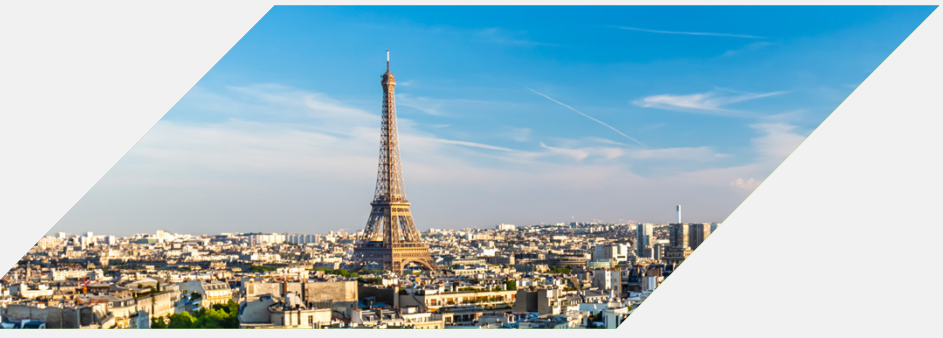




Insider Policy Briefing
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Africa Forward:
Africa-France Partnership for Innovation and Growth





POWER SHIFT AFRICA



01

Key Messages

- Africa must shift the narrative from vulnerability to leadership by positioning itself as a global driver of solutions particularly in green industrialisation, value-added critical minerals, sustainable agriculture and blue economy.

- Africa-France engagement should prioritise green industrialisation and local value addition by supporting Africa's transition from raw material exports to beneficiation, anchored in initiatives such as the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII) and the Africa Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS) to ensure mineral value chains deliver inclusive socio-economic benefits.

- African governments must call for global financial governance and debt architecture transformation including accelerated MDB reforms, reallocation of SDRs, and stronger African representation in institutions such as the IMF and G20 to ensure global financial rules reflect Africa's priorities.

- Digital infrastructure investments in AI and data centres should follow an "energy-for-development" approach that strengthens national and regional power systems, ensuring shared benefits for host economies and avoiding the emergence of isolated "energy islands" that exclude local communities.

- The summit should advance a shift toward food sovereignty rooted in agroecology and local knowledge systems, by scaling up local fertilizer production and aligning Africa–France and EU cooperation with the CAADP Kampala declaration to reduce import dependence and debt vulnerability.

- Trade and infrastructure policies, including CBAM and the EU Global Gateway, must support a just transition by protecting African workers and shifting investment toward local value addition and high environmental and social standards, rather than reinforcing extractive "pit-to-port" models.



02

Background

Amid geopolitical tensions, oil price shocks and economic uncertainty, debt distress and intensifying climate impacts, the Africa Forward Summit presents a timely opportunity to reset and strengthen equitable partnerships, identify mutually beneficial solutions, and renew multilateral cooperation to advance global goals.

African countries must ensure the Summit moves beyond traditional narratives that frame the continent only in terms of vulnerability and dependency. It must also recognize how the legacies of extraction and colonialism both continue to constrain Africa's development and climate agenda. The continent must position and emphasize its growing leadership within the international system as a driver of global solutions and strategic partner in green industrialization, value-added transition minerals, resilient food and health systems, clean cooking, and sustainable blue economy initiatives.

The Summit is also significant given France's G7 Presidency. With the G7 agenda structured around reducing macroeconomic imbalances and reforming the global development frameworks, the Africa Forward Summit provides an important platform to advance the continent's climate and development priorities across key G7 tracks including development, finance, trade environment and energy. Africa must reposition its green industrialization agenda and development of mineral value chains as the cornerstone for its partnerships and engagement based on the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Africa Green Industrialization Initiative (AGII). This is essential to shift the focus of G7 from "securing critical mineral supply chains" to meaningful partnerships that deliver socio-economic impact and uplift livelihoods, in alignment with the Paris Pact for People and the Planet (4P)[1] [2]

Building on the progressive outcomes of the previous key moments, including both African Climate Summits, South Africa's G20 Presidency, the AU summit, and FfD4 conference, Africa must leverage this summit to advance its agenda by embedding the commitments made, particularly around climate finance, debt reform, and green growth, into a broader framework of IFA reform and investment mobilization. This is vital to amplify Africa's position as a co-architect of global climate and financial reform and driver of solutions for sustainable growth, not just a vulnerable region. As such, the summit outcome must strategically feed into the subsequent key moments including G7, WBG/IMF Annuals, COP31 and beyond and guarantee that Africa's development and climate priorities translate into tangible financing and investment flows.

