Advocacy Framework and Strategy Towards COP27
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INTRODUCTION

This campaign framework is premised on the knowledge, wisdom and resources that African People have within themselves to make the changes they want to see. It underscores the need to address the inequities and injustices that have been highlighted by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the environmental and social imbalances that underlay them, and the political and economic power structures that perpetuate those inequities and imbalances.

This strategy has a sharper focus on issues of Climate Justice. At the heart of this strategy is the social organizing and working in all spaces and realms of power and decision making to advance policy and practice change in furthering Climate Justice.

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the civil society and broader Non-State Actors will be consummate contributors to the African continent’s transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, fair and equitable development trajectories through addressing inequalities, valuing nature as a sustainable basis for social and economic wellbeing; support and promote intersectoral, multi-stakeholder decision-making processes to develop collaborative ‘from-below, people-centred, gender-inclusive local strategies for improved wellbeing and prosperity; reforming financial systems; and greening economies.

Context issues relevant to this strategy

The frequency and severity of climate-induced disasters have increased, creating a need for the climate crisis to be treated as an emergency. The analysis of climate change, health pandemics, inequality and conflict as separate problems poses a challenge in addressing all the four, which are inextricably linked. At least 57% of the countries experiencing the greatest burden of the combination of climate-induced and political fragility hazards are located in Sub-Saharan Africa.

These risks transcend boundaries, and the responses from continental bodies such as the AU is critical so that the climate-related security risks are identified, analysed and responded to. In a statement in the Pan-African Parliament in Midrand, South Africa, in March 2019, H. E. Ambassador Smail Chergui is quoted stating that:

"According to the United Nations, Africa is home to nearly a third of the world’s refugee and internally displaced persons. Four African countries, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia are among the top countries in the world hosting refugees due to both natural and human-made causes. The former includes the growing scarcity and mismanagement of natural resources and vulnerability to natural disasters linked to climate change. The impact of increased environmental degradation threatened conflict in the short-term and increased forced displacement in the long term."1

The continent’s vulnerability to climate change-induced displacements and the possibility of conflicts arising from the same is acknowledged. The acknowledgement of this risk lies on the

1 cps-speech-to-pap-5-march-2019.pdf (peaceau.org)
intersections of climate change, and security falls short of the inclusion of pandemics such as COVID-19 which come in a context of a continent disproportionately affected by climate change as compared to other regions globally. Whilst the outcome of the COP26 acknowledges the COVID19 pandemic which is taking place in the midst of the climate crisis, there is no political will to treat the climate crisis as urgent as how the COVID19 pandemic is being treated.

As the possibility of reaching a fair, equitable, ecologically-just and gender-responsive outcome reduces, climate change impacts compounded by the COVID-19 outbreak, continue to weaken fragile economies, with greater debt distress and poverty. With the costs of climate action increasing due to inaction by rich countries, African nations have developed “self-help recovery initiatives to transform their economies and create jobs while building resilience to cope with the pandemic and climate emergency.

IPCC report 2022 is aptly clear on where we stand – the perils of climate change are already visible, and the costs of inaction are mounting. The next few years offer a narrow window to realize a sustainable future for all. “Climate change isn’t lurking around the corner to pounce. It’s already upon us, raining blows on millions of people” UNEP Executive Director as quoted in IPCC Twitter handle.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exposure in African nations vulnerable to extreme climate patterns is projected to grow from $895 billion in 2018 to about $1.4 trillion in 2023. A stronger, unified voice to pressure rich countries during COP27 to honour their commitments is an option the African Continent can apply to secure its future. The African voice should be backed by scientific evidence, which has repeatedly shown that although the Continent contributes less than 4% to global CO2 emissions, its adaptation needs could increase to $50 billion by 2050, up from USD 7-15 billion per year in 2020.

