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by climate change...

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POWER**

**AFRICA
MUST NOT BE SHORT-CHANGED
WITH CLIMATE FINANCE!**



2016 ANNUAL REPORT



MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	5
2.0 STRATEGIC AREAS AND ACTIVITIES.....	7
2.1 Policy Influence.....	7
2.1.1 CSO participation in Governmental Processes	7
2.1.2 Engagement in the CLIMDEV Programme.....	7
2.1.3 Engagement in UNFCCC Intercessional and COP 22 meetings.....	9
2.1.4 Engagement in the GCF process.....	10
2.1.5 Engagement in the Montreal Protocol	11
2.1.6 Engagement on Marine Issues.....	11
2.1.7 Engagement in the TICAD Process.....	12
2.1.8 Engagement in the CCDA process	12
2.1.9 National Multi-stakeholder engagements	12
2.2 Public Engagement and Mobilization	13
2.2.1 Strengthening of National Platforms	13
2.2.2 Countdown to COP 22 build-up – Weeks of Action.....	13
2.2.3 Participation in the World Social Forum	14
2.3 Holding governments accountable	14
2.3.1 Development of Monitoring and Compliance Tool kits	14
2.4 Research, knowledge development and communication	15
2.4.1 Support Resource and Information Center.....	15
2.4.2 Production/Publishing Discussion Papers/Policy Briefs and other IEC materials.....	15
2.4.3 Facilitating African Journalists Network (PAMACC).....	16
2.4.4 2016 African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards.....	16
2.4.5 Support African Journalists and media networks to increase reporting and coverage of African narratives on climate change	16
2.5 Institutional and governance strengthening.....	17
2.5.1 Annual Strategic Planning Workshops/Post Paris Civil Society Workshop	17

2.5.2 Finance and Administration Review.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5.3 Gender mainstreaming, review of manuals	17
3.0 ACHIEVEMENT AND LESSONS LEARNT	18
3.1 Overall achievements	18
3.2 Challenges and Lessons Learnt	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.0 CONCLUSION	19
ANNEX 1: AFRICAN CSO DEMANDS IN UNFCCC-COP 22: FROM RATIFICATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT TO IMPLEMENTATION - AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY DEMANDS FOR UNFCCC –COP22, MARRAKECH 2016.....	19
ANNEX II: AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY STATEMENT TO THE SIXTH CONFERENCE ON CIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (CCDA VI)	28
ANNEX III: MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION FOR OUR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	31

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
ADP	Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CBDR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
CCDA	Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEC	Continental Executive Committee
CMP	Meeting of Parties
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Kyoto Protocol
KP	Kyoto Protocol
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PAMACC	Pan African Media Alliance on Climate Change
REC's	Regional Economic Integration Bodies
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TAAFA	The ACCER Awards Finalists Academy
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1.0 INTRODUCTION

After intense negotiations towards the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, it was time to focus on the implementation of the Agreement. The adoption of the Paris Agreement and the new set of the Sustainable Development Goals coincided with the year when the Alliance's strategic plan, 2011 – 2015, ended. The development of the Alliance 2016-2020 Strategic Plan commenced in April 2015 after the Second Ordinary General Assembly held in Cairo as following the Resolution adopted at the Second Ordinary General Assembly of PACJA. During the 16th special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Cairo-Egypt in April 2016, Civil Society actors under the auspices of PACJA adopted the 2016-2020 Strategic Plan of the Alliance, which is focused on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals among other policy engagements at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

Campaigning for a fair and just response to the impacts of climate change is no longer the job of a specialised few, but the common struggle of all. With this in mind, it is our pleasure to present the 2016 Annual Report and hope that within these pages you will appreciate how the support from our partners has contributed to positive change in building the capacity of African civil society organisations at the national, regional and international levels to remarkably contribute to various interventions on climate change, environment and sustainable development debates and processes. The milestones achieved in the period under review are your victories as well, and they making our planet a better place to live for the current and future generations.

The Continental Executive Committee of PACJA believes that the new strategic plan 2016-2020 will guide engagements at various levels that will trigger a shift to low-carbon development pathways in the World, in addition to the burgeoning movement of citizens demanding climate action.

However, the results in this report are a stark reminder that we have much work to do. As we look to the period ahead, we are buoyed by overwhelming enthusiasm among various stakeholder groups, reminding us that we are not alone in our struggle - that across the mountains, across valleys, across countries and regions, sectors and internationally, we have partners like you who share with us a common vision of leaving this planet better than we found it. This resonates with the global call for action against climate change proclaimed by the United Nations, in recognition that no single individual, institution, country or region that can single-handedly defeat the threats posed by the changing climate and our quest to achieving a sustainable development while Leaving No One Behind.

PACJA wishes to express sincere gratitude to all our members, emerging national platforms, broader civil society across Africa and beyond for their continued collaboration and support.

