AFRODAD
AFRICAN FORUM AND NETWORK ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: Instructors / Resource Persons to Develop and Facilitate Courses on the AFRODAD Learning on Debt and Development (A-LEDD) Platform

Assignment Information

Assignment title	Instructor / Resource Person – A-LEDD Course Development and Facilitation
Commissioning organisation	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)
Engagement type	Individual consultants/resource persons, engaged per course or thematic area
Duty station	Home-based / remote
Duration	16 weeks per course
Reporting to	Campaigns & Communication Manager and Policy, Advocacy & Research Manager
Application deadline	20 November 2026 at 5 PM EAT
Application details	Applications should be submitted to procurement@afrodad.org The subject line should read: "EOI – A-LEDD Instructor/Resource Person – [Thematic Area]".

1. Background

The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) marks three decades of work advancing debt justice and influencing Africa's debt and development discourse. Established in 1996, the organisation has built substantial institutional knowledge and expertise through research, policy analysis, advocacy, capacity development and engagement with governments, parliaments, civil society, regional and continental institutions and other stakeholders. This experience has positioned AFRODAD as a recognised African voice and authority on public debt and development, with expertise extending to the wider financing, governance and economic justice issues that shape Africa's development prospects.

AFRODAD is a pan-African civil society organisation established to advocate for debt justice and influence policy change on debt management and development finance. AFRODAD's work is anchored in a rights-based approach and seeks to advance inclusive economic growth and sustainable development through transparent, accountable and sustainable public finance systems across Africa. Over the years, AFRODAD has developed expertise in sustainable sovereign debt management; domestic resource mobilisation; international public and private finance; and legal advocacy and analysis on debt. This work is complemented by efforts to democratise the debt discourse and strengthen movement building and collective action. AFRODAD's research and advocacy address the links between debt, taxation, illicit financial flows, natural resource governance, public finance accountability, global financial architecture, gender equality and broader development priorities.

AFRODAD has developed the AFRODAD Learning on Debt and Development (A-LEDD), a competency-based digital learning platform that serves as a key channel for the organisation's capacity-building initiatives. A-LEDD is intended to translate complex debt and development finance issues into accessible, practical knowledge that learners can apply in research, policy engagement, public accountability and advocacy.

The platform supports course collections, instructor dashboards, discussion forums, live-session scheduling, automated certification, and both self-paced and cohort-based delivery. AFRODAD seeks to engage qualified instructors/resource persons to develop and facilitate courses for a Pan-African audience, including civil society organisations (CSOs), journalists, parliamentarians, policymakers, researchers, academics, students and engaged citizens.

2. Purpose of the EOI

AFRODAD invites expressions of interest from qualified individuals to design, develop and facilitate competency-based courses on AFRODAD's areas of work in debt, development finance and economic justice for delivery through the A-LEDD platform. Successful applicants may be engaged to develop and facilitate one or more courses, on a per-course or per-intake basis. Course proposals should be grounded in AFRODAD's research, policy positions, advocacy priorities and practical experience. Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate how their proposed course will equip learners to understand relevant issues and apply the learning in their professional, civic or advocacy work.

Courses will be developed and introduced progressively, based on AFRODAD's priorities and available resources. The sequencing and prioritisation of individual courses will be determined by AFRODAD in consultation with the selected instructors/resource persons. The first course to be developed and showcased will be identified and agreed directly with the selected instructor/resource person after the selection process.

3. Objectives

The objectives of this assignment are to:

- Develop accessible, competency-based course content in one or more of AFRODAD's thematic areas for delivery through the A-LEDD platform.
- Facilitate assigned courses through learner engagement, discussion forum moderation, live question-and-answer sessions, and feedback.
- Strengthen the pool of qualified instructors/resource persons that AFRODAD can draw on for current and future A-LEDD course intakes.
- Translate AFRODAD's research, policy analysis and advocacy experience into practical learning resources for diverse Pan-African audiences.

4. Thematic Areas

AFRODAD invites expressions of interest in the thematic areas below. The areas reflect AFRODAD's established programme and policy work. Applicants should identify the area(s) for which they are applying and propose a clearly defined course within the relevant area. Cross-cutting issues should be integrated where they are relevant to the proposed course.

Applicants may propose an additional course theme where it is demonstrably connected to AFRODAD's mandate, research, policy work or advocacy priorities. Proposals should explain the connection and identify the intended learner's competencies. Cross-cutting considerations include Pan-African perspectives; rights-based approaches; gender equality and social justice; the political economy of debt and development finance; citizen participation; and the translation of evidence into policy influence and collective action.

4.1. Sustainable Sovereign Debt Management and Debt Sustainability

Indicative course focus: Public debt management frameworks; responsible borrowing and lending; debt transparency and disclosure; debt sustainability analysis and its limitations; debt data and public debt registers; domestic and external debt; debt contraction and management; debt audits; debt restructuring and cancellation; and the African Borrowing Charter.

4.2. Sovereign Debt Architecture and Global Financial Architecture Reform

Indicative course focus:

The international sovereign debt architecture and its institutional and legal foundations; the roles, responsibilities and accountability of bilateral, multilateral and private creditors; creditor coordination and collective action in sovereign debt resolution; sovereign debt workout, restructuring and resolution processes; debt sustainability assessments and their implications for borrowing countries; and the proposal for a UN Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt as a potential framework for addressing gaps in the current global debt architecture.