Majority of people living without access to electricity live in Sub-Saharan African and South Asia. Only 30% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa has access to clean and affordable energy. If the energy transitions that industrialized countries are willing to support are not based on principles of justice and equity for the developing and poor countries, the economies in Africa may crush. 83% of humanity, over 6 billion people, live in developing nations and the majority live in abject poverty. This worsening human suffering is attributed, to a greater extent, to energy poverty, as per person, rich nations (OECD) use about 4.5 tonnes of oil equivalent per year, compared to 1.3 for the poor nations. Therefore, this creates a critical need to ensure that the energy transition is planned in ways that protect the poor communities across Africa as climate change-induced disasters have increased poverty levels amongst the population in Africa.

A louder call for climate justice should therefore mobilize Africans to caution world powers to desist from making climate change negotiations a battleground for global geopolitical competitions and diplomatic exploits. The interchangeable presence during the COPs of US and China, together with their allies, has undeniably undermined the progress of the negotiations. The absence of Chinese President, Xi Jinping and Russia’s Vladimir Putin during the COP26 undermined the push for firm and time-bound actions.

https://www.brookings.edu/research/africa-can-play-a-leading-role-in-the-fight-against-climate-change/
In addition, the “mockery announcement” by Saudi Arabia, a major US ally, that it will only reach its net-zero target by 2060 after it has extracted all its oil reserves, the decision by African oil and gas producers to make similar arguments, statistical disagreements on the definition of net-zero, possibility of carbon adjustment levies like those stated by the European Union and UK to affect Africa’s exports and the lack of clear definition on climate finance negatively affected consensus-building during the negotiation process.

COP26 ended with shattered hopes after two weeks of the global climate negotiations. Despite the frustrations by Africa and other Global South countries, the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres and the COP26 President Alok Sharma closed the conference with assurances that the Paris Agreement ambition of limiting the global temperature increase to 1.50C above pre-industrial levels is still conceivable. However, rich countries responsible for pumping harmful Greenhouse gases into atmosphere continue to pursue decisions that will shift the burden of climate action to poor nations while entrenching pathways that will lead to further damage to the planet and humanity.

Countries failed to agree on many outcomes, including the means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity building) which could enable Africa’s delivery of its commitments through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) hence enhancing the continent’s resilience. Even if the funds are available, the Continent continues to face technical and bureaucratic hurdles in accessing climate finance through unfavorable multilateral systems designed to sustain hegemony perpetuated by dominant global economic powers. By 2019, the world’s poorest countries managed to access only 18% of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), while middle income countries such as Mexico and India, accessed 65% of the Fund, most of which is for mitigation.

The most profound loss for African people was the “irreducible minimum demand” for the recognition of the Continent as a ‘special needs and circumstance region’, which was dropped at agenda stage of COP26. African countries were also disappointed at the decision to only have annual Conference of Parties dialogues to discuss funding arrangements to prevent, minimize and manage loss and damage. This happened after the United States (which just rejoined the Paris Agreement), the European Union and other rich nations opposed the establishment of a dedicated new damages fund for vulnerable nations, most of which are African.

Accelerated implementation and achievement of ambitious outcomes consistent with science and climate justice demanded by African Governments and civil society did not materialize. The provision of predictable and adequate finance to support African countries to meet their NDC targets has been a key demand for the Continent.

“Climate change isn’t lurking around the corner to pounce. It’s already upon us, raining blows on millions of people”

- UNEP Executive Director as quoted in IPCC Twitter handle.
PACJA & partners convened representatives from more than 100 civil society organisations, government, private sector, and academia across Africa in Cairo, Egypt over December 16 -18, 2021 to reflect on COP26 and develop strategies for mobilising African stakeholders to make COP27 an “African People’s COP”.

During PACJA annual staff and board retreat in Arusha in February 27 – March 02, 2022, the draft strategy was shared, benefiting inputs from PACJA staff, Board members and National Platform representatives.

The 35th Africa Union Summit Side Event, “Cross-Network Platform on COP 27 Consultative Forum, held in Addis, February 2 – 6, 2022 allowed an additional space for further inputs. In this convening a Six Persons Committee was nominated to spearhead the process. The convening further issued a Statement on DELIVERING AN AFRICAN PEOPLE’S COP issued as part of key messages to the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | 05 Feb. 2022, as part of concurrent implementation of the strategy.