We appreciate most profoundly the financial support from our partners without which we could not have achieved the milestones already covered. As we work to amplify the voices of the people who bring themselves together to form PACJA in national, regional and international policy processes, we wish once more to reiterate our commitment to the overall vision we have always espoused – a fair, equitable and ecologically just world.

This 2016 Annual report is therefore guided by the PACJA Strategic Plan 2016-2020, which comprises the following key areas; policy influence, public engagement and mobilisation, holding governments accountable, knowledge development and communication, and institutional strengthening.

2.0 STRATEGIC AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Policy Influence

This strategic area aims at ensuring realisation of environmental and climate justice for all people in Africa, and particularly the most vulnerable, promoting effective environmental governance through strategic engagement with intergovernmental, regional and national government processes in policy and program design, financing, and implementation related to the UNFCCC Paris agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

2.1.1 CSO participation in Governmental Processes

The Alliance supported the participation of CSO representatives in the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) held in Cairo – Egypt in April 2016. Prior to the AMCEN conference, African CSO’s held a consultative meeting which developed a statement to be delivered during AMCEN. The Alliance still on the sidelines of AMCEN conveyed a civil society meeting on energy transformation and access which discussed among other items the role of CSOs in the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) and also initiated the formation of African Civil Society Coalition on Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA).

The Alliance also participated in the African Development Bank (AfDB) Board meeting in Lusaka – Zambia, which focused on Africa’s renewable energy transformation. As nations focus on the Implementation of the Paris Agreement, engagement in the discussions around energy transformation in Africa is key in ensuring that African CSO demands inform decisions at the meeting. The AfDB is supporting various energy initiatives in Africa and during the Board meeting PACJA lobbied key government actors with key CSO messages/recommendations.

2.1.2 Engagement in the CLIMDEV Programme

The Sixth Climate Change and Development Conference in Africa (CCDA VI) was held in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia on 18th – 20th October 2016. PACJA held a Pre-

CCDA VI African CSO Consultative workshop on 17th October 2016, which agreed on a statement of key demands for COP 22, which were delivered during the main CCDA VI. PACJA's engagement in the CCDA processes has enhanced CSO recognition and contribution in the process. This has also been contributed by PACJA's positioning in the CLIMDEV programme where the Alliance sits in the Steering Committee of CLIMDEV –Africa programme.

Key results of the above mentioned engagements include:

- *Increased recognition of CSO's contributions in Governmental and UN Processes hence CSO influence on the process.*
- *Linkages strengthened with AU, UNECA, UNEP, AfDB through the Alliances engagements in these processes. Eg. PACJA in partnership with UNEP, ClimDev convened the civil society segment for AMCEN and CCDA hence the strengthened linkage*

2.1.3 Engagement in UNFCCC Intercessional meetings and COP 22

Participation in the UNFCCC intercessional meetings provides an opportunity to influence the negotiating text for the COP and provide timely information for CSOs in devising a strategy for influencing the COP as the intercessional meetings project the probable outcome. The Alliance, through its regional representatives, participated in the eleventh part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) and the forty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 44) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 44). The first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1) took place from 16th to 26th May 2016, in Bonn, Germany and the 14th meeting on the standing committee on finance. Key results as part of the Alliance's participation in the intercessional meetings include: ensured national chapters and policy makers are abreast of the status of negotiations and this has assisted in mobilisation and dialogues towards COP 22 and post Paris policy engagements at the national, regional and international levels.

The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12), and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) were held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7th -18th November 2016. Dubbed the 'COP of Action' it drew global attention due to the reality at hand of how to make the Paris Agreement work.

Focus of negotiations in Marrakech was on matters relating to entry into force and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. This included discussions under the COP, Subsidiary Body for Implementation, Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of

the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) and Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement APA during the first week. Work within this week was under the SBSTA, APA, and SBI.

The CMA opened on the second week following closure of APA, SBSTA and SBI on the 14th and 15th of November. The high-level segment work was under the COP, CMP and CMA. COP 22 ended 17th November, with the Presidency reading out the Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development.

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, a continental coalition of Civil Society Organizations, was represented and involved in COP 22 processes. With a delegation of 43 drawn from across Africa and supported by the Alliance, PACJA undertook a series of activities to inform COP 22 processes and decisions. Key results included: -

- Enhanced exposure among CSOs on the UNFCCC process and expertise as a result of CSO thematic engagement in UNFCCC negotiations
- COP 22 Outcome informed by African CSO's position especially on Adaptation; CSO Demand, *“Developed country Parties should clearly state the amount and provide adequate and predictable finance for adaptation for developing country Parties needed to implement the adaptation obligation of their NDCs”*
- In Marrakech, the Adaptation Committee began considering how developing country adaptation efforts will be “recognized,” and how to regularly assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and support.

