



**Policy Advisory Brief:**  
**Strengthening Africa's  
Voice in COP 30**

Towards Equitable Climate Finance and  
Economic Sovereignty

**INCLUDE**

KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES



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## Executive Summary

COP 29 exposed critical gaps in global climate finance commitments, reinforcing Africa's marginalization in decision-making processes<sup>1</sup>. While Africa remains disproportionately affected by climate change, its role in shaping climate finance mechanisms, carbon markets, and economic policies has been minimal. Several initiatives, including the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), and Mission 300, aim to enhance Africa's role in global climate mechanisms by promoting carbon markets, climate resilience, and sustainable energy access. This policy advisory brief outlines strategic recommendations to ensure that COP 30 prioritizes Africa's climate justice agenda while recognizing the continent's economic agency.

## 1.0 Key Challenges Identified at COP 29



### 1. Climate Finance and the Accountability Gap

- The failure of high-emitting nations to meet climate finance obligations remains a pressing concern. The Global North's reluctance to transition from voluntary to binding commitments stalls Africa's adaptation efforts<sup>2</sup>.
- The lack of a structured loss and damage compensation mechanism further burdens African economies, forcing them into debt-driven climate adaptation strategies.



### 2. The 'Price Taker' Dilemma in Climate Markets

- Africa, despite its vast renewable energy potential, continues to export raw materials for clean energy technologies without meaningful value addition<sup>3</sup>.
- Carbon market frameworks remain donor-driven, sidelining African nations from setting equitable carbon pricing policies.



### 3. Policy Incoherence and Exclusion in Global Climate Negotiations

- While African nations advocate for just transition policies, fragmented regional strategies weaken collective bargaining power<sup>4</sup>.
- COP 29 failed to integrate youth and labor-based incentives into climate discussions, ignoring the demographic realities of Africa's workforce and entrepreneurial ecosystem.

## 2.0 Strategic Recommendations for COP 30

### 1. Holding High-Emitters Accountable for Climate Finance Obligations

- Establish a Climate Debt Accountability Framework at COP 30 that binds high-emitting countries to transparent, trackable contributions for Africa's adaptation and resilience projects.
- Reform climate finance mechanisms to ensure direct access for African governments and enterprises, reducing bureaucratic delays in climate fund disbursements.

## 2. Strengthening Africa's Economic Agency in Climate Markets

- Shift from raw material extraction to value-added production in Africa's clean energy sector, leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for intra-regional clean tech manufacturing.
- Advocate for an Africa-led Carbon Pricing Mechanism at COP 30, allowing African states to set competitive carbon prices rather than being dictated by external actors.

## 3. Institutionalizing Labor-Based Incentives in Just Transition Policies

- Make job creation metrics a core condition for financing renewable energy projects in Africa, ensuring that clean energy expansion prioritizes employment for youth and women<sup>5</sup>.
- Expand regional Just Transition training programs to equip African workers with skills relevant to the global green economy.

## 4. Enhancing African Participation and Policy Coherence in Global Climate Governance

- Call for the establishment of an African Climate Governance Hub under the AU to coordinate Africa's climate policy interventions at COP negotiations.
- Ensure that youth and labor representatives are given speaking slots and negotiation roles at COP 30, embedding labor-based incentives in climate financing structures.

## Reference

<sup>1</sup>Harvey, F. (2024). 'Cop29 agrees \$1.3tn climate finance deal but campaigners brand it a "betrayal"'. The Guardian, 23 November. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/nov/23/cop29-agrees-13tn-climate-finance-deal-but-campaigners-brand-it-a-betrayal> [Accessed 7 March 2025].

<sup>2</sup>Worland, J. (2024). 'The Immense Disappointment and Promise of COP29'. TIME, 25 November. Available at: <https://time.com/7198466/disappointment-and-promise-of-cop29-climate-talks-baku/> [Accessed 7 March 2025].

<sup>3</sup>Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). (2024). 'Building Africa's Future with Renewable Energy and Local Mineral Value'. [online] Available at: <https://pacja.org/building-africas-future-with-renewable-energy-and-local-mineral-value/> [Accessed 11 March 2025].

<sup>4</sup>Arbisman, J., Ahuja, N., and Yong, H. (2025). 'Investment in Africa: Free trade area agreement powers continent's energy future'. Reuters, 11 January. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/investment-africa-free-trade-area-agreement-powers-continents-energy-future-2025-01-17/> [Accessed 11 March 2025].

<sup>5</sup>Decent Jobs for Youth and Women in Nigeria's Low-Carbon Transition." INCLUDE Platform, April 2024

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