Climate and Economic Justice Campaign taught that climate advocacy cannot be divorced from broader economic justice struggles. Linking debt cancellation, reparations, and financial reforms to climate action resonated strongly and positioned PACJA as a thought leader. The lesson here is that climate justice must be framed within systemic inequities, making advocacy more holistic and compelling.

Diplomatic convenings with AU-EU envoys revealed the lesson that informal spaces can be as influential as formal negotiations. By creating room for candid dialogue outside rigid UNFCCC structures, PACJA helped shape narratives and build trust and this suggests investing in parallel diplomatic tracks can yield strategic dividends.

The initiation of a model climate law with the Pan-African Parliament highlighted the lesson that legislative frameworks are critical for institutionalising climate justice. Advocacy alone is insufficient without binding laws to hold governments accountable. This lesson should be taken forward by accelerating efforts to support countries in adopting and adapting such model laws.

Finally, the peer learning among Designated National Platforms showed that localized, country-level organizing remains the backbone of continental advocacy. Strengthening these platforms ensures that global campaigns are rooted in national realities. The lesson here is that internal capacity building and cross-country collaboration must remain a priority to sustain momentum.

Taken together, these lessons emphasize that inclusivity, youth empowerment, persistence in advocacy, coalition building, systemic framing, informal diplomacy, legislative action, and strong national platforms are all essential pillars. Carrying them forward will enable PACJA to consolidate its gains and expand its influence in the years ahead.

4.3. Areas of Concern and Remediation

There are several areas of deep concern that PACJA must pay urgent attention to if it is to sustain its influence and deliver on its mission.

One pressing concern is the persistent inadequacy of climate finance for Africa. Despite commitments at COP30 to triple adaptation finance by 2035, the report highlights that current flows remain far below the continent's needs, with most funding coming as loans rather than grants. This perpetuates debt burdens and undermines the principle of climate justice. PACJA must intensify advocacy for reforms in the global financial architecture and push for grant-based financing to ensure African countries can implement adaptation measures without worsening fiscal vulnerabilities.

Another area of concern is the growing geopolitical instability and its impact on climate action. The wars in Ukraine and Gaza, coupled with the rise of right-wing governments in Europe and the United States, have deprioritised climate agendas and redirected resources toward military spending. This shift threatens to stall progress on just transition and global cooperation. PACJA must remain vigilant in countering false solutions and mobilising civil society to demand accountability from governments that are backtracking on climate commitments.

Africa's mounting debt crisis is a structural challenge that is not allowing African countries to mount an effective response to geopolitics and geostrategic issues. With limited fiscal space, many governments are unable to prioritise climate investments, leaving communities exposed to worsening climate impacts. PACJA's Climate and Economic Justice Campaign is well-positioned to address this, but urgent measures are needed to link debt cancellation and reparations directly to climate resilience, ensuring that advocacy translates into tangible relief for vulnerable populations.

While PACJA has made strides in coalition building, fragmentation and divisions remain and can weaken collective bargaining power in global negotiations. Sustaining and deepening alliances beyond single events is critical to ensure that Africa's priorities are consistently represented and defended.

The slow pace of legislative reform in Africa is another issue requiring urgent remediation. Although PACJA initiated the development of a model climate law, progress remains limited, and many countries lack robust legal frameworks to enforce climate action. Without binding laws, advocacy risks being undermined by weak accountability. PACJA should accelerate efforts to support national parliaments in adopting and adapting model laws, ensuring that climate justice is institutionalised across the continent.

Finally, the report underscores the vulnerability of marginalised communities—women, youth, indigenous peoples, and grassroots actors who continue to bear the brunt of climate impacts while being excluded from decision-making. While PACJA has made inclusivity a priority, more investments are needed to support translating representation into real influence. Urgent measures are needed to strengthen capacity-building, ensure meaningful participation, and safeguard the rights of those most affected by climate change.

These areas matter most because they strike at the heart of PACJA's mission: securing justice, equity, and resilience for Africa in the face of climate change. Addressing them urgently will not only consolidate PACJA's gains but also ensure that the alliance remains a credible and effective force in shaping Africa's climate future.

