

GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

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

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African Regional Presentation

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Content

- **Background and perspective**
- **Africa's expectations of the Paris agreement**
- **Outcomes of the COP21 Paris agreement**
- **Strategies for Implementation of the Paris agreement - work plan, resources and timelines**
- **Summary and conclusion with outlook for future activities**



COP21 Paris Agreement and the African Context



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The 2°C vs 1.5°C Science-Policy Long-term Target

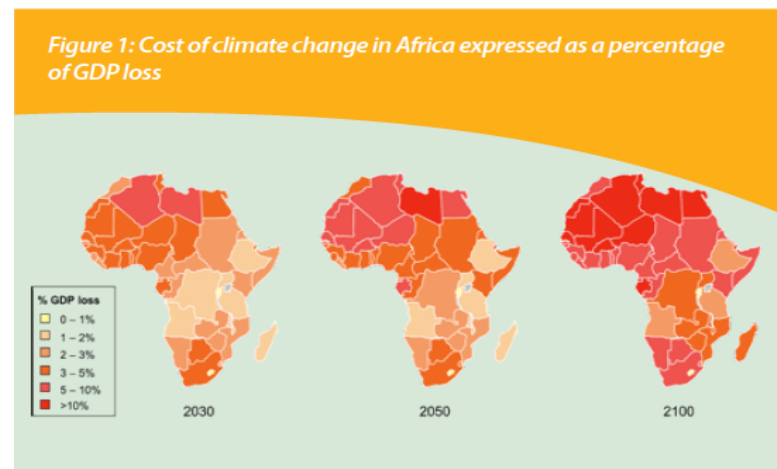
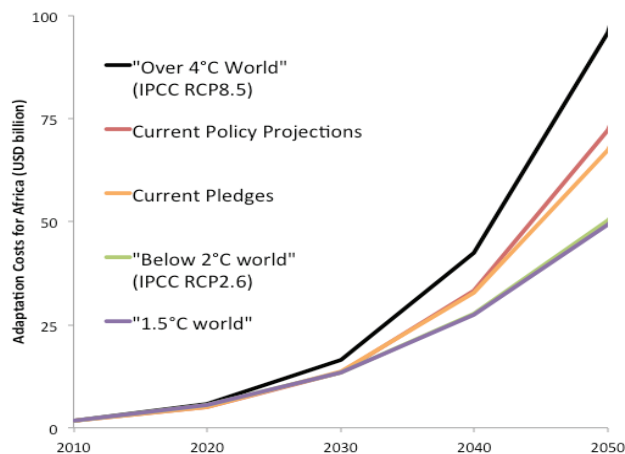


- 2°C global warming above pre-industrial era is a key target in climate policy negotiations, first proposed in the 1996 European Union Declaration
- Majority of countries that ratified the UNFCCC strongly object to this target as the long-term goal for keeping our climate system under reasonable level 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 under discussion
 - The full implementation of the existing finance commitments
 - Distinction between CF and ODA
 - Full and early capitalization of GCF
 - Short-term finance for the preparation of INDC



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
- **African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is calling for “Comprehensive agreement”**



Outcome of the COP21 Paris Agreement

Mitigation: reducing emissions

- Long-term global average temperature to **well below 2°C** , limit the increase to **1.5°C**

Adaptation

- Strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change;
- Enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.

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 stocktaking

- 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



UNECA Support to Member Countries



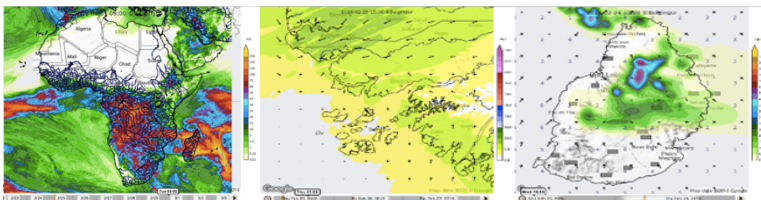
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Result Area 1: Widely Available Climate Information, Packaging and Dissemination



- **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



CILSS Support to Member Countries



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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 CILSS 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).



COMESA Support to Member Countries



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COMESA Support to Member Countries

- 1. Review and update the COMESA Climate Change Resilience Framework bringing on board the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and previous experience to deliver the vision of COMESA as a "fully integrated, internationally competitive regional economic community with high standards of living for all its people".
- 2. Support member states' climate resilient planning and resource mobilisation bringing together the national climate change response strategies, commitments in their (I)NDCs, SDGs, Paris Agreement
- 3. Upscaling Climate Smart/Resilient Agriculture building on previous work on pilots and other support given to member states



COMESA Support to Member Countries

- 4. COMESA-wide approach on standards for climate resilient technologies for adaptation/mitigation and low carbon growth and development
- 5. Development of the Green Climate Resilient Cities Initiative to address the challenges of rapid, and often unplanned, urbanisation to broaden the action beyond rural poor communities
- 6. Climate resilient water framework for the COMESA region, especially for shared river basins



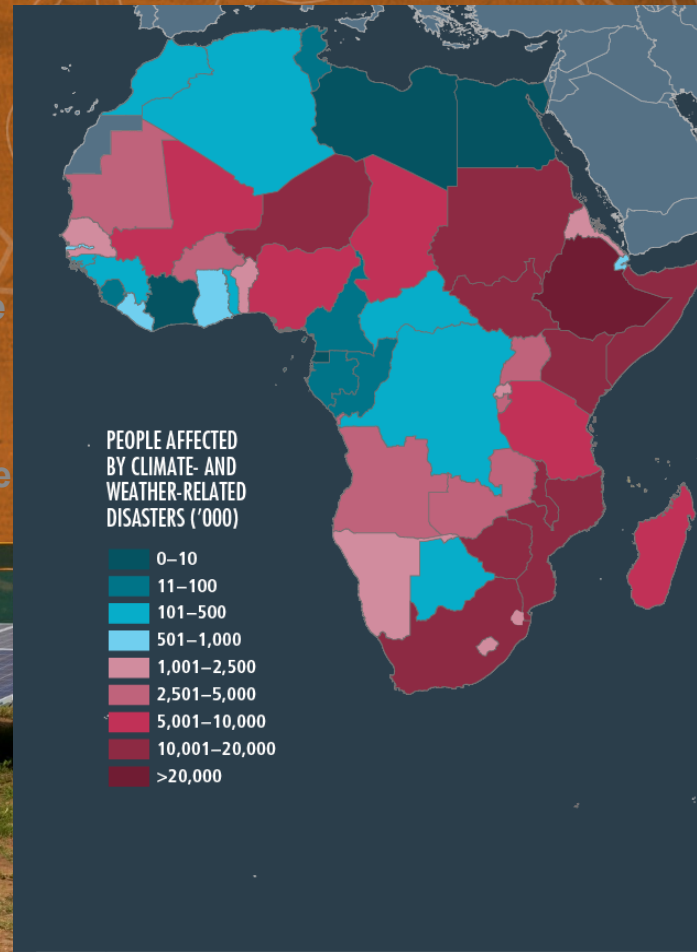
COMESA Support to Member Countries

- 7. Mainstreaming climate resilience into the regional integration programmes of COMESA - trade, investment, infrastructure, peace and security, energy, gender, ICT among others. Implementing "Practice What You Preach" projects at the Secretariat such as carbon footprint management and offsetting, solar energy, improving resource use efficiency, awareness raising for all staff etc.



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



Thank You

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