Stocktake of Progress since the Nairobi Declaration 2023

(Executive Summary)

Africa Climate and Energy Nexus (AfCEN)

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Acronyms

AAAP	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program
ABAS	Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS
ACES	Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold-Chains
ACMI	Africa Carbon Markets Initiative
ACRIFA	Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation
ACS	Africa Climate Summit
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
AGII	Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative
AGMS	African Green Minerals Strategy
AIP	Africa Water Investment Programme
AMHEWAS	Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System
APRA	Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
AU	African Union
AUBSAP	African Union Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Treaty
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
BMWK	German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action
CA	Corresponding Adjustments
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAPP	Central African Power Pool
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CCA	Clean Cooking Alliance
CFA	Communauté Financière d'Afrique
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CMP	Continental Master Plan
COMELEC	Comité Maghrébin de l'Electricité (COMELEC), or Maghreb Electricity Committee and North African Power Pool
EAC	East African Community
EAPP	East African Power Pool
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDGE	Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (Green building certification)
ENSURE	Sustainable Regional Agricultural Extension
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EV	Electric Vehicle
FOLAREP	Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation

GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIS	Geographic Information System
GW	Gigawatt
HCY	Hard currency
IDA	International Development Association
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIF	Institute of International Finance
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPOS	International Platform for Ocean Sustainability
JET	Just Energy Transition
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LINKS	Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems
LMEWM	Last Mile Early Warning Messages
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MENA	Middle East and Africa
MHEWS	Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
MVI	Multidimensional Vulnerability Index
MW	Megawatt
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity and Action Plan
NCA	National Natural Capital Accounting
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
REC	Regional economic community
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
ROAR	Roots of African Resilience
RSF	Resilience and Sustainability Facility (IMF)
RST	Resilience and Sustainability Trust

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAF	Sustainable aviation fuel
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SDR	Special Drawing Rights (IMF)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLB	Sustainability-Linked Bond
TCX	The Currency Exchange Fund
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	US Dollars
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Overview

The first Africa Climate Summit (ACS) was held in September 2023 and resulted in the Nairobi Declaration, a set of commitments from African leaders towards climate action on the continent. Ahead of the next ACS, to be hosted by Ethiopia in September 2025, the CEO of the inaugural ACS, Joseph Nganga, has led a stocktake exercise to outline the progress made since 2023 and the priorities that could be considered going forward as part of a handover process.

This exercise reviewed the Nairobi Declaration and the progress made and priorities going forward against the ~50 clauses in the Declaration. It did not review the progress against the USD 26 billion of financial commitments made at ACS in 2023, which was out of scope.

The non-state actors were engaged across seven thematic working groups, reignited from the structure set up in preparation for ACS in 2023. The groups contained a total of ~400 participants and were actors from across the continent from development agencies, non-profits, private sector, trade associations, civil society, indigenous groups, women and youth groups, and more. The seven groups included:

1. Climate finance
2. Adaptation
3. Nature
4. Energy
5. Green minerals and manufacturing
6. Sustainable agriculture, land use, water, and oceans
7. Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation

The stocktake exercise reviewed the ~50 clauses in the Nairobi Declaration, mapped to the seven themes above, and assessed four areas:

(i) What is the status today on the continent, and what progress has been made since 2023?

(ii) What are the ongoing challenges?

(iii) What are the priorities to consider going forwards?

(iv) Which metrics should be used to measure progress?

The document is structured as follows:

- **Executive summary** – a high-level summary of the progress made since 2023 ((i) above) and the priorities identified for this year ((iii) above) for each of the seven thematic groups
- **Appendix 1** – mapping of ~50 Nairobi Declaration clauses to the seven thematic groups

Additional details on the ongoing challenges, which metrics can be used to measure progress, and further examples can be found in the full version of the report.

The Africa Climate and Energy Nexus (AfCEN)

AfCEN exists to unlock climate-positive growth for Africa and the world through radical collaboration. By forging partnerships across government, private sector, and civil society, we accelerate access to clean energy, mobilize climate finance, and drive systemic change toward a just and sustainable future. Our work is grounded in equity, innovation, and bold action to power the next generation of climate solutions. It is founded and led by Joseph Nganga, CEO of the inaugural Africa Climate Summit, former Special Envoy for Mission 300, and former Vice President for Africa for the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet.

Disclaimer

This exercise was designed to be a starting point to understand progress made across the continent, with as many stakeholders participating as possible over a 6-week period, and is not claiming to be a comprehensive stocktake of progress which may require more formal structures and a more extensive period of time. It is positioned as a preliminary set of ideas to be refined further with greater participation from state and non-state actors from across the continent. We hope that is exercise will be seen as a starting point in preparing for ACS II. We also hope that it will be a useful reference across other conversations. The views represented in the document are not necessarily the views of AfCEN, but rather the synthesis of views from the participants in the thematic groups who contributed to this exercise.

Acknowledgments

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African Center for Cities

African Wildlife Foundation

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)

Ambition Loop

June 2025

Arup East Africa Limited
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
CLASP
Clean Cooking Alliance
Clean Technology Hub
Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network Global (CSAYN)
CNETZERO DRC
Conservation International
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
CORDIO East Africa
ECAS Institute
EcoRestore Africa
EED Advisory Ltd
Enabel
Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)
FSD Africa
Germinate International Consulting
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
Green Earth Group
Horn of Africa Gateway Development Monitoring and Evaluation
ICLEI
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
International Energy Agency (IEA)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Keishan Kenya
Kenya Green Building Society
Kenya Platform for Climate Governance (KPCG)
NatureFinance
Publish What You Pay (PWYP)
Solidaridad East & Central Africa
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)

Th Currency Exchange Fund (TCX)
Tony Blair Institute (TBI)
UN Habitat
UN High-Level Climate Champions Team
Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI)
West Africa Blue
Wildlife Research and Training Institute
Wildlife Works Carbon Ltd
World Bank
World Green Building Council (Africa Regional Network)
World Resources Institute (WRI) Africa
Yna Kenya

AFRICA CLIMATE SUMMIT

Executive summary

Significant progress has been made addressing climate and energy priorities in Africa since the inaugural Africa Climate Summit in 2023. This section summarises highlights of progress made, and priorities to consider going forwards. These were shared by the thematic working groups and should be considered a starting point for discussions going forwards to be built upon, rather than a comprehensive view.