5.0. DEPARTMENTAL UNITS

5.1. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)

In 2025, PACJA's **Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Reporting, and Learning (MEAL)** function played a pivotal role in strengthening evidence-based climate justice action across Africa. Operating within a dynamic PESTEL context—marked by heightened political urgency ahead of COP30, economic pressures on climate finance, socio-cultural shifts in youth engagement, environmental crises, technological innovation, and evolving legal frameworks—MEAL ensured that PACJA's strategic interventions were informed by real-time, community-centred evidence.

The department strategically repositioned itself to support outcomes over routine reporting, integrating project-specific monitoring across key initiatives such as CJIFA, NSSCJ, AACJ, GUARD Plus, and NBAA. This approach enabled rigorous documentation of community-level adaptation innovations, outcome harvesting, and evidence synthesis, which underpinned PACJA's policy influence and resource mobilisation. Across 2025, MEAL tracked 10,231 NSSCJ applications from 141 countries, supporting 411 trained participants with 50:50 gender parity and high youth engagement (95% under 35), reflecting PACJA's commitment to inclusive climate leadership development.

MEAL also strengthened Designated National Platforms (DNPs) by enhancing administrative, programmatic, and advocacy capacity, improving data collection, reporting, and accountability systems across over 20 African countries, including Uganda, South Africa, Zambia, Somalia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Niger, Guinea, Togo, Djibouti, Cameroon, DRC, The Gambia, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Egypt, and Kenya. Evidence collected informed continental advocacy, donor reporting, and COP30 positioning, while grantee story packs, learning reports, and policy briefs amplified PACJA's visibility and influence.

Key achievements include:

1. Operationalising a robust MEAL Plan aligned with the 2024 MEAL Strategy, integrating CJIFA and DNP reporting systems.
2. Strengthening evidence-based advocacy through outcome harvesting and knowledge products across AACJ, GUARD, NBAA, and CJIFA.
3. Enhancing inclusivity and digital engagement in NSSCJ, capturing gender and youth-disaggregated data for learning and program improvement.
4. Supporting donor compliance and resource mobilisation, embedding MEAL frameworks into proposals for AfDB, UK Aid, FCDO, NORAD, UK PACT, and FastenAktion.
5. Improving DNP operational capacity, enabling consistent continental-level reporting and alignment with adaptation and climate finance indicators.

Lessons learned emphasised the need for harmonised reporting, adaptive learning, digital equity, strengthened DNP capacity, and private sector engagement. These insights will guide MEAL in ensuring evidence-driven program delivery, strategic advocacy, and scalable locally-led adaptation beyond 2025.

Recommendations for 2025 and beyond include:

- Finalising the MEAL Resource Repository and integrating automated outcome-tracking dashboards.
- Institutionalising annual MEAL training for DNPs, CJIFA grantees, and staff.
- Deepening outcome synthesis across African countries to support COP31 and Global Goal on Adaptation engagement.
- Expanding community-driven, gender-responsive, and youth-inclusive monitoring systems.
- Strengthening partnerships, digital systems, and human capacity to manage workload and mitigate reporting gaps.

The year 2025 marked a pivotal period for PACJA, during which the MEAL function became the cornerstone of the Alliance's evidence generation, learning, and accountability processes. This strengthened strategic visibility, reinforced continental influence, and advanced Africa-centred, locally led climate justice initiatives.

5.2. Cross-cutting support to Designated National Platforms DNPs

Support continuous capacity building and skills building for DNPs

5.2.1 Joint DNPs Planning Meeting

In January 2025, the PACJA Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) team and the PACJA secretariat facilitated a strategic planning and review meeting with representatives from the Designated National Platforms (DNPs) and the secretariat staff at the start of the year to assess and refine joint 2025 work plans.

The primary objective of the meeting was to jointly review 2024 achievements and challenges, review 2025 Staff and DNP planning templates to ensure alignment with PACJA's continental strategy, and support each country platform in developing focused, results-driven action plans. The session provided an opportunity for the staff and DNPs to share progress, identify gaps, and realign activities to better reflect national climate priorities, community needs, and PACJA's broader advocacy goals.

The planning session also served as a capacity-building space, where participants received guidance on how to effectively use the Planning templates as tools for structuring their annual activities. The joint session was also to promote cross learning within the alliance. The facilitators emphasised the importance of setting clear targets, linking activities to measurable outcomes, and incorporating a cross-cutting theme. Following the session, PACJA mobilised each country team and staff to submit their completed planning templates, which would serve as the foundation for coordinated implementation, performance tracking, and resource mobilisation efforts across the network.