The strategy was further validated by 90 participants drawn across Africa in a side event on the Eight Session of the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in Kigali on March 02 -05, 2022 with a focus on Building the Momentum Towards COP27.

**Process of developing the strategy:**

The process of developing this strategy has been highly participatory and inclusive and involved drawing on inputs of participants from all over Africa comprising CSOs, Faith Based organizations, African Group of Negotiators, policy makers, parliamentarians and private sector players among other allies. Below are notable processes:

i. PACJA & partners convened representatives from more than 100 civil society organisations, government, private sector, and academia across Africa in Cairo, Egypt over December 16 -18, 2021 to reflect on COP26 and develop strategies for mobilising African stakeholders to make COP27 an “African People’s COP”.

ii. During PACJA annual staff and board retreat in Arusha in February 27 – March 02, 2022, the draft strategy was shared, benefiting inputs from PACJA staff, Board members and National Platform representatives.

iii. The 35th Africa Union Summit Side Event, “Cross-Network Platform on COP 27 Consultative Forum, held in Addis, February 2 – 6, 2022 allowed an additional space for further inputs. In this convening a Six Persons Committee was nominated to spearhead the process. The convening further issued a Statement on DELIVERING AN AFRICAN PEOPLE’S COP issued as part of key messages to the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | 05 Feb. 2022, as part of concurrent implementation of the strategy.

iv. The strategy was further validated by 90 participants drawn across Africa in a side event on the Eight Session of the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in Kigali on March 02 -05, 2022 with a focus on Building the Momentum Towards COP27.
What do we want with the strategy?

This campaign seeks to unite and amplify the voices of African demanding that women, men, smallholder producers, youth and local and indigenous communities 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 campaign is not an isolated once-off initiative leading to one-off event, but builds on, and feeds into other processes spearheaded by other stakeholders sectorally, thematically, regionally and globally. It will draw the strength and power of evidence-based policy research and analysis; smallholder producers, women and youths’ organising; indigenous peoples/local communities and movement building, media outreach, alliance-building, among other actions.

Principles

These principles are a critical component of the campaign framework

The Campaign will:
1. Be African, for Africans, by the Africans with support from International NGOs and allies, at both national, continental and international level.
2. Adhere to the principles of equality, democracy, accountability and transparency
3. Ensure that all critical groups in communities are fully informed and participate equally in decision-making processes of the campaign at different levels
4. Support the participation of all groups by providing necessary support – e.g children and women’s care responsibilities should not be a hindrance to women’s activism!
5. Reclaim the voice of all critical groups so that they speak for themselves rather than through the voice of a ‘mother organisation’
6. Be inspired by and draw from these groups’ lived experiences, alternatives and demands to develop advocacy campaign positioning and interventions
7. Work to develop these critical groups’ position and strengthen their power in the their communities; more generally; groups’ solidarity will be the key vehicles for building collective power
8. Be inspired by and draw on the “uniqueness of Pan-Africanism” such as creativity, care, the commons etc.

Drawing Lessons African Ecojustice, Pan-Africanism and Collective Leadership

The campaign borrows from mobilizations and political framing from gender justice, African Ecojustice and Pan-African movements. The premising of this is the idea of sharing power and resources, while advancing for collective leadership style. In implementing the strategy, deliberate attempts shall be made to build trusting relationships with the all actors – smallholder producers, grassroots women, youths, indigenous peoples and groups in the community. This shall entail supporting others find and articulate their own voices and promote their solutions. Meaningful involvement through their legitimate structures and representatives in all decision making processes shall be a shared purpose and vision. The campaign is held together through engaging in respectful discussions and dialogue which should assist in defining the shared expectations of each one in the movement.

