



PRE-AFRICAN REGIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

**THEME: REINFORCING THE NEXUS BETWEEN SDGS AND CLIMATE
JUSTICE AS WE GEAR UP TO COP27**



1ST AND 2ND MARCH 2022

PARK INN BY RADISSON HOTEL

KIGALI, RWANDA



BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 3rd to 5th March 2022, organised under the theme; “Building forward better: a green, inclusive and resilient Africa poised to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063”. The ARFSD was an action-oriented forum for member States and other stakeholders to explore and propose a set of concrete and workable solutions that will enable countries to rebuild from COVID-19. It had a sharp focus on at least 5 SDGs as the African continent struggles to look for a path that leads to green recovery. The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) has been engaging in the SDG dialogue for many years and our approach has always been that the SDGs and the Paris Agreement are blue prints that aim at a common goal, it is therefore crucial to integrate the two. Such integration can be very beneficial for building resilience comprehensively across societies while maintaining the autonomy of each. This can guarantee improved coherence of action in implementation and can also save money and time, enhance efficiency and further accelerate resilience building. However, the practice at national and global levels does not reflect this expectation. During the ARFSD and during the High-Level Political Panel (HLPF) in New York where the SDGs reporting are discussed and reported on respectively, the same expectation is not addressed. The Paris Agreement is rarely reported on as part of the SDGs, hence the two frameworks seem to work as parallel processes.

Against this backdrop, PACJA planned a number of workshops to contribute to the larger agenda of the 8th session of ARFSD and to advocate for the implementation of the SDGs alongside the Paris Agreement, particularly focusing on preparation for COP 27. The upcoming COP provides a strategic opportunity for PACJA to centre Africa’s needs and aspirations hence it is necessary to foster dialogue among critical stakeholders ahead of the COP in a bid to drive the African narrative. The planned workshops were a continuation of a series of dialogue meetings that PACJA initiated in 2021 aimed at preparing African stakeholders for the upcoming COP27 which will be held in Egypt later in the year. In December last year, PACJA hosted a roundtable in Cairo, Egypt for a diversity of stakeholders to review the outcomes of COP 26 and strategize for COP27. One of the main outcomes of the Cairo roundtable was the development of a draft strategy for COP 27 which was adopted with amendments. The meeting also yielded a platform that constituted a diversity of organisations, and was charged with the mandate of finalizing and driving the strategy. This was followed a by a two days’ workshop for the members of the platform at the sidelines of the 35th African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 4th and 5th February 2022, where the strategy was subjected to further discussion. Subsequently, PACJA presented the document to stakeholders for validation in a Pre-ARFSD event on 1st March in Kigali. This was followed by a capacity development workshop for major groups and other stakeholders in the Africa region.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- i. Validate and finalize the advocacy framework and strategy for COP 27
- ii. Establish the nexus between SDGs and the Paris agreement
- iii. Provide inputs to the 8th session of ARFSD

Accordingly, the expected outcomes were:

- i. A final advocacy framework and strategy
- ii. Key climate change messages are reflected in the ARMGOS position paper to be presented to the ARFSD.

DAY 1: VALIDATING THE ADVOCACY STRATEGY

SESSION I: OPENING REMARKS

Moderator: Augustine Njamnshi, ACSEA Coordinator and Chair of the Technical and Political affairs Committee, PACJA



Augustine opened the workshop with the reality check that climate change is something that is already taking place - not something that is expected to happen in the future- and that Africa bears the brunt of the impacts despite the fact that it is the continent that has contributed the least greenhouse gases. He recounted how the world came together to mobilize resources and scientists to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and called for similar efforts to be advanced towards responding to climate change. Recalling that climate change has affected Africa more than any other continent, he highlighted that it is the only continent recognized under art4 (1)(e) of the UNFCCC confirming its special needs and circumstances. The question that the continent should respond to is whether Africa is able to get back up after a disaster. He expressed discontent that Africa’s demands had not been met in the

climate change negotiations despite the fact that its adaptation needs range between 20b-50b annually. Looking at the damage in relation to GDP, Africa spends 1.5 times more than any other continent to deal with the climate crisis. Accordingly, we need to have an African vision running up to COP27 which will be held on African soil in Egypt. He emphasized the shift from an “African COP” to a “COP of the African people” while calling upon the stakeholders to adopt a solid strategy to COP27 and just transition.

Augustine further highlighted that, in the fight for climate justice, equity and fairness we need to have people who appreciate the geopolitics in the climate change discourse. PACJA has had a working relationship over the years with the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the Pan African Parliament (PAP) to defend the voice of Africans at the global level. The symbiosis between the government and PACJA’s work dates back to more than 8 years ago. He concluded by emphasizing the need for laws that will promote climate resilience in the continent.

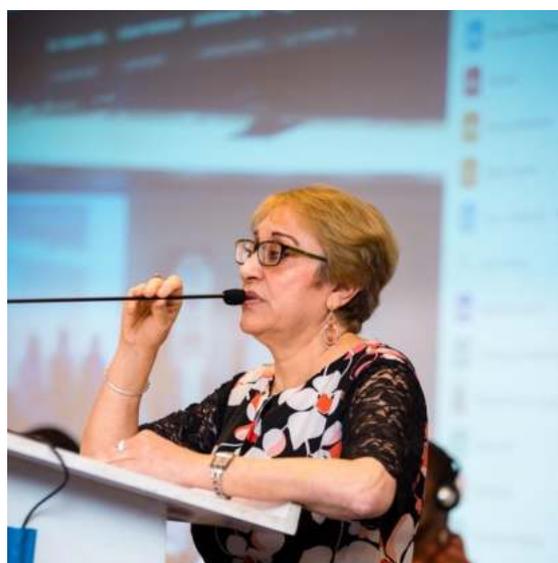
Faustin Vuningoma, National coordinator, Rwanda Platform, PACJA



Faustin welcomed the delegates to the workshop and to Rwanda. He thanked the government of Rwanda for the visa free movement of all Africans. From his remarks, Rwandan CSOs work hand-in-hand with the government and the private sector on a wide range of issues including development and climate change. Faustin highlighted the need to explore the nexus between SDGs and climate justice in the lead up to COP 27 in order to push for better outcomes. He stressed that Rwandan CSOs remain hopeful that COP27 will address the issues of the African people.

