



REPORT ON

AFRICAN ROUNDTABLE ON COP-25 REFLECTIONS



February 10, 2020

UN CONFERENCE CENTRE, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA





Executive summary

PACJA, ClimDev Africa Initiative Partners, the African Climate Policy Centre of UN Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank held a very successful roundtable on 10th Feb 2020 in Addis Ababa to reflect and take stock of the UNFCCC-COP 25 Outcomes, and the implications for the African people. This high level event was graced by the presence of the UK government representative Mr. Jason Grimes who is the deputy permanent representative to the African Union, the spokesperson of the African Group of negotiators Ambassador Seyni Nafu, Mr. Jean-Paul Adam Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management, ECA among others.

The participants engaged in an open reflection of the outcomes COP 25 which were disappointing particularly to the African countries since the pertinent issues of concern to the continent were not addressed. In his opening remarks, Dr. Mithika Mwenda indicated that African has a good opportunity to influence the climate change negotiations this year in Glasgow UK but this is only possible if the continent takes advantage of the upcoming pre events like the Africa Climate week to come up with concrete African homemade position in the negotiations. He highlighted the need to convene a multi stakeholder platform that will build a momentum as we approach COP 26.

The UK government indicated its readiness to work with Civil Societies, African Union, African governments, African group of negotiators, ECA among others in making COP 26 a success. In his remarks Mr. Jason informed the meeting that Africa is central in the preparation of COP 26 and the UK government will make deliberate efforts in engaging the continent in the build up to COP 26. He highlighted that the president of COP 26 is committed to delivering a COP that meets the interest of all. He said that the youth constituency is particularly important and the youth form a formidable force that cannot be ignored. The deputy permanent representative to the AU further indicated that the UK government is aware of the concern that has always been raised by Africans that access to climate finance has been a challenge. He committed that UK government will seek to address this challenge. He pointed out that the building consensus as we approach COP 26 is a key priority for UK government. The UK government will therefore work tirelessly in engaging everyone aiming at building consensus before COP 26.

The Africa Group of Negotiators indicated their commitment to work with all partners in preparing Africa's position at COP 25. Speaking on behalf of the AGN, Ambassador Seyni Nato from Mali indicated that the AGN is keen in developing a climate financial instrument proposal favorable to the African countries. He indicated that climate change is a big threat that puts achievement of SDG at risk. He informed the meeting that the heads of states in Africa are banking on the climate change experts in the continent to advise on tangible solution for the continent. Seyni reiterated that it is about time that the continent start implementing COP recommendations.

The participants in the roundtable recommended formation of a multi stakeholder committee that brings all stakeholders together to prepare the continent for COP 26. The committee will include government representatives, AGN, AU, Regional Economic Commissions, Civil society actors, women, Youth among others.



First Session: Opening session

Moderator – Dr James Murombedzi

Welcome Remarks – Mr. Jean Paul Adam – Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management, ECA

When giving welcome remarks, Mr. Jean Paul Adam firstly acknowledged the presence of all the participants noting the importance for developing partnerships between the ACPC, AU, Civil Society Organizations and other organizations present. He further noted that in order to achieve the objectives of the 26th Session of the Conference of Parties, there is need to work together.

The United Nations Environment Programme published its latest Emissions Gap Report in November 2019 in the lead up to COP 25. The emissions Gap Report presents the latest data on the expected gap in 2030 for the 1.5 degrees and 2 degrees temperature targets of the Paris Agreement. It considers different scenarios, from no new climate policies since 2005 to full implementation of all national commitments under the Paris Agreement.

According to the 2019 Report, the targeted emission reductions need to be three times more ambitious than all the current NDCs submitted to the Paris Agreement. The findings of the UNEP report reinforced the conclusions reached by the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) which recommended that to stay within the 2 degrees guardrail and to have any change of achieving the 1.5 degree target ,emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030, and the aim should be to achieve net zero by 2050.