Building on the principles above, the following core building blocks will inform our advocacy campaigning:
**Building Block 1: African organising and movement building** - We will build counter power to reject the adversaries, naysayers, derailers and manipulators who have stalled climate change negotiations for their nationalistic and capitalist agenda. In our campaign, we will invite, engage and ignite an examination of how we organise ourselves, and our community in a transparent manner. Encompassing a transformative agenda drawn from PACJA’s overall long-term strategy, this campaign goes beyond COP27, to critiquing the systems which exploit and marginalize critical groups in energy distribution and climate change discussions.

**Building Block 2: Building critical consciousness through political and popular education processes** - The Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice offers an opportunity to build the African climate justice movement from a Pan-Africanism politics. Through employing participatory methodologies in its work, the school can facilitate popular education amongst African stakeholders. In popular education, the knowledge, experiences and know-how of participants is seen as valuable and sits at the heart of learning.

**Building Block 3: Proposing African climate just, structural development alternatives** - The exploitive capitalist industrial mode of development has despicably destroyed the planet and is the cause of the climate crisis we are going through. Water, forests, land and now even air, the processes that sustain life on earth, have been turned into commodities to be sold on the market. These resources have been stolen from peasants, indigenous peoples and forest dwellers depriving them of the basis for survival and livelihood.

**Building Block 4: Led by frontline communities telling their stories and lifting up their voices, their aspirations and their demands** - If the advocacy campaign is to be a vehicle for empowerment and ultimately liberation it must be led by those who are most significantly impacted by climate change and by energy poverty.

**Building Block 5: Community-National Themes bound with a continental narrative, Solidarity Actions** - binding together national and local struggles with a common alternative narrative around climate injustice against critical groups in Africa. Through regional and national consultation processes, we will be identifying similar themes and narratives in the African continent where this advocacy campaign is being initially built and is going to develop a joint narrative and communication plan in order to build momentum and pressure through a broader global advocacy campaigning narrative and framing which unifies the campaign.

**Solidarity Actions:** We appreciate that it is difficult at this stage to put forward a solidarity plan and amplification to local campaigns and mobilization, therefore there is need for local and national groups working on building this campaign to build national, continental and global networks of like-minded people, movements, organisations and institutions for solidarity and support.
Towards COP27 and Beyond

A COP27 Decision that meets the aspirations, special needs and circumstances for African people in the context of sustainable development, equity and justice for all.

**Campaign Vision**

**The Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives (What?)</th>
<th>Forums and targets (Where?)</th>
<th>Strategies (How?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Ultimate objectives**  
► To create societal conditions that allow communities in Africa to realise their human rights and live in a healthy and sustainable environment, within the context of the climate crisis.  
► To enable African countries to have access to climate finance for adaptation, loss and damage, technological transfer and mitigation  
► Developed countries honour their climate commitments and pledges and work with CSOs, government and private sectors for accountability. | **Relevant forums**  
- UNFCCC (COPs) and relevant UN Bodies  
- African Union and its Agencies, e.g Pan-African Parliament, AUDA,  
- AMCEN  
- AfDB  
- UNECA  
- UNEP meetings  
- World Bank Annual Meetings | **Primary targets**  
- National Governments  
- African Economic Integration Bodies  
  • Arab Maghreb Union  
  • Economic Community of Central African States Inter-Governmental Authority on Development  
  • East African Communities  
  • Economic Community of West African States  
  • Community of the Sahel-Saharan States  
  • Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa  
  • Southern African Development Community  
- National NGOs  
- Regional NGOs  
- International NGOs  
- Other NSAs | **Actions will depend on the target**  
• Research and analysis  
• Policy advocacy  
• Campaigning  
• Negotiator support  
• Capacity building  
• Networking/coalition building  
• Media and communications  
• Disciplining opponents  
• Legal action  
• Direct action |
| **Intermediate objectives**  
► To have Africa as a special needs region  
► To deepen the African climate justice movement through an advocacy campaign which is embedded in grassroots, organising and leadership  
► To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for the climate finance.  
► To develop an African-informed, African-driven just transition | | |
| **Short-term objectives**  
► To enhance capacity of African CSOs, movements and NGOs to better engage in COP 27 and beyond.  
► To amplify and unite the voices of Africa demanding that women, youths, local and, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups, to defend and realise their human rights.  
► To create enabling spaces for communities in Africa to tell their stories and shift the conversation from poor innocent victims to very innovative persons.  
► To put Africa at the centre of climate negotiations at the COP  
► To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices. | |
| **Secondary targets**  
- European Union  
- Africa-China Platform  
- The United States  
- United Kingdom | | |