Nanjoua Bouraoui, Chairperson, PACJA Board

Nanjoua asserted that PACJA is one of the biggest organizations in the climate change arena, working with more than 1000 organizations in Africa. This upcoming COP27 presents a significant opportunity for PACJA and all stakeholders to push amplify the African voices. Accordingly, the workshop in Kigali was conceptualized to provide a platform to finalize the advocacy strategy to ensure greater outcomes at the COP27 and improve the livelihoods of the African people. As per Nanjoua's remarks, the past three centuries have been critical, with basic services severely affected by the changing climate exacerbated by human actions in advancing technology. Our creations are putting lives in danger intensifying inequalities and leading to an alarming lack of solidarity.



That is why today as advocates we need to accelerate our efforts to restore and conserve save nature for the survival of mankind. We need various solutions to tackle the complex challenges of today. As advocates for environment and climate change, good initiative such as the SDGs should deliver tangible results and guarantee climate justice especially for people losing their livelihoods due to floods and drought. In her final comments, Nanjoua recognized that no organization can, by itself, resolve the challenge of climate change. She urged the delegates to provide inputs to the advocacy strategy to ensure that COP27 does not fail to deliver the desires of the African people.

Wanjira Mathai, Vice President and Africa Director, World Resources Institute

Wanjira began by commending Rwanda for eliminating the very symbol of exclusion, the visa, for Africans. She reflected on the latest IPCC report that was released on 27th February which confirmed that the climate change impacts are more severe than we thought. She referred to it as (in the words of the UN Secretary General) ‘an atlas of human suffering and a daunting indictment of failed climate leadership’. As per the report, the climate risks are accelerating faster and delaying action will trigger more catastrophic impacts. The fact that Africa is dealing from a place of injustice puts it at a much higher risk. The report explicitly states that risk of dying from floods in a climate-vulnerable country is now 15 times higher than the risk of mortality in a much wealthier country. The injustice in climate justice is the indignity of the vulnerable people. Wanjira pointed out that Africa needs to urgently address two crucial areas: (i) just energy transition and (2) the loss and damage financing.



Amb. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, Chairperson, Subsidiary body for Scientific and Technological Advice, UNFCCC

Amb. Tosi presented an overview of the SBSTA plans in the lead up to COP27. Come 2022, at Sharma Sheikh, 4 goals are anticipated:



- i. Advance on ongoing work on adaptation, science, research, agriculture, response measures and cooperation with international organizations. also involves resolving some outstanding issues mainly under the meteorological issues under the Convention.
- ii. Ensure effective Implementation of the mandate on the global goal on adaptation, mitigation, Santiago Network on Warsaw mechanism and the first global stocktake.
- iii. Smoothly transition from negotiations to implementation on matters on art 6 and art 13 of the Paris Agreement.
- v. Ensure the successful deliverables of relevant constituted bodies such as the adaptation committee.

Once the various Glasgow reports are published, the Secretariat of the UNFCCC will issue the draft provisional agenda for the SBSTA56 by March. SBSTA56 will take place from 6th – 16th June 2022.

Gali Massa Harou, Deputy Clerk, Pan African Parliament (PAP)



Gali informed the delegates that the PAP was working in synergy with different platforms and was keen on amplifying the voices of the African people through legislation. He affirmed that climate justice was one of the priorities for the PAP. The lack of political leadership in 2021 as well as the COVID-19 pandemic curtailed the ability of the PAP to participate in COP26 but plans were underway to ensure the participation of PAP in COP27. He called for action synergy and pledged the support of the PAP in providing technical support to civil society to push the agenda forward.

Faustin Mwaekiweze, Director of Environment, Rwanda Environment Management Authority

Faustin focused on the 3 key priorities for Africa that Africa had advanced in Glasgow:

- i. Getting climate finance: Did Africa get the finance support they need? In 2009 the world agreed to avail to Africa 100B USD p.a. The OECD report portrayed that, many years later, we only had 79.6B USD. Glasgow adopted the principle of initiating discussions on new climate finance goal effective in 2025. Africa decided to put together discussions to negotiate a new climate finance goal beyond 100Billion, a goal that responds to our needs.
- ii. Loss and Damage: Africa continues to be affected by climate change impacts but we are still struggling to convince our partners from the North about how we are affected. We pushed and fought hard to get at least a financing mechanism for loss and damage but Glasgow only delivered technical assistance and the initiation of dialogue.
- iii. International carbon market: Since the Kyoto Protocol era when the carbon market was established, did Africa benefit from this? After adopting the Paris Agreement, 3



mechanisms were adopted to operate under the international carbon market. Of the three, only one under article 6.4 is mandatory on sharing proceeds of 5% to the adaptation fund yet adaptation is the backbone for the resilience of Africa.

Faustin called for better strategies to guarantee better outcomes from COP27.

Patrick Karera, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Key note speaker



Having welcomed the delegates to Rwanda, the PS referred to the findings of the latest IPCC report that climate change impacts are affecting every country and the vulnerable communities are the hardest hit. Climate change erodes the potential for realizing the SDGs. The PS thanked the member states that had supported the Government of Rwanda's proposal for an international legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution. He stressed that there is a direct correlation between climate change and the national development agenda. He reiterated the need to continue building momentum to COP27 and unify African

voices and inputs to make sure we succeed in negotiations. COP27 must deliver results for a climate-resilient and sustainable planet. Implementation will require the contribution of every stakeholder to ensure we deliver on our mitigation and adaptation strategies. He highlighted that the Government of Rwanda has updated its NDCs and called upon all other governments to meet their commitments under the UNFCCC. Rwanda recognizes the role of CSOs in promoting inclusion and the realization of the SDG mantra of 'leaving no one behind'.

