

GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

Special meeting of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development on COP21 Outcomes

22nd and 23rd March 2016

ACP Secretariat, Brussels

African Regional Presentation

Olushola O, J. Intsiful, F. Bokilo, M. Kaire & M. Kanyangarara



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Content

- **Background and Perspective**
- **Africa's expectations of the Paris Agreement**
- **Outcomes of the COP21 Paris Agreement**
- **Strategies for Implementation of the Paris Agreement - Continental (Initiatives) and Regional Institutions: work plan, resources and timelines**
- **Summary and Conclusion with outlook for future activities**



Africa's expectations of the Paris Agreement



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Paris Agreement to address: (1)

- Enhance implementation of UNFCCC
- Provide parity between mitigation and adaptation
- Address all elements in a balanced matter
- Ensure adequate support for developing countries from developed countries - technology, capacity building, finance (GCF, pathway for US\$100 billion)
- Flexibility for Africa
- Emission gap to attain 1.5°C



Paris Agreement to address: (2)

- Global Goal for Adaptation (GGA) - recognizes adaptation as a global responsibility – a platform for assessing adequacy of support based on Developing Countries' needs linked to mitigation ambition and temperature goals
- Listing of Africa alongside LDCs and SIDs in terms of special circumstances particularly provision of finance – based on specific mention of Africa in Article 4.1 (e) of the Convention



Temperature Goal: 2° C vs 1.5° C

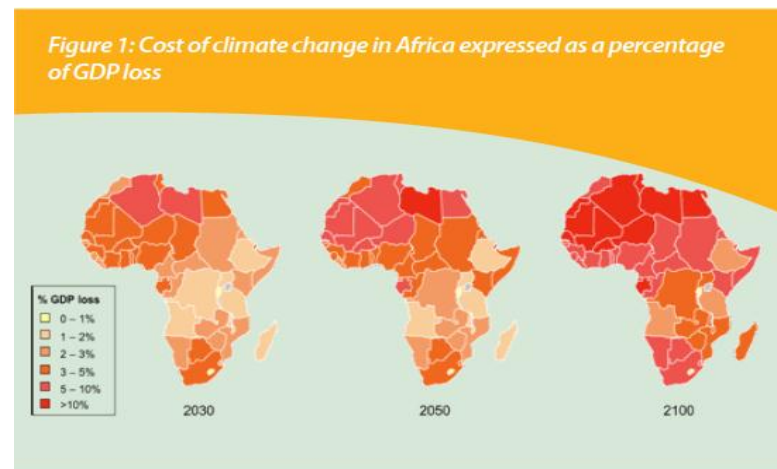
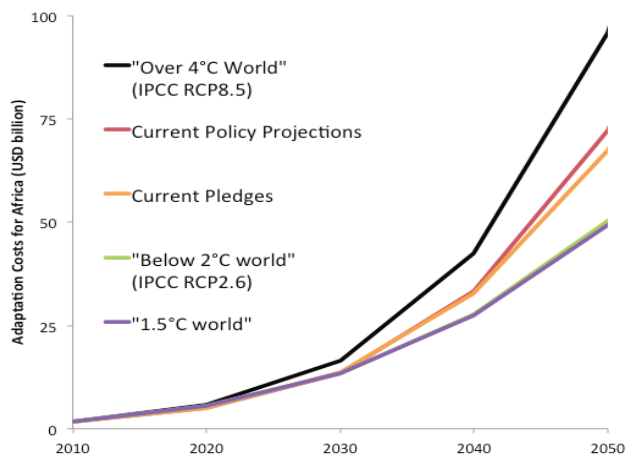


- 2° C global warming above pre-industrial era is a key target in climate policy negotiations, first proposed in the 1996 European Union Declaration
- Majority of countries that ratified the UNFCCC strongly object to this target as the long-term goal for keeping our climate system under reasonable level of danger.
- Least developed countries, promote instead 1.5° C as a more safer target consistent with current scientific findings.
- IPCC results suggest that limiting temperature rise to 1.5° C by 2100 is a “major challenge” which will require deep cuts in GHG



Finance

- Major issues:
 - Full implementation of existing finance commitments
 - Distinction between CF and ODA
 - Full and early capitalization of GCF
 - Short-term finance for the preparation of INDC



Key Messages on African Common Position

- **Commitment to the founding principles of Kyoto**
 - Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)
 - Parity between adaptation and mitigation
 - Global responsibility for adaptation
 - Commitment to keeping warming between 1.5 and 2 degrees
 - Adequate Means of Implementation (Finance, Technology & Capacity Building)
 - Operationalization of the Warsaw Mechanism (Loss & Damage)
 -
- **African Group of Negotiators (AGN) called for a “Comprehensive Agreement”**



Outcome of COP21 Paris Agreement



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Paris Agreement (1)

Impacts on Africa

- Africa spoke with one voice @ COP 21
- Significant implications as it affects development and economic sector

Global Acceptance

- First time a comprehensive and universal agreement under UNFCCC adopted.