This was the scientific reality confronting the world at COP 25. COP 25 was an important moment in the trajectory of climate governance .It was the moment when the Paris agreement of 2015 was scheduled to finalise its modalities of implementation (the so called rule book) and set the stage for the upward revision of Nationally Determined Contributions to reflect greater ambition in responding to the climate emergency.

We are all aware that the Paris Agreement was a massive compromise, reached in order to bring into existence a multilateral regime capable of progressively pushing nations towards climate actions that would reverse the trend of ever increasing greenhouse gas emissions .Even as nations were signing the agreement , it was obvious that the national targets submitted as part of the Paris agreement were inadequate to meet the professed global ceiling of 2 degrees warming ,let alone the desired 1.5 degrees limit. The inconsistency was accepted back in 2015 because it was important to reach an agreement that bound everyone from the most reluctant to the most climate concerned nations. Climate activists gambled that the national targets would be progressively improved.

Five years on COP 25 was to be the place when the implementation of the Paris Agreement would be agreed, and set the stage for COP 26 w2hen the world would expect to see its first ratcheted up NDCs.

As we know, COP 25 was almost still born. The Spanish government to its credit, rescued COP 25 in December after the mass street protests in Santiago forced Chile to bail out as the organizer. But the talks in Madrid were unproductive and demoralizing. They deadlocked over the search for an international carbon trading mechanism and the rearguard action of some conservative governments.

As global emissions continue to rise, the clock is ticking. Year by year the glide path to sustainability becomes steeper and more demanding, in technical, economic and political terms.



For Africa, the need to ensure that Glasgow is successful is even more urgent, given the continent's inordinate vulnerability and limited ability to respond to the impacts of already occurring climate change. Many African economies are already incurring losses of around 3% of their GDP to climate-related impacts. This limits their ability to achieve any of their sustainable development goals.

COP 26 will thus become even more critical to reach agreement on how to implement the Paris Agreement and especially on how to ensure that the agreed climate actions begin a downward trend in greenhouse gas emissions.

But for COP 26 to avoid the pitfalls of COP 25 it is fundamental that we adequately review the challenges faced by the parties at COP 25 and begin the process of identifying the solutions long before we congregate in Glasgow in November 2020. This roundtable is thus the first step in the review and reflection process, and will inform other events and engagements led by the ClimDev Africa partnership (AUC/AfDB/UNECA and PACJA) to inform African policies and positions in the lead up to COP 26.

It is in this light that this roundtable on the outcomes of COP 25 is a timely intervention. Mr. Jean Paul commended the African Union Commission, the African Climate Policy Center of the UNECA and the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance for organizing this roundtable which brings together different perspectives from governments, African negotiators, Civil society, Youths and researchers to reflect on COP 25 and brainstorm common African positions for COP 26. Noting that he sincerely hopes that the meeting will set the stage and develop themes that will guide the further refinement of African positions in the lead up to COP 26 in Glasgow.

He expressed his appreciation to the UK government for undertaking to have a 'whole society approach' which brings together voices from all constituencies from across the world to COP 26. He was especially heartened to listen to the British Ambassador express this commitment at the African Union Summit and would like on behalf of the UNECA as well as on behalf of the ClimDev Africa partners to assure your excellency Ambassador that we will work tirelessly towards mobilizing all constituencies to participate fully in the COP 26 in Glasgow. This meeting is the first in a series of engagement which will see us collectively achieve this aspiration and contribute to a successful event in Glasgow.

In closing, he wished everyone successful deliberations and look forward to continuing to support Africa's engagement in global climate governance.

Mr. Mithika Mwenda – Executive Director, Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance

Mr. Mwenda thanked the moderator and Mr. Jean Paul for their inputs, and noting that other speakers have not yet arrived he acknowledged the presence of the spokesperson for the Africa Group of Negotiators.