The course should examine the structural challenges and power imbalances within the international sovereign debt system, including the fragmented creditor landscape, the absence of a comprehensive and predictable sovereign debt resolution mechanism, delays in debt restructuring, unequal bargaining power between creditors and debtor countries, and the limited accountability of private creditors. It should explore the implications of these challenges for African countries, particularly in situations of debt distress, where prolonged restructuring processes can deepen economic hardship, constrain fiscal space and undermine development priorities.

Particular attention should be given to the Common Framework for Debt Treatments, its implementation challenges and lessons for African countries; the role of credit rating agencies in shaping perceptions of sovereign risk, influencing borrowing costs and affecting access to international capital markets; and the implications of global financial architecture reforms for Africa's debt sustainability and development financing.

The course should also examine the Common African Position on Debt, Africa's collective priorities for sovereign debt reform, and the continent's participation and representation in global financial decision-making processes, including the G20, the United Nations, the international financial institutions, and other relevant platforms.

It should equip learners to understand and critically engage with proposals for reforming the global financial architecture, including strengthening creditor accountability, improving debt transparency, establishing fairer and more predictable debt resolution mechanisms, addressing unsustainable and illegitimate debt, and ensuring meaningful participation of borrowing countries in decisions that affect their economic futures.

Ultimately, the course should explore how Africa can strengthen its collective negotiating power and advance a more equitable, transparent and accountable international debt architecture that supports debt justice, economic sovereignty and sustainable development.

4.3. Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Tax Justice and Illicit Financial Flows

Indicative course focus:

Fair, transparent and progressive tax systems; tax expenditures and incentives; harmful tax practices, tax avoidance and evasion; illicit financial flows (IFFs), including trade-related mis-invoicing and profit shifting; asset recovery; extractive-sector revenue leakages; mineral resource governance; environmental taxation; and international tax cooperation, including ongoing United Nations negotiations towards a Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation.

The course should examine how weaknesses in tax systems, revenue administration and financial governance erode domestic revenues, constrain governments' capacity to finance development, widen fiscal deficits, and increase reliance on public borrowing. It should explore the direct nexus between domestic resource mobilisation and public debt, including how revenue leakages increase borrowing requirements, contribute to debt accumulation, intensify debt-servicing pressures and undermine public debt sustainability.

It should also examine how excessive tax incentives, illicit financial flows and the loss of revenues from natural resources weaken fiscal capacity, while debt-service obligations further constrain governments' ability to invest in essential public services and development priorities. The course should explore how tax justice, effective domestic resource mobilisation, international tax cooperation and accountable public finance systems can expand fiscal space, reduce excessive borrowing and debt dependence, strengthen debt sustainability and support sustainable development.

4.4. International Public and Private Finance

Indicative course focus:

Official development assistance (ODA) and development cooperation effectiveness; non-traditional and bilateral lenders; multilateral development banks and other development finance institutions; private finance and capital markets; sovereign borrowing and lending; sovereign bonds and other debt instruments; public-private partnerships (PPPs); sovereign guarantees and contingent liabilities; resource-backed loans and natural-resource collateralisation; foreign direct investment (FDI); and the transparency, accountability and development impact of international financing arrangements.

The course should examine how different sources and instruments of international finance shape Africa's public debt profiles, borrowing decisions and development pathways. It should explore the implications of financing terms and conditions, interest rates, currency and refinancing risks, creditor structures, maturity profiles and conditionalities for debt accumulation, debt servicing, and long-term debt sustainability.

Particular attention should be given to the risks associated with non-transparent borrowing, sovereign guarantees, PPP-related fiscal commitments, resource-backed loans and other contingent liabilities, including how these can create hidden or unanticipated public debt obligations. The course should also examine creditor accountability, responsible lending and borrowing, debt transparency, sovereign debt restructuring, and the roles of bilateral, multilateral and private creditors in addressing debt vulnerabilities.

It should further explore how African countries can negotiate more equitable financing arrangements, strengthen public oversight and accountability, manage debt risks and mobilise development finance that supports national and continental priorities without undermining fiscal space, economic sovereignty and sustainable development

4.5. Legal Advocacy, Debt Governance and Public Finance Accountability

Indicative course focus:

Legal and institutional frameworks governing public debt contraction, negotiation, approval, disbursement, utilisation, management and repayment; constitutional and statutory safeguards on public borrowing; public participation, transparency and disclosure in sovereign borrowing decisions; the legal dimensions of debt and loan agreements, including contractual terms, sovereign guarantees, collateralisation, confidentiality clauses and other obligations that may create fiscal risks; parliamentary oversight of public borrowing and debt management; and public financial management legislation and frameworks, including the SADC Parliamentary Forum Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM Model Law).

The course should examine how legal and institutional weaknesses can contribute to non-transparent borrowing, unauthorised debt accumulation, misuse of borrowed resources, hidden public liabilities, and unsustainable debt obligations. It should explore the legal responsibilities of

governments, public institutions, lenders, and other actors involved in sovereign borrowing, as well as the mechanisms available to prevent, detect and address irregularities in public debt management.

Particular attention should be given to debt transparency and disclosure requirements, parliamentary scrutiny of loan agreements, public access to debt information, the oversight of state-owned enterprises and public-private partnerships, and the legal implications of sovereign guarantees and other contingent liabilities. The course should also explore the relationship between public debt accountability, budget oversight, debt servicing, and the protection of resources allocated to public services and development priorities.

