



Africa CSOs journeys to COP27 & Grassroot Asks

PARTNERS



DELIVERING AN AFRICAN PEOPLE'S COP

Key messages to the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | 05 Feb. 2022



Whereas at the invitation of the Pan-African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance (PACJA), more than 100 civil society representatives (joined by representatives from government, the private sector, and the academia) from throughout Africa met in Cairo, Egypt on 16, 17 and 18 December 2021, to reflect on COP26 and develop strategies for mobilising African stakeholders to make COP27 an African People's COP.

Conscious of the diversity of the African continent and its people and determined to ensure that the communicate to the political leaders captures the spirit and imagination of all Actors to the extent that is possible, a cross-network consultative forum was held at the sidelines of the AU Summit to synthesize and polish the strategy and build a broader consensus on the recommendations made in Cairo.

Recalling that justly addressing climate change requires that States bear the burdens and duties of mitigation, adaptation, and reparations proportionately to their historic and current emission of greenhouse gases; that the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities – a divisive issue in international climate negotiations - also requires that States with more resources do more to address climate change than those with weak capacities; and that International climate change negotiations boil down to operationalising this principle.

Noting that with barely four per cent of the global total, Africa has the lowest historical and current emission levels compared to every other region; that even then, emission levels are concentrated in a few countries so that most African countries are net zero and net minus emitters; and that the most ambitious mitigation actions by African countries are therefore highly unlikely to make any significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to levels commensurate with science and climate justice.

Concerned that despite little to no responsibility for climate change, African communities bear a disproportionately higher burden of its impacts than most parts of the world; that the recognition of its special needs and circumstances as spelt out in article 4(e) of the UNFCCC remains marginal to global negotiations; and that adaptation is a low priority in global efforts to combat climate change.

Disappointed that COP26 was a failed opportunity to spur ambitious action and secure protection for hundreds of millions of people at the frontline of climate crisis in Africa and other developing nations; that efforts to secure a healthy planet and resilient communities were derailed by the narrow interests of powerful countries, notably those required to do more to address the climate crisis because of their past and current share of greenhouse gas emissions; and that COP26 focused on accommodating and comforting big polluters.

Affirm that Sharma-El-Sheikh presents a unique opportunity for the African people to showcase climate solutions embedded into their traditional, indigenous and local knowledge; and to close the widening North-South divisions stalling progress in climate action, particularly the implementation of NDCs.

Conclude that the Committee of Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) should seize the moment afforded by the 35th Summit of the AU to ensure COP27 embodies the aspirations of the African people. A COP27 responsive to African realities and priorities (The African People's COP), will thus constitute the following minimum elements:

Access, Participation, and Inclusion

- Procedural justice should be an integral part of conversations in the build-up to COP27. In the spirit of "leaving no one behind", the UNFCCC Secretariat and all constituent bodies charged with facilitating the negotiations should ensure that all stakeholders, including communities at the frontline of the climate crisis, are legitimately represented in the process. This entails that an enabling environment is created to ensure that critical voices, particularly those of women and girls, the youth, civil society, smallholder producers, people from small islands states, people with disabilities and indigenous people are effectively engaged in the dialogue processes. In this light, innovative ways should be explored to enhance women and youth participation, including the allocation of quotas to marginal communities in national delegations, and the UNFCCC should invest in additional schemes to enable this participation, especially from Africa.
- Every effort possible must be made by the COP27 Presidency and other agencies to get delegations from all parties to COP27 especially those from Africa. This effort must include enhancing the roll-out of vaccines, arrangements for hotel quarantine if necessary and added capacity for visa processing.
- To underscore the importance and pertinence of this COP to the African People, an exclusive physical space should be dedicated for African community-led activities, and there should be a day set aside as a day of the African People (which is different from the Africa Day).

Adaptation

- The UNFCCC and the COP Presidency should put Adaptation on top of the agenda at COP27. This entails among other that the Glasgow-Sharm-El-Sheikh work programme on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must be operationalised to elaborate on the GGA by COP28. COP27 must also deliver an ambitious plan on how to significantly increase climate finance for adaptation by 2025 and beyond. In this regard, COP27 should agree on a dedicated global adaptation finance goal.