The section is organised by theme including climate finance; adaptation; nature; energy; green minerals and manufacturing; sustainable agriculture, land use, water, and oceans; and, sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation. Some topics may appear in more than one theme.

Status today in Africa and progress made since 2023

Selected highlights (not exhaustive)

Climate finance

- **Africa saw a 48% increase in climate finance flows from USD 29.5 billion to USD 43.7 billion between 2019/20 to 2021/22**. However, Africa's climate finance flows must at least quadruple annually until 2030 to meet the investment needs for implementing its countries' current NDCs[1]
- **There has been an increase in private climate finance in Africa from USD 4 billion to 8 billion between 2019/20 and 2021/22, however it still remains at ~25% of the total annual climate finance on the continent[2].**
    - Several initiatives have been launched since 2023 to scale up de-risking of private capital, such as CIF's USD 1 billion Industry Decarbonisation investment programme launched in 2025 where Egypt, Namibia, and South Africa have been selected among 7 countries globally to access concessional finance[3], and the Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation (ACRIFA), launched in 2023, is a pioneering African Development Bank (AfDB) initiative aimed at scaling up climate-resilient insurance and crowding in private-sector capital across the continent
    - However, insufficient numbers of projects are reaching bankability, and many countries in Africa have low fiscal space reducing the potential for governments to provide sovereign guarantees or incentives into green growth, and lower

[1] CPI. 2024. Landscape of Climate Finance in Africa 2024. https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-climate-finance-in-africa-2024/. Data for 2023 and 2024 not yet available
[2] CPI. 2024. Landscape of Climate Finance in Africa 2024. https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-climate-finance-in-africa-2024/. Data for 2023 and 2024 not yet available
[3] https://cif.org/news/IndustryCountries

sovereign credit ratings and higher borrowing costs reduce attractiveness for investors.

- **12-14 African countries have developed or are developing carbon markets frameworks**, **and to date there are fourteen signed bilateral agreements to trade Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6** between African countries including Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, among others, and Switzerland, Singapore, Norway, Sweden, and Kuwait[4]
- **Since 2023, several innovative climate finance instruments have been launched across Africa**. The Development Bank of Rwanda issued East Africa's first Sustainability-Linked Bond (SLB) in 2023, raising USD 24.8 million[5]. The AfDB followed with a €500 million green bond in 2024, under its new Sustainable Bond Framework[6]
- **Africa continues to face very high levels of external debt at 24.5% of GDP on average[7], and high debt servicing costs, limiting the availability of finance to invest in climate and energy projects, or respond to climate disasters**. In addition, more than 80% of Africa's sovereign debt today is in hard currency (HCY) rather than local currency[8], which can increase the debt burden and impact credit ratings should the local currency depreciate
- **However, there has been progress in supporting debt relief through scaling up climate resilient debt clauses** (CRDCs), **developing mechanisms to extend debt tenors and institute grace periods, and shifting towards increasing sovereign debt issuance in local currency:**
    - AfDB announced in December 2023 its adoption of CRDCs[9], a contractual provision in a sovereign debt agreement that allows a borrower to pause debt repayments temporarily following a major climate-related disaster
    - Since 2023 Ethiopia, Gabon, Zambia, Ghana, Chad, and Somalia have undertaken debt restructuring

[4] https://unepccc.org/article-6-pipeline/
[5] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/09/29/rwanda-afe-development-bank-launches-first-sustainability-linked-bond-to-promote-inclusive-sustainable-development
[6] https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-launches-inaugural-eur-500-million-2875-short-4-year-green-benchmark-due-march-2028-70807
[7] https://data.one.org/analysis/african-debt
[8] https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/news/2023/public-debt-africa-structure-primary-issue-not-volume
[9] https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/speeches/remarks-dr-akinwumi-adesina-president-african-development-bank-group-session-climate-resilient-debt-clauses-call-action-cop-28-uae-4-december-2023-66616

  - In March 2025, Côte d'Ivoire successfully raised the first-ever CFA franc-denominated bond issue on the international market, an unprecedented initiative[10]

- **Efforts have progressed in tailoring credit ratings to the continent's unique contexts,** e.g., in 2023, the African Union endorsed the creation of the Africa Credit Rating Agency, a private-sector-driven entity aimed at providing more nuanced and regionally informed credit assessments
- **Discussions at COP29 emphasized the reallocation of at least USD 100 billion in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to Africa**, through the IMF and with discussions of channelling through AfDB (via a framework approved by the IMF in 2024, which is not yet operationalised)

Adaptation

- **The Loss and Damage Fund was fully operationalized at COP29 with USD 768 million pledged as of April 2025**, falling significantly short of the estimated USD 400 billion needed globally annually by 2030, and no African projects have yet been approved[11]
- **On the Global Goal on Adaptation, at COP28, Parties established the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience** with 11 targets for tracking progress in GGA, marking an important milestone in the operationalization of GGA
- **There has been continued implementation of the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan**, supported by initiatives like the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP), which has mobilised USD 15 billion, and strengthened resilience for 60 million people to date[12]
- **Integration of adaptation into national development planning has gained some traction**, **however it remains insufficiently mainstreamed into national development frameworks and there is limited allocation of public funding towards adaptation in national budgets.** Examples of progress include Somalia's new National Climate Change Policy which embeds adaptation across national development priorities, Egypt's Climate Change Strategy 2050 which explicitly aligns adaptation with economic growth, and Djibouti who is advancing its National Adaptation Plan formulation. However, since 2023

[10] https://www.ecofinagency.com/finance/2703-46553-cote-d-ivoire-secures-better-cfa-bond-rates-abroad-than-in-waemu
[11] https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/funds-entities-bodies/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage/pledges-to-the-fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage
[12] https://gca.org/programs/aaap/

fewer than half of African Union member states have submitted or updated their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to the UNFCCC