2.1.4 Engagement in the GCF process

The Green Climate Fund established under the UNFCCC process is a key area for influence in ensuring that climate financing responds to the African priorities and needs. The accreditation process as well as well as project proposal

submissions, reviews and approvals is ongoing. During the period under review, the Alliance supported participation in the 13th board meeting held in Songdo, Korea where Funding proposals from Africa and other developed countries were approved. There is need to continue influencing this process in ensuring that African climate change identified response strategies are funded and GCF executes its mandate as expected.

2.1.5 Engagement in the Montreal Protocol

The PACJA Strategic Plan 2016-2020 recognises the need for the Alliance to engage in processes that will be key in the realisation of the organization goals and objectives. During the period, the Alliance began engagement in the Montreal Protocol especially in building the capacity of CSO's on the Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP's) and influence the COP MOP. The Alliance supported a national capacity building workshop in Kenya and a Regional Capacity Building workshop on SLCPs in July 2016, which also developed a statement on the key issues for consideration during the COP MOP held in Kigali-Rwanda in October 2016. Key results on this engagement include: Enhanced influence on climate change response in the Montreal Protocol.

2.1.6 Engagement on Marine Issues

Building on the efforts made by the Alliance in 2015 in engaging in the UNEP – COP 8 on Marine and Fisheries, during the period under review the Alliance engaged in the Blue Solutions Forum held in Zanzibar in June 2016. Engagement in the marine issues has provided a platform for the Alliance to influence climate change under the marine sector and ensuring that the processes also align with the UNFCCC process. There is enhanced relationship between PACJA and actors in the Marine Sector including WIOMSA, Blue Solution partners and UNEP.

2.1.7 Engagement in the TICAD Process

The sixth TICAD Conference was held in Nairobi-Kenya in August 2016. The Conference focused on Industrialisation, Health and Social Stability. During the period under review, the Alliance hosted and participated in TICAD VI preparatory meetings in Japan, Gambia and Kenya. PACJA developed key recommendations with regard to the implication of climate change in Africa's development agenda, which fed into the final declaration of TICAD VI.

2.1.8 Engagement in the CCDA process

CCDA is a great opportunity for interaction between decision makers, experts from various disciplines and key climate change practitioners. Ahead of CCDA VI held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, PACJA organised a Pre-CCDA VI Civil Society Consultative workshop on 17th October, 2016. The workshop provided an opportunity to collectively reflect on the Paris Agreement and its implications to Africa. The Pre-CCDA-VI brought together CSOs from various regions and thematic sectors, including women, smallholder farmers and IPs, in an effort to advocate for pro-poor and justice narratives in CCDA-VI. Policy options and country positions from national level consultations were shared during the workshops and fed into the final CSO declaration to CCDA-VI and UNFCCC-COP 22.

2.1.9 National Multi-stakeholder engagements

Consultative workshops were conducted in Botswana, Cameroon, Nigeria, Zambia, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Niger and Kenya and aimed at identifying specific climate needs, gaps and priorities for technical support towards COP22. The multi-stakeholder Consultative workshops also provided an opportunity to deliberate on country strategy towards UNFCCC-COP 22.

2.2 Public Engagement and Mobilization

This strategic area aims at raising public awareness, mobilise and empower citizens in Africa and globally to pressure their governments on environmental rights issues, and ensure participation of vulnerable peoples in policy formulation and action to realize sustainable development in the context of the SDGs

2.2.1 Strengthening of National Platforms

During the period under review, the Alliance supported National Consultations in Kenya, Zambia, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Botswana, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Tanzania. Selection of the Countries was based on limited financial resources available and their role as host country to AU, RECs, UNEP and AfDB therefore enhancing policy influence at sub-regional and regional levels. The National Consultations identified the needs, gaps and priorities, which was key in strengthening CSO engagement hence effective influence on the national and sub-regional climate change policy processes. The outcome from these fora also was used to inform PACJA's priorities and key Demands for COP22.

2.2.2 Countdown to COP 22 build-up – Weeks of Action

The COP 22 *Week of Action on climate justice* is aimed at creating awareness, enhance mobilisation and advocacy, and elevate attention on climate justice in the countdown to the Marrakech Climate Change Conference. Several countries undertook key activities during the week of action in influencing country positions towards COP 22. Some of the Alliance national platforms that conducted these activities include; Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Niger, Tunisia, Botswana, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Morocco and Comoros.

As part of the momentum towards UNFCCC-COP 22 held in Marrakech, Morocco, PACJA also supported the participation of CSO's from the five African regions to participate in African CSO COP 22 preparatory workshops held in Tangier and Casablanca, Morocco.