Finance

- The COP-27 must move from rhetoric to demonstrable action and ensure that the target of 50:50 split between mitigation and adaptation finance is met. Additionally, Climate finance for adaptation must be delivered to African countries through grants and must be new and additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA), based on their needs and special circumstances.
- COP 27 must deliver an ambitious plan to deliver on the US\$100 per year by 2020 from developed countries (US 1T) by the new deadline of 2025. Furthermore, access to climate finance must be significantly enhanced for African countries through more agile and direct funding mechanisms. The amount of climate finance reaching local communities must be urgently increased, and barriers to accessing climate finance must be removed. More investment is also required in local climate action, and the principles for locally led adaptation should be formally endorsed by all Parties to the UNFCCC. A new goal for the proportion of climate finance going to local-level actions should be considered at COP27. This will help in monitoring the progress on driving more climate finance to communities at the frontline of the climate crisis

COP27 must deliver a definition of climate finance in the lead up to the development of the new collective, quantified goal by 2024.

Loss and Damage

- Loss and damage due to anthropogenic climate change, symbolized by the prevailing cyclones ravaging Southern African countries as well as climate-inspired droughts in the horn of Africa and Sahel, is an unjust legacy for people in Africa.
- It's an imperative of climate justice that a shared global responsibility for loss and damage should be expressed through a Loss and Damage Fund that channels financial support to those who need it most in Africa.
- An outcome in Sharma-El-Sheikh should be the elevation of Loss and damage as a stand-alone pillar in the UNFCCC negotiation. The UNFCCC needs to move on from trying to understand the complexity of climate loss and damage to the necessity of addressing it.

Mitigation

- Energy access must be a key mitigation priority for Africa, accompanied by a just energy transition that is supported with affordable technology and financing.
- African leaders must continue to press their northern counterparts to undertake deep emission reductions commensurate to the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming at 1.5 degrees and in proportion to the historical and current emissions. Carbon neutrality targets distract from the urgent need to substantially reduce the emission of industrialized countries, particularly those that account for 80% of current emissions.
- Mitigation goal as envisaged in the Paris Agreement ought to enable African countries to reduce reliance on fossil fuel energy sources and increase access to sustainable energy sources as their contribution to the 1.5 degrees temperature goal.
- Demand for a stronger language on fossil fuel phase-out as opposed to fossil fuel phase down as a commitment to reducing emissions

DEFINITION AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR CLIMATE FINANCE

Submitted as: Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) To: The Standing Committee on Finance

Introduction

This definition and proposal for consideration is a synthesis of views generated and collaborate from a number of regional forums that the Pan-African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance (PACJA) has convened this year. PACJA convened four important platforms to further dialogue on issues of climate finance with more than 350 civil society representatives (joined by representatives from government, the private sector, and the academia) from throughout Africa in series of meetings in:- Cairo, Egypt on 16th, 17th and 18th December 2021; in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the side-lines of the 35th African Union Summit on 4th and 5th February 2022; in Rwanda from 1st to 5th March 2022 during the 8th African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) and in Lilongwe, Malawi from 25-29th for an African Civil Society Conference on framing Loss and Damage and climate finance.

Considerations for definition of climate finance

It is true, we all have to “clean the climate mess,” but in doing so, we should not forget who created the mess and continued to do so, who benefited from the mess and continued to do so, who can stop the mess and has the capacity to do so. This is what the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility according to Respective Capabilities (CBDR), which is a cornerstone of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Considering the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 6th Assessment report, the impacts of climate change are already there and are increasing on a daily basis – Africa being the most affected. Bearing all of these in mind, our key priorities here should be, (but not limited to) the following:

Means of Implementation (Finance): The Paris agreement is very clear about who should provide the money, for whom and for what purposes. Article 9 paragraphs 1 and 2 states that:

1. *Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties for both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.*
2. *Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.*

As long as everyone has to put their hands-on deck to stop and clean the climate mess, money is needed, and therefore developed countries are obliged to provide the money for developing countries to do so. Other parties (non-developed countries) are encouraged (not obliged) to provide or (for those who have already been doing so) continue to provide such support voluntarily.