It should further examine legal advocacy tools and strategies for strengthening public accountability, including debt audits, parliamentary inquiries, access-to-information mechanisms, strategic litigation, citizen access to legal remedies and civil society monitoring of public borrowing and debt management. This should include consideration of legal approaches to addressing illegitimate or odious debt, creditor accountability and the enforcement of transparency and responsible lending and borrowing standards.

Ultimately, the course should equip learners with the knowledge and practical skills to use legal frameworks, institutional oversight mechanisms and advocacy tools to promote transparent, accountable and responsible public debt governance, strengthen public finance accountability and advance debt justice.

4.6. Debt, Development and Economic Justice

Indicative course focus:

The developmental, socioeconomic and human rights implications of public debt; the relationship between debt accumulation, debt sustainability and development outcomes; the impact of debt servicing and fiscal consolidation measures on public expenditure, essential services and social protection; and the implications of debt conditionalities and austerity measures for poverty, inequality, employment, livelihoods and inclusive development.

The course should examine how high public debt and rising debt-service obligations constrain governments' fiscal space and ability to finance critical development priorities, including health, education, water and sanitation, social protection, infrastructure, food security and productive sectors. It should explore how fiscal adjustment measures, expenditure cuts and changes in public financing priorities affect different population groups, particularly low-income households and those dependent on public services, and how these choices influence countries' progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Particular attention should be given to gender equality and the differentiated impacts of public debt on women and girls. This should include African feminist perspectives on debt and macroeconomic policy; the relationship between debt, austerity and the reduction of public services; the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work; women's participation in the informal economy; and the implications of fiscal and economic policy choices for women's economic rights, livelihoods and access to resources. The course should explore feminist approaches to debt justice that place care, equality, social reproduction and human well-being at the centre of economic policy.

The course should also examine the relationship between debt and climate justice, including climate-related borrowing, the financing of climate adaptation and mitigation, climate-induced debt vulnerabilities, loss and damage financing, and the implications of climate finance instruments for sovereign debt sustainability. It should explore how African countries can finance

climate action without deepening unsustainable debt burdens, and the importance of grant-based, concessional and predictable climate finance.

Further areas of focus should include the relationship between debt and international trade; commodity dependence and exposure to external economic shocks; natural resource governance and the distribution of benefits from resource extraction; and how unequal global economic arrangements influence Africa's borrowing needs, revenue generation and development prospects.

The course should also explore the historical and structural dimensions of Africa's debt challenges, including the relationship between colonial extraction, unequal global economic relations, reparations, and contemporary patterns of economic dependence. It should examine African perspectives on reparative justice, including the links between historical injustices, debt justice, economic redress, and the continent's pursuit of economic sovereignty and structural transformation.

Ultimately, the course should equip learners to critically assess the developmental and distributional consequences of public debt, understand the links between macroeconomic policy and social and economic justice, and engage with policy and advocacy approaches that advance equitable development, feminist debt justice, climate justice and Africa's structural transformation.

4.7. Movement Building, Citizen Engagement and Communication on Debt and Development

Indicative course focus:

Building, strengthening and sustaining civil society coalitions, networks and debt justice movements; citizen participation and public accountability in public borrowing, debt management and development finance decisions; parliamentary engagement and legislative advocacy; media engagement and public-interest journalism on debt and development; evidence-based advocacy, campaigning and strategic communications; and strengthening collective action at national, regional, continental and global levels.

The course should examine the role of civil society organisations, social movements, community-based organisations, citizens, parliamentarians, journalists, academics and other non-state actors in shaping public discourse and influencing decisions on sovereign debt and development finance. It should explore approaches to building broad-based coalitions, strengthening alliances across sectors and countries, coordinating advocacy priorities and sustaining collective action around shared debt justice demands. Particular attention should be given to the role of African civil society networks in advancing a common continental agenda on debt governance and reform of the global financial architecture.

The course should explore mechanisms for meaningful citizen participation in public debt governance, including public consultations on borrowing decisions, access to debt information, participatory budgeting, social accountability initiatives, community monitoring and citizen-led oversight of public expenditure. It should examine how citizens and organised groups can scrutinise borrowing agreements, monitor the utilisation of borrowed resources, question debt repayment priorities and demand accountability from governments, lenders and other actors involved in public finance.

Particular attention should be given to parliamentary and media engagement as critical components of debt accountability. This should include strategies for engaging parliamentary committees and legislators on public borrowing, debt sustainability, budget oversight and legislative reforms; strengthening journalists' capacity to investigate and report on sovereign debt, development finance and public resource management; and building sustained relationships

between civil society, parliamentarians and independent media to advance informed public debate and accountability.

The course should also cover evidence-based advocacy and campaigning, including policy research, analysis of public debt data, development of advocacy messages, identification of policy targets, stakeholder mapping, power analysis, campaign planning and coalition coordination. It should explore how research findings, budget information, debt statistics and lived experiences can be translated into compelling advocacy narratives, policy recommendations and campaign demands that influence decisionmakers and mobilise public support.

A key focus should be communicating complex debt, and development finance issues to non-specialist audiences. This should include translating technical concepts such as debt sustainability, fiscal space, creditor accountability, debt restructuring, illicit financial flows, and the global financial architecture into accessible public information. Learners should explore the use of traditional media, digital platforms, social media, storytelling, visual communication, public dialogues, community outreach, and other creative approaches to increase public understanding and engagement. The course should also address misinformation, information gaps, and the challenges of communicating sensitive and technical public finance issues.

Finally, the course should examine strategies for strengthening collective action and solidarity across national, regional, continental, and global platforms. This should include building links between African debt justice movements and wider global campaigns; engaging regional and continental institutions; coordinating advocacy around international financial governance processes; and amplifying African voices in global debates on sovereign debt, development finance and economic justice.