2.2.3 Participation in the World Social Forum

PACJA and FECCIWA organized series of activities at the 2016 World Social Forum held in Montreal-Canada from August 9-14, 2016. The 2016 Forum is themed: “Another World Is Possible” the goal was to gather tens of thousands of people from groups in civil society, organisations and social movements who want to build a sustainable and inclusive world, where every person and every people has its place and can make its voice heard. PACJA and FECCIWA held side events, which outlined key African climate justice and land rights issues and demands in the climate change dialogue process. The Alliance also forged strategic partnerships with key organisations including; KAIROS-Canada, Africa-Canada Forum among others.

2.3 Holding governments accountable

This strategic area aims at supporting civil society to play its role in monitoring the compliance of African governments to their international and sovereign commitments to human rights in the context of environmental and climate justice

2.3.1 Development of Monitoring and Compliance Tool kits

The Alliance initiated the process of developing compliance tool kits, which will be key in tracking the implementation of international protocols, agreements, and conventions at national, sub-regional and regional level. The Alliance will also build the capacity of members across Africa on the use of the toolkits at the regional, sub-regional as well as supporting the development of tailor-made tools to assist members in taking necessary actions. Such tools will be used to compile periodic reports that will form the basis for stakeholders to gauge how far the Paris Agreement and SDGs implementation is progressing. Rankings will be made on countries, sectors and institutions as a way of measuring extent of implementation, setting the standards and putting pressure on those not complying with their obligations

2.4 Research, knowledge development and communication

This strategic area aims at enhancing influence on policy review and changes through building the capacity of PACJA and its membership to gather and share knowledge and build credible and gender disaggregated evidence-based data and information

2.4.1 Support Resource and Information Center

The Resource and Information Centre has continued to be a key resource hub for researchers, civil societies and students. During the period under review the Alliance continued to revamp the resource center with emerging topical issue materials with regard to the climate change. This includes: Climate Smart Agriculture, the shift to non-renewable sources of Energy, Green Climate Fund among others. *As a result, there is increased use of PACJA materials by the academia hence more research on key emerging climate change issues. National Chapters are also producing national specific policy briefs informed by their engagement in this process and benefits derived from these resource materials.*

2.4.2 Production/Publishing Discussion Papers/Policy Briefs and other IEC Materials

As part of enhancing visibility of Alliance activities, IEC Materials including brochures, policy briefs, banners, fliers, posters and t-shirts were produced and disseminated during the period under review.

The Alliance produced the following research publications and policy briefs, which were useful in policy influence at the national, regional and international levels.

- ❖ Transforming energy for a clean and sustainable future in Africa
- ❖ Paying for the future today: Climate Finance and the Green Climate Fund
- ❖ Africa Renewable Energy Potentials: Catalysing the Continents Pathway to Low Carbon Development

Key results include;

- ❖ *Enhanced Capacity among CSOs to engage in international climate change negotiations. CSOs are familiar with the international climate change negotiations*
- ❖ *Informed and up to date key policy messages on climate finance and renewable technology by African stakeholders through the use of policy briefs as evidence based advocacy*

2.4.3 Facilitating African Journalists Network (PAMACC)

As part of strengthening PAMACC and enhancing its visibility, the Alliance has supported the design and regular maintenance and update of a PAMACC website; See link www.pamacc.org

- Key results include; Increased membership interest in PAMACC by African journalists and PAMACC membership due to the visibility of their work

2.4.4 2016 African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards

As part of the efforts aimed at improving the African Narrative on Climate Change under the ACCER Awards Initiative, the Alliance held the 2016 Awards in Addis Ababa on the sidelines of CCDA VI. In the 2016 Edition, the Alliance partnered with UNECA and CCAFS and moving forward it is envisaged that more partners will come on board in expanding the initiative and making it more attractive to partners.

2.4.5 Support African Journalists and media networks to increase reporting and coverage of African narratives on climate change

The Paris Agreement comes with relatively new and additional elements, like the INDCs and NDCs that require unpackaging for broader conceptualisation by stakeholders. This calls for further training of African journalists to report and spread awareness not only on the climate implications but also the responses of from respective governments in relation to their promises on international climate agreements, which are meant to be responsive to climate needs of their respective citizens. During the period under review, the Alliance held the third

edition of the African Climate Change and Environmental Reporting (ACCER) Awards and supported the participation of journalists under the PAMACC umbrella to participate in CCDA VI and UNFCCC-COP 22.

2.5 Institutional and governance strengthening

This strategic area aims at enhancing PACJA's operational effectiveness in terms of governance, communication, resource mobilisation, capacity development, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation to ensure the achievement of the above objectives

2.5.1 The Africa Civil Society Annual Strategic Planning Workshops/Post Paris Civil Society Workshop

Held on the sidelines of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on 15th April, 2016, the Alliance adopted the finalised 2016-2020 strategic plan. National Chapters are well guided on their strategic focus in the next five years. National Chapters in Ethiopia and Ghana have already initiated the process of developing their strategic plans in line with the Alliance's five-year strategic plan.