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**Operationalizing the Advocacy Framework**

Hinged on COP27, this framework proposes four advocacy oriented intermediate objectives that form a central plank to the influence engagements. These four (4) objectives are pursued with women, youth, local and indigenous communities and vulnerable groups at the centre of the analysis, framing narratives, setting the agenda and premising the alternatives. The objectives are:

1. Advancing for implementation of commitments of Africa as a special needs region
2. To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for the climate finance.
3. Advancing for an African-informed, African driven just transition
4. To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices

The influence agenda above is advanced through very strategic mapping of actors who hold influence power and pointed policy actions to bring change as summarised in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advocacy Objectives</th>
<th>Strategies for engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Advancing for implementation of commitments of Africa as a special needs region</td>
<td><strong>Approaches - resistant to change</strong> Lobbying; Pressuring; Dialogues; Sharing information education; evidence-based documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Approaches – supportive to change</strong> Offering technical support; Capacity building and technical assistance, research and data provision; Lobbying for unity and advancing common position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To have a user-friendly mechanism for applying for the climate finance.</td>
<td><strong>Approaches - resistant to change</strong> Develop and sharing position papers; Alleviating the climate justice voices among the people; Collaborative partnership with research that can influence policy makers; Debriefing of policy makers; Media engagement: press, mass and social media; Protests; Naming and shaming.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Approaches – with power and supportive</strong> Hold consultative sessions to frame the agenda; Courtesy visits; Engage national political leaders to understand the technicalities of negotiations; engage in CAHOSSCC AMCEN meetings; present position papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Advancing for an African-informed, African driven just transition</td>
<td><strong>Approaches - power and resistance</strong> Develop and sharing position papers; Alleviating the climate justice voices among the people; Collaborative partnership with research that can influence policy makers; Debriefing of policy makers; Media engagement: press, mass and social media; Protests; Naming and shaming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To strengthen local, national, regional and international campaign architecture to influence global advocacy campaigns that amplify African voices</td>
<td><strong>Approaches:</strong> Strengthening capacities for local movements and networks to play a broader role; Organize bilateral meetings with influential actors in order to influence them to support the advocacy efforts; Influencing joint/ shared positions with other global advocacy networks with priorities of women, youth and excluded groups taken onboard; collectivize mobilization of actors supportive to change under one platform to speak in one voice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a cross cutting action area, this strategy prioritises awareness raising and conscious raising on climate justice issues, social movement building, inclusion in dialogue spaces, sharing information, experiential learning and mentorship, networking and capacity building as approached to strengthen inclusion for women, youth, indigenous and excluded communities. These strategies are complimented with scaling up access to resources to these groups.
## Key Annual moments of Advocacy (external)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Event</th>
<th>Strategic purpose</th>
<th>Period/ Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Future Energy Summit</td>
<td>Space for engaging world’s leading business on the future energy and sustainability. It is a strategic space for advancing just transition agenda while learning on pioneering technologies and ground-breaking thinking in energy, energy efficiency, water, solar, waste, smart cities, climate and the environment to strengthen programming on people centered, locally led actions.</td>
<td>January 17 -20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World wetlands Day</td>
<td>Heightening role of wetlands in mitigating climate change and creating resilient societies and economies</td>
<td>2nd February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Union Summit</td>
<td>Influencing Africa Heads of States commitment and political commitment in advancing climate justice through national and regional actions and in UNFCCC negotiations</td>
<td>3rd to 6th February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Strengthen the nexus between SDGs and UNFCCC framework in implementation and monitoring. Heightening implementations of SDGs targets that stronger climate justice outcomes</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA)</td>
<td>Space to advance for climate justice interests in setting priorities for global environmental policies and in developing international environmental law</td>
<td>3rd to 5th March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Group of Negotiators Meeting in Livingstone, Zambia</td>