Ultimately, the course should equip learners with the knowledge and practical skills to organise, mobilise, communicate and advocate effectively on debt and development issues; build sustainable coalitions and movements; strengthen citizen participation and public accountability; and advance collective action towards debt justice, democratic economic governance and Africa's economic sovereignty.

This thematic area is envisaged as a course cluster comprising three complementary courses:

- Building and Strengthening Debt Justice Movements in Africa.
- Strategic Advocacy and Campaigning for Debt Justice.
- Communicating Debt and Development Finance Issues.

5. Scope of Work

Instructors/resource persons engaged under this EOI will be responsible for course design and development and, where assigned, course facilitation. The specific tasks and level of support will be agreed with AFRODAD for each course.

5.1. Course Development

The instructor/resource person will:

- Develop a course concept and syllabus, setting the rationale, target audience, prerequisites (if any), learning objectives, module structure, assessment approach, and estimated learner time commitment.
- Develop a complete digital learning package using adult learning principles. Resources may include narrated presentations, explainer videos, short instructional videos, readings, African case studies, infographics, diagrams, practical exercises, reflection activities, downloadable learner guides, templates, quizzes and assessments.

- Structure the comprehensive course for an estimated total learner engagement time of 180–240 minutes. Individual instructional segments should generally be 6–10 minutes to support accessibility and learner engagement.
- Develop clear module-level learning outcomes and map lesson content, practical exercises, and knowledge checks to those outcomes.
- Use AFRODAD publications, policy positions, advocacy documents, case studies, and other materials identified or approved by AFRODAD as core reference resources. Supplement these with credible and current sources where necessary, clearly distinguishing AFRODAD positions from external perspectives.
- Adapt content for a diverse Pan-African audience and explain technical concepts in accessible language without compromising analytical rigour.
- Propose an assessment and certification approach, including a recommended pass mark, for AFRODAD's approval.
- Where appropriate, recommend how the course could be adapted into a shorter, free self-paced learning capsule and/or a structured, certificated course delivered on a weekly cohort basis.

5.2. Course Facilitation

Where assigned, the instructor/resource person will:

- Support the onboarding and orientation of learners enrolled in the assigned course.
- Facilitate the course in line with the approved syllabus and agreed delivery schedule.
- Moderate course discussion forums, respond to learner questions, and encourage constructive peer-to-peer exchange.
- Prepare for and facilitate scheduled live question-and-answer or interactive sessions, where applicable.
- Monitor learner participation and progress, provide feedback on assignments and assessments, and flag any delivery or technical issues to AFRODAD.
- Submit a brief course completion report summarising participation, learner performance, recurring questions, feedback, challenges and recommendations for improving future course intakes.

6. Deliverables and Indicative Timeline

Course development is **expected to take 16 weeks per course**, structured as follows:

Deliverable 1 - Course syllabus (Weeks 1–5): A public-facing and instructor-facing syllabus setting out:

- Course rationale and purpose.
- Target audience and prerequisites.
- Learning objectives and competencies.
- Module structure and indicative content.
- Learning resources.
- Estimated learner time commitment.

Deliverable 2 - Full course content package (Weeks 6–16): A complete course package, including:

- Structured lesson presentations, videos, or audio.
- Readings and relevant African case studies.
- Guided exercises and reflection activities.
- Learner guides and downloadable resources.

- Knowledge-check quizzes and assessments for each module.
- Materials mapped to approved learning outcomes and prepared for the A-LEDD platform.

The development and delivery of courses will take place progressively, based on AFRODAD's priorities, resource availability, and the agreed course implementation plan. The sequencing of courses, commencement dates and delivery arrangements will be agreed with the respective instructors/resource persons. The first course to be developed and showcased will be identified in consultation with the selected instructor/resource person. The timing, format and scope of that showcase will be discussed and agreed separately with the consultant.

7. Instructor Profile and Qualifications

Applicants should demonstrate the following qualifications and experience:

- An advanced degree (Master's or Doctorate) in economics, development studies, public finance, law, political economy, or another relevant field. Equivalent demonstrable professional expertise may be considered where appropriate to the proposed course.
- Substantial subject-matter expertise in the proposed thematic area, evidenced by relevant publications, research, policy analysis, legal work, advocacy or professional practice.
- Experience in teaching, training, facilitation or capacity development, preferably including online or blended learning.
- Experience developing learning materials for non-specialist or mixed audiences, including civil society actors, journalists, parliamentarians, policymakers, students or the public.
- Familiarity with African debt and development finance issues and with civil society advocacy, Pan-African networks or regional and continental policy processes.
- Ability to translate technical issues into accessible, practical and engaging learning content.
- Excellent written and spoken English. Knowledge of French or Portuguese is an added advantage.

8. Management and Reporting Arrangements

Instructors/resource persons will report to the Campaigns & Communication Manager and the Policy, Advocacy & Research Manager, or their designated focal persons. The Policy, Advocacy & Research function will provide substantive guidance and support in ensuring alignment with AFRODAD's research, policy positions and thematic priorities. The Campaigns & Communication function will coordinate the A-LEDD process, course packaging, platform-related arrangements and learner communication. AFRODAD will provide access to the A-LEDD instructor dashboard, onboarding on relevant platform tools, agreed reference materials and a point of contact for technical support throughout course development and delivery.

All course content will be subject to AFRODAD's review and approval before publication.