On behalf of the Ministry of Environment, the PS invited all the delegates to the Sustainable Energy for All Forum from 17th- 19th May 2022 in Rwanda and the Africa protected areas Congress from 18th- 23rd July 2022. He asserted that the Ministry of Environment will always be available for any collaboration towards climate action while building a sustainable development for the continent and contributing to the the Paris Agreement targets.

SESSION 2: BUILDING MOMENTUM TOWARDS COP27

Moderator: Catherine Wangechi, PACJA Secretariat



Key messages

1. COP 27 is not an event but a process therefore we need to identify key convenings and strategic networks to influence policy ahead of COP27.
2. We need to shape our African narratives; contextualizing climate justice to our unique history and needs.
3. We must infuse feminist perspectives into the loss and damage conversation because of the disproportionate burden born by women in reconstruction and rebuilding.
4. African CSOs must desist fragmentation and unite and speak with one voice.

Our journey towards COP 27: Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director, PACJA

Mithika unpacked the journey that led to the development of the advocacy strategy with the overriding message that COP is not an event but a process. He narrated the challenges and disappointments that were registered in COP26 stressing that the main agenda for Africa ie the recognition of Africa as a special needs and circumstances, was lost. The broader strive of the advocacy strategy is to connect voices at all levels, ensuring lived realities of our communities and their voices and aspirations, especially the poor inform priority setting and climate justice dialogues.



What motivated the Advocacy Framework and Strategy for COP27?

- i. Vulnerabilities for Africa continent, women, Young people, excluded communities are not fully internalized in climate conversations.



- ii. The strive for inclusion. Climate negotiations are by passing the poor; NDCs that do not prioritize adaptation which is key to the poor in Africa; small and medium scale agricultural producers are missing; majority of Africans have no voice in the climate talks.
- iii. Slow progress both in talks and implementation of commitments across all levels of climate governance, the need for strengthened citizen-led activism for accountability.
- iv. Fragmentation of African voices and the strive to advance a unified voice for African people; state & non-state actors.
- v. Governments negotiators and key policy makers are not well supported from below in shaping perspectives and priorities in climate dialogues.
- vi. The need to narrow our communication gap, through unified dialogue, common and inclusive agenda setting.
- vii. The strive for a unified, coherent and incremental advocacy work informed by evidence-based policy positions.

PACJA & partners convened more than 100 civil society, government, private sector, and academia representatives from across Africa in Cairo, Egypt from 16th -18th December 2021 to reflect on COP26 and develop strategies for mobilising African stakeholders to make COP27 an “African People’s COP”. Thereafter, during the PACJA annual staff and board retreat in Arusha in February, the draft strategy was shared, benefiting inputs from PACJA staff, board members and national Platform representatives. From 2nd -6th February 2022 during the 35th Africa Union Summit Side Event “Cross-Network Platform on COP 27 Consultative Forum”, a six-persons committee was nominated to spearhead the process. Additionally, a Statement on delivering an African people’s COP (annexed herein) was issued as part of the key messages to the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5th February 2022.

With that background, Mithika explained that the convening in Kigali aimed at achieving 5 broad goals:

- i. Developing a plan to operationalize the strategy
- ii. Mapping a clear and transformative action and strategy that we shall collectively implement towards realizing an “African peoples COP” (in Sharma-El-Sheikh)
- iii. Assigning clear leadership with greater synergies for a highly inclusive Pan African process for engaging in COP27
- iv. It is part of the platforms for deepening the African climate justice movement through embedding grass root organising and leadership
- v. It sets a platform for simplifying complex UNFCCC decisions and sharing these to benefit input from our communities for transformative negotiations

Presentation of the Advocacy strategy Framework: Mela Chiponda, Advocacy officer, PACJA



According to Mela's presentation, we are in a climate crisis, and we can't afford to put our advocacy strategy on the shelves. Importantly, we cannot speak about climate justice without gender justice since Climate crisis is a threat to gender justice in Africa and across the world. The starting point of interrogating this advocacy strategy is to look at power. The power that we have comes from organising, building movements, alliances and partnerships as CSOs. That power needs to be harnessed.

Climate change is a justice issue because the distribution of the impacts of climate change are not equal. Groups that are disproportionately affected include the youth, PWDs, women, the poor. Mela recounted that the COP 26 in Glasgow had less than 20% women representation and insisted that COP27 must be different. What role are we going to play as CSOs so that no woman will be left out? How do we make sure that COP 27 will be a safe space for women? She emphasized the need to acknowledge the vulnerability of women to participate in such forums.

Climate justice is a political issue in that whoever has the resources determines whose narrative takes the day. What role can CSOs play to ensure Africans are recognised at the COP in Egypt? Mela expounded that the advocacy strategy was informed by African realities- an African strategy, developed by Africans for the benefit of Africans. It strives to centre the knowledge of African people, drawing lessons from Africa ecojustice, Pan Africanism and collective leadership. We aim to develop alternative African narratives by getting frontline communities to tell their stories; what they demand is what we are supposed to push and amplify. The strategy will amplify the plight of African women and center the voices of African women because of their disproportionate care burden. We will endeavour to safeguard against NGOisation, elite capture of the climate justice movement and reproduction of racist ideologies. The plan includes serious campaigning, political mapping, campaign risk assessments (as we plan our COP 27 strategy what are the risks and how big are they?), implementation planning, media advocacy as well as monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL). This will be done through research & analysis (African-centered research), policy advocacy (policies that are informed by the people), campaigning and capacity building.

SESSION 3: ADVOCACY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Moderator: Philip Kilonzo, Policy Advocacy and Communication Lead at PACJA

In breathing life to the advocacy strategy, Philip led the delegates in mapping out the interest and influence of the actors and stakeholders involved. This was done through group work where discussions were structured around 5 intermediate objectives focused on placing Africa at the center of climate negotiations:



- i. To have Africa recognized as a special needs and circumstances region
- ii. To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for climate finance
- iii. To develop an Africa-informed, Africa-driven just transition
- iv. To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices
- v. To amplify and unite the voices of Africa demanding that women, youths, local and indigenous communities and vulnerable groups to defend and realize their human rights.

indigenous communities and vulnerable groups to defend and realize their human rights.