- **Africa has made important progress in expanding Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), where the reach and quality doubled between 2015 and 2022 from 9 to 20 countries, however 55% of African countries still are not covered by effective early warning systems[13].** In 2023, the WMO's Early Warnings for All initiative was launched with the goal of ensuring universal protection from climate-related disasters through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027, and the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS) was launched.
- **On drought resilience, less than 20% of arable land in some countries is estimated to be covered by drought resilient practices, and 70% of arable land in Africa is estimated to be affected by drought[14].** The number of farmers using drought resilient practices is increasing, with adoption rates estimated between 10-25% in selected African countries[15]. Several initiatives to scale drought resilience are making progress, for example the Great Green Wall initiative has reached 30% of its 2030 target of rehabilitating 100 million hectares of degraded land, however it has been flagged that it may not achieve its full target on time[16]
- **Inclusion of indigenous peoples, women, youth, children, persons living with disabilities, and communities in climate change and adaptation is increasing, albeit with still significant opportunity to grow.** For example, UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) programme focuses on integrating indigenous and local knowledge into climate adaptation launched a 2024 report on Climate change and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in the Sahel[17], and Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023–2027 included ten indigenous women with disabilities in the formulation of the plan[18]

Nature

- **The AU launched its Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (AUBSAP, 2023–2030), **calling for urgent action to reverse biodiversity loss and mainstream ecosystem-based**

[13] UNDRR, Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems 2023, https://www.undrr.org/reports/global-status-MHEWS-2023

[14] https://www.willagri.com/2024/10/29/adoption-of-drought-tolerant-crops-in-east-africa

[15] https://www.aatf-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Muinga-et-al.-2019_DroughtTEGO-Adoption-Kenya-1.pdf

[16] https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/africas-great-green-wall-miss-2030-goal-says-un-desertification-president-2024-06-12/

[17] https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000389568

[18] https://www.cemiride.org/indigenous-peoples-women-with-disabilities-participate-in-the-national-climate-change-action-plan-for-the-first-time/

approaches into development planning, and selected African regions have aligned their regional strategies with the AUBSAP since 2023, including SADC. However, challenges in implementing the AUBSAP include limited domestic financing and limited monitoring and biodiversity indicators

- **A growing share of African national development plans and visions now explicitly reference nature and biodiversity**, e.g., Uganda's National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) III (2025–2030) is an integral part of its National Development Plan IV and Vision 2040, explicitly linking biodiversity conservation to socio-economic development[19]
- **However, only 8 African countries have drafted or submitted updated NBSAPs** which were due by October 2024 under the UN's Global Biodiversity Framework (incl. Burkina Faso, Burundi, Libya, Mauritania, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda), and across the continent they show mixed performance with gaps in having clear action plans in place and conducting implementation[20]
- **Africa is making measurable progress on halting biodiversity loss and restoring degraded land through the global 30x30 and continental AFR100 initiatives**. **As of 2024, ~19% of African landscapes and 17% of seascapes are protected[21], and 34 countries have committed to restoring nearly 130 million hectares under AFR100[22]**. However, progress is curtailed by lack of land management plans, lack of data for monitoring and reporting, and limited integration of gender-responsive approaches
- **Around 12–14 African countries are developing or have implemented carbon market regulations**, with Ghana leading through advanced Article 6 structures and bilateral deals. **While no African country has a national biodiversity credit market yet, about 30 early-stage biodiversity credit projects are underway** across the continent[23]. The key will be to ensure carbon market regulations have safeguards for nature and biodiversity, and to scale up comprehensive policy and regulation for biodiversity credits
- **Ocean and regenerative blue economy priorities are increasing.** Since the 2020 launch of the AU Blue Economy Strategy, countries such as South Africa and Mozambique have integrated ocean priorities into national plans. The BBNJ treaty[24], which aims to protect and sustainably manage biodiversity in the high seas has been ratified by 8 African countries since 2023 (incl. Seychelles, Maldives, Mauritius, Malawi, Mauritania, Côte

[19] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/uga231171.pdf
[20] https://wwf.panda.org/act/nbsap_tracker_check_your_countrys_nature_progress/
[21] https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2023.0443
[22] https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/publication/afr100-programme-funding/
[23] https://www.naturefinance.net/resources-tools/investing-in-africa-investing-in-nature-2/
[24] Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction

d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia)[25], and Kenya, Ghana, Namibia, and Seychelles have committed to the 100% Alliance to sustainably manage all national waters by 2030[26]

- **On the call for the revaluation of the GDP of Africa through the proper valuation of Africa's abundant natural capital and ecosystem services**, 17 African countries are developing national accounting strategies, for example Ghana's National Plan for Natural Capital Accounting was launched in early April 2025[27]
- **Debt-for-nature and sustainability-linked debt agreements are growing in Africa**, with Gabon completing a sovereign debt-for-nature swap in August 2023, and as of September 2024 at least five African countries have been planning the world's first joint "debt-for-nature" swap aiming to secure at least USD 2 billion for protecting the marine environment in the Indian Ocean[28]

Energy

- **Progress has been made on focusing economic development plans on just energy transitions and renewable energy generation for industrial activity, for example Mission 300 was launched in January 2025** as a USD 50 billion initiative led by the World Bank and AfDB to enable access to renewable energy for 300 million people across the continent by 2030, of the total 600 million who lack access to electricity today
- **The Continental Master Plan (CMP) is Africa's strategic blueprint for interconnecting its five regional power pools and supporting the African Single Electricity Market (AfSEM). By the end of 2023, the first draft of the CMP was completed, and its implementation was launched in January 2025** at the Africa Energy Summit[29]. Grid interconnectivity has been elevated as a priority under South Africa's 2025 G20 Presidency
- **As of 2025, Africa's renewable energy capacity reached ~62 GW—an increase of 6 GW since 2022—progressing toward the 300 GW target by 2030[30]**. Several large-scale