5.2.2. Training on Brand Identity and Communication

On 26th March, 2025, PACJA's Designated National Platforms (DNPs) participated in an interactive training session aimed at strengthening their communication capabilities to better support climate justice advocacy and policy engagement. The training focused on foundational principles of Development Communication, providing participants with tools to enhance information flow, improve organisational visibility, and sharpen branding strategies. Through expert-led discussions, DNPs explored practical communication tactics essential for their day-to-day operations and learned how to structure effective narratives that resonate with diverse audiences.

The session led by the communications team from the PACJA secretariat also provided hands-on exercises that enabled participants to craft impactful messages, utilise digital platforms effectively, and improve documentation of their work for reporting and stakeholder engagement. Case studies and real-world scenarios helped illustrate best practices, ensuring that the knowledge gained could be directly applied to their national contexts. By the end of the workshop, DNP representatives were better equipped to communicate their initiatives clearly and compellingly, thereby amplifying PACJA's voice and influence across the continent.

5.2.3. Training on Climate Finance

PACJA successfully hosted a specialised virtual training session titled "Designated National Platforms (DNPs) Country Engagement on Climate Finance; Aligning Priorities and Exploring Synergies" on Thursday, 15 May 2025. The session, led by PACJA's Climate Finance Lead, Jessica Mwanzia, provided an in-depth overview of strategies for enhancing national-level engagement in climate finance mechanisms. Held via Zoom, the webinar brought together representatives from various Designated National Platforms across Africa to deepen understanding around how to align national climate priorities with global finance flows, including those from the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and bilateral mechanisms.

During the interactive session, participants explored practical approaches to improving coordination between government stakeholders, civil society, and international funders. Key themes included building multi-stakeholder consensus on climate financing priorities, developing bankable project proposals, and identifying opportunities for synergy among DNPs to increase their collective impact. The webinar also emphasised the importance of aligning DNP advocacy with national development plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), while encouraging peer-to-peer learning and collaboration across borders. This training marked a significant step toward enhancing PACJA's collective capacity to influence equitable climate finance governance on the continent.

5.2.4. Technical Support with DNP Fundraising Initiatives

In March, 2025, PACJA secretariat provided vital technical support to its national platforms from Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and, Democratic Republic of the Congo during their application for Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) Civil Society and Forest Governance, Markets, and Climate funding. This strategic assistance was aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and improving the quality and competitiveness of their proposals. PACJA focused on key areas including Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL), helping platforms design effective frameworks to measure impact, track progress, and adapt interventions based on feedback.

The platforms received support in crafting a strong, donor-aligned proposal emphasising forest conservation, indigenous rights, and climate justice. Financial planning assistance ensured transparency and compliance with donor requirements, while risk management strategies addressed potential challenges. This comprehensive support enhanced the platforms' ability to access international funding and contribute to equitable, community-driven climate and forest initiatives across Africa. In June, 2025, PACJA platforms within the SADC region were also supported in preparing proposals in response to the call by GIZ. The call for proposals aimed at bolstering the role of non-state actors (NSAs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in shaping and monitoring regional policies—particularly the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020–2030) and SADC Vision 2050. The above are just but a few examples of the grants that the platforms pursued. The establishment of a Fundraising team within the Alliance has ensured that technical support is available on request for the country platforms for all the grants that the platforms have pursued in the course of the year.

5.2.6. Keeping PACJA and its fraternity safe?

The introductory workshop on Safeguarding in the Organizational Context was convened by PACJA DNP Coordination Desk and specifically tailored for Designated National Platforms (DNPs), on August 14, 2025, via Zoom, as part of the Alliance's commitment to strengthening institutional integrity and network coherence.

This initiative, driven by PACJA's vision of climate justice, which places vulnerable communities, particularly women, children, and marginalised groups at the centre of its agenda, necessitates a safe, respectful, and accountable organisational environment. The implementation of safeguarding measures is therefore considered central to PACJA's core values and credibility, extending beyond a mere technical requirement.