Mr. Mwenda noted Mr. Jean Adams' remarks, mentioning that he will not repeat what has been said, which is the clear articulation of the purpose of the roundtable. He further noted that Mr. Jean Paul's remarks mentioned the African Union Summit, and noting Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa (who is taking over the presidency of the African Union, and from Gabon the coordinatorship of the CAHOSSC). It is very important for us because CAHOSSC and the ClimDev depends on the highest level of leadership of the heads of states at the African Union level. Quoting Mr. Ramaphosa in his statement 'to limit global warming don't recipients to our economies and ensure the safety of our citizens everyone must see it as their responsibility to contribute. So well this is really important, he also expressed what us as the



civil society and us as the people of Africa find as a dilemma. The dilemma of sustainable development and of ensuring that we grow at that envisaged low carbon climate resilient pathways. Further quoted the big international funds from the EU have decided to stop funding coal and oil projects by the end of 2021, and this affects and depends on the different circumstances of Africa which are diverse. The context of the roundtable builds around this. There is an urge for African countries, which are building their economies around fossil fuels, their natural resources and there is compelling reason that the world is moving from that kind of development trajectory. Africa finds itself in that dilemma.

The UN University – The Institute for Natural Resource in Africa based in Accra used a very good report of what this means, the issue of stranded assets, which alludes to what Mr. Ramaphosa said. Mr.



Mwenda pointed out that he has been attending many meetings driven by the so called just transition and it is quite difficult to grasp the real meaning of the narrative transition is not applicable to Africa, but for the USA, EU because they have achieved the kind of development for transition.

Does Africa really have the capacity to transition, whilst it has the responsibility to build resilience of its people which is quite urgent. Also noting adaptation which the industrialized countries do not want

hear about, and to ensure that we bequeath this to the future generation and nature, how do we create a balance.

When drawing up the programme, quite a number of presentations were lined up however there was need to change the approach of the conversation. Quite a number of meetings have been held before but no concrete outcomes on what is really needed for Africa have been made. The issue is where do we need to go, this year is very critical for us because we are starting the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the NDCs, which are country specific and are sectoral - energy investment, agriculture, waste management, infrastructure. The question remains on the means of implementation- there is no finance. There is no commitment on funding, technology transfer, capacity building and the question is how do we approach this as Africa.

The following should be the main areas of focus for our discussion

1. Reflections – Jump start the conversation to the Africa Climate Week. Colleagues from Uganda who are in the Organizing committee will tell us where and what to do at the Pan Africa level to support the event, so that it does not become like the Accra which the agenda was set elsewhere and we were just participants in a conversation
2. To explore the pathways in energy, agriculture, infrastructure, how are we going to transition noting the dilemmas mentioned by the Chair of CAHOSSC's
3. What other activities are there from now to COP 26? This event is where we lay a foundation and the partners at Climdev are happy to see how we navigate, and make it an inclusive process
4. What pathways do we want to achieve? Including the strategies, milestones and events that we will undertake



Key Note Address

Ambassador Seyn Nafor – Coordinator, African Adaptation Initiative and AGN Spokesperson

Noting Mithika's remarks, we have been meeting for some time – so allow me to share my thoughts and since this is an informal grouping let me give reflections or try to structure it and make it relevant, and also try to move away from the negotiations. This is the end of a decade and a beginning of a new one. In the last decade I had the chance of going from an NGO, I had the chance of understanding what took place in Copenhagen. In Copenhagen I was not in the negotiations, but was organizing a musical side event. We had a Salif Keita concert at the cinematheque. I then moved to be the advisor of AMCEN in Cancun, and moved to negotiator and from Ambassador to AREI representative and now

the AAI coordinator.



We have the most complex issue we are dealing with, and it's all about investment and energy is driving all of that. The president of a country once told us when we worked on renewable energy programme, I see that you have this 100 mw of energy, and you not giving me finance, the demand for energy on grid is 10% a year, and I have 5 years. I came here yesterday and a number of countries in the west have already proposed 10 key fossil projects, 10 key finance and technology, and they just say president

sign you have 10 000 MW, and you have been talking about renewables and keep on saying there is no enabling environment .So we are extremely frustrated.

The reason for giving this example is because we need to appreciate the different players, who have to balance the different interest and even this is dynamic. The USA of 2015 and 2016, if it was not Barack Obama, we would not have Paris Agreement. The EU kept on mentioning that it is not possible to ratify within a year.