Pre 2020 Enhanced Action

- Restates previous demands and pledges (Cancun and Doha Amendment of KP)



Paris Agreement (2)

Emission Gap

- Substantial efforts required to keep global warming to levels that Africa – the most vulnerable continent is safe
- INDCs – Noted synthesis report on aggregate effect of INDCs: relates emission gap relative to 2° C and requests the IPCC to provide a special report on impacts of global warming relative to 1.5° C in 2018 – impetus for long term temperature goal of 1.5° C
- Guidance and establishes elements of a Work Programme: mitigation and adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building , transparency of action and support



Paris Agreement (3)

Loss and damage

- Avert, minimize and address loss and damage;
- Cooperate and enhance the understanding, action and support in different areas - early warning systems, preparedness and risk insurance.

Transparency and global stocktake

- Meet every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science;
- Report progress on meeting targets;
- Track progress towards long-term goal - robust transparency and accountability system



Strategies for Implementation of Paris Agreement - Continental & Regional Institutions Initiatives



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Continental Strategies

- **Report of the Coordinator of Conference / Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) to the African Union Summit in January 2016**
- **AU January 2016 Summit adopted a Decision on Africa's engagement in the global Climate Change negotiations**
- **Decision welcomes the adoption of the Paris Agreement Parties and Calls on all Member States to ratify the Paris Agreement;**



Institutional Support to Member Countries



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



African Union Commission (AUC)



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Planned Work Programme to implement Paris Agreement

- **Implementation of the AU Decision on Africa's engagement in the global Climate Change negotiations**
- **Finalization of the ClimDev-Africa proposal developed regarding strengthening the 3-tier negotiation structure and a strategy on how to maximize the benefits of the Paris Agreement for Africa.**
- **Finalization of the draft Comprehensive African Strategy on Climate Change**
- **Support the operationalization of the AREI and Adaptation Initiative; Parliamentarians; Gender and Youth programmes**



UNECA

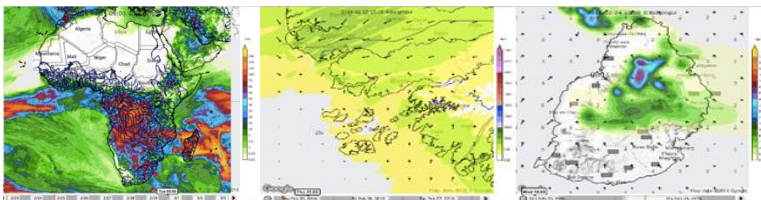


An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Result Area 1: Widely Available Climate Information, Packaging and Dissemination

- **African SIDS Initiative** - High resolution 1 km EWS/NWP, e-infrastructure, observing networks and blue economy
- **Continental Climate Information Services Initiative** – High resolution 9 km EWS/NWP, CR4D, RCC, NMHS, RCOF, NCOF, CORDEX
- **Climate Research for Development Initiative:** Catalyze multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary integrated, demand-driven, climate research to address users and development needs
- **Support to the AGN** - robust and evidence-based science



Result Area 2: Quality Analysis for Decision Support and Management Practice

- INDC/NDC support to member countries
- Energy and technology:
 - Renewable energy
 - Energy efficiency
- Adaptation
- Loss and damage
- Support to the AGN
- Support for NAP and National Comms



Result Area 3: Informed Decision-Making, Awareness and Advocacy

- African pavilion with over 80 events - meeting point for African interest groups participating in the COP
- Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) - Climate science, development and policy
- Africa Climate Talks (ACT!) - space for democratizing climate governance in the lead up to the Paris COP 21
- Support to the AGN – series of activities to strengthen knowledge base of negotiators
- Several high level events - Conference of Heads of States and Ministers



COMESA



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Proposed Work Plan

- Review and update COMESA Climate Change Resilient Framework – SDGs & Paris Agreement
- Climate Resilient Planning and Resource Mobilization at national level
- Climate Smart Agriculture – Upscaling
- COMESA wide approach on standards for climate resilient technologies
- Green Climate Resilient Cities
- Climate Resilient Water Framework particularly shared River Basins
- Mainstreaming Climate Change to all COMESA Programmes



CILSS



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Background of CILSS preparatory activities and cooperation for the COP21