The provision of this money should be anchored on the felt needs (not quick fixing) of developing countries. For this reason, Article 9.3 states that :*(As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.)*

What therefore are the felt needs and priorities of developing countries? In general, the priority needs of developing countries, especially Africa, are adapting to the present and future impacts of climate change, poverty eradication, sustainable development, mitigation and finally fixing the loss and damage

crisis. It means developed countries should provide money mostly in form grants, not loans to help them cope with the impacts of climate change that they never caused in the first place.

Grants, not loans because “you cannot set fire on someone’s house and sell them the fire extinguisher or worst still, loan them money to rebuild it.” Article 9.4 provides that: “The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.”

In terms of its quality attributes, this money should be predictable both in quantity and quality. In quantity, because we need to know how much is available to plan. The past decades have shown us that “political feel-good announcements” that developed countries make on stage each time we have a big meeting have not helped. We have heard this so many a time! We have had experiences where developed countries turn around and baptize anything as climate finance. Attempts to count activities such as efforts to stop illegal immigration from Africa to Europe and space research as climate finance are just a few of them.

Predictability, therefore, remains key and for that reason the 5th paragraph of Article 9 provides that “Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.”

In providing this financial support to developing countries, developed countries have to show utmost transparency by providing timely and useful information about it. Article 9.7 provides thus : “Developed country Parties shall provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, at its first session, as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 13. Other Parties are encouraged to do so.”

We believe that, when Africa insists on finance, she is doing so as a matter of right and the developed countries should understand that they have an obligation towards developing countries in general and Africa in particular, so that they are able to clear the climate mess, eradicate poverty and adapt to climate change impacts, both those that are already here and those that will come in the future. Unfortunately, this is not what we see here.

Finally, the unprecedented wave of climate change triggered disasters in the African continent creates a deep sense of urgency to operationalize a distinct, independent and additional Climate Financing mechanism focusing on Loss and Damage, hence the third pillar of Climate Finance being Loss and Damage Facility for financing Response for Loss and Damage.

AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY COMMUNIQUE ON LOSS AND DAMAGE AND CLIMATE FINANCE

LILONGWE, MALAWI, 28TH APRIL, 2022



At the invitation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance and several partners¹, African civil society actors, academia, representatives of women and youth movements met at Sunbird Hotel in Lilongwe, Malawi, from 25th to 29th April 2022 for an “African Conference on Loss and Damage and Climate Finance”.

The conference aimed to consolidate African voices on Loss and Damage and Climate Finance ahead of SBSTA, AMCEN and COP27. It focussed specifically on:

- Deriving a common understanding of the extent of loss and damages, the scope of past climate-related damage as correlated by professionals, and model anticipated damages,
- Solidifying and strengthening the African Civil Society position on climate finance, especially for Loss and Damage.

Over four days, participants discussed the worsening impacts of climate change, the regrettable lack of sufficient commitment from global political leaders, and slow progress in climate negotiations, especially on loss and damage and climate finance agenda items. After thoroughly considering the different views in the room and online, participants issued the following statement:

Deeply concerned by the continued push by the global north for scientific attribution and quantification of loss and damage and in total disregard of the science of climate change and evidence on loss and damage is already well-established.

Cognisant of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.50C Report of 2018, “residual risks” will rise as temperatures increase and that the report ranks Africa as the most vulnerable continent, with foreseeable catastrophes like those seen in Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, and Chad, amongst other African nations.

As a departure from the proposals/submissions from the Association for Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) states to finance loss and damage with the Adaptation Fund.

Disturbed by the increasing push of market mechanisms and other false solutions to financing loss and damage to the detriment of rights-based approaches and the realization of climate justice.

