

# GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

**Special meeting of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development in preparation on COP 22 Outcomes and Roadmap to COP 23**

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**African Regional Presentation**

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# Brief overview of COP22 results

- The Marrakech Proclamation of Action calls for a significant increase in the transparency of the action, including the measurement and accounting of emission reductions, the provision of climate finance and the development and transfer of technologies.





# Brief overview of COP22 results

- COP 22 did much to ride and build the wave of momentum to show a united, progressive front in the urgent need to implement the Paris Agreement.
- But unfortunate for developing countries, was that this momentum was for post-2020 action, leaving, once again, pre-2020 action as a second act to the difficult work of designing and operationalizing a new treaty



# Pan-African Context

- Pan-African institutions leading the effort to address climate change and development:
  - AUC convenes high level policy and decision makers
  - UNECA produces analytical work to support high level policy and decision making
  - AfDB provides investments for Africa's (green) transformative agenda
- Presidential and heads of states (CAHOSCS)
- Conference of ministers (AMCEN, AMCOMET, AMCOW, COMFEP)
- ClimDev-Africa initiative combines the comparative advantages of the 3 Pan-African institutions (AUC, UNECA and AfDB) to address climate risks and its impacts on Africa's long-term sustainable development
- Regional initiatives that addresses specific climate change and development challenges in the 5 regional economic communities (e.g. COMESA, CILSS)
- National initiatives to mainstream climate change in development planning
- Focus to align Paris agreement with Agenda2063, Agenda 2030, Sendai framework, GFCS and other frameworks for effective climate action



# African Pavilion

- Organization of the annual African Pavilion - a symbol of Africa's relevance in the global climate change governance
- A convening space for Africans to socialize around climate change and development issues – offices, booths, meeting, etc
- Over 150 side events showcasing African contribution to the global climate change governance
- Incubation for ideas and partnership for climate action (CSO, youth, private sector, R&D)
- Some of the important high level events (AREI, AAI, African SIDS, legislatures initiative, new African climate economy)
- Support to the African group of negotiators and member states
- Greening of Africa's Transformative Agenda

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[www.climdev-africa.org](http://www.climdev-africa.org)





# Specific Interventions

- Flagship CCDA VI (preparation for COP22) – Implementation of the Paris agreement and alignment with Agenda 2063/2030, Sendai framework, GFCS and AMCOMET strategies; CIS - CR4D, DRR/EN Nino
- Support to member states in the design and implementation of the (I)NDC – 4 countries with increasing request from other member states
- National climate change and related strategies – Liberia, Senegal
- African SIDS – EWS and NWP to manage climate risks
- Partnership for the implementation of the GFCS/RFCS/NFCS, AMCOMET and WMO RAI strategies
- Socio-economic benefits of CIS: multi-sectoral assessments for LeCRD planning, establishing the business case for uptake and investments in CIS
- Conference of Ministers: engaging ministries of finance and economic planning to mainstream climate change in budgetary processes
- Climate Research for Development: Frontier research to addressing some of the climate science challenges (short to medium scale, S2S, and long-term climate change impacts)



# Regional Implementation - CILSS



# CILSS regional views to implement the Paris Agreement

- Support countries to implement NDCs
- The framework for implementing NDCs in our countries is faced with several challenges related to process governance, long-term planning of adaptation and mitigation strategies, adequate funding and MRV (measurement, reporting and verification)





# CILSS regional views to implement the Paris Agreement

- Assist countries to study the real impacts of warming at 2° C and,
- Provide scientific arguments for limiting warming to 1.5 ° C



# CILSS regional views to implement the Paris Agreement

- With other regional organizations (ECOWAS, WAEMU, WADB), review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, through a common roadmap



# Regional Implementation - COMESA





# BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

- ❖ COMESA has been supporting its member States to successfully adapt and mitigate the effect of climate change, through its Regional Programme on climate change whose purpose is: —***COMESA-EAC-SADC member states enabled to increase investments in climate resilient and carbon efficient agriculture and its linkages to forestry, land use and energy practices***
- ❖ ***The Programme interventions are meant to feed into the continental climate change solutions and ultimately the Global Climate Solution***



# KEY OUTCOMES OF COP22 AND COMESA SUPPORT TO REALIZE OUTCOMES

- COMESA is cognizant of the 35 decisions made at COP22, which include inter alia; ***Finance, 2018 facilitative dialogue, five-year work plan for the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, Future climate negotiations, Marrakech Action Proclamation, Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and 2018 as the deadline for developing a rulebook for the implementation of the Agreement***



# FINANCE

- Countries to scale up their financial contributions to the agreed “\$100bn a year by 2020”. The Adaptation Fund, which was created in 2001, will serve the Agreement.
- COMESA and FAO are collaborating to enhance climate action in agriculture following the Paris Agreement and in pursuit of countries’ food security goals. Member states are being supported to develop bankable proposals and mobilize funding for NDC priorities in Agriculture



# MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION



COMESA is supporting Member States to mainstream resilience into Regional National Development Plans focusing on cities in the following sectors:

- Infrastructure, transport (road and railway), housing
- Water and sanitation
- Urban Climate Smart Agriculture
- Energy supply
- Urban air quality

# STANDARDS FOR TRADING IN ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

## Harmonized standards for climate resilient technologies

- Develop a common vision for green technologies, minimum performance standards, and CO2 efficiency labeling for climate resilient technologies.
- This will improve competitiveness, facilitate the trade, increase climate resilience, reduce GHG emissions and waste production.



# TRADE, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

## **Trade as a vehicle for sustainable development.**

Satellite Trade and Environment hub in collaboration with the UNEP. The Hub will have the following objectives:

- I. Enhance capacity of member States to design trade policies, foster environmental sustainability and human well-being;
- II. Realization of trade opportunities arising from a transition to greener economies;
- III. Strengthen the sustainability of cross-border trade and investment agreements;
- IV. Shift trade practices and trends to more sustainable patterns.





# LOW CARBON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Governance and institutional strengthening
- Value chain approach
- Empowerment of poor women and men – strengthening livelihoods
- Inclusive financing mechanisms – making green options accessible to small/informal business
- Focus on land use, water, energy and sustainable green cities

# CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

Building on successful pilots, COMESA is up scaling of climate smart agriculture in the COMESA region as adaptation and mitigation of the impacts of climate change and ensure sustained productivity for food and nutritional security.



# Thank You

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