- **Organisation of two technical workshops and preparatory consultation for regional negotiators;**
- **Co organization with ECOWAS, WAEMU, BOAD, UNDP, IFDD of a regional ministerial meeting**
- **Organization of a subregional organizations technical workshop (CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA, BOAD)**
- **Production of newsletters and Notes** (i) Special Bulletin COP 21 for regional negotiators (ii) Note on the vulnerability of strategic sectors face to different global warming scenarios in West Africa and scientific arguments for limiting global warming threshold at 1.5 ° C (iii) information note for the Heads of governments and west African institutions (iv) contribution to the drafting of the Niamey declaration and the Dakar declaration;



Background of CLSS preparatory activities and cooperation for the COP21

- Production of a paper on « Understanding the INDC » for the West African countries
- Organization of a capacity building workshop for junior negotiators,
- Support countries in the elaboration of their INDC;
- Organization of a regional workshop on the integration of adaptation into the INDCs via the sectors of agriculture, livestock and forestry;
- Participation to COP21 (stand, side-events, exhibitions...)



CILSS Strategies for Implementation of the Paris agreement

- **Assist countries in the sub-region to:**
 - Develop and communicate their 2020 low emission development strategies (vision 2050) (Paragraph 36 of the COP21 decisions)
 - Assessing adaptation needs (paragraph 43, b) and
 - Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support (Paragraph 46, b).



CILSS Strategies for Implementation of the Paris agreement

- Support countries in implementing and revising their INDC
 - Capacity building on climate science, analysis of vulnerability and adaptive capacity of ecosystems and communities, adaptation strategies including the scaling of best low carbon adaptation practices and resilient vis-à-vis climate, early warning systems, the generation of agro-climatic data, assessment of losses and damages



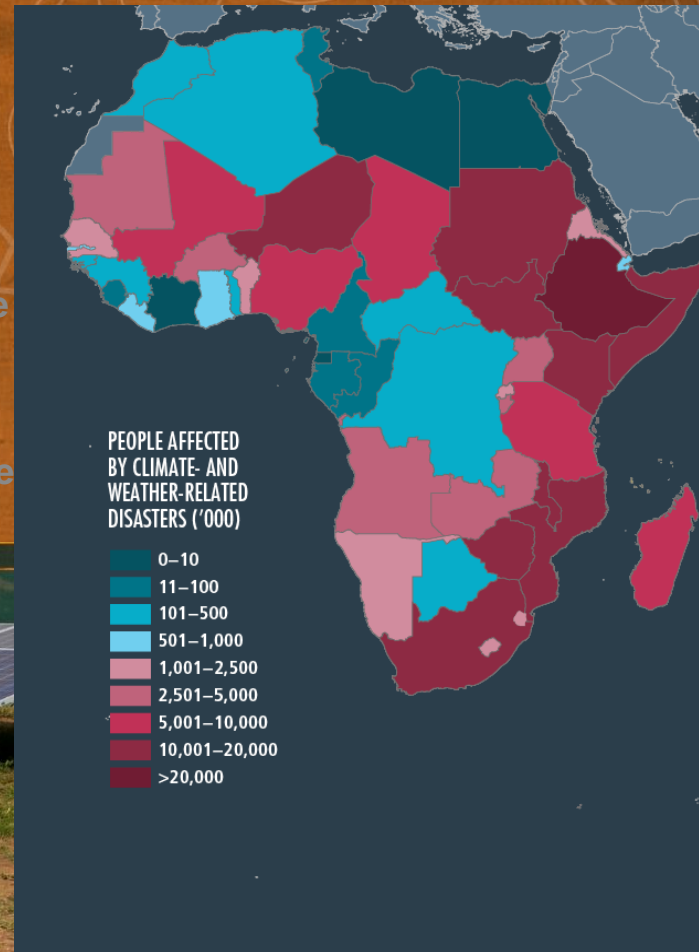
CILSS Strategies for Implementation of the Paris agreement

- CILSS is also expected, as the three other institutions (ECOWAS, WAEMU, WADB) of the joint road map implemented towards the COP21:
 - To examine together the institutional arrangements on adaptation to determine how to improve the coherence as to adequately respond to subregion countries needs (paragraph 43 a).



Summary and Conclusion

- Climate change is a major threat to Africa's sustainable development
- The agreement at COP 21 in Paris provided opportunity for:
 - The adoption of binding climate change agreement
 - Strong commitment to keep temperature well below 2 °C
 - Recognised importance of adaptation
 - Commitment for additional and adequate finance



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Summary and Conclusion with outlook for future activities



An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union



Contact details:

1. Joseph Intsiful, UNECA (Jintsiful@uneca.org)
2. Maguette KAIRE, CILSS (maguettekaire@yahoo.fr)
3. Francis Bokilo AU Brussels (bokiloc@africa-union.org)
4. Dr. M. Kanyangarara (mkanyangarara@comesa.int)
5. Olushola Olayide (OlusholaO@africa-union.org)



Merci beaucoup
Thank You
Obridaga
Shukuran
Muchas gracias
Asante sana