1

2 See the 2025 G7 Summit joint statements https://g7.canada.ca/en/news-and-media/news/chairs-summary/



03

Recommended Policy Positions

3.1 Green Industrialization and Energy Transition

Africa's green industrialisation ambitions are underpinned by the African Union's Agenda 2063 and other continental initiatives. These include the Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII), the Accelerated Partnership for Renewables in Africa (APRA), the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), the Africa Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS), and the 2023 Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change. African initiatives such as these are also supported by universal electrification efforts and targets, such as Mission 300, which aims to provide electricity access to 300 million Africans by 2030. In January 2025, 48 countries endorsed the initiative, establishing continent-wide political commitment and aligning Mission 300 with the African Union's Agenda 2063.[3]

Based on Africa's abundant renewable energy sources and huge industrialisation gaps, these initiatives call for renewable energy deployment at scale to power green industries and homes, with targets for universal clean energy access and a diversified renewable energy mix (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal). To capture value, these initiatives bank on improved local value addition across value chains - especially in transition minerals, agriculture and manufacturing - through mandatory onshore processing requirements, joint ventures with African firms, hands-on skills training for local enterprises, local content requirements and industrial partnerships.

Success in this respect will entail access to clean, affordable and reliable energy, high-quality jobs, strengthened domestic technological capacity, and integrated African economies regarded as value-adding partners in international trade. In addition, improved regional trade and integration under AfCFTA will enable cross-border investment, harmonised standards, and scaled regional green markets resulting in inclusive growth, local ownership, and environmental sustainability across all industrial and energy projects. Importantly, this energy should not only power large industries, but also reach small businesses farmers, and local communities, so that the benefits of industrialisation are truly shared. A just transition in this context means building systems that are inclusive and people centred, supporting livelihoods, enabling local enterprise, and helping reduce inequality. It also requires a balanced approach that combines large-scale generation with decentralised solutions like mini-grids and off-grid systems to reach underserved areas.

3 See https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-and-partnerships/mission-300

In this regard, the summit outcomes should:

- **Support renewable energy and infrastructure:** Drawing from Africa's abundant renewable energy resources, African leaders must emphasize to France that green industrialisation is a cornerstone of the continent's sustainable development and energy transitions rooted in African priorities. Therefore, France should increase efforts in supporting renewable energy and grid and transmission of investments through grant-based and highly concessional financing. France should also explicitly endorse and support the AGII.
- **Scale-up Technology transfer, capacity-building, and finance:** African governments must reinforce to France its critical role in scaling up meaningful technology transfer, capacity-building, technical assistance and finance aligned with just transition principles. This includes supporting local processing, fostering joint ventures with African firms, and investing in hands-on skills training for local enterprises. All efforts must be rooted in inclusive and equitable development prioritising decent work, supporting affected communities, promoting local ownership, and ensuring that solutions are shaped by African realities and priorities.
- **Catalyse local and regional value addition:** the summits outcome should actively catalyse the expansion of Africa's local and regional value chains by supporting countries to remove barriers to industrial development and value addition, especially for transition minerals. This requires unlocking affordable capital, facilitating access to critical technologies, and fostering strategic joint ventures that empower African industries to transform raw materials domestically and integrate into regional markets - shifting the continent from passive resource exporter to active industrial hub. Given the current global neo-colonial rush for Africa's mineral resources, France must directly champion and support Africa's ambition for local and regional value chain addition, if it wants to be a truly transformative partner for Africa.
- **Development of agribusinesses and innovation capacity along transport corridors supported by the EU Global Gateway:** the outcome should establish a framework for effective development of agribusinesses and innovation capacity along transport corridors to catalyse local benefits. This includes flagship transport projects within the continent supported by the EU Global Gateway including the Lobito Corridor (Angola–DRC–Zambia). This aligns with the 2021 Africa-France Summit, which prioritized support for entrepreneurship and innovation in Africa by scaling youth-led startups and strengthening innovation ecosystems across the continent, among other measures.