<td>An opportunity to lobby and influence the climate change negotiations in identifying Africa’s priorities for the forthcoming COP</td>
<td>14th to 17th March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Water Day</td>
<td>Commemorate and strengthen actions towards improving access to water to over 2 billion people living without access to safe water; nexus water and climate change</td>
<td>March 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common wealth heads of states and governments conference (CHOGM)</td>
<td>Offers opportunity to secure political support and orchestrate common policies on certain contentious issues relating to climate change including financing adaptation, loss and damage and advancing for locally led actions on climate change</td>
<td>June( The week of 20th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Climate Week</td>
<td>Offering opportunity for accelerating collaboration and integrating climate action</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Energy for All Forum</td>
<td>An opportunity to contribute to the accelerated progress towards the delivery of SDG7 to end energy poverty and advance a just energy transition.</td>
<td>17th -18th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Youth Day, African youth week</td>
<td>Strengthening organizing of young people into movements, supporting context analysis and setting their priorities/agenda on climate issues.</td>
<td>April &amp; November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>An opportunity to influence DRR strategies and promote accelerated action on climate change adaptation since about 70% of disasters are climate-related. It is also a platform to enhance awareness on the nexus between climate change adaptation and disasters risk reduction.</td>
<td>23rd to 28th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Environment day Comemorations</td>
<td>Space/ opportunity for advancing for recommitment on ecologically just green growth.</td>
<td>June 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice</td>
<td>An opportunity to promote awareness on global and regional environmental and climate change issues and enhance activism led by young people.</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonn Intersessions (SBSTA and SBI)</td>
<td>Provide space for CSOs technical round tables, Pre SBI with AGN and Round table meetings with multilateral financing institutions.</td>
<td>June 2022-From 20th June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Africa Protected Areas Congress</td>
<td>An opportunity to promote awareness on the nexus between climate change, biodiversity and security.</td>
<td>18th -23rd July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN)</td>
<td>Platform for promoting awareness and consensus on global and regional environmental and climate change issues; advancing for common position to guide African representatives in negotiations for legally binding international environmental agreements and to secure political commitment across Africa</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change and Development for Africa Conference (CCDA 10)</td>
<td>Platform for engagement among policy makers, climate researchers, civil society, women and youth from across the continent engage on climate change issues to promote ClimDev-Africa that respond to needs and priorities of rural and urban communities</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>An opportunity to promote awareness on climate risks and commemorate adaptation efforts across Africa.</td>
<td>13th October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre COP activities</td>
<td>Setting the tone/ stage for COP</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of Parties (COP)</td>
<td>Engagement in negotiation processes, heightened advocacy actions including demonstrations.</td>
<td>December</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Co-ordination framework for the Campaign

**Regional Campaign Infrastructure**
- Operating agreement
- Regional Steering Committee

**Advocacy Campaign Theme**
- Develop mobilisation tools
- Campaign Media Strategy

**Climate Change Knowledge Hub**
- Resource Materials
- Policy briefs, Model Policies

**Popular Education Platforms**
- Ecofeminist School
- Summer School
**Sub-Committees and their Responsibilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB COMMITTEE</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Media advocacy</td>
<td>- Awareness creation and sensitization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Social media outreach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Campaigns and communicating outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and evidence generation</td>
<td>- Generating evidence and knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy advocacy and Campaigns</td>
<td>- Influencing change process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising and Resource Mobilization</td>
<td>- Getting funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiators expert team</td>
<td>- Serve as a liaison between campaigns and negotiators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Obtaining feedback from negotiators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships, networking and coalition building</td>
<td>- Working to be a voice for the marginalised, climate vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Networking and creating linkages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>