Just transition from South Africa, one has to appreciate the challenges. If one is in e.g. South Africa, Morocco, Nigeria, there is almost a political economic system if you want to deal with transition from fossil you need to deal with politics and also of the workforce. You cannot deal with this with your eyes as a climate activist or negotiator, but rather you need to understand the complexity. How do you deal with the voting base if you move too fast? Technologically the solution is hydrogen. This is where you can get green electrons and green molecules, but what we are being told is the hydrogen revolution is for 2050/2030. The same companies in the fossil are the same who are driving the hydrogen revolution. And in the mean-time the head of states has five years and has to deliver.

That will be different in Morocco where you do not have fossil and are importing and what drove Morocco revolution in renewable energy was balance of payment. The Minister of Finance was getting tired of getting foreign exchange to import, and realized they need 30/40% which is good for the economy. If there is mitigation benefit that is a co-benefit, it is a pure economic play.



The reason for bringing all these this is because it has brought a paradigm shift in the way Africa negotiated. A few years ago, we were only concerned with COP decisions. We have transformed ourselves as a group which is now doing a lot on the ground. Africa heads of states over the last 3 years have launched 6 initiatives – 3 thematic and 3 regionals. And these are renewable energy, adaptation, adaptation of African agriculture, climate condition of the Sahel, Congo Basin and Islands. You cannot only deal with decisions at COP, climate change is getting worse, and the divide between science, and reality on the ground has never been higher. The new chair of the African group' s motto is we want to see implementation on the ground, integration of climate into structures, we need to mobilize finance, we need to come up with the solutions.

We have seen the reports like of the UNEP, and now our heads of states are demanding from us as experts to bring solutions.

Comments from Participants

Nicaise

Since the Ministers of Environment are now fully engaged, there is a need to bring in the Ministers of Finance and Economy, and fully integrate the green economy. A conference of Ministers of Economy can be organized in partnership with the RECs and PACJA.

Response: There is Conference of the Finance Ministers to be held 25 – 26 February in Abidjan, and this is a World Bank initiative. It is a great opportunity for UNECA to piggy back on the initiative.

Jean Paul



What we look at is that climate change is development issue. What the ECA is now doing is to factor in development to the SDGs. We cannot deal with climate change without linking it to the SDGs. Climate change is an economic issue, we have to involve the ministers of finance, and economy including economic institutions because the current measures of GDP growth do not satisfactorily factor in climate change. If we look at achievement of the millennium development goals, was not achieved through the amount of aid

it had. MDGs were achieved because a number of very poor countries had sustained double digit growth over 10%, or very high growth in a period of time and this improved incomes for the countries with high population and this helped archive MDGs. But that high growth had impacts particularly with regard to environmental degradation. With regards to SDGs, when looking at the reports of the IMF and World Bank we are in a low growth world. Very few countries will have that level of growth we saw after MDGs. Then you have to put additionally the research done this year the climate change on average



affect 2-5 % of the GDP. In current GDP matrix, there is a report from UNECA which will show the link between growth and climate change and the reality is we are setting ourselves where the SDGs cannot be achieved because we are not generating enough resources. And as pointed out by the ambassador, there is not enough finance coming to fill the gaps especially for the grants so in terms of investments those are on the energy sector and not effective climate change adaptation. So, we need to keep in mind when talking of African priorities, and the stranded assets. We need to have strategies for Africa to be able to use their own natural resources. But also, must not divert attention that the overall issue is climate change is costing every single African country everyday and it has negative impact on our development pathways and overall goal must be to limit greenhouse emissions, preferably to 1.5 degrees. Whilst recognizing the different needs of African countries in the current environment and be able to pursue economic benefits.

Johnson

There are key concerns about what the ambassador said. We have to be careful as Africa – between debts and climate change. We have conducted a lot of research here in Africa and ACPC which shows that Africa will spend about 20% of their GDP on climate change which sometimes does not even count as climate change adaptation, this appears to be a lot. And the NDC hub and the World Bank says it will cost Africa 3 Trillion to cover all the NDC, and where this money will come from. When we talk about financing there is this so-called level of financing which everyone is pushing for, which is making countries incur debts. And the GCF, which continues to grant Africa. All these are loans and need to be paid by the future. Hence, we need clear assessment, do we really need to take any money to address climate change.