Mineral value chains and strategic autonomy

A constructive position that Africa should not be treated primarily as a reserve of raw material inputs for external transitions is vital. The Luanda Declaration already commits the AU and EU to support African industrialisation, export diversification and value chains in strategic and critical minerals. Although this signals a move beyond raw exports to local value addition in Africa, the G7 Critical Minerals Action Plan launched under Canada's G7 2025 presidency signals a different story. It primarily aims to build secure, resilient, and transparent supply chains to break monopoly dependencies, particularly with respect to China for Europe, with Africa remaining a source of

raw material. It is therefore important that France uses the outcomes of this summit to push and influence G7 members to align the G7 Critical Minerals Action Plan to the Luanda Declaration and the Africa Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS).

France could help give practical meaning to the commitments in the Luanda Declaration by explicitly supporting the AGMS as the principal continental reference point for mineral cooperation. The AU describes the AGMS as a roadmap for value addition at source, regional industrialisation and climate resilience, and one designed to move Africa beyond raw mineral exports toward stronger integrated value chains.

In this regard, African governments should ensure that the outcomes of this summit recognise that approaches centred on a G7-style critical minerals "buyers' club" risk deepening distrust if they are perceived mainly as instruments of external supply security.

Summit outcomes must therefore:

- Support African participation in agenda-setting, standards-setting, financing, design and governance oversight for critical minerals initiatives;
- Back regional beneficiation and processing platforms under AfCFTA and RECs, rather than isolated bilateral extraction deals;
- Prioritise technology transfer, capacity-building, technical assistance, skills development, industrial infrastructure, geological data systems, and manufacturing capability alongside responsible sourcing;
- Mobilize capital and establish strong partnership models for development of responsible and inclusive minerals supply chains by leveraging its development finance institutions to complement the interventions of multilateral development banks (MDBs) as these are particularly well placed to catalyse private finance and strengthen capacity building and technology transfer efforts.

AI, digital infrastructure and data centres

African governments must jointly advocate to France the necessity for an "energy-for-development" approach to AI and data centre investment in the continent. The key principle should be that new digital infrastructure must strengthen, rather than bypass, national and regional electricity systems. Data centres should not become "energy islands" that secure reliable power for a narrow set of users while surrounding communities, public services, and local industry remain under-supplied. In a context of unequal reliable electricity access, how energy is allocated has implications for development. Prioritising power for data infrastructure without strengthening the overall system risks widening the gap between connected and underserved populations. This is especially relevant because the AU–EU declaration explicitly links digital infrastructure, energy infrastructure and continental integration, and supports cooperation through PIDA, AfSEM and the Continental Power Systems Masterplan.

Focus of the summit outcomes should be on:

- A requirement that major data-centre investments include grid reinforcement, storage, renewable generation, and shared network benefits for host economies;
- Co-location strategies that tie data infrastructure to industrial parks, research institutions, skills hubs and public digital services;
- Regional digital-industrial corridors rather than enclave projects;
- Partnerships that expand African cloud, AI, semiconductor-adjacent assembly, cooling, power management, and digital services capabilities.

CBAM and Just Transition

The AU–EU Luanda Declaration already commits both sides to maintain open, transparent and inclusive dialogue on trade-related environmental measures such as Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and to provide capacity building and technical assistance to support decarbonisation and sustainable resource management. African governments must highlight to France the strategic bridging role it can play in moving the CBAM discussion beyond narrow macroeconomic estimates toward place-based transition impacts.

Recent African analysis also notes that the EU absorbs roughly one-third of Africa's exports in CBAM-covered sectors, including iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, hydrogen and electricity. France could therefore recommend that the next phase of CBAM cooperation include measures that ensure climate-related trade policies do not unintentionally shift the burden of transition onto African economies and workers, but instead support a fair and just transition, including:

- Joint sector-and-location impact assessments for African towns, cities and industrial clusters dependent on CBAM-exposed sectors;
- Dedicated support for territorial just transition plans in affected localities;
- Financing windows for industrial decarbonisation, energy efficiency, cleaner heat, and grid upgrades in exporting sectors;
- Practical work on MRV capacity, product emissions accounting, and standards readiness for African firms;
- Dialogue on sequencing so that compliance expectations do not outpace African firms' access to finance, infrastructure and technology.