2.5.3 Gender mainstreaming, review of manuals

In light of PACJA's expanding mandate in recent years and the growing expectations of the Secretariat and National Chapters, a need was identified to improve upon organisational capacity across several areas to allow PACJA to maintain its leadership role in the field of environmental and climate justice advocacy. PACJA has been working to enhance the capacity of the Alliance through a capacity building effort that takes into consideration all elements of institutional growth, including, but not limited to, strengthening its members and staff capacity in monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning as well as advance their advocacy skills, resource mobilisation and organisational development.

In September 2015, with support from Oxfam Novib, PACJA commissioned a firm to carry out M&E training with Secretariat Staff and National Chapters. During the completion of the first phase of this training project, further needs for M&E capacity building were identified. In addition, in November 2015, a need for Secretariat Staff training on Gender Mainstreaming was identified by the Programmes Team.

The consideration of gender issues in environmental and climate justice is a key strand of PACJA's work and this formed the basis of support for the Alliance through Diakonia on Gender mainstreaming. This was a bridging project focusing on institutional capacity strengthening of the continental secretariat and selected network members. During the period under review the following activities were undertaken:

- (i) Training of selected members and staff on gender mainstreaming
- (ii) Development of gender handbook/policy on gender mainstreaming
- (iii) Review of PACJA operational manual
- (iv) Implementation of the new MERL framework

3.0 ACHIEVEMENT AND LESSONS LEARNT

3.1 Some of the achievements

- Strong national, regional and continental policy options and positions, which were used to inform engagement with African negotiators during UNFCCC-COP22 in Morocco.
- Increased coverage of African climate issues by African journalists and media houses, consequently increasing awareness and relevance of COPs, among other climate-related processes. This has resulted to increased coverage of climate change by African Journalists and capacity for African CSOs to influence negotiations.

- The visibility and influence of CSOs at the national level on policy engagement processes has increased as evidenced through the various capacity building activities supported by PACJA at the national and regional level during the period under review.
- There is increased expertise amongst African CSO's and African Journalists on key climate change policy processes especially around SDGs, CCDAs and UNFCCC processes.
- Clear roadmap for CSO Advocacy areas for national platforms defined

4.0 CONCLUSION

PACJA's advocacy experience with a range of actors and collaborators across Africa clearly shows that the Alliance has the capacity to influence the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for enhanced livelihoods especially for the most climate-vulnerable. This however, will be realised through enhancing partnerships at national, sub-regional, regional and at the international levels. More resources for the implementation of the 2016-2020 strategic plan are required and we look forward to more partners joining hands with us in championing for a fair, equitable and ecologically just response to climate change. We thank you all for all your supports that enabled us move this far.

ANNEX 1: AFRICAN CSO DEMANDS IN UNFCCC-COP 22: FROM RATIFICATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT TO IMPLEMENTATION - AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY DEMANDS FOR UNFCCC –COP22, MARRAKECH 2016

The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is a continental coalition of Civil Society Organisations from diverse backgrounds in Africa. Founded in 2008, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance has emerged as the most vibrant and largest Civil Society platform in climate change and sustainable development, with a membership of more than 1000 organisations and networks in 45 African countries. The Alliance brings together Faith-based Organisations, Community-based organisations, Non-Governmental organisations, Trusts, Foundations, Farmers and Pastoralists' Groups to campaign for pro-poor sustainable development and a response to climate change based on principles of equity and justice.

RATIONALE FOR OUR DEMANDS

The outcome of the 21st UNFCCC Conference of Parties was a major step in the climate change dialogue process, following the inability of the parties to reach a binding agreement at COP 15 in Copenhagen five years earlier. The Paris Agreement heralds bold steps towards decarbonising the global economy and reducing dependency on fossil fuel. Furthermore, references to climate justice, human rights, indigenous people and the roles of non-state actors in addressing climate change are enshrined in the Agreement.

As an important block of countries that share many things in common besides its landmass and resource endowments, Africa played a crucial role in shaping the outcomes of the Paris Agreement. Despite bearing the greatest burden posed by climate change compared to other global regions, the strengthened political will and leadership demonstrated by CAHOSCC, the exemplary participation of several African Heads of States and Government and who made statements in Paris during COP21. The strong foundation laid by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in the negotiation process, firmly established Africa's confidence and commitment before, during, and after the COP21. A common and highly sequenced African position provided consistency and coherence among the

African negotiators and the engagement of African ministers with their counterparts. PACJA was also able to contribute to the Paris outcome through its several interventions with CAHOSCC, AMCEN, AGN and other related engagements. How much gains were made in safeguarding Africa's core interests can only be adjudicated using the pre-defined position prior to Paris.