Participant Comment

Climate change is a multi- sectoral approach, and multi-dimensional. And to that effect I consider the critical response should come in the form of partnership – between countries, north /south, institutions. If we bring the partnership together, through the missing element by other agencies, we can manage. It is important to note that we cannot manage single handedly. We can build synergies, and the SDG 17 is about partnership, if we bring partnership the resource gap, capacity gap, knowledge gap can be easily bridged to address climate change.

Response from Ambassador Seyni

I was in Ethiopia in 2010 as a resource mobilization consultant, I came to learn Ethiopia was the only country in the world which was trying an exercise of integrating climate change in its development process. This was way before the Paris Agreement and the Development Plans. The prime minister was the one who created the CAHOSCC. As a head of state if you do not address climate change you may not achieve your social and political goals. This exercise was meant to have a development trajectory which they wanted to achieve in the next 20 years. This was done sectoral, at the different level tried to understand what will be the climate impact and social profile of all of them. They did it with structure, method and quantified. In so many aspects Mali and Ethiopia are the same, this is the continuation of the Sahel, it is landlocked, demographic and security challenges. This was the first exercise and to this day I have not seen any Country take this kind of exercise, firstly the leadership with rigor. The idea of costing everything, i.e. so that you can translate co2 impacts into money then you can communicate with the finance minister. If you are not able to translate the impacts into money then it will be difficult to communicate with Finance Ministers because that is the only language they understand.



When talking about finance, slow growth is not in Africa, it is a global problem. We have the demography— Most African countries should have doubled the GDP digit because the market is there but we have fundamental dysfunctions at the global economy and financial systems. The global economy, all the liquidity find itself in non-industrial sectors and most of it goes to speculation. The banks in EU, USA, there were 17 trillion in negative yield bond in which in economic sense is impossible. Because a negative yield means that the future is more certain than the present which is more impossible. We having at the global financial system and the leaders are aware of this system which drive money to speculation, we have that fundamental problem with regards to the global financial system. The IMF, most countries in Africa will have a problem with the IMF. The IMF conducts a debt sustainability every 6 months. That analysis does not discriminate between green and brown investment. For most ministers of finance if you have a cost for fossil fuel and investment is less than renewable investment, it is better to pile on fossil investment. If we do not deal with the global regulatory aspects it is going to be tricky for the minister of finance. On debt trap, there are is loan but not grants. The same narrative from the partners is they want to use the grants to drive private sector investment which is mitigation.

We are now at the AGN thinking financial instruments. We put financial instruments to come with a good financial model for climate change response. The debt problem cannot be solved by COP decision. This is a reality check. The negotiations are going beyond legal expertise but encompassing all. Most of the partners, the UN, banks are realizing they need to build their capacity.

Jean Paul

We have to go with concrete decisions on what we want, countries have different needs. For example, most small islands have high GDP, but also high per capita costs. More debt for small islands is not good hence you have to look for debt remodeling. Blending can also be a good example, where you have a loan at low percentage. Banks are already factoring in climate change charge. We need anchoring funds that can allow big investment to take place that solve the immediate problems, also we need funds in the long term at concessional rates. African countries we need to look at different options noting that we have different needs.

Looking Ahead to COP 26

Mr. Jason Grimes Deputy UK Permanent Representative to African Union

Thank you for inviting us this important discussion today, where you have been looking back at COP25, and more importantly you will be looking forward to COP26. 2020 is a critical year for our planet. The science is clear, climate change is real and it is threatening our future. The United Kingdom welcomes the opportunity to speak here as presidents of COP26, as we look to work closely with you to deliver a conference that meets the needs of all.

The COP26 campaign was officially launched last week and planning is still in its early stages. I want to share with you our early thoughts on our priorities, and how we plan to convene a successful event, both during the conference in November - and by working with our partners in the run up. COP26 is time for a truly global effort.