[25] http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-10&chapter=21&clang=_en
[26] https://oceanpanel.org/members/
[27] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/208acc0da8426db139f54893110e5382-0320072023/original/Background-Paper-NCA-to-Inform-Climate-Biodiversity-and-Development-Policies-in-Africa.pdf
[28] https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/african-countries-eye-worlds-first-joint-debt-for-nature-swap-2024-09-26/
[29] https://www.nepad.org/publication/african-continental-power-systems-masterplan-cmp-phase-iii and https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_continental_power_system_masterplan_project_-_technical_assistance_program_-_p-z1-f00-124_-_ipr_december_2024.pdf
[30] https://www.irena.org//media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2025/Mar/IRENA_DAT_RE_Capacity_Statistics_2025.pdf

projects are underway with nearly 2 GW of utility-scale solar commissioned in 2024 across Egypt, South Africa, and Algeria.[31]

- **In 2023, renewable energy investment in Africa reached USD 36.6 billion, a 12% rise from the previous year**[32]. Major initiatives were launched, including the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA), which secured USD 2.6 billion in project commitments[33], and the Scaling Up Renewables in Africa campaign led by the EU and South Africa.
- **Green industrialisation is accelerating in Africa, driven by initiatives such as the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII)** launched in 2023 and endorsed by the AfCFTA in early 2025. This shift is critical as Africa's demand for power is projected to surge over the coming decades, more than 2x by 2030 and 8x by 2050, driven primarily by growth in industry, particularly in sectors like fertilizers, cement, and clean tech manufacturing.[34]
- **Over 80% of Africa's exports remain raw materials with minimal local value addition**[35]**, and the continent contributes just 2% to global manufacturing**[36]**. While local refining is emerging in several countries including Zambia (copper) and Zimbabwe (lithium), progress is early-stage**. Many industrial zones still face unreliable grids and limited renewable energy, hindering green industrial growth.
- **Access to clean cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa remains a major challenge, with 20 million more people lacking access each year, but significant progress has been made since 2023**. The 2024 Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa mobilized USD 2.2 billion in pledges, and clean cooking gained visibility on the G7, G20, and COP agendas. Investment has grown—reaching USD 218 million in 2024—and initiatives like Mission 300 are integrating clean cooking into energy plans. The Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship Program has supported over 150 women, helping to build leadership in the sector[37]

Green minerals and manufacturing

[31] https://www.frontierafricareports.com/article/african-utilityscale-solar-rebounds-strongly-much
[32] Temidayo Alex-Oke, Olusola Bamisile, Dongsheng Cai, Humphrey Adun, Chiagoziem Chima Ukwuoma, Samaila Ado Tenebe, Qi Huang, Renewable energy market in Africa: Opportunities, progress, challenges, and future prospects, May 2025, Energy Strategy Reviews: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211467X2500063X
[33] https://furtherafrica.com/2024/11/21/apra-investment-forum-unlocks-us2-6b-for-africas-renewable-energy/
[34] https://www.seforall.org/system/files/2023-01/%5BFINAL%5D%2020220115_ZOD_SEForAll_AfricanManufacturingReport.pdf
[35] https://unctad.org/publication/state-commodity-dependence-2021; https://www.voronoiapp.com/trade/-Raw-Materials-and-Commodities-Dominate-Africas-Exports-3621
[36] https://www.fiw.ac.at/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/65_FIW_PB-EU-Africa_2025-01-08_final.pdf
[37] Clean Cooking Alliance

- **Africa holds 30–40% of the world's minerals essential for the green energy transition[38], and the African Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS) launched in 2024 aims to promote local value addition, regional industrialization, and climate resilience**. Countries like Nigeria and Uganda have introduced stronger benefit-sharing rules, while infrastructure investments such as the Lobito Corridor are advancing to boost mineral trade and processing.
- **Green industrialisation is accelerating in Africa, driven by initiatives such as the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII)** launched in 2023 and endorsed by the AfCFTA in early 2025. This shift is critical as Africa's demand for power is projected to surge over the coming decades, more than 2x by 2030 and 8x by 2050, driven primarily by growth in industry, particularly in sectors like fertilizers, cement, and clean tech manufacturing.[39]
- **Access to reliable renewable baseload power is vital for scaling green industry, yet Africa's stable renewable supply remains limited**. While 25% of electricity generation comes from renewables (vs. 39% globally)[40], baseload capacity is limited.
- **Africa has experienced a wave of green hydrogen project announcements since 2023, with 34 projects planned across seven countries by 2030,** especially in Mauritania, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, and Algeria**. However, 89% remain at concept or feasibility stage.**[41]
- **Reskilling and green jobs are critical enablers of the green transition, and with over 60% of Africa's population under 25, green sectors offer major potential to address youth unemployment.** In 2023, Africa had 324,000 renewable energy jobs[42], and projections estimate up to 3.3 million green jobs by 2030 with 70% in renewable energy[43]. Key initiatives like Jacob's Ladder Africa's greenLabs, the Green Careers Caravan, and South Africa's JET Skills Program are scaling up reskilling.
- **Africa faces significant barriers to accessing advanced green technologies critical for the green transition,** largely due to intellectual property restrictions, with the continent contributing less than 1% of global clean energy patent filings[44]. Initiatives such as WIPO

[38] https://www.uneca.org/stories/africa%E2%80%99s-critical-mineral-resources,-a-boon-for-intra-african-trade-and-regional-integration and https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/sites/default/files/2022-11/minerals-resource-governance.pdf
[39] https://www.seforall.org/system/files/2023-01/%5BFINAL%5D%2020220115_ZOD_SEForAll_AfricanManufacturingReport.pdf
[40] https://ember-energy.org/countries-and-regions/africa
[41] https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560-025-01768-y
[42] https://www.irena.org/News/pressreleases/2024/Oct/Highest-Annual-Growth-of-Renewables-Jobs-in-2023-Reaching-16-point-2-Million#:~:text=Abu%20Dhabi%2C%20United%20Arab%20Emirates,Energy%20Agency%20(IRENA)%20and%20the
[43] FSD Africa and Shortlist, Forecasting Green Jobs in Africa, July 2024: http://fundforyouthemployment.nl/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Forecasting-Green-Jobs-in-Africa-2024.pdf
[44] https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/library/patents-and-clean-energy-technologies-africa_en

GREEN, the EU's Global Gateway, and the Africa-Europe Innovation Partnership are working to improve technology transfer and collaboration.