9. Duration and Compensation

Course development is expected to take 21 weeks per course, comprising six weeks for syllabus development and approval (Weeks 1–5) and full course content development, review and finalisation (Weeks 6–16). Course facilitation and learner support will be scheduled in line with the relevant intake and agreed separately with AFRODAD.

Applicants should provide a financial proposal that clearly states the proposed fee and any assumptions. Compensation will be a fixed fee per course, covering the agreed development and facilitation deliverables, and will be payable in line with AFRODAD's standard consultancy terms. Indicative fee ranges will be shared with shortlisted applicants.

10. Application Requirements

Interested individuals should submit the following:

- A letter of expression of interest indicating the thematic area(s) and proposed course(s), relevant experience, and availability.
- A curriculum vitae demonstrating relevant subject matter expertise and teaching/facilitation experience.
- A brief concept note (1–2 pages) or draft syllabus outline for the proposed course, including its rationale, target audience, indicative learning objectives and module structure.
- A financial proposal per proposed course, indicating the fee and the deliverables covered.
- A sample of previous teaching, training, or published material relevant to the proposed theme.
- Contactable references from at least two previous engagements involving teaching, training, facilitation or research supervision.

Applications should be submitted to procurement@afrodad.org no later than 20 November 2026. The subject line should read: "EOI – A-LEDD Instructor/Resource Person – [Thematic Area]".

AFRODAD reserves the right to contact applicants for an interview or a short demonstration session before final selection and to maintain a shortlist for future A-LEDD course intakes.

Late or incomplete applications will not be considered. This call does not commit AFRODAD to award a contract, and only shortlisted applicants will be contacted

11. Evaluation Criteria

Applications will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- Relevant subject matter expertise and quality/relevance of the proposed concept note or syllabus, including alignment with AFRODAD's work.
- Teaching, training, or facilitation experience, including online/blended delivery.
- Ability to communicate technical debt and development finance issues to a non-specialist Pan-African audience.
- Familiarity with AFRODAD's thematic priorities, research, policy positions, and civil society advocacy context.
- References and quality/relevance of previous work samples.

12. Confidentiality and Intellectual Property

All course content, learning resources, assessment materials, facilitator guides and other materials specifically developed under this engagement shall become the property of AFRODAD for use on the A-LEDD platform and other AFRODAD learning and capacity-building purposes, subject to the terms of the consultancy agreement.

Instructors shall not use, reproduce or share AFRODAD's non-public data, platform materials or confidential information for purposes outside the engagement without prior written consent from AFRODAD. Instructors must identify any pre-existing materials or third-party content incorporated into the course and ensure that the necessary permissions or licences are secured. All sources must be appropriately acknowledged. Any use of third-party materials must comply with applicable copyright and licensing requirements.

13. ANNEX 1. INDICATIVE COURSE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This framework provides prospective instructors with indicative course modules and practical learning outputs under each AFRODAD thematic area. It guides course proposals but is not a prescriptive syllabus. Instructors may refine module titles, sequencing and learning activities in consultation with AFRODAD. Public debt and development finance connection: Every course must explicitly demonstrate how its subject matter relates to public debt, debt sustainability, debt service, fiscal space, public revenues, borrowing decisions, development financing and/or accountability for public resources. This connection should be reflected in the course rationale, learning outcomes, case studies and practical assessments.

A. Sustainable Sovereign Debt Management and Debt Sustainability

Proposed course: Understanding and Strengthening Sustainable Sovereign Debt Management in Africa

Course objective: Equip learners to understand public debt dynamics, assess borrowing and debt management practices, and promote transparent, accountable, and sustainable sovereign debt management.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding Public Debt***
  Types and sources of public debt; domestic and external borrowing; public and publicly guaranteed debt; the role and limits of borrowing in development financing.
- ***Module 2: Public Debt Management Frameworks***
  Responsible borrowing and lending; debt management strategies; institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; links between borrowing decisions and development priorities.
- ***Module 3: Debt Transparency and Accountability***
  Debt disclosure, public debt registers, loan information, parliamentary oversight and citizen access to information; consequences of opaque borrowing for public debt risks.
- ***Module 4: Debt Sustainability Analysis***
  Debt sustainability concepts, indicators, assumptions and methodologies; limitations of conventional assessments; links between debt service, revenue capacity, growth, shocks and fiscal space.
- ***Module 5: Borrowing Practices and Emerging Debt Risks***
  Commercial borrowing, sovereign bonds, resource-backed loans, guarantees, state-owned enterprise (SOE) liabilities, PPP-related fiscal risks, and contingent liabilities.
- ***Module 6: Debt Restructuring and Sustainable Debt Solutions***
  Debt distress, restructuring, creditor relations, debt audits, cancellation, responsible borrowing principles and the African Borrowing Charter.

Practical learning outputs:

Learners should be able to:

- Develop a public debt profile for a selected African country.
- Complete a debt transparency and disclosure assessment checklist.
- Undertake a simplified debt sustainability assessment and explain implications for fiscal space and development spending.
- Review a borrowing arrangement and identify fiscal, legal, and governance risks.
- Prepare recommendations to strengthen debt management, transparency, and accountability.

B. Sovereign Debt Architecture and Global Financial Architecture Reform

Proposed course: Reforming the Global Debt Architecture: Advancing Africa's Voice and Interests

Course objective: Build understanding of the international sovereign debt architecture, its limitations and implications for African countries, and strengthen capacity to engage in debt governance and global financial architecture reform.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding the Global Debt Architecture***
  Evolution of the international debt system; debtor-creditor relationships; multilateral, bilateral and private creditors; implications for African public debt.