Welcoming the Glasgow Pact on Loss and Damage but further uncertain about the time needed to translate it into action as extreme events devastate livelihoods and economies in Africa.

Reflecting and premising our hope on the upcoming UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Intercession, AMCEN and COP 27 convenings to provide unique policy spaces for key decisions on loss and damage and climate finance.

Therefore, demand:

A. On loss and damage:

1. Demand urgent intervention and frank negotiations on loss and damage, given the evidence already provided by the AR6 report of the IPCC, majorly on the African Continent.
2. Strongly denounce market-based mechanisms and other false solutions propagated as solutions for loss and damage. We further caution all stakeholders – and especially the global north and the private sector – against any form of thought on applying market mechanisms on loss and damage response.
3. Demand urgent operationalization of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD), considering the magnitude of loss and damage in Africa no later than COP27.
4. Demand that parties put a clear distinction between loss and damage and disaster risk reduction as provided in the evidence of AR6.
5. Demand the establishment of a special finance facility for loss and damage response in line with article 8 of the Paris Agreement. These finances for loss and damage should be predictable in quality and quantity and should be separate from the Adaptation Fund and the GCF.
6. Require as a basic minimum that loss and damage become a permanent priority agenda in climate negotiation processes right from SBSTAs to COPs.
7. Compel a great commitment from parties in following the direction already set by the Scottish government at COP26 in financing loss and damage not later than COP27.
8. Call parties to be alive to the differentiated impacts of losses and damages to men, women, youth and the disabled and act following the established evidence.
9. Call upon parties to consider the role and capacity of the Civil Society Organizations in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms for easing access to climate finance to CSOs.

B. On Climate Finance:

1. Demand that parties MUST provide new and additional short and long-term finance, based on the needs of the peoples of the Global South, balanced between mitigation and adaptation (with an immediate step of fixing the broken commitment of delivering the inadequate \$100 billion in public finance by 2020).
2. Strongly call on parties to settle on the definition of Climate finance no later than COP27 as provided in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement without further procrastination.
3. Demand that GCF, the Adaptation Fund, and other fund mechanisms conform to evidence on gender and accessibility.
4. Sturdily call on the GCF and the GCF board to urgently convene and redress the observer state of CSOs in the instrument alongside addressing accessibility and transparency concerns.
5. We emphasize the pivotal and leadership role that African governments should play in consolidating African voices and experiences on loss and damage and strong demand for predictable and verifiable new and additional climate finance support

COMMUNIQUÉ DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE AFRICAINE SUR LES PERTES ET DOMMAGES ET LE FINANCEMENT DU CLIMAT

LILONGWE, MALAWI, 28TH APRIL, 2022

Tel qu'ajusté dans PACJA eT UNECA se réunissant à Maputo.



À l'invitation de l'Alliance panafricaine pour la justice climatique et de plusieurs partenaires, des acteurs de la société civile africaine, des universitaires, des représentants de mouvements de femmes et de jeunes se sont réunis à l'hôtel Sunbird à Lilongwe, au Malawi, du 25 au 29 avril 2022 pour une "Conférence africaine sur les pertes et dommages et le financement du climat".

La conférence visait à consolider les voix africaines sur les pertes et dommages et le financement climatique avant le SBSTA, la CMAE et la COP27. Elle s'est concentrée sur les points suivants:

- Obtenir une compréhension commune de l'étendue des pertes et des dommages, de l'ampleur des dommages passés liés au climat tels que corrélés par les professionnels, et des modèles de dommages anticipés,
- La consolidation et le renforcement de la position de la société civile africaine sur le financement du climat, en particulier pour les pertes et dommages.