Moving forward with the Paris Agreement encompasses a twin track approach. Firstly, the implementation of the binding aspects and secondly, the continuous negotiations on the non-binding aspects of the Agreement. The implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for example, will be preceded by stocktaking after five years to gauge and evaluate the progress made on the commitments made by Parties.

With the Paris Agreement coming into force ahead of the UNFCCC- COP 22 to be held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7th – 18th November, 2016, referred as “An Action and Implementation COP” is expected to begin the process of delivering concrete solutions vital to addressing climate change. Among the key issues to be addressed in Marrakech include transparency, capacity building, agreeing on common accounting guidelines for NDCs and the provision of climate finance to developing countries. With considerable progress in the ratification of the Paris Agreement this year, an obvious, overarching issue of this year's meeting will be the operationalisation of the Agreement. Several African countries are in the process of reviewing or operationalising their NDCs as they are instrumental in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

At the frontline of climate change impacts with least capacity to adapt is the African continent. The desire is that the implementation of the Paris Agreement should be **urgent, fair, equitable, ecologically just and legally binding** in line with the continent's realities and aspirations. It is with the above rationale that PACJA's UNFCCC-COP22 Demands are anchored in ensuring that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is urgent, based on justice and fairness,

equitable and incorporates the aspirations of the African people faced with the reeling impacts of climate change.

Principle of equity is core to the Convention and can anchor a range of interpretations of what would constitute “fair share” - but some countries are reluctant to immediately improve their pledges in order to bridge the gap and fulfil their fair share of climate action: developed countries are coming nowhere near to doing their share, effectively passing the buck on their historical responsibility.

Our concern on the Process

The APA working group will endeavor to progress through their agenda using the same modalities as in Bonn: a single “contact group” which will be formed and will meet three times, while informal sessions on each substantive agenda item will run in a closing plenary of the APA scheduled for the evening of November 14th.

- Concerns around how to even negotiate the rules of PA, given that only 100 of 197 countries have ratified the Agreement, meaning they cannot actively take part in the CMA.
- Further concern that the momentum behind early entry into force has detracted from important issues related to means of implementation, adaptation and loss and damage as well as pre-2020 actions.

The Core of our demands

The ratification of the Paris Agreement elicited varying views on its efficacy, and indeed its very substance. Some have hailed it as a “major leap for mankind” while others, particularly civil society, consider it as “insufficient” to adequately address the planetary crisis.

Our core demands for the UNFCCC –COP22 revolves around three key pillars that:

- All countries play their part, in accordance to their capability and their contributions to global warming.
- The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities is upheld.
- Parties at COP22 come up with clear targets, verifiable measurement indicators and plans for implementations which are clearly outlined including the common accounting systems for the NDCs

OUR DEMANDS

Demand 1: Global warming must be limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century.

Paris Agreement has a goal (1.5°C/2°C) but no prescription for how to achieve it – the pledges would still take the planet to an unthinkable 3.5 degreesⁱ of warming. Therefore the need to improve Paris pledges and ensure prior Kyoto obligations are at least met because Low pre-2020 ambition will deepen the post-2020 challenge to the detriment of the poor and vulnerable especially in Africa.

In line with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement:

- All parties must practically commit beyond their current level of emission target in their NDCs to limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century
- All parties must raise their ambition target of cutting their GHG emissions in their NDCs
- Developed countries should drastically cut domestic GHG emissions beyond what is proposed in their NDCs
- Developing countries pursue a low-carbon sustainable development pathway

Demand 2: Adaptation is crucial to protecting and promoting development gains, especially in Africa.

Adequate finance for adaptation is crucial to success. Article 9.1 requires that developed country parties provide “financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to mitigation and adaptation.”

Adaptation remains neglected – Paris Agreement does not specify who will be responsible for providing “continuous and enhanced international support” for adaptation, whereas the Convention was clear that developed countries bore the responsibility. Additionally, the Agreement merely requests countries to “consider” using public and grant based finance in regards to adaptation. The key questions in the PA “rule book” is also of great concern and needs to be addressed in Marrakech – this will arise around transparency of adaptation support; how adaptation efforts and needs as well as losses and damages are communicated; how global adaptation needs as well as losses and damages are assessed in the global stocktake; and what adaptation efforts can be supported in the pre-2020 period.

In line with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement:

- Developed country Parties clearly state the amount and provide adequate and predictable finance for adaptation for developing country Parties needed to implement the adaptation obligation of their NDCs.
- Developing country Parties fully demonstrate their readiness to commit their resources in the implementation of the unconditional aspect of adaptation component of their NDCs.

Demand 3 (Public Awareness): Education and Information sharing.

In line with Article 7.7 of the Paris Agreement:

Sharing of new technologies, scientists in developing countries should be trained so as to be able to gather information on adaptation and mitigation needs and develop appropriate responses. One advantage of the reporting mechanisms and 5-year meetings of the Agreement is that developing nations will be able to build their capacity, and become active providers of solutions.