- ***Module 2: Sovereign Debt Resolution and Restructuring***
  Debt workout mechanisms, creditor coordination, comparability of treatment, restructuring processes and challenges facing debtor countries.

- ***Module 3: Global Financial Architecture and Africa***
  Power relations, representation and decision-making in international financial institutions; implications for African borrowing conditions and debt vulnerabilities.

- ***Module 4: Credit Rating Agencies and African Borrowing Costs***
  Rating agencies, sovereign ratings and methodologies; transparency, subjectivity and perceived risk; effects on borrowing costs, debt service and fiscal space.

- ***Module 5: Proposals for Debt and Financial Architecture Reform***
  Proposed UN Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt, multilateral debt governance reform and proposals to address systemic weaknesses in sovereign debt resolution.

- ***Module 6: Advancing Africa's Common Position on Debt***
  Common African Position on Debt, continental coordination and strategies to influence global debt and financial governance reforms.

Practical learning outputs:

Learners should be able to:

- Map actors, institutions and power relationships in the global debt architecture.
- Compare debt restructuring mechanisms and assess implications for debtor countries.
- Review a sovereign credit rating and analyse implications for borrowing costs and debt service.
- Prepare a policy brief on weaknesses in the debt architecture and their implications for African public debt.
- Develop an advocacy position paper identifying priority reforms from an African perspective.

C. Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Tax Justice and Illicit Financial Flows

Proposed course: Domestic Resource Mobilisation, Tax Justice and Illicit Financial Flows: Implications for Public Debt and Development Financing

Course objective: Equip learners to understand how African countries mobilise domestic resources, identify revenue leakages and assess how tax practices and illicit financial flows affect public debt, debt sustainability, fiscal space and development financing.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Public Debt***
  Tax and non-tax revenues; the relationship between revenue mobilisation, borrowing requirements, debt accumulation, debt service and development financing.

- ***Module 2: Tax Justice, Revenue Systems and Debt Vulnerability***
  Tax equity and progressivity; tax incentives and exemptions; harmful tax practices, avoidance and evasion; how weak revenue systems increase borrowing and undermine debt sustainability.

- ***Module 3: Illicit Financial Flows***
  Channels, Drivers and Public Debt Implications: Trade mis-invoicing, profit shifting, tax evasion and capital flight; how IFFs erode the tax base, reduce public revenues, widen financing gaps and increase reliance on borrowing.

- ***Module 4: Natural Resources, Extractive Revenues and Debt***
  Extractive-sector taxation, mineral resource governance, opaque contracts and revenue leakages; resource-backed borrowing and links between lost revenues, collateralisation and public debt risks.

- ***Module 5: International Tax Cooperation and Africa***
  Global tax governance, the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, African participation and implications for domestic resource mobilisation, fiscal capacity and debt dependence.

- ***Module 6: Tax Justice Advocacy, Accountability and Debt Justice***
  Revenue accountability, asset recovery, fair taxation and the links between IFFs, public debt, debt service and development financing.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Prepare a domestic resource mobilisation assessment explaining how revenue performance affects borrowing needs and debt sustainability.
- Analyse a tax policy or incentive and assess implications for public revenues, fiscal space and public debt.
- Map IFF risks and channels in a selected sector or country and explain their impact on revenue losses and debt dependence.
- Assess extractive-sector revenue leakages or resource-backed financing and their implications for public debt and public assets.
- Prepare a policy brief on reforms to reduce revenue leakages and strengthen debt sustainability.
- Develop an advocacy plan linking tax justice and IFF prevention to debt justice and development financing.

D. International Public and Private Finance

Proposed course: Understanding International Development Finance and Its Implications for Africa's Public Debt

Course objective: Strengthen learners' ability to understand, assess and scrutinise international financing arrangements and their implications for public debt, fiscal sustainability, development outcomes and accountability.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding International Development Finance***
  ODA, bilateral and multilateral lending, development finance institutions and private capital; grants versus loans and implications for public debt.

- ***Module 2: Development Finance Institutions and Lending Practices***
  Institutional mandates, lending terms, conditionalities and implications of financing choices for sovereign debt and development priorities.

- ***Module 3: Private Finance and Capital Markets***
  Sovereign bonds, commercial borrowing, private creditors and FDI; costs, currency exposure, refinancing and debt-service implications.

- ***Module 4: Public-Private Partnerships and Contingent Liabilities***
  PPP structures, government guarantees, fiscal risks and how off-budget commitments can crystallise as public debt.

- ***Module 5: Resource-Backed Loans and Natural Resource Financing***
  Collateralisation of natural resources, contract transparency, repayment structures and implications for public debt and future public revenues.

- ***Module 6: Assessing Development and Debt Impacts***
  Financing costs, risks, value for money, distributional impacts, and whether financing supports development without creating unsustainable debt burdens.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Map international financing sources used by a selected African country, distinguishing grants and different loan types.
- Compare financing options for a development project and assess implications for debt, debt service and fiscal space.
- Conduct a fiscal risk assessment of a PPP or sovereign guarantee.
- Review a resource-backed loan and identify transparency, collateralisation and public debt risks.
- Assess a financing proposal against debt sustainability, development impact and accountability criteria.
- Recommend measures to strengthen transparency and public accountability in development finance.