- **Updates to industrial policy have been advancing green industrialisation, including updates to procurement acts, and scaling up green industrial zones**. South Africa's 2024 Public Procurement Act supports sustainable purchasing[45], while countries like Ethiopia, Zambia, DRC, Togo, and Gabon have launched eco-industrial zones focused on textiles, EV battery production, agro-processing, and timber, with Gabon hosting Africa's first carbon-neutral industrial hub.

Sustainable agriculture, land use, water, oceans

- **Many African national development plans reference climate-smart or sustainable agriculture,** such as Tanzania's Vision 2050 and South Africa's NDP 2030. **However, few countries meet the CAADP/Malabo Declaration[46] target of allocating 10% of public budgets to agriculture**—only Rwanda is on track overall, and just four countries (Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Mali) met the spending goal.[47]
- **Agricultural yields remain low in Africa, where crop yield per hectare for cereals is 1.7 tonnes, less than half the global average**[48]. This varies between countries, for example for maize Algeria, Egypt, and South Africa produce higher yields of between 6-8 tonnes per hectare, while Chad, Angola, Namibia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau produce between 1-2 tonnes per hectare.[49]
- **The ratio of extension workers to farmers to support agricultural productivity is far below the recommended levels on average across the continent,** where the current average ratio across the continent is 1 extension worker per 1,000 farmers[50], and the recommended levels are approximately 1:400-500[51]. **However, several initiatives are boosting extension service coverage and thereby the inclusion of smallholder farmers**

[45] https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/research/advancing-green-public-procurement-south-africa-challenges-opportunities-and-strategic

[46] The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the African Union's policy framework for agricultural transformation, food security, and nutrition, while the Malabo Declaration (adopted in 2014) reinforces CAADP by committing AU member states to specific targets—including allocating 10% of public expenditure to agriculture and doubling productivity—by 2025

[47] https://farmingfirst.org/2024/06/meeting-the-malabo-target-how-much-do-african-states-spend-on-agriculture/

[48] https://ourworldindata.org/data-insights/cereal-yields-have-increased-in-all-regions-but-africa-lags-behind

[49] https://ourworldindata.org/crop-yields

[50] https://www.canr.msu.edu/csus/uploads/1.%20Strengthening%20Agricultural%20Extension%20Services%20Overall%20Report.pdf

[51] https://www.dalrrd.gov.za/images/Branches/FoodSecurityAgrReform/education_training/extention-and-advisory-services/framework_recovery-plan_web3.pdf

and local communities in Africa's green transition. In 2025, the EAC launched the USD 12.5 million ENSURE Project to strengthen extension services, Uganda hosted its first National Agricultural Extension Week, and Malawi introduced Ulangizi, an AI chatbot for farmers.

- **Across Africa, 30-50% of food is estimated to be lost or wasted along the supply chain[52], however there has been an increase in initiatives and investments aimed at enhancing post-harvest handling, storage, and value chains to improve food safety and reduce food losses**. For example, Lagos State is constructing Africa's largest food logistics centre in Ketu-Ereyun to address the significant post-harvest losses estimated at 40% daily[53], and Rwanda, the UK, and UNEP have launched the Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold-Chains (ACES).
- **Africa is making measurable progress on halting biodiversity loss and restoring degraded land through the global 30x30 and continental AFR100 initiatives**. **As of 2024, ~19% of African landscapes and 17% of seascapes are protected[54], and 34 countries have committed to restoring nearly 130 million hectares under AFR100[55]**. However, progress is curtailed by lack of land management plans, lack of data for monitoring and reporting, and limited integration of gender-responsive approaches.
- **The Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) is a continent-wide initiative launched by the African Union in 2021 to address Africa's significant water investment gap**. **So far, USD 7.5 billion has been raised towards the target[56]** of mobilising at least USD 30 billion annually by 2030 to support water security and sustainable sanitation.
- **Ocean and regenerative blue economy priorities are increasing.** Since the 2020 launch of the AU Blue Economy Strategy, countries such as South Africa and Mozambique have integrated ocean priorities into national plans. The BBNJ treaty[57], which aims to protect and sustainably manage biodiversity in the high seas has been ratified by 8 African countries since 2023 (incl. Seychelles, Maldives, Mauritius, Malawi, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia)[58], and Kenya, Ghana, Namibia, and Seychelles have committed to the 100% Alliance to sustainably manage all national waters by 2030.[59]

[52] https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/re-gain-scaling-solutions-food-loss-africa-0
[53] https://www.thecable.ng/expert-nigeria-records-n3-5trn-post-harvest-losses-annually-reliable-cold-chain-system-needed/
[54] https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2023.0443
[55] https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/publication/afr100-programme-funding/
[56] https://aipwater.org/
[57] Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction
[58] http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXI-10&chapter=21&clang=_en
[59] https://oceanpanel.org/members/

- **Significant progress has been made in advancing the regenerative blue economy through initiatives such as the Great Blue Wall,** scaling up regenerative seascapes, and launching debt-for-nature swaps for ocean protection.

Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation

- **More cities are embedding climate action plans into their governance structures**, with Nairobi, Lagos, Kigali, and Accra emerging as regional leaders in climate-smart urbanisation.
- **Various funds with a focus on scaling up urban climate resilience have been growing. For example, the Urban Resilience Fund, a €500 million blended finance fund, supports cities in developing resilient infrastructure**, and in 2024, the IFC invested USD 20 million in the Africa50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund targeting sustainable projects in digital infrastructure, renewable energy, and transportation across Africa, where the fund has achieved USD 222.5 million in commitments out of a target of USD 500 million.[60]
- **Several initiatives have been launched in scaling up climate resilient housing in informal settlements,** for example Easy Housing Uganda has constructed prefabricated homes using sustainably sourced timber with the aim of decarbonising the construction industry, and in Mozambique the Participatory Slum Upgrade Project was launched in 2008 by UN Habitat and the EU.
- **Awareness and access to green building materials are increasing across Africa, with countries advancing green building regulations, certifications, and financing**. Notable milestones include Egypt's Grand Egyptian Museum becoming the first African museum to earn EDGE Advanced certification, Nairobi hosting Africa's first IFC EDGE-certified government office, and Mombasa County leading in sub-national green public buildings.
- **Water infrastructure projects are expanding across Africa to address growing water scarcity.** In Morocco, Agadir opened a wind- and solar-powered desalination plant in 2022 producing 275,000 m^3/day for drinking and agriculture[61]. In 2024, South Africa secured up to USD 1 billion from the New Development Bank to improve water and sanitation services in underserved communities.[62]

[60] https://www.ifc.org/en/pressroom/2024/ifc-invests-in-africa50-fund-to-support-sustainable-infrastructure-development-in-africa
[61] https://smartwatermagazine.com/news/smart-water-magazine/desalination-morocco-meeting-water-demands-a-water-scarce-region
[62] https://www.ndb.int/news/ndb-board-of-directors-held-44th-meeting-in-cape-town-approved-loans-for-the-water-sector-in-south-africa-and-lng-transportation-project-in-china

- **Africa's electric vehicle (EV) market is expanding rapidly, expected to grow from USD 17 billion in 2025 to USD 28.3 billion by 2030**[63]**.** EV sales more than doubled in 2024 to nearly 11,000 units, driven by policy support and rising demand[64]. South Africa leads in EV infrastructure and assembly, while East African firms like Ampersand are scaling electric motorcycle production through partnerships.
- **Only about 4% of Africa's municipal solid waste is recycled, despite 70–80% being potentially recyclable**[65]**. The AU's Agenda 2063 set a 2023 target for cities to recycle at least 50% of waste, and 50 African countries now have some form of waste policy.** Countries including South Africa and Tunisia have adopted Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) laws, with Kenya, Ghana, and Rwanda developing theirs. Key initiatives include Ethiopia's Reppie waste-to-energy plant, Ghana's SWITCH Africa Green participation, and UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Project across 400+ cities.

Priorities to consider this year

Selected highlights (not exhaustive)

Climate finance

- **Scale up de-risking of private capital** for example by urging MDBs and development finance institutions (DFIs) to scale up partial credit guarantees for green projects to reduce borrowing costs, scaling up political risk insurance.
- **Support countries to develop or refine integrated carbon market policy and regulatory frameworks** that are high quality and align with NDCs and national climate and development strategies, including guidance on benefit sharing and safeguards, and building technical capacity.
- **Advocate for MDBs to consider systemically offering client countries the choice between borrowing in a foreign currency or reducing currency risk** by indexing debt repayments to the local exchange rate.
- **Scale up adoption of debt pause clauses** by strengthening technical capacity
- **Advocate for a reformulation of SDR allocation quotas** via amendment of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, including that future SDR allocations are based on need.
- **Continue to advocate for concessional finance to reach at least USD 500 billion** annually, as part of the overall NCQG goal of reaching USD 1.3tn of total annual climate finance.

[63] https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/africa-electric-vehicle-market
[64] https://www.iea.org/reports/global-ev-outlook-2025/trends-in-electric-car-markets-2
[65] https://www.nepad.org/blog/what-waste-innovations-africas-waste-material-management

Adaptation

- **Emphasise the need for substantial financial commitments to the Loss and Damage Fund**, aiming for contributions that reflect the scale of climate-induced losses on the continent.
- **Scale up mainstreaming of adaptation into national development policy-making** and accelerate the implementation of the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan. In addition, scale up access to multilateral climate finance and institutionalise adaptation in public budgeting.
- **Call for increasing the proportion of Africa's population covered by Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)**, especially in LDCs, fragile and conflict-affected states, and remote areas.
- **Call for a shift from reactive drought responses to proactive resilience and adaptation strategies**, including increasing financial commitments toward long-term drought preparedness such as drought resilient agriculture and infrastructure.
- **Continue prioritising building inclusive adaptation partnerships including women, youth, children, indigenous people, persons living with disabilities, and communities** that strengthen Africa's leadership in climate resilience.

Nature

- **Endorse the G20 bioeconomy agenda** which encapsulates the sustainable use of renewable biological resources with tech to drive green growth and green jobs, and supports the overall framework of the AUBSAP.
- **Focus on increasing the number of national and regional developments plans** that reference nature and biodiversity.
- **Call for scaling up support for halting and reversing biodiversity loss, deforestation, and desertification**, committing to urgently scale up 30x30 and AFR100 goals.
- **Scale up comprehensive and harmonised biodiversity data collection** across the continent.
- **Support countries to integrate oceans into national and subnational policies as well as call for further countries to ratify the BBNJ Treaty**, commit to the 100% Alliance, and support the International Platform for Ocean Sustainability (IPOS).
- **Scale up natural capital valuation assessments as well as natural capital accounting strategies**, and call for GDP to be rebased on natural capital valuation.

Energy

- **Ensure ACS priorities align with G20 priorities** which include energy security, energy transitions, and regional connectedness.
- **Place energy transition at the core of economic strategies**, and continue to develop national energy compacts under Mission 300 ensuring clear implementation plans.
- **Reduce investment risk in renewable energy generation by opening up the market,** allowing for peer-to-peer trading, and providing reliable price signals.
- **Scale up regional interconnectivity harmonising pricing methodologies** (e.g., implement regional transmission pricing methodologies), harmonising other legal and regulatory frameworks, setting up a clearing house, and increasing ability to enforce regional rules.
- **Scale up green industrialisation and primary processing** by expanding energy storage and grid infrastructure, expanding investment into manufacturing equipment for renewable energy supply chains.
- **Catalyse scaled, coordinated investment in clean cooking transitions** using innovative financing tools such as results-based financing and carbon finance, and calling for African countries to integrate clean cooking into their NDCs, climate policies and strategies.