EU Global Gateway

The Global Gateway, launched by the EU in 2021, is a strategy whose aim is to boost smart, clean and secure links in digital, energy and transport sectors, while also strengthening health, education and research systems across the world. One of its prominent success points is the mobilisation of investments that support sustainable and "high-quality projects". With respect to

the infrastructure and transport track, the strategy has been instrumental in developing strategic corridors, such as the Lobito Corridor railway (Angola-DRC-Zambia) to connect regional markets and in Kenya, upgrading the Mombasa-Kilifi highway which incorporates green mobility initiatives.

However, the infrastructure and transport projects have been criticised for mainstreaming the "pit-to-port" model and failing to align with the Africa Mining Vision and Africa Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS). The EU has responded by establishing new initiatives that will support novel value chains in agriculture and develop education projects to have even more leverage over the Lobito Corridor project. This is a signal that development models are shifting towards local value addition to leverage mega infrastructure passing through communities. Coupled with capacity building and technical assistance, this will enable access to new markets for small-holder farmers, SMEs, small businesses owned by women and youth, and early-stage industries while creating new jobs and creating lasting benefits for communities along the way.

In this regard, African governments should call on France through the Nairobi declaration to include recognition of France's role to:

- Lead efforts in shifting the EU Global Gateway strategy towards local value addition and development of local supply chains in Africa, in true development partner spirit.
- Shape and advance entrenchment of EU's high environmental and social standards, transparency, and sustainability standards, and embed these in African green investments even where not locally required as a way of moving away from the Global Gateway's current "country-led" approach.
- Push for a move away from raw material extraction and prioritization of EU supply chains patterns towards binding commitments to local processing, beneficiation, joint ventures, technology transfer and green industrialization to avoid reinforcing the very neo-colonial resource dynamics that France and EU seek to dismantle. This is the only way to build African manufacturing capacity.

3.2 Climate finance and Reform of the International Financial & Debt Architecture

The Africa Forward Summit 2026 presents a crucial platform for Africa to advance its leadership and governance to influence the rules of global finance and debt architecture in a manner that better reflect continental development needs and climate priorities. Africa governments should project a unified voice and amplify Africa's priorities on climate finance, debt reform, green growth, and investment mobilization while advancing the reform agenda of the broader framework of international financial and debt architecture.

The outcome should include the following calls to action that need to be advanced in the subsequent key moments including G7, WBG/IMF Annuals, COP31 and beyond.

3.2.1 Unlocking Scalable and Quality Climate Finance

a) Reaffirm commitment to multilateralism for climate action

African leaders must emphasize the need for an effective multilateral approach to combating climate change amid the escalating impacts on the continent and fragmented geopolitical environment. As such, Africa should call on France to rally the EU and G7 countries to step up their climate leadership and commitment to multilateralism. This is vital to protect and advance the gains towards achieving the objective of UNFCCC by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement while reflecting equity and the CBDR-RC principle.

For Africa, it is crucial for the EU to safeguard the integrity and credibility of the Paris Agreement as this will boost confidence in the international cooperation and drive political momentum needed to accelerate climate action. Therefore, France should lead developed countries to ensure successful implementation of COP30 outcomes, and pledge strong political and technical support to the COP31 and COP32 presidencies' objectives towards closing ambition and implementation gaps.

b) Delivery of existing climate finance commitments

African leaders must demand stronger international commitments and stress the need for developed countries to honour and ensure timely delivery on all their climate finance commitments and obligations as outlined in the Convention and its Paris Agreement. This includes:

- calling on France and EU to increase their international climate finance commitments as it remains a critical lifeline for Africa's survival and urgently reverse the recent cuts announced by some of its members. The EU should prioritise incremental multi-year climate finance commitments to guarantee predictability and adequacy of public finance provision to enable climate action in developing countries.
- urging developed countries to accelerate the implementation of their finance commitments from COP29 and COP30, and lead in delivery of scaled up quality and accessible climate finance particularly for adaptation and loss and damage needs in the context of implementing the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) and the target of US$ 1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

- stress the urgent need for developed countries to scale up equitable, accessible and transparent adaptation finance, primarily from public sources in grant and grant-equivalent terms, towards achieving the tripling of the adaptation flows by 2035 and in the context of implementing NCQG. This includes enhanced contributions to and disbursements from the multilateral climate funds, particularly for adaptation, through predictable and multi-year contributions to achieve the tripling of their annual flows from 2022 levels by 2030.
- advancing urgent reform in climate financing mechanisms to ensure fairness, adequacy, accessibility, and affordability, with a strong emphasis on grants and grant-equivalent terms and non-debt creating instruments to avoid worsening Africa's debt, and on the timely and equitable disbursement of resources.