E. Legal Advocacy, Debt Governance and Public Finance Accountability

Proposed course: The Law, Institutions and Accountability of Public Debt in Africa

Course objective: Equip learners to understand legal and institutional frameworks governing public debt and public finance, and use them to promote transparency, accountability and responsible borrowing.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Legal Foundations of Public Debt***
  Constitutional provisions, national legislation and institutional mandates governing public borrowing, debt management and public finance.

- ***Module 2: Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Debt Governance***
  Debt management laws, borrowing authorisation, institutional responsibilities, debt reporting, oversight and accountability mechanisms.

- ***Module 3: Transparency in Public Borrowing and Debt Contracts***
  Loan agreements, disclosure obligations, confidentiality clauses, guarantees, collateral arrangements and public access to information.

- ***Module 4: Parliamentary Oversight and Public Participation***
  Roles of parliaments, audit institutions, civil society and citizens in scrutinising borrowing, debt contracts, public expenditure and debt service.

- ***Module 5: Legal Approaches to Debt Accountability***
  Debt audits, legal analysis of loan agreements, accountability for irregular borrowing, public interest litigation and legal remedies.

- ***Module 6: Strengthening Legal and Policy Frameworks***
  Legal reforms, regional frameworks, the PFM Model Law and legal advocacy to strengthen debt transparency and sustainable public finance.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Assess the legal and institutional framework for public debt management in a selected country.
- Review public debt law and identify gaps in borrowing authorisation, transparency or oversight.
- Undertake a simplified legal analysis of a sovereign loan agreement.
- Develop a parliamentary oversight checklist for public borrowing and debt management.
- Assess public participation and debt transparency arrangements.
- Prepare a legal or policy reform brief to strengthen debt accountability and responsible borrowing.

F. Debt, Development and Economic Justice

Proposed course: Public Debt, Development and Economic Justice: Understanding the Human and Developmental Impact of Debt

Course objective: Enable learners to understand how public debt and debt-related policies affect development outcomes, inequality, human rights and social justice, particularly for groups disproportionately affected by fiscal and economic choices.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding the Debt–Development Nexus***
  Public borrowing, development financing, growth, poverty and structural transformation; when borrowing supports development and when debt burdens undermine it.

- ***Module 2: Debt Service, Fiscal Space and Essential Services***
  How debt servicing and fiscal adjustment affect public expenditure on health, education, water, social protection and other essential services.

- ***Module 3: Debt, Gender and Inequality***
  Differentiated effects of debt and fiscal adjustment on women and girls; unpaid care work, public services, gender-responsive budgeting and feminist macroeconomic perspectives.

- ***Module 4: Debt, Climate Justice and Environmental Sustainability***
  Climate finance, climate-related debt vulnerabilities, debt-for-climate swaps and whether climate financing adds to public debt; climate shocks and debt sustainability.

- ***Module 5: Debt, Trade, Natural Resources and Economic Sovereignty***
  Links between debt, trade, resource extraction, revenue governance, external dependence and structural inequalities; implications for public revenues and borrowing.

- ***Module 6: Debt Justice, Reparative Finance and Africa's Development Agenda***
  Debt justice, historical and structural inequalities, reparative finance, global economic relations and implications for Africa's development and public financing choices.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Analyse debt servicing, fiscal space and public expenditure in a selected African country.
- Prepare a case study on the social implications of debt-related fiscal adjustment.
- Conduct a gender and debt impact assessment, including effects on public services and unpaid care work.
- Assess the relationship between climate financing instruments, climate vulnerability and public debt sustainability.
- Prepare a policy brief on debt justice, reparative finance and Africa's development agenda.
- Develop recommendations for rights-based, gender-responsive and development-centred debt policies.

Movement Building, Citizen Engagement and Communication on Debt and Development

This thematic area should be developed as a course cluster. It recognises that effective debt justice requires organised collective power, informed citizen participation and the ability to communicate evidence and influence decision-making on public debt and development finance.

G. Building and Strengthening Debt Justice Movements in Africa

Proposed course: Building and Strengthening Debt Justice Movements in Africa

Course objective: Equip civil society organisations, activists, campaigners and networks to build, strengthen and sustain coordinated movements capable of influencing public debt governance and advancing debt justice.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding Movement Building***
  Movements, coalitions, alliances and networks; collective action and the role of organised constituencies in public debt accountability.

- ***Module 2: Mapping the Debt Justice Ecosystem***
  Stakeholders, power relations, allies, opponents and opportunities across national, regional, continental and global debt governance spaces.

- ***Module 3: Building Coalitions and Strategic Partnerships***
  Collaboration among CSOs, trade unions, women's movements, youth organisations, parliamentarians, researchers and other actors.

- ***Module 4: Developing Shared Agendas and Collective Positions***
  Consensus building and common advocacy priorities on public debt, borrowing, restructuring and development finance.

- ***Module 5: Citizen Participation and Grassroots Engagement***
  Community engagement, public participation in borrowing and budget decisions, citizen monitoring and links between local debt experiences and policy advocacy.

- ***Module 6: Sustaining Movements and Collective Action***
  Leadership, coordination, organisational sustainability, resource mobilisation and measuring collective impact on debt governance.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Develop a stakeholder and power map for a selected debt justice issue.
- Prepare a coalition-building and partnership strategy.
- Develop a common advocacy agenda for a debt justice network.
- Design a movement coordination and governance framework.
- Develop a citizen mobilisation strategy linking debt decisions to public services and development outcomes.
- Prepare a collective action plan connecting national struggles to regional and continental policy processes.