Green minerals and manufacturing

- **Advance renewable energy access and stable baseload** by increasing investment in renewable energy, expanding energy storage and grid infrastructure, and scaling up offtake for electricity.
- **Scale up technology transfer by considering advocating for updates to WTO rules on technology access and transfer** in free trade agreements under TRIPS+, and considering setting up regional IP clearinghouses under the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) to negotiate collective licenses on behalf of multiple African states.
- **Increase green hydrogen production and offtake** via integrating hydrogen into national energy plans and green industrial policies, considering financial and regulatory incentives to increase the adoption of green hydrogen, identifying and investing in hydrogen export corridors.
- **Promote investments in reskilling** to unlock the human capital that will power Africa's inclusive green transition.
- **Increase trade of green goods via continuing to support the implementation of AfCFTA,** and considering negotiating preferential trade rules for green exports.

- **Scale up industrial policy incentivising green industry,** including green fiscal incentives, and a green investment taxonomy.

Sustainable agriculture, land use, water, oceans

- **Scale up approaches for providing long-term finance to smallholder farmers** (e.g., long-term patient capital, loans from banks).
- **Boost agricultural yields through investing in extension services**, sustainable irrigation, and sustainable mechanisation.
- **Call for scaling up support for halting and reversing biodiversity loss, deforestation, and desertification**, committing to urgently scale up 30x30 and AFR100 goals.
- **Increase investment in post-harvest handling, storage, and value chains to improve food safety and reduce food losses,** including setting up cold chain storage hubs, scaling grain storage hubs, promoting sustainable packaging to reduce food loss and waste, and continuing to convert waste to wealth e.g., biochar and biogas production.
- **Accelerate implementation of the Africa Water Investment Programme** through mapping climate-related water risks, and creating a continent-wide water database.
- **Support countries to integrate oceans into national and subnational policies as well as call for further countries to ratify the BBNJ Treaty**, commit to the 100% Alliance, and support the International Platform for Ocean Sustainability (IPOS).
- **Continue to promote the regenerative blue economy** and implement the Moroni Declaration.

Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation

- **Enhance policy and governance for sustainable urbanization by advocating for urban, economic, and climate policies to be integrated** at the national and sub-national levels.
- **Scale up local government action plans addressing informal settlements and climate infrastructure** by supporting cities with actionable implementation by targeting technical assistance, co-development of indicators with communities, and integrating informal settlement upgrading into monitoring and evaluation.
- **Scale up investment into climate resilient urban infrastructure** through strengthening project preparation facilities tailored to informality, intermediary financing models that can de-risk capital, supporting the development of urban infrastructure portfolios that are aligned with NDCs and SDGs, and develop a sub-national green bond template.

- **Scale up green buildings** by strengthening policies for green building codes, sustainable mobility, and climate adaptive urbanization.
- **Scale up sustainable water infrastructure in cities**, including develop targeted WASH adaptation plans which are fully budgeted, gender-responsive, and have measurable targets.
- **Scale up waste management** through the implementation of EPR regulations across the continent, increased investment into waste management facilities, and scaling demand for recycled products.

Appendix 1 – Mapping of Nairobi Declaration clauses to themes

This section maps each of the clauses in the Nairobi Declaration to the seven themes used throughout this report, including climate finance; adaptation; nature; energy; green minerals and manufacturing; sustainable agriculture, land use, water, and oceans; and, sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation.

Only clauses that specified a commitment by the leaders of African nations were included, and some clauses may have been mapped to more than one thematic group. They are noted down in number order.

Clause number	Clause	Theme
22	We call for the operationalization of the Loss & Damage fund as agreed at COP27 and resolve for a measurable Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) with indicators and targets to enable assessment of progress against negative impacts of climate change	Nature
23	Develop and implement policies, regulations and incentives aimed at attracting local, regional and global investment in green growth, inclusive of green and circular economies;	Climate finance, Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation
24	Propel Africa's economic growth and job creation in a manner that reflects our commitments to the Paris Agreement and also aids global decarbonization efforts, by leapfrogging the traditional progression of industrial development and fostering green production and supply chains on a global scale	Green minerals and manufacturing
25	Focus our economic development plans on climate-positive growth, including expansion of just energy transitions and renewable energy generation for industrial activity, climate smart and restorative agricultural practices, and essential protection and enhancement of nature and biodiversity	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans, and Nature

26	Promote clean cooking technologies and initiatives as a just energy transition and gender equality for African rural women, youth, and children	Energy
27	Strengthen actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, deforestation, and desertification, as well as restore degraded lands to achieve land degradation neutrality; and implement the Abidjan declaration on achieving gender equality for successful land restoration	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans, and Nature
28	Strengthen continental collaboration, which is essential to enabling and advancing green growth, including but not limited to regional and continental grid interconnectivity, and further accelerating the operationalization of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement	Energy
29	Advance green industrialization across the continent by prioritizing energy-intense industries to trigger a virtuous cycle of renewable energy deployment and economic activity, with a special emphasis on adding value to Africa's natural endowments	Energy, and Green minerals and manufacturing
30	Promote investments in reskilling to unlock the human capital that will power for Africa’s inclusive green transition	Green minerals and manufacturing
31	Redouble our efforts to boost agricultural yields through sustainable agricultural practices, to enhance food security while minimizing negative environmental impacts	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans
32	Contribute to the development of global standards, metrics, and market mechanisms to accurately value and compensate for the protection of nature, biodiversity, socio-economic co-benefits, and the provision of climate services	Nature
33	Finalise and implement the African Union Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, with the view to realizing the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature	Nature
34	Provide all the necessary reforms and support required to raise the share of renewable energy financing to at least 20 percent by 2030	Energy