Demand 4 (Climate Financing): The Green Climate Fund must be sufficiently resourced. Finance is one of the important keys to achieving the PA. African countries risk every chance to implement Paris successfully due to lack of financial, technological, and technical capacity in relation to the projected costs of about USD4 trillion by 2030ⁱⁱ.

In line with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement:

- All Parties and especially developed country Parties must ensure to sufficiently resourced the GCF as soon as possible and with the fulfilment of their outstanding pledges
- Developed country Parties provide a minimum of USD 100 billion a year for climate action by 2020
- All Parties must ensure the GCF funds only sustainable projects and protects human rights

Demand 5 (Gender, Indigenous People -IP): Addressing gender and IP issues is a key part of tackling climate change and putting African countries on the path to sustainable development.

In line with Article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement:

- Parties consider the extension of the Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender

- Implementation of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Gender Equality Action Plan
- Parties in Marrakech provide clear fixed timelines for achieving gender-responsive climate policy
- All policies, programmes and actions implemented by all Parties must adopt FPIC for IPs and promote indigenous knowledge including all projects with the GCF support.

Demand 6: Transfer of technology and knowledge are crucial to supporting the adaptation and mitigation ambitions in Africa.

In line with the Paris Agreement:

- To avoid misinterpretation of terminologies, Parties should clearly define the term ‘technologies’ and ‘actions’ to avoid false solutions (like BECCS and others). Rather than false solutions, we call for urgent need to develop strategies and policy mechanisms to ensure on-the-ground adaptation actions are improved.
- Developed country Parties commit to technology transfer from developed to developing countries and removal of intellectual property rights that hinders the flow of appropriate technologies to developing countries
- African governments’ support to encourage the transfer of clean technologies to Africa that can promote the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) flagship programme
- Parties dedicate sufficient resources to the stimulation of research into future technologies through public funding

Demand 7: Loss and Damage in Africa.

There is now urgent need in Marrakech COP22 for policy framework fleshed out

and the mechanism to be resourced for Loss and Damage. There is currently an increasing number of people being displaced by climate change resulting in serious loss and damage. There is need to resource and progress in the newly established Task Force with growing recognition of urgency required from UNFCCC-COP22.

In line with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement:

- Parties should commit to full implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage
- Parties should pay more attention and focus on the review the loss and damage mechanism, including its structure, mandate, and effectiveness with a view of adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review
- Parties should aim at establishing a globally supported insurance mechanism (especially for agriculture and infrastructure sectors) in line with the WIM for L & D by 2020
- Urgently mobilise financial and technological resources to address L & D in line with the third objective of WIM for L & D.

Demand 8: Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

In line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:

Developed country Parties should support developing countries in terms of finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and investments required to implement their NDCs as provided for in Article 4 paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement

Finance:

Developed countries current “roadmap” of insufficient USD100 billion climate finance per-year by 2020 under severe scrutiny from developing countries and civil society: donor countries are using bad accounting “double counting” existing aid flows and exaggerating the rate at which public money is leveraging

private funds.

Provision of adequate and predictable financial resources from developed country Parties to developing countries to enable them meet their commitments in their NDCs as stated in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement is paramount. A common and agreeable reporting and accounting framework for financial support provided by developed country Parties to developing countries be established by the COP. This will enhance transparency of actions and avoidance of double counting (Article 13 paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).

Technology development and transfer:

The role of technology in the realisation of the global target through mitigation and adaptation actions can never be over-emphasised. Support to developing countries in terms of technology development and transfer is key to achieving African countries' commitments in their NDCs even as developed countries embark upon drastic domestic economic-wide emission reduction efforts (Article 10 paragraph 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).

Capacity building:

The Paris Agreement has made a provision for capacity building in any identified areas of need that will assist developing country Parties to meet their NDCs mitigation and adaptation commitments in the Agreement (Article 11 of the Paris Agreement). We demand Developed country Parties to honour their commitment under this Article and provide concrete plan on how to achieve this goal.

ANNEX II: AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY STATEMENT TO THE SIXTH CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (CCDA VI)

The African Civil Society met under the auspices of the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) during the Pre-CCDA VI African Civil Society Consultative Workshop held on 17th October, 2016 at United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC), Addis Ababa-Ethiopia.

During the workshop, we deeply reflected on the Paris Agreement and its implication in the African transformation agenda as well as its ambition towards a fair and ecologically just response to climate change.

It is our conviction that the conference which held as a Pre- CCDA VI event under the CLIMDEV Programme provided a unique opportunity for Civil society, media, UN Agency hosted in a developing country, African Union, African Development Bank, African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) truly reflected an African process.