3.2.2 Accelerate the reform of International Financial and Debt Architecture

African countries should leverage on the AU's agency and leadership to strongly advance the African common position on debt as an integral component of their call for the global financial and debt architecture reforms. This will be crucial for Africa to directly confront the current systemic barriers of prohibitive cost of capital, debt distress, and constraints in access to quality finance. Therefore, the summit's outcome should include the following action points on the reform agenda:

a) IFIs and MDB reforms

Call on France and EU to reaffirm their political commitment and impetus for speedy implementation of the ongoing IFIs and MDBs reforms, including the G20 Capital Adequacy Framework review recommendations and the G20 Roadmap towards "Better, Bolder, Bigger and More Effective MDBs. The implementation of these reforms should ensure that these institutions are fit for purpose to enable scaling up of adequate and sustainable mobilization of concessional finance, hybrid capital, lower the cost of borrowing particularly for African countries, and enhance operational efficiency, and country-led strategies.

b) Debt Sustainability & Restructuring

Push for acceleration of the African Leaders Debt Relief Initiative which calls for bold and urgent action on comprehensive debt restructuring and relief for countries suffering under excessive debt burden. As such, the declaration must acknowledge and pledge to support the two-pronged approach proposed under this initiative based on the debt burden of each country and a country-owned sustainable growth plan including:

- Comprehensive debt restructuring for highly indebted countries through a predictable, fair, and inclusive debt restructuring process, involving all creditors, private, bilateral, and multilateral; and ensuring comparability of treatment across creditors to avoid fragmentation and prolonged crises.
- Lowering the cost of capital for all developing countries including credit enhancements through multilateral institutions to unlock affordable financing, and debt suspension mechanisms to create fiscal space for development and climate investments.

Through the Nairobi declaration, African leaders should also call on France and EU to reaffirm and advance the commitments from the 4th Financing for Development (FfD4) conference aimed at addressing the structural debt injustices and gaps in the international financial architecture, especially for developing countries. The declaration could include recognition of commitment such as:

- initiating an intergovernmental process at the UN to address gaps in debt architecture and explore options to address debt sustainability. This represents progressive steps towards potential for a UN General Assembly resolution on a Sovereign Debt Convention.
- establishing the Borrowers' Platform to discuss technical issues, share information and experiences in addressing debt challenges, increase access to technical assistance and capacity building in debt management and debt sustainability analysis, promote responsible lending and borrowing principles, and strengthen borrower countries' voices in the global debt architecture. The Platform was launched at the 2026 IMF/WBG springs meeting by the UN and developing countries to improve their debt management capacity.
- urgently progress on coordinated debt pauses and cancellation, borrower solidarity, and rules-based debt resolution, which are essential tools for climate-resilient development and just transition.
- advance efforts towards ensuring that debt sustainability and credit assessments are accurate, objective and long term oriented including through the ongoing review of the IMF and World Bank's Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries to incorporate climate vulnerabilities and clauses on debt pauses.
- Moreover, call on France and EU to support the establishment and full operationalization of the Africa Credit Rating Agency while simultaneously pushing for the refinement of risk assessment methodologies by the existing credit rating agencies.

a) Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) Reallocation

The declaration must include France's commitment to lead the EU in pledging for the reallocation of unused Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) from advanced economies to African countries through the IMF trust funds for resilience and sustainability. This will operationalize one of the FfD4 outcomes that call on the IMF Executive Board to consider designing a SDRs playbook that provides operational guidance and strengthens the role of SDRs during crises and shocks. This move will facilitate the rich countries to better deploy SDRs liquidity mechanisms, including voluntary re-channeling through institutions such as the African Development Bank and issuance of new ones for climate crisis response.

b) Inclusive Global Governance

The summit's declaration must endorse the reforms for inclusivity and secure EU and G7 backing for Africa's stronger voice and representation in global economic governance, and decision-making in international economic and financial institutions. These include African leaders call for greater representation in the IMF through review of quota system and extra Executive Board seats for Sub-Saharan Africa, World Bank Board of Governors, and G20 decision-making.