Africa is disproportionately affected by climate change. Our first aim for the conference is to have a "whole-of-society" approach to planning and running the event: one that brings voices from across the world, including those who are not usually present at the table. To support us with this we plan to hold



roundtables with partners here in Addis - so that we can feed these views back to our colleagues in the UK.



We also need a high level of youth participation, especially by young Africans; it is young people across the world who will be continuing this fight for years to come and so their views and input will be key. We will be working closely with the Resilient 40, a UK supported African Youth Climate Coalition, who will be helping us to understand the views of young people from across the continent. I would encourage you also to engage with them, two of whom are in the room today - Betty Dejene from Ethiopia and Aminetou Bilal from Mauritania.

We have already started to develop our priority themes for the conference, I hope that these reflect your priorities. We are focusing on making step changes in three areas:

1. Helping communities prepare better for climate impacts. We need to make a step change in adaptation and resilience investment, insurance and expertise - particularly in the countries most affected, especially those here in Africa.
2. Protecting and restoring natural habitats and ecosystems on an unprecedented scale. This is vital in safeguarding our climate, air, water and way of life for future generations.
3. Embracing the large opportunities of green energy. Including giving all countries access to the investment they need to fund projects designed to boost their resilience and power their shift to clean growth.

For a successful conference, we will need consensus. We will work closely with the African Union, the African Group of Negotiators, African countries and African institutions to host a COP26 that works for Africa, and the world. We would like to hear your ideas, on how best we can work together for the next year and beyond.

COP 25 reflections from Ethiopia

The government representative from Ethiopia outlined the Ethiopian government expectations for cop 26 as follows:

- ✓ Necessary actions on the agreed rule books should be taken
- ✓ submissions as per previous COP decisions should be made available
- ✓ African countries need to well-prepared head of COP26 and should actively participate in COP26 especially making balanced outcome on adaptation as of mitigation
- ✓ The developed countries should mobilize and provide enough and predictable finance for developing countries especially for AGN together with LDC and SIDS
- ✓ The African countries should push for ambitious updated NDC from developed countries

Mr. James Murombezi- Overview of COP 25 Outcomes and Implications for Africa
James Murombedzi – Head of Climate Change (ACPC), ECA



Mr. Murombezi highlighted that COP 25 was a continuation of issues that were not concluded at COP 24. James indicated that COP 26 is a do or die affair for the African continent; the continent need to engage in a democratic process at COP 26. Climate change and Development for Africa conference (CCDA) and Africa Climate Week (ACW) are critical sessions which should shape our Africa position at COP 26. The agenda on operationalization of Article 6 was a critical agenda at COP 25. However, we had no

decision on COP 25 on Article 6. The negotiations on this agenda were deferred to COP 26 in Glasgow.

Main issue in Article 6 in comparison with Kyoto protocol

- ✓ Article 6 is about market and non-market mechanisms
- ✓ It provides an opportunity for parties to voluntarily work together in cooperation under section 6.2 towards achievement of their respective NDCs. Avoidance of double counting is important and consideration of environmental integrity are critical under this section. The cooperative approaches provided for under Article 6 is a replica of Kyoto protocol (KP) which provided for joint implementation (JI).
- ✓ Article 12 of the Kyoto protocol provided for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which is reminiscent of section 6.4 of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. However, KP provided for a centralized operationalization of the market which is missing at the moment in Article 6
- ✓ The KP was clear on supervision and governance while Article 6.2 has not established clear supervision and governance structures.
- ✓ Carbon is a byproduct and an artificial commodity whose value is in its removal from the air; it should be commoditized for it to make commercial sense. Africa has been taking the role of eliminating this byproduct from the atmosphere without adequate compensation in form of sale of emission removals.
- ✓ KP tried to commodity carbon but the determination of the actual cost of emission removals was not done right which led to its collapse.
- ✓ The issue concept of environmental integrity in article 6.2 has not been clearly defined.
- ✓ KP had mechanisms to regulate the market which is still missing in Article 6.