35	Promote the production of green hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives such as green fertilizer and synthetic fuels	Green minerals and manufacturing
36	Integrate climate, biodiversity and ocean agendas into national development plans and processes to increase resilience of local communities and national economies	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans, and Nature
37	Promote regenerative blue economy and support implementation of the Moroni Declaration for Ocean and Climate Action in Africa, and the Great Blue Wall Initiative, whilst recognising the circumstances of Africa's Island States	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans
38	Support smallholder farmers, indigenous peoples, and local communities in the green economic transition, given their key role in ecosystems stewardship	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans
39	Identify, prioritize, and mainstream adaptation into development policy-making and planning, including in the context of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Adaptation
40	Build effective partnerships between Africa and other regions, to meet the needs for financial, technical and technological support, and knowledge sharing for climate change adaptation	Adaptation
41	Promote investments in urban infrastructure including through upgrading informal settlements and slum areas to build climate resilient cities and urban centres	Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation
42	Strengthen early warning systems and climate information services, as well as taking early action to protect lives, livelihoods and assets and inform long-term decision-making related to climate change risks. We emphasise the importance of embracing indigenous knowledge and citizen science in both adaptation strategies and early warning systems	Adaptation
43	Support implementation of the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP), which aims to close the Africa water investment gap by mobilising USD 30 billion by 2030	Sustainable agriculture, land, water and oceans

44	Enhance drought resilience systems to shift from crisis management to proactive drought preparedness and adaptation, to significantly reduce drought vulnerability of people, economic activities, and ecosystems	Adaptation
45	Further enhance our inclusive approach including through engagement and coordination with the children, youth, women, persons living with disabilities, indigenous people, and communities in climate vulnerable situations	Adaptation
46	Accelerate implementation of the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032)	Adaptation
47	We call upon world leaders to recognise that decarbonizing the global economy is an opportunity to contribute to equality and shared prosperity.	n/a
48	We invite Development Partners from the global north and south to align technical and financial support to Africa for sustainable utilization of Africa's natural assets for low carbon development that contributes to global decarbonization	n/a
49i	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: i) Increase Africa's renewable generation capacity from 56 Giga Watts (GW) in 2022 to at least 300 GW by 2030, both to address energy poverty and to bolster the global supply of cost-effective clean energy for industry	Energy
49ii	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: ii) Shift exports of energy intensive primary processing of Africa's raw material back to the continent, to serve as an anchor demand for our renewable energy and a means of rapidly reducing global emissions	Energy
49iii	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: iii) Access to, and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including technologies to support Africa's green industrialisation and transition.	Green minerals and manufacturing

49iv	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: iv) Design global and regional trade mechanisms in a manner that enables products from Africa to compete on fair and equitable terms.	Green minerals and manufacturing
49v	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: v) Request that trade-related environmental tariffs and non-tariff barriers must be subject to multilateral discussions and agreements and not be unilateral, arbitrary or discriminatory measures	Climate finance
49vi	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: vi) Accelerate efforts to decarbonize the transport, industrial and electricity sectors through the use of smart, digital and highly efficient technologies such as green hydrogen, synthetic fuels and battery storage.	Energy
49vi	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: vi) Accelerate efforts to decarbonize the transport, industrial and electricity sectors through the use of smart, digital and highly efficient technologies such as green hydrogen, synthetic fuels and battery storage.	Sustainable infrastructure and urbanisation
49vii	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: vii) Design industry policies that incentivize global investment to locations that offer the most and substantial climate benefits, while ensuring benefits for local communities.	Green minerals and manufacturing
49viii	We further call upon the international community to contribute to the following: viii) Implement a mix of measures that elevate Africa's share of carbon markets	Climate finance
52i	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: i. Build resilience to climate shocks, including better deployment of the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) liquidity mechanism and disaster suspension clauses.	Climate finance

52ii	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: ii. Re-channeling of at least USD 100 billion of SDRs to Africa, including through institutions such as the African Development Bank which will be able to leverage the SDRs by three to four times. We also call for the formation of a group of SDR donors to expedite this rechanneling ahead of COP28	Climate finance
52iii	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: iii. Propose for consideration a new SDR issue for climate crisis response of at least the same magnitude as the Covid19 issue (USD 650 billion).	Climate finance
52iv	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: iv. Better leverage of the balance sheets of MDBs to scale up concessional finance to at least USD 500b per year	Climate finance
52ix	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: ix. Redesign MDB governance, to ensure a “fit for purpose” system with appropriate representation, voice, and agency of all countries	Climate finance
52v	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: v. Improve debt management, including: a. the inclusion of ‘debt pause clauses’, and b. the proposed expert review of the Common Framework and the Debt Sustainability Analysis	Climate finance
52vi	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: vi. Provide interventions and instruments for new debt relief to pre-empt debt default to: a. extend sovereign debt tenor, and b. include a 10-year grace period.	Climate finance

52vii	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: vii Decisively act on the promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations with the aim to reduce Africa's loss of USD 27 billion annual corporate tax revenue through profit shifting, by at least 50% by 2030 and 75% by 2050.	Climate finance
52viii	Call for concrete, time-bound action on the proposals to reform the multilateral financial system currently under discussion specifically to: viii. Put additional measures to crowd in and de-risk private capital, such as blended finance instruments, purchase commitments, partial foreign exchange (FX) guarantee and industrial policy collaboration, which should be informed by the risks that drive lack of private capital deployment at scale	Climate finance
56	We call for adoption of principles of responsible sovereign lending and accountability encompassing credit rating, risk analysis and debt sustainability assessment frameworks and urge the financial markets to commit to eliminate this disparity by 2025	Climate finance
57	Urge world leaders to consider the proposal for a global carbon taxation regime including a carbon tax on fossil fuel trade, maritime transport and aviation, that may also be augmented by a global financial transaction tax (FTT) to provide dedicated, affordable, and accessible finance for climate-positive investments at scale, and establish a balanced, fair and representative global governance structure for its management, with an assessment of the financial implications on socioeconomic impacts on Africa.	Climate finance
58	Propose to establish a new financing architecture that is responsive to Africa's needs including debt restructuring and relief, and the development of a new Global Climate Finance Charter through UNGA and COP processes by 2025	Climate finance

59	We call for revaluation of the Gross Domestic Product of Africa through the proper valuation of its abundant natural capital and ecosystem services including but not limited to its vast forests that sequester carbon to unlock new sources of wealth for Africa. This will entail the use of natural resource accounting and development of national accounting standards	Nature