We applaud the spirit of collaboration among the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), African Union (AU), African Group of Negotiators, Committee of Heads of States and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) in the international climate change dialogue processes, which has not only made the African continent visible, but also the single most influential negotiating block in UNFCCC.

With the Paris Agreement in place, it is time to now settle for implementation. We wish to caution all stakeholders that though we have accomplished the first phase of policy formulation, the subsequent implementation phase should be the most challenging. Unless these frameworks are backed with sufficient resources and technical capacity, they will remain hollow proclamations and reference materials gathering dust in our offices.

On the Implementation of the Paris Agreement:

Although UNFCCC- COP21 once again fell short of our aspirations, the adoption of the Paris Agreement was a milestone in international climate change dialogue processes especially after the disastrous failure of COP15 in Copenhagen.

We applaud the launch of the Africa Adaptation and Loss and Damage Initiative (AAI) and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), and anchoring of the initiatives in various decisions of the African Union, including the ClimDev Africa Programme led by the AUC, ECA and the AfDB. To increase the visibility and ensure mobilisation of adequate resources and technical capacity in the operationalisation and implementation of AAI, we urge that Civil Society be considered in the technical working group

Our desire is that the implementation of the Paris Agreement should be urgent, fair, equitable and ecologically just in line with the continent's realities and aspirations. While applauding governments that have already ratified the Paris agreement, we commend our Governments that have ratified the Paris Agreement while we encourage other African governments that have not done so.

As African governments move to the ratification of the Agreement we understand the gaps in the Nationally Determined Contributions and now that we have surpassed the 55% of the total global emissions threshold, the Agreement is expected to enter into force by 4th November 2016.

We further call our governments to:

- Play a leading role in ratifying to the Paris Agreement in order to raise the level of ambition and facilitate its effective implementation
- Compel developed countries to fulfil their commitments under and beyond the Agreement, importantly raising their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambition to achieve the long-term temperature goal and collective quantified finance goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year;
- Effectively and proactively engage with the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) and ensure Africa needs and priorities, notably the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold, are fully addressed while underscoring the priority of Adaptation and the COP as the supreme decision making body of the UNFCCC;

- Translate the provisions of the Agreement and other AU resolutions into domestic laws, policies, structures and development strategies. This should be supported by innovative mobilisation, including tapping into international resources and utilisation of domestic resources.

The Upcoming UNFCCC-COP 22 in Marrakesh Should:-

- Provide a roadmap on the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources from developed country Parties to developing countries to enable them meet their commitments in their NDCs as stated in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.
- Establish a common and agreeable reporting and accounting framework for financial support to enhance transparency of actions and avoidance of double counting (Article 13 paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).
- Enhance support to developing countries in terms of technology development and transfer, which is key to achieving African countries' commitments in their NDCs even as developed countries embark upon drastic domestic economic-wide emission reduction efforts (Article 10 paragraph 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).
- Provide the required capacity building support to assist developing country Parties to meet their NDCs mitigation and adaptation commitments in the Agreement (Article 11 of the Paris Agreement). We therefore call on developed country Parties to honour their commitment under this Article and provide concrete plan on how to achieve this goal.

ANNEX III: MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION FOR OUR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We, Heads of State, Government, and Delegations gathered in Marrakech, on African soil, for the High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 12 Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at the gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, issue this proclamation to signal a shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development.

Our climate is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate and we have an urgent duty to respond.

We welcome the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, its rapid entry into force, with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and we affirm our commitment to its full implementation.

Indeed, this year, we have seen extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, and in many multilateral fora. This momentum is irreversible – it is being driven not only by governments but also by science, business and global action of all types at all levels.

Our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum, together, moving forward purposefully to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

We call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change, as a matter of urgent priority.

We call for strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and underscore the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability.

We call for all Parties to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.

We call for urgently raising ambition and strengthening cooperation amongst ourselves to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

We call for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries.

We the Developed Country Parties reaffirm our USD \$100 billion mobilisation goal.

We, unanimously, call for further climate action and support, well in advance of 2020, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, the least developed countries and those particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

We who are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol encourage the ratification of the Doha Amendment.

We, collectively, call on all non-state actors to join us for immediate and ambitious action and mobilisation, building on their important achievements,

noting the many initiatives and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action itself, launched in Marrakech.

The transition in our economies required to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement provides a substantial positive opportunity for increased prosperity and sustainable development.

The Marrakech Conference marks an important inflection point in our commitment to bring together the whole international community to tackle one of the greatest challenges of our time.

As we now turn towards implementation and action, we reiterate our resolve to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations.

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- ⁱ http://uneplive.unep.org/media/docs/theme/13/EGR_2015_ES_English_Embargoed.pdf
- ⁱⁱ <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/apr/22/climate-change-study-poor-countries-4tn-2030-avert-catastrophe-paris-agreement>