Mr. Semambo Muhammad – Preparations for the Africa Climate Week (ACW) in Kampala

The Africa Climate week multipurpose platform designed to foster engagement between governments and non-government stakeholders to advance regional climate action.

Structuring of this ACW aim to address regional priorities and important emerging issues under the UNFCCC process;



- ✓ Contributing to an ambitious and effective policy making and implementation based on available science and knowledge
- ✓ Foster enabling policy and regulatory environments and
- ✓ Engage nonparty stakeholders to catalyze the required means of implementation



Ultimate goal - ACW is organised to mobilise and enhance the required partnerships and collaborative approaches in the light of the various dimensions

- ✓ Understand the risks and impacts of cc and integrate this knowledge in planning at all levels and in all sectors
- ✓ Urgency on delivering on existing commitments
- ✓ Urgency of giving all

stakeholders clarity on pathways and means of implementation for achieving carbon neutrality by mid century

Theme: Partnering for transformation towards a low carbon climate resilient and prosperous Africa: Managing risks, seizing opportunities.

Focus areas

- Bringing Paris Home: Reinforcing the implementation of the PA regionally and at all levels of Government
- Sectoral Climate Action: Managing climate risks and seizing opportunities- This track will provide a platform for national governments to engage and explore solutions to deliver climate action. Sub themes:
 - ✓ Energy Security/Access
 - ✓ Food and Water Security
 - ✓ Urban Infrastructure and mobility

Opportunities presented by the ACW

Opportunity for stakeholders to share experiences and best practices and identify mutually beneficial climate action to implement PA.

Participants can attend:

- High-level segments,
- Build capacity through workshops,
- Participate in side events organized by the private sector,
- Engage in dedicated sessions on technical discussions targeting the region's most relevant transformative areas,
- Engage with youth and civil society organizations and access opportunities to showcase their work.

Side events - Side events provide opportunities for organizations to conduct an hour long session on topics aligned with the agenda



Action Hub: Action Hub provides a platform for Non-Governmental Organizations, Intergovernmental Organizations, Governments, Youth Organizations, as well as Educational Institutions from the region to showcase innovative climate action and ideas in 15-30 minutes on a stage.

Exhibition Booth - Exhibition booths available on a commercial basis provide opportunities for organizations to showcase their work

Knowledge Corner - Knowledge Corner provides Non-Governmental Organizations, Youth Organizations, as well as Educational Institutions with a shared booth to exhibit their work.

Mangwaza Khulekani

Intergenerational equity should be a very important consideration in climate negotiations. The young people are becoming impatient with the slow pace and indecisiveness in addressing the climate crisis.



The young people are now heading to the international criminal court (ICC) accusing at least 5 countries for contributing to climate change.

Open Discussion- Next Steps

The open discussion on the next focused on what we want to do so that we can chart a way forward for interventions.

Proposed actions:

1. An ad hoc committee shall be constitute to start the engagement processes prior to ACW and COP 26
2. The review of the Beijing Platform of Action is scheduled for this year and is being led by UN Women. The review started the previous year and it focuses on how countries performed. The Report will be shared in New York at upcoming HLPF. What is different this year is that they have come up with six priority areas and climate change is one of those areas. This was an effort to mainstream gender-based violence in climate change. In July there will be a heads of state meeting in France to discuss these areas. The aim is to allow the heads of states to commit to these priority areas. Between now and July we need to define action items that we need the heads of states to consider.
3. With regards to Africa Climate Week, we need to consider how we can move forward as Africa especially on the issue of language on climate change. We need to consider Africa philosophy to enhance these talks and shape the UN climate change framework
4. We need to have all inclusive meetings those incorporating even farmers and pastoralists being affected by climate change. When we come together especially on planning for COP 26, we need to think of how we can put forward what we want practically. farmers need to be officially present as stakeholders, with tangible issues. Document alternative best practices issues that we can present



during COP 26. What is happening, what is taking place including food sovereignty movement. Unified voice, we should go as African society. Sustainable food consumption should also be prioritized. We need to reclaim sustainable way of life. We need to identify exemplary states in African,