H. Strategic Advocacy and Campaigning for Debt Justice

Proposed course: Strategic Advocacy and Campaigning for Debt Justice

Course objective: Strengthen civil society actors' and advocacy practitioners' ability to design and implement evidence-based campaigns that influence public debt governance and development finance policies.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding Advocacy and Policy Influencing***
  Advocacy approaches, policy processes, and entry points for influencing public debt and development finance decisions.

- ***Module 2: Advocacy Research and Evidence Generation***
  Using debt data, research, budget information and policy analysis to develop compelling arguments on borrowing, debt service and accountability.

- ***Module 3: Developing Advocacy Strategies***
  Problem analysis, objectives, stakeholder and power mapping, target identification and theory of change for debt justice outcomes.

- ***Module 4: Campaign Design and Implementation***
  Campaign objectives, messages, activities, mobilisation strategies, partnerships and coordination around public debt issues.

- ***Module 5: Policy Engagement and Influencing decision-makers***
  Engagement with governments, parliaments, regional institutions, multilateral institutions and other policy actors on debt governance.

- ***Module 6: Monitoring Advocacy Outcomes and Campaign Impact***
  Tracking policy influence, measuring campaign results, documenting changes in debt governance and adapting advocacy strategies.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Prepare an advocacy problem analysis and stakeholder map for a public debt issue.
- Develop a policy influencing strategy targeting a debt governance decision.
- Prepare a campaign concept note and implementation plan.
- Develop an evidence-based campaign messaging framework.
- Prepare an advocacy engagement plan for national, regional or continental policy processes.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework with indicators of policy and accountability change.

I. Communicating Debt and Development Finance Issues

Proposed course: Communicating Debt and Development Finance Issues

Course objective: Equip journalists, communicators and advocacy practitioners to translate complex debt and development finance issues into accessible, accurate and compelling narratives for public engagement and policy influence.

Indicative modules and focus:

- ***Module 1: Understanding the Debt and Development Finance Discourse***
  Public debt, debt service, fiscal space and development financing; political economy and dominant narratives around debt.

- ***Module 2: Making Complex Economic Issues Accessible***
  Translating technical debt, tax, IFF and development finance information into accessible public-facing content.

- ***Module 3: Media Reporting on Debt and Development***
  Investigative approaches, data journalism and reporting on public debt, debt contracts, budgets and financing arrangements.

- ***Module 4: Strategic Communication and Narrative Building***
  Compelling messages, framing debt justice issues and advancing African perspectives on public debt and development finance.

- ***Module 5: Digital Communication and Public Engagement***
  Social media, multimedia storytelling, digital campaigns and responsible use of digital tools to explain debt issues.

- ***Module 6: Communication for Advocacy and Policy Influence***
  Media engagement, strategic messaging and evidence-based storytelling to influence public debate and policy decisions.

Practical learning outputs
Learners should be able to:

- Develop a plain-language explainer on a complex public debt or development finance issue.
- Produce a media story or article based on public debt, budget or financing data.
- Develop a strategic communication and messaging framework for a debt justice issue.
- Prepare a media engagement plan for a debt justice campaign.
- Design a digital storytelling or social media campaign explaining the public debt implications of a selected issue.
- Develop a narrative-building strategy to advance an African perspective on public debt and development finance.

14. ANNEX 2. CROSS-CUTTING COURSE DESIGN AND QUALITY EXPECTATIONS

The following expectations should apply across all courses developed for the A-LEDD platform.

1) Public debt and development finance nexus: Every course must explain how its subject matter affects public debt, debt sustainability, debt service, fiscal space, public revenues, borrowing decisions or accountability for public resources.
2) African case studies: Use grounded examples from African countries and, where useful, comparative experiences from other regions.
3) AFRODAD knowledge products: Draw on relevant AFRODAD research, policy briefs, declarations, toolkits, advocacy materials and resources identified or approved by AFRODAD.
4) Evidence and policy analysis: Enable learners to interrogate data, policies, laws, financing arrangements and institutional frameworks.
5) Gender and social justice: Consider differentiated impacts on women and girls, inequality, rights and access to essential public services where relevant.
6) Practical application: Use exercises, simulations, case studies and assignments that allow learners to apply concepts to real-world debt and development challenges.
7) Advocacy and accountability: Demonstrate how learning can inform citizen engagement, public scrutiny, policy influencing and collective action.

15. ANNEX 3. A-LEDD COURSE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT EXPECTATIONS

1) Course duration: Comprehensive courses should provide approximately 180–240 minutes of total learner engagement. Individual instructional segments should generally be 6–10 minutes.
2) Learning outcomes: Each course and module must state measurable learning outcomes describing what learners should know or be able to do upon completion.
3) Learning resources: Materials may include narrated presentations, videos, readings, audio, infographics, diagrams, case studies, learner guides, templates, and downloadable resources.
4) Practical exercises: Each module should include an appropriate knowledge check, reflection activity, applied exercise or other means of reinforcing learning.
5) Assessment: Instructors should propose an assessment plan, including quizzes, assignments and any final assessment, with a recommended pass mark for AFRODAD's approval.
6) Accessibility: Content should be accessible to a diverse Pan-African audience, avoid unnecessary jargon, and explain specialist concepts clearly.
7) Quality assurance: AFRODAD will review materials for substantive accuracy, alignment with institutional priorities, instructional quality, accessibility and consistency before publication.
8) Source attribution: Instructors must cite sources, identify AFRODAD materials and distinguish AFRODAD positions from external analysis. Third-party content must be appropriately licensed or cleared.