3.3 Adaptation issues related to food and health

African governments also have an opportunity to use the summit firmly reposition the food systems agenda away from a narrow "food security" framing toward a broader vision of food sovereignty anchored in agroecology, climate resilience, and local knowledge systems. While ensuring access to food remains essential, current partnership approaches reinforce import dependence, fiscal vulnerability, and ecologically harmful production models. Through the summit, African governments should call on France and EU to support domestic food production, smallholder farmers, and restore ecosystems; recognizing that agroecology is not only a pathway to resilient food systems but also one of the most effective, locally grounded climate adaptation strategies.

To embed this in summit outcomes, African leaders should push for:

- explicit recognition of food sovereignty and agroecology as central to climate and development cooperation in the joint declaration.
- a shift in France's support toward grant-based and concessional finance for locally led agroecological transitions, including shifting investment from synthetic fertilisers, pesticides and corporate controlled seeds to African Indigenous seeds, soil restoration, and water systems.
- reform of trade and subsidy frameworks that currently disadvantage African producers, with safeguards for domestic markets.
- scaled-up technology transfer and capacity-building that centres African research institutions and traditional knowledge. If framed this way, food systems become a strategic pillar for reducing debt exposure, strengthening climate resilience, and advancing Africa's long-term economic transformation.

EU Global Gateway – Sustainable Food Systems

African governments should position the EU's Global Gateway as a vehicle to transition from extractive food systems to locally anchored, climate-resilient value chains. This means moving beyond broad sustainability commitments toward concrete investments in agroecology, decentralized agro-processing, storage, and rural infrastructure that strengthen domestic and regional markets. France should champion a Global Gateway approach that prioritises smallholder farmers, local enterprises and Indigenous knowledge systems, ensuring that sustainability is not reduced to compliance but supports food sovereignty and economic transformation.

The declaration could include:

- direct Global Gateway financing toward agro-processing zones and local value addition.
- expand grant-based and concessional funding for agroecology and climate adaptation
- provide robust technical support for African producers to meet EU regulatory requirements (EUDR/CSDDD) without excluding smallholders from markets.

CAADP Kampala Declaration

African governments should anchor their engagement with France and the EU in the CAADP Kampala Declaration as the primary continental framework for food systems transformation. The declaration's targets, boosting agrifood output, expanding intra-African trade, and reducing post-harvest losses, offer a clear roadmap for linking food sovereignty with climate resilience. At the summit, African leaders should emphasize that external partnerships must align with and reinforce CAADP priorities, particularly by supporting agroecological production systems, regional markets, and farmer-led innovation.

The declaration could include:

- ensuring all EU–France cooperation aligns with CAADP targets and indicators.
- prioritize investments that strengthen intra-African trade and regional value chains.
- redirect subsidies and incentives toward staple food production and resilient local systems that reduce import dependence and long-term debt exposure.

Health systems

The Africa–France Summit presents a critical opportunity to reposition health systems as central to climate resilience, economic sovereignty, and sustainable development. France, as a key actor within the EU, should move beyond traditional aid models and support co-created, investment-driven partnerships that strengthen Africa's health sovereignty. This includes aligning with institutions such as the Africa CDC to build resilient health systems capable of responding to climate-related risks, from heat stress and pollution to food and water-borne diseases, while addressing persistent gaps in financing, technology transfer, and fragmented data systems.

To deliver meaningful outcomes, African governments should call for:

- scaled investment in local pharmaceutical production, including technology transfer and flexible IP arrangements to enable vaccine and medicine manufacturing.
- strengthened climate-health surveillance systems that integrate environmental, agricultural, and public health data for early warning and response.
- increased and predictable EU adaptation finance to Africa, with a stronger focus on health systems and community-level resilience.
- a shift toward rights-based, locally driven approaches, including gender-responsive health services and sustainable agriculture-nutrition linkages. France should champion these priorities within EU frameworks, ensuring that partnerships support long-term system transformation rather than perpetuating dependency.



04

Conclusion

The Africa Forward Summit represents a critical juncture for resetting the Africa-France partnership into one based on equitable growth and mutual benefit. By aligning with African-led frameworks like Agenda 2063, Africa Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII), CAADP, and the Africa Green Minerals Strategy, the partnership can move away from neo-colonial resource dynamics toward sovereign development and green industrialization. Success will depend on the delivery of scaled-up, quality climate finance and a fundamental reform of the global financial architecture to provide Africa with the fiscal space necessary for a truly just and resilient transition.



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