The feedback from the groups was as follows:

Group 1

What are Africans' special needs and circumstances?

- Africa has unique vulnerabilities to climate change.
- Africa's expenditure on climate related disasters is much higher than most other places in the world. Most list developed countries are found in Africa. **Hence special attention needs to be given to Africa for the above-mentioned reasons.**
- Concern about the term 'especial needs' being susceptible to wrong other interpretation. Suggestions were made to consider a different phrasing such as 'Africa has needs that are special when it comes to climate change'

List/Maps of stakeholders

Resistant to change

1. The LDCs
2. The Arab countries_ example Saudi Arabia
3. Private sectors
4. Developed countries_ example USA
5. BRICS

Supportive

1. Parliamentarians, policy makers
2. African Union
3. Negotiators
4. Civil society
5. Local or rural Communities, Community based organizations
6. Media
7. Faith based organisation
8. [Egyptian] President of COP 27
9. Private sectors [selected big companies, industries as part of Corporate Social Responsibilities]



<p>Less Power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women, 2. Indigenous 3. Communities 4. Youth 	<p>Actors among us</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The African group of negotiators 2. National platforms of PACJA for the down stream 3. Media [for the downstream] 4. Academic institutions 5. Civil Societies 6. Work with religious actors 7. Push for voluntary action 8. Pan African Parliament 9. Promote local/indigenous knowledge
<p>Approach for actors that are power full but resistant;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobbying 2. Pressuring 3. Dialogues <p>Sharing information education, evidence-based documentation</p>	<p>Approaches for supportive and powerful</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offering support 2. Capacity building and technical assistance, research and data provision 3. Lobbying for unity
<p>How do we strengthen inclusion of actors with less power but high interest?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitization 2. Dialogue 3. Sharing information Experiential learning and mentorship, s 4. Networking 5. Mobilizing resources to be accessible to these groups 6. Capacity building 7. Inclusion 	
<p>How do we promote synergy amongst ourselves?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue 2. Clearly identify a unitary message or common position and share it 3. Sensitization campaign 4. Networking 	

Group 2

Climate Finance

List/map stakeholders, including individual actors who can bring the changes we are looking for and optimize impact for COP27

<p>Most Influential</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COP 27 Presidency 2. The Parliament 3. LDCs 4. The AU 5. AGN 6. AMCEN 7. Intergovernmental Institutions 8. G77 and China 9. GCF Board 10. Representatives of Standing Committee on Finance 11. Subsidiary Body (SB) 12. SBSTA 	<p>Less Influential</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private Sector 2. Industries 3. Multilateral Organisations 4. Developing Countries 5. Youth Groups (YOUNGO, IYICC, etc.) 6. CSOs 7. Women's Groups 8. Indigenous people <p>Civil societies and private sector are (Neutral)</p>
<p>Strongly Supportive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COP 27 Presidency 2. CSOs, 3. Youth Groups (YOUNGO, IYICC, etc.) 4. Women's Group 5. AGN 6. AU 7. GCF Board 8. AMCEN <p>Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) is less supportive</p>	<p>Resistant to Change</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Companies in fossil fuels producing countries 2. Developed countries that do not commit to funding 3. Donors backed by fossil fuels 4. Multilateral Banks, the World Bank
<p>Approaches for engaging actors with power and resistant to change(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and sharing position papers. 2. Alleviating the climate justice voices among the people 3. Collaborative partnership with research that can influence policy makers 4. Debriefing of policy makers 5. Media engagement: press, mass and social media 6. Protests 7. Naming and shaming 	<p>Approaches for engaging actors with high power and supportive for the change</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold consultative sessions 2. Courtesy visits 3. National political leaders being engaged to understand the technicalities of negotiations 4. Engage CAHOSCC 5. Attend meetings like CAHOSCC AMCEN, etc. and present position papers
<p>How to strengthen inclusion of actors with less power but high interests</p>	

1. Strengthen their capacity
2. Provide the necessary information on how they can be engaged
3. Give space to indigenous groups, women and youths to air their views and share challenges.
4. Create awareness for actors to know that they are part of the solutions
5. Engaging the them on strategic advocacy platforms where they can make the most impact.

Group 3

Just Transition group discussion

List stakeholders including individual actors (and offer political and technical analysis)

1. The South African case - which in Glasgow became the world model of 'concessional climate finance' for a 'Just Transition' - suggests a very sharp class struggle over the content of the Just Transition (the Eskom \$8.5 billion deal will indicate whether the forces of corporatization will prevail because key parts of labour movements, Trade Unions for Energy Democracy, AIDC and other groups are opposed to the corporatization and privatization processes associated with this deal.
2. We are looking at the capturing of the language, and a contestation between the progressive left and extreme right - corporate power supported by states - when it comes to the Just Transition.
3. In Botswana, government and some companies are pro-coal, but civil society want rapid transition, and labour is catching up. Former influence of chief African negotiator has faded as he has retired.
4. Importance of recognizing the roles of women in community movements, who are generally pro Transition away from fossil fuels and a high-carbon economy
5. In Kenya, a Just Transition in agriculture will emphasize lower levels of fertilizer and pesticides which are carbon-intensive inputs, and it is vital to support peasant agriculture that tends to be more local and organic.
6. Additionally, in Kenya, the structuring of small farmers is complex and contradictory, so perhaps using climate Just Transition advocacy can bring farmers together, and generate unity between farmers and others in society.
7. A danger in East Africa is the import of cheaper goods that arise from a Just Transition in East Africa, whereas if exporting countries do.
8. In the case of mining companies, fossil fuel companies, financial institutions, small and medium enterprises, there are varying interests
9. The strategies of corporations and states include some transitions - e.g. the introduction of renewables - but these are Unjust Transitions because ordinary people can never afford them... so in that case, a collective approach to buying might be a solution.