5. The Consortium on Climate Change for Ethiopia will submit their actions during Africa Climate Week.
6. A call for a joint meeting for Ministers of Finance and Economic Development, UN Agencies and the Private Sector, on the margins of the Africa Climate Week will be held
7. Private sector is not very organized, if the group of negotiators can do something nationally can assist organize the private sector.
8. In response to private sector engagement, what the AGN through the GCF is trying to do; with the development Bank of West Africa is to work with the private sector to build a pipeline of projects. This is a more practical approach to have the private sector financed in 8 countries, and we are thinking of replicating such an experience in other regions
9. For the ACW including other platform like the CCDA, issues related to youth are under the gender programme but as SAYCC we have taken an initiative of defining what intergenerationally equity is and intergenerational justice. We have made that decision for various policy positions and we would like to share and submit to everyone the new description of what it means. When we talk of unemployment , socio-economic development, creating a market for young people who want to be entrepreneurs in the space of climate change projects related to mitigation, democratization of energy and renewable energies and we use South Africa as a case study and we use the definition of this means and we want that programme to consider this. When we started the Fridays for the future there was controversy of why do we take something from the global north and implement it here. We had a long debate as Africa group so when we decided to finally do it we decided that we will do it with a different narrative, including not taking children out of the school. For example, in South Africa we had targeted themes including policy areas and we had made a lot of progress on this.
10. Building on what people had contributed, there are existing structures especially under the ClimDev programme but we need to have a multi stakeholder ad-hoc committee which will work under the same framework and will continue guiding us in building these actions.
11. The voice for the faith-based organizations need to engaged and their voices included

Proposed Ad Hoc Team

1. National organizing committee of Africa Climate Week
2. Africa Group Of Negotiators
3. Youth Team – Pan Africa Youth Platform
4. Faith Based Organizations
5. RECs
6. Farmers Group
7. Women Groups
8. Indigenous Peoples
9. Pan Africa Chamber of Commerce
10. ITUC Africa
11. Civil Society
12. Pan Africa Farmers Associations

The modality of putting the voluntary ad-hoc committee, a concept document will be developed and sent to the various potential committee members. PACJA will conduct preliminary gathering of the stakeholders. The first multi-stakeholder gathering in Uganda will represent this sectoral representation.

Closing Remarks



Mithika Mwenda – PACJA

I would like to firstly thank you, we had a productive gathering. The next steps is as we approach the COP 26 in a tactful and strategic manner. I want to thank you all and welcome you in this movement, and to this organizing. There are a number of emerging things, that's how the climate change discourse is structured would like to acknowledge colleagues at ECA, the Africa Union Commission for working with us and not forgetting the national organizing committee of Africa Climate Week (Uganda) and the Ethiopian Government, ECAS and all who found time to be here. I would also like to commend the spokesperson of the Africa Group of Negotiators for dedicating the whole day for working with us, and as PACJA we will continue ensure Africa has a bigger voice.

James Murombedzi – ECA

Firstly I will reinforce acknowledgements made by Mithika, we are also grateful that you participated in this meeting and it is fortunate that it taking place in the beginning of the year, and setting the stage for collaboration and we look forward to the rest of the year and we look forward to working with the government of Uganda. And EAC we thank you for your commitment and contributions.

Seyn Nafor – AAI /AGN

It is always a great pleasure that I come to meetings with PACJA. It is always a pleasure because I find that you have the expertise in your Network, and I really want to challenge you to come up with real solutions, programmes and programs. The African Adaptation Initiative is currently looking for transformative programmes, and I am very keen on having a flagship programme with you. PACJA can facilitate that, we can work on a proposal together with ECA. In October we will have the first adaptation summit In the Netherlands, and it will definitely be new and additional if we come up with a programme that will cover 30/40 Countries that considers grassroots projects.

Almani Dampha – Africa Union Commission

I am not officially representing AU, but I am very happy to be part of this Forum and it is a good step and something that we need to consolidate. And the ECA will work closely with the AUC to consolidate this position.