The primary objectives of the workshop were to develop awareness and a common understanding of safeguarding within the PACJA alliance, reinforce its importance in promoting equity and ethical engagement, and support the National Platforms in beginning or advancing their own safeguarding efforts. The agenda included an Introduction and Welcome Remarks provided by the Coordinator for DNP and Strategic Initiatives, followed by a 70-minute interactive session covering the essentials of safeguarding, building safer organisations, and charting a joint safeguarding journey.

Following the workshop, a set of critical questions was identified, highlighting the necessary steps to solidify the safeguarding framework. These questions focus on defining "safeguarding" within PACJA's context, confirming the existence and review frequency of a formal safeguarding policy, and clarifying the systems for reporting and responding to concerns. Other key areas include ensuring all staff and DNPs are aware of protocols, encouraging speaking up, protecting whistleblowers, and maintaining accountability following a breach. Finally, there was an emphasis on learning from past experiences by sharing examples of incident response and detailing resulting improvements or innovations.

5.3. Human Resources and Partnerships

5.3.1. Capacity Building, Trainings, and Team Cohesion Initiatives

Throughout 2025, PACJA continued to strengthen its governance and organizational development functions through a series of targeted trainings, workshops, and retreats for the Continental Executive Board (CEB), Secretariat staff, and members of various governance organs.

The HR Department leveraged department-led trainings facilitated by different staff members to enhance skills across the Secretariat. The Senior Management Team (SMT) benefited significantly from performance management and coaching leadership sessions organised in partnership with Nonprofit Builders, further deepening leadership competencies and strengthening performance culture across the organisation.

Additionally, the HR Department led safeguarding training for all National Platforms and the Secretariat, reinforcing PACJA's commitment to creating a safe, ethical, and accountable working environment in all operations. However, the year also revealed gaps in team-building and consistent HR and Organizational Development engagements. These gaps were mainly attributed to limited resources dedicated to external team-building activities and comprehensive organisational development processes. Strategies to address this gap have been initiated and will be strengthened in the coming year.

5.3.2. Convening of Annual CGC and Statutory Governance Meetings

In fulfilment of PACJA's governance mandate, the Annual Continental Governing Council (CGC) Meeting and the Statutory General Congress were successfully convened on 10th and 11th January 2025. These meetings played an instrumental role in strengthening internal accountability, reviewing organizational progress, and resolving key governance matters.

During the session, important governance issues affecting National Platforms, particularly in South Africa, Somalia, and Zambia, were addressed and resolved, ensuring unified leadership and strengthened coherence across the network.

5.3.3. Strengthening Governance of National Platforms

Throughout 2025, the Secretariat continued to provide steady support to the National Platforms to enhance their governance systems. This support included technical guidance, policy inputs, constitutional reviews, and facilitation of internal governance processes.

Key achievements include:

- KPCG is successfully holding its Annual General Meeting in Kenya with Secretariat support.
- Gambia National Platform achieving full legal registration, a major milestone in strengthening country-level institutional presence.
- Continuous advisory support enabling all platforms to refine policies and constitutions that align with PACJA's governance standards.

These efforts reaffirm PACJA's commitment to nurturing strong, accountable, and vibrant National Platforms that can deliver climate justice interventions effectively at national and regional levels.

5.3.4. Support to Dedicated Initiatives of the Alliance

PACJA continued to nurture and strengthen its dedicated initiatives, many of which have grown into independent or semi-autonomous entities while still benefiting from Secretariat support. In 2025:

- PAMACC received continuous operational support, including website maintenance and editorial guidance.
- The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ) hosted its 5th cohort in Addis Ababa, attracting young climate justice advocates from across the continent.
- ACLI Communities actively engaged the Pan-African Parliament and other legislative bodies, strengthening advocacy linkages and continental policy influence.

These initiatives remain central pillars of PACJA's systems-change programming, amplifying the alliance's voice and deepening its impact both regionally and globally.

5.3.5. Continuous Capacity Building for the Secretariat

While the implementation of a comprehensive capacity-building programme for Secretariat staff did not fully take off due to resource limitations, internal training sessions were consistently conducted throughout the year. These sessions enhanced staff competencies in governance, compliance, human resources, and project implementation.

The HR Department has initiated resource mobilisation efforts aimed specifically at establishing a dedicated capacity-building fund to support long-term skills development, leadership growth, and organisational resilience.