Weaker players

1. Women
2. Trade unions
3. Peasants
4. Smallholder farmers

Stronger players

1. Corporations and states that support them... some open to "change" but dangerous because of co-optive, corrupting orientation (e.g. World Economic Forum members) and most



5. Youth - with lots of potential support	of the world's climate-denialist corporations (and supportive states) with the United Nations being "lukewarm"
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Approaches to engage actors with power and resistance

1. The question of what "power" is has different answers: seen from below, in critical mass mobilization through social movements - in contrast to power from above, which is very dangerous
2. We need to advocate better attention to affordability in these transitions
3. Energy poverty is gender-biased, with particulates inside homes due to dirty energy use, or injuries due to carrying firewood long distances
4. Do we need a decentralized off-grid system, or a nationalized grid based on renewables? some answers to this were suggested, including high cost of extension (both transmission lines from centralized power sources and maintenance), and many national utilities are too corrupt; but on the other hand, to get geographical balance in energy (when there is intermittent supply of renewable power) and to get cross-subsidies, it may be necessary to have an eco-just national utility... and to harvest the 99% of Africa's renewable energy currently not being used, we need locally-based solutions since the national politicians will never do this properly
5. In Rwanda, the extension of the national grid included price increases (even US\$1/month) that were unaffordable, and people try to move off-grid as possible
6. Energy efficiency is a vital component, and national utilities are often highly inefficient (e.g. 20% of power is lost in transmission) and corrupt, with tens of thousands of Kenyan villages having some grid connections but the supply doesn't work
7. Energy education is needed, and many people in urban areas 'abuse what we have'
8. The poor among us are often the ones being 'educated' by the state, even though obscene wastage occurs by the rich
9. The 'capture' of the African states and regional institutions appears decisive
10. The political economy of each country's energy sector needs examination, because a very strong bloc supports *status quo* arrangements
11. The barriers to supplying renewables to households via these same states and for-profit renewable energy suppliers, suggest we might instead follow the South African Climate Justice Charter movement to oppose the West's funding of the Just Transition via bad government, and instead promote direct aid (e.g. solar panels on every roof in Africa, such as the direct-payment model from Germans to basic-income grant recipients in Otjivero, Namibia, or recipients of emergency aid supplied by international relief agencies without manipulation by state and crony capitalists)

Actors (among us) will lead on these engagements, downstream and upstream?

1. Entities like PACJA, Christian Aid, Care, etc, can play a role in the middle, helping local forces gather knowledge and strength, and influencing the debate higher up
2. We need to ask, "who's Just Transition" is it? - the more access to power, the more expensive it became... the Just Transition will thus be different in Africa due to our needs and development dynamics... and so to dismantle power, it is vital to unite civil society on these matters.
3. One example of advocacy is PACJA's approach to the African Development Bank

4. This will involve PACJA helping to coordinate standpoints of NGOs and CBOs

Group 4

Gender				
List of Stakeholders				
State actors 1. Ministries of Environment 2. Local and regional authorities 3. Research institutions	Civil society organisation/ Civil society 1. Women's organisation 2. Youth organisation 3. Religious and Customary leaders 4. Farmers' Cooperatives 5. Displaced Persons 6. Activists and influencers	Private Sector 1. The AfDB 2. Microfinance institutions 3. Environmentally friendly businesses 4. Banks 5. Airline Companies	Media and Press 1. Private media 2. Government media	Regional and continental organisations 1. African Union 2. ECOWAS
Strategy for engaging stakeholders in advocacy				
1. Organize bilateral meetings with influential actors who have little interest in order to show them the relevance of advocacy 2. Consulting organizations and people affected by climate change but who have no influence, so that their needs are better taken into account				
Level of influence of actors				
Most Influential		Strongly supportive		
1. Ministries of Environment 2. Local and regional authorities 3. Research institutions 4. African Union 5. AfDB		1. Activists and influencers 2. Private media 3. Government media		
Less Influential		Strongly Oppose		
1. Farmers' Cooperatives 2. Displaced Persons 3. Women's organisation		1. Industrialists 2. Microfinance institutions 3. Banks		



4. Youth organisation 5. Religious and Customary leaders	4. Airline Companies
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Comments/feedback from the floor

- i. Mainstream gender in the conversation as a cross cutting issue. A proposal to put in place a taskforce for women do that more women have voices to give value to our potential because they are most affected by the climate change impacts.
- ii. Involvement of FBOs. Outcomes of the COP26 show that we know the social, political and environmental impacts of climate change but still we don't see the change we need. Faith representatives have an opportunity to have a different kind of dialogue on morality and ethics beyond our political aspirations. We should utilize all the means of persuasion at our disposal.
- iii. Analyse the power we have as people. While governments and regional bodies have the primary power, we have power through social movements. We need to build our collective power as a people and move from negotiating with power holders to challenging that power.

NEXT STEPS

In wrapping the discussions of the day, the following next steps were agreed upon:

ACTION	TARGET	WHO
Conduct power mapping, identify main Allies/Adversaries & strategies for engagement	All relevant stakeholders across the campaign	All participating organisations
National/sub-national forums to share the strategy	NGOs and Non-State Actors at national level, Government Ministries/Agencies,	National Platforms, Partner organizations, Allies, etc
Sectoral-thematic engagement on climate justice and climate action	Key sectors and thematic groups; Smallholder producers, Youth, women, PWDs, Private sector/SMEs, Indigenous people, etc	Transboundary sectoral and thematic networks



Conduct consultation through webinars with key allies to popularize the strategy & broaden ownership	Key influential institutions and individuals relevant for the campaign	PACJA Secretariat
Firm up the steering Committee for the advocacy engagement	Active participating institutions and networks (sectoral and thematic)	PACJA Secretariat, steering committee
Polish narratives for key “asks” and demands	UNFCCC and related processes, AU, UN Agencies, AGN, RECs, National Governments	Steering committee
Identify key moments and strategic spaces for engagements	Key international days and strategic events organized by participating organizations	Steering Committee
Participate in strategic UNFCCC meetings	UNFCCC	PACJA Secretariat, Steering committee, participating institutions
Agree on specific popular mobilization initiatives towards COP27	All participating institutions	PACJA Secretariat, steering committee
Establish a robust media team and outreach for the strategy	Local and international media, social media influencers	PACJA Secretariat, Steering Committee
Resource mobilization to implement the strategy	Donors partners	PACJA Secretariat, Resource Mobilization team, Steering Committee

DAY 2

PREPARATORY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IN THE AFRICAN REGION AT THE AFRICA REGIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PACJA working with the ARMGOS and VSO organized a 1.5-hour Preparatory and capacity development workshop for major groups and other stakeholders in the Africa region for the eighth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development. As part of the validation of the advocacy framework and strategy, this panel discussion aimed at amplify and unite the voices in Africa demanding that women, smallholder producers, youth and local and indigenous communities can defend and realize their human rights and live a decent and dignified life in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate emergency. The targeted groups included the National Governments, ECA, ABfD, AUC, ARMGOS, Major Groups and other stakeholders, as well as the PACJA membership.

Moderated by Eugene Nforgwa from the PACJA Secretariat, the panellists included:

- i. Mithika Mwenda Executive Director, PACJA
- ii. Augustine Njamnshi, Chair Technical and Political Affairs Committee, PACJA Board
- iii. Mela Chiponda, Advocacy Officer, PACJA
- iv. Wanjira Mathai, Vice President and Africa Director
- v. Mamoudou, Africa Group of Negotiators
- vi. Wezi, Representative of the Grassroots Communities of Malawi



The panel explored the following topics:

- i. The nexus between SDGs and climate change
- ii. COP26 review
- iii. African multistakeholder strategy for COP27



- iv. The role of CSOs in driving the African agenda
- v. A case study from Malawi

From the panel discussions, several key outcomes were recorded and submitted to inform the ARMGOS position paper as follows:

- i. The recognition of Africa's special needs and circumstances as spelt out in article 4(e) of the UNFCCC remains marginal in global negotiations. According to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC, Africa is a particular vulnerability hotspot, with its adaptation needs expected to grow substantially even if global warming is held below 2°C. Africa's expenditure on climate related disasters will be much higher than most other places in the world and since most least-developed countries are found in Africa, special attention needs to be accorded to Africa.
- ii. We call for more compelling language in adaptation finance resolutions given that the African continent requires between USD 30-60 Billion p.a. by 2030 to meet its adaptation needs. Major climate finances are mitigation-centric therefore it is not sufficient to just double adaptation financing. We are pushing for the operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) under Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and increased allocation of climate finance towards adaptation.
- iii. Women bear a disproportionately higher burden in the climate crisis and face many gender-specific barriers that limit their ability to participate in climate change decision-making processes; these must be removed in the interests of both gender equity (SDG 5) and adaptation efficiency. We must center gender justice in the climate justice agenda and we urge the Government of Egypt to eliminate any immigration barriers that may hinder the participation of African women in COP27 to be held in Sharma-El-Sheikh.
- iv. Eradication of poverty, SDG 1, remains the Achilles heel for achieving climate justice in Africa. If we do not accelerate efforts to tackle inequality and address poverty directly, the injustice of climate change will remain extremely deep.
- v. Building the resilience of African economies and communities will depend largely on our ability to deliver on SDG 7. Governments must double down on energy access and energy transition to power Africa.
- vi. Underscoring the importance of SDG 17 to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, we emphasize the need for collaboration across sectors and stakeholders (CSOs, government, private sectors and community groups) to strengthen our voice as Africans at international climate change dialogues.
- vii. There is need for training and capacity building as well as clarification of local stakeholder roles in climate change planning and resilience building. Grassroot communities also call for participatory climate resilience monitoring and identification of sustainability actions.
- viii. There is need for dissemination and feedback systems to all stakeholders involved. There exists a gap in the flow of information to the grassroot communities; the grassroots are unable to



understand the sources of climate resources, how climate change resourcing can be managed and how it can be monitored and reported for accountability. We demand enhanced engagement between grassroot communities with duty bearers for them to know the extent to which they influence decisions and policy.

- ix. The government, private sector and all stakeholders should consider pooling resources together towards increased stakeholder knowledge and engagement in climate resilience policy frameworks, strategies for increasing access to climate financing, creation of platforms for multi-actor dialogue and increased access to affordable climate change systems and up-to-date data. This information will provide a robust foundation for advocacy and climate policy formulation.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Towards COP27 Statement

DELIVERING AN AFRICAN PEOPLE'S COP

Key messages to the African Group of Negotiators Meeting in Zambia; Africa Ministers; COP27 Presidency and Heads of States in Africa

Kigali, Rwanda | March 5, 2022

Whereas at the invitation of the Pan-African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance (PACJA), more than 100 civil society representatives (joined by representatives from government, the private sector, and the academia) from throughout Africa met in Cairo, Egypt on 16th, 17th and 18th December 2021 and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the side-lines of the 35th African Union Summit on 4th and 5th February 2022 to reflect on COP26 and develop strategies for mobilising African stakeholders to make COP27 an African People's COP.

Conscious of the diversity of the African continent and its people and determined to ensure that the communicate to the political leaders captures the spirit and imagination of all actors to the extent that is possible, a cross-network consultative forum was held at the side-lines of the 8th African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) from 1st to 5th March 2022 in order to synthesize and polish the strategy and to build a broader consensus on the recommendations made in Cairo and Addis Ababa.

Recognizing that Africa have a common interest in achieving climate resilience and sustainable development as espoused in the Agenda 2063 amongst other climate intervention strategies such as AU Regional Climate Change and the Climate for Development in Africa Initiative;

Recalling that justly addressing climate change requires that states and those for whom they are responsible such as corporations and others with high greenhouse gas emissions bear the burdens and duties of mitigation, adaptation, and reparations proportionate to their historic and current emission of greenhouse gasses; that the principle of *common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities* – a divisive issue in international climate negotiations - also requires those with more resources do more to address climate change than those with weak capacities; that international climate change negotiations operationalise this principle, but that litigation against emitters and solidarity campaigning for climate reparations outside the COP process move forward more rapidly, given how reticent the leading Western and emerging-market powers are in recognising their liabilities.

Noting that with barely four per cent of the global total emissions, Africa has the lowest historical and current emission levels compared to every other region; that even then, emission levels are concentrated in a few countries so that most African countries are net zero and net negative emitters; and that the most ambitious mitigation actions by African countries – aside from leaving fossil fuels unexploited – are therefore highly

unlikely to make any significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to levels commensurate with science and climate justice.

Noting that the Loss and Damage occurring as a result of scientifically attributed anthropogenic climate change, symbolized by the prevailing cyclones Idai, ravaging Southern African countries, recent record flooding and extreme wildfires, as well as climate-induced droughts in the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa and the Sahel, in the wake of locust plagues attributed to climate change, are unjust legacies for people in Africa. This legacy has adversely affected the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the African people, which brings into perspective the need for the current and future losses and damages resulting from climate change.

Concerned that despite little to no responsibility for climate change, African communities bear a disproportionately higher burden of its impacts than most parts of the world in terms of increased extreme weather events leading to loss of life, livelihoods, migration and conflicts; and that the recognition of its special needs and circumstances as spelt out in article 4(e) of the UNFCCC remains marginal to global negotiations; despite the science most of the African countries temperatures are increasing two to three times the rate of global warming, adaptation to the crisis remains a low priority in global efforts to combat climate change.

Alarmed by the latest IPCC report which reveals that the world is on a path to exceed 1.5°C warming within the next decade and points to poor climate leadership.

Drawing from Oxfam International report that found in 2020 that “the provision of climate finance as grants has barely changed, from around \$11bn in 2015–16 to \$12.5bn in 2017–18, while provision of concessional loans and other non-grant instruments is estimated to have increased from \$18.5bn per year in 2015–16 to \$22bn per year in 2017–18.” And further fully aware that even if the climate pledges were honoured without cutting on emissions, the situation may not have been too much different

Disappointed that COP26 was a failed opportunity to spur ambitious action, enhance inclusive participation of the representatives of the most affected populations, transparency and secure protection for hundreds of millions of people at the frontline of climate crisis in Africa and other developing nations; it is obvious to the world that efforts to secure a healthy planet and resilient communities were derailed by the narrow interests of developed countries, notably those required to do more to address the climate crisis because of their past and current share of greenhouse gas emissions; and it was just as obvious that COP26 accommodated and comforted the big polluters.

Affirming that Sharm-El-Sheikh presents a unique opportunity post- Glasgow for the African people to expose and urgently address the massive and mostly ignored adverse impacts of climate change on the African people and also showcase climate solutions embedded within their traditional, indigenous and local knowledge; we aim to close the widening North-South divisions and the stalling progress in climate action, particularly the urgent strengthening and implementation of NDCs.

We conclude that the African Group of Negotiators and African Governments, based on available research, data and evidence of the adverse impacts of climate change to life and livelihoods in Africa, should show leadership, draw on support and commitment from across all stakeholders, including the Civil Society and seize the moment to ensure COP27 embodies the aspirations of the African people. A COP27 responsive to African realities and priorities (The African People’s COP), will thus constitute the following minimum elements:

Access, Participation, and Inclusion

1. Procedural justice should be an integral part of conversations in the run-up to COP27. The COP26 was self-delegitimising, because the British government kept progressive civil society representatives far away from powerful negotiators. In the spirit of “leaving no one behind”, the UNFCCC Secretariat and all constituent bodies charged with facilitating the negotiations should ensure that all stakeholders, including communities at the frontline of the climate crisis, are legitimately represented in the process. This requires that an enabling environment so that all levels and forms of participation including critical voices are heard, particularly those of women and girls, the youth, civil society, smallholder producers, people from small islands states, people with disabilities and indigenous people. The most oppressed among us must be effectively engaged in the dialogue and decision-making processes. In this light, innovative ways should be explored to enhance women and youth participation, including the allocation of quotas to marginal communities in national delegations. The UNFCCC should invest in additional schemes to enable this participation, especially from Africa.
2. For those civil society activists who wish to express themselves in dissent, marches, protests and picket lines, the COP27 host government security officials must make extra efforts to ensure that this will be possible, and that no state oppression of political dissidents or human rights advocates distracts attention from the imperative of allowing civil society voices to be heard.
3. Every effort possible must be made by the COP27 Presidency and other agencies to get delegations from all parties to COP27 especially those from Africa. This effort must include enhancing the roll-out of vaccines, arrangements for hotel quarantine if necessary and added capacity for visa processing.
4. To underscore the importance and pertinence of this COP to the African People, an exclusive physical space should be dedicated for African community-led activities, and there should be a day set aside as a day of the African People (which is different from the Africa Day).

Adaptation

1. The UNFCCC and the COP Presidency should put Adaptation on top of the agenda at COP27. This entails, among others, that the Glasgow-Sharm-El-Sheikh work programme on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must be operationalised to elaborate on the GGA by COP28. COP27 must also deliver an ambitious plan on how to meet the current and future needs for adaptation finance in Africa by 2025 and beyond. In this regard, COP27 should agree on a dedicated and ambitious global adaptation finance goal
2. Additional financing of adaptation – recognizing that the overall funding available for climate action is limited, inadequate and more skewed towards mitigation, through the discussions on the global goal on adaptation, the newly published IPCC report (AR6) pursue additional financing for adaptation without compromising loss and damage. In this, also pursue proportionate financing for adaptation and mitigation.
3. Private Sector Investment in Adaptation and Loss and Damage and in line with the convention, must pursue the involvement and investment of the private sector in climate action through setting clear adaptation indicators

Finance

1. Climate finance definition – in line with the decision of the standing committee on finance at COP 26, the Glasgow Climate Pact and in collaboration with the Africa Group of negotiators, pursue climate finance definitions that are friendly to the continent for tabling at COP 27 to enhance additional financing for adaptation and loss and damage, with a quantifiable goal by 2024. One way to do this, is to reassess the Social Cost of Carbon and assess this as a “polluter pays” responsibility, as is the norm in many governments’ environmental legislation.
2. The COP-27 must move from rhetoric to demonstrable action and ensure that the target of 50:50 split between mitigation and adaptation finance is met. Additionally, climate finance for adaptation must be delivered to African countries through grants and must be new and additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA), based on their needs and special circumstances. Additional and significant financial modalities that give support to those who are directly impacted by climate change; affected communities and organizations who support them.
3. COP 27 must deliver an ambitious plan to deliver on the US\$100 billion per year in grant-equivalent funding by 2020 from developed countries (US 1T) by the new deadline of 2025. Furthermore, access to climate finance must be significantly enhanced for African countries through more agile and direct funding mechanisms.
4. The amount of climate finance reaching local communities must be urgently increased, and barriers to accessing climate finance must be removed. More investment is required in local climate action, and the principles for locally led adaptation should be formally endorsed by all Parties to the UNFCCC. A new goal for the proportion of climate finance going to local-level actions should be considered at COP27. This will help in monitoring the progress on driving more climate finance to communities at the frontline of the climate crisis
5. That while it is important to understand climate insurancing, we stand against the deployment and use of climate insurance as a tool to financing loss and damage.

Loss and Damage

1. It is an imperative of climate justice that a shared global responsibility for loss and damage should be expressed proportionally through a *Loss and Damage Fund* that channels financial support to those who need it most in Africa. An outcome in Sharm El-Sheikh should be the elevation of *Loss and damage* as a stand-alone pillar in the UNFCCC negotiation, incorporating all the components noted above. The special facility for loss and damage should be totally delinked from insurance. The UNFCCC needs to move on from trying to understand the complexity of climate loss and damage to the necessity of addressing it.
2. Support the role of Indigenous Knowledge in shaping financing for loss and damage by harnessing the continued use of indigenous knowledge in shaping financing for loss and damage and adaptation in finance instruments including Green Climate Fund, among other relevant funding streams.
3. To enhance transparency and accountability in financing adaptation and in line with the Paris Agreement, demand for transparency and accountability in finance flows to adaptation and loss and damage especially by fund mechanisms like GCF, GEF and Adaptation fund etc.

Mitigation

1. Renewable energy access for all must be a key mitigation priority for Africa, accompanied by a just energy transition that is supported with affordable technology and financing.
2. To mitigate against environmental destruction associated with CO2 must not open the door to use of nuclear or fossil-gas in energy generation.
3. African leaders must continue to demand their northern counterparts to undertake deep emission reductions commensurate with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming at 1.5 degrees and in proportion to the historical and current emissions.
4. Mitigation goal as envisaged in the Paris Agreement ought to enable African countries to be paid for the lost opportunity of not following business as usual development in the coming decades and not exploit fossil fuel energy sources and increase access to sustainable energy sources as their contribution to the 1.5 degrees temperature goal.
5. We demand stronger language on fossil fuel phase-out as opposed to fossil fuel phase down.

General and cross cutting comments

1. Media Engagement on Adaptation and Loss and Damage Financing – work with the media in building a case through the liability and compensation approach for financing adaptation and loss and damage

Annex 2: Programme

TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATOR
8:30 - 9:00 AM	Arrival and Registration	
Opening Session		
9:00 - 10:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome remarks from the National coordinator Rwanda Platform- Faustin Vuningoma • Remarks from the Chair, PACJA Board, Nanjwa Bourawi • Wanjira Mathai, Vice president and Africa Director, World Resources Institute • Ullah Andren, Head of Regional Development Cooperation Section, Embassy of Sweden. • Olufunso Somorin, Africa Development Bank • James Murombedzi, United Nation Economic Commission for Africa Representative (UNECA) • Amb. Seyni Nafu, Spokesperson, Africa Group of Negotiators 	Augustine Njamnshi , Chair, Technical and Political affairs Committee, PACJA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, Chairperson, Subsidiary body for Scientific and Technological Advice, UN Framework Convention Climate Change • Gali Massa Harou, Deputy Clerk LBC, Pan African Parliament • Rwanda government representatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remarks, Hon. John Bideri, Senator ○ Keynote address from the Minister of Environment, Rwanda 	
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Group Photo and Health Break	
11:00 – 1:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our journey towards COP 27, Mithika Mwenda, Executive Director, PACJA • Presentation of the Advocacy strategy Framework by Mela Chiponda, Advocacy officer, PACJA • Plenary Discussion 	Catherine Wangechi , PACJA Secretariat
1:00 – 2:00 PM	Lunch break	
2:00 – 4:00 PM	<p>Group task on Advocacy Strategy – taking to the implementation phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening approaches in our advocacy – building on the approaches proposed in the strategy, what additional approaches shall we apply to optimize impact from COP 27 process • Mapping leadership on Upstream and downstream engagements under the Advocacy strategy and synergies between both • Strengthening inclusions (women, young people, indigenous communities and marginal groups) in COP 27 process – mapping concrete actions and processes at National platforms and beyond <p>Feedback from Group Reflections</p>	<p>Co-chairs:</p> <p>Mela Chiponda, Advocacy Officer, PACJA</p> <p>Philip Kilonzo, Policy, Advocacy and communication Lead, PACJA</p>
4:00 - 4:30 PM	Next Steps	Philip Kilonzo , Policy, Advocacy and communication Lead, PACJA



Annex 3: Participants List



Participants List_Kigali ARFSD_1st March 2022.pdf