Pendant quatre jours, les participants ont discuté de l'aggravation des impacts du changement climatique, du manque regrettable d'engagement suffisant de la part des dirigeants politiques mondiaux et de la lenteur des progrès dans les négociations sur le climat, en particulier sur les points de l'ordre du jour relatifs aux pertes et dommages et au financement du climat. Après avoir examiné attentivement les

différents points de vue exprimés dans la salle et en ligne, les participants ont publié la déclaration suivante:

- Profondément préoccupé par la poussée continue du Nord mondial pour l'attribution scientifique et la quantification des pertes et des dommages et au mépris total de la science du changement climatique et les preuves sur les pertes et les dommages sont déjà bien établies.
- Compte tenu du rapport 1.50C de 2018 du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC), les "risques résiduels" vont augmenter avec la hausse des températures et le rapport classe l'Afrique comme le continent le plus vulnérable, avec des catastrophes prévisibles comme celles observées au Malawi, en Afrique du Sud, au Mozambique et au Tchad, entre autres nations africaines.
- S'écartant des propositions/soumissions des États de l'Association pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (AILAC) pour financer les pertes et dommages avec le Fonds d'adaptation.
- Troublé par la poussée croissante des mécanismes de marché et autres fausses solutions pour financer les pertes et dommages au détriment des approches basées sur les droits et la réalisation de la justice climatique.
- Se félicitant du Pacte de Glasgow sur les pertes et dommages, mais incertains quant au temps nécessaire pour le traduire en action alors que les événements extrêmes dévastent les moyens de subsistance et les économies en Afrique.
- Réfléchissant et fondant notre espoir sur les résultats des Dialogues de Glasgow sur le climat, l'intercession des organes subsidiaires de la CCNUCC, les prochaines réunions de la CMAE et de la COP 27, afin de fournir des espaces politiques uniques pour des décisions clés sur les pertes et dommages et le financement du climat.
- Se félicitant de la décision du secrétaire exécutif de la CCNUCC d'inclure le financement des pertes et dommages à l'ordre du jour de la COP 27 à Sharma Sheikh.

Par conséquent, les exigences:

A. Sur les pertes et dommages:

1. Demander une intervention urgente et des négociations franches sur les pertes et les dommages, étant donné les preuves déjà fournies par le rapport AR6 du GIEC, principalement sur le continent africain.
2. Dénonçons fermement les mécanismes basés sur le marché et autres fausses solutions propagées comme solutions aux pertes et dommages. Nous mettons en outre en garde toutes les parties prenantes - et en particulier les pays du Nord et le secteur privé - contre toute forme de réflexion sur l'application des mécanismes de marché à la réponse aux pertes et dommages. En outre, nous encourageons les parties à faire progresser le dialogue sur la promotion de solutions non marchandes et favorables aux pauvres pour faire face aux pertes et dommages résultant du changement climatique, y compris les événements à évolution lente.
3. Demander l'opérationnalisation urgente du Réseau de Santiago sur les pertes et dommages (SNLD) avec une structure de coordination et de gestion ayant des mandats clairs et des procédures de rapport et d'examen, et avec un organe consultatif indépendant détaché du Comité exécutif, compte tenu de l'ampleur des pertes et dommages en Afrique au plus tard à la COP27.
4. Exiger que les parties fassent une distinction claire entre les pertes et dommages et la réduction des risques de catastrophes, comme indiqué dans les preuves de l'AR6.
5. Demander la mise en place d'un mécanisme de financement spécial pour la réponse aux pertes et dommages, conformément à l'article 8 de l'Accord de Paris. Ces financements pour les pertes et dommages devraient être prévisibles en quantité et en qualité et devraient être distincts du Fonds d'adaptation, du GCF et de tout autre fonds multilatéral déjà existant établi dans le cadre de la CCNUCC.

6. Exiger au minimum que les pertes et dommages deviennent un ordre du jour prioritaire permanent dans les processus de négociation climatique, des SBSTA aux COP.
7. Obliger les parties à s'engager fermement à suivre la direction déjà fixée par le gouvernement écossais lors de la COP26 en finançant les pertes et dommages au plus tard lors de la COP27.
8. Appeler les parties à être attentives aux impacts différenciés des pertes et dommages sur les hommes, les femmes, les jeunes et les personnes handicapées et à agir en fonction des preuves établies.
9. Appeler les parties à considérer le rôle et la capacité des organisations de la société civile dans la réponse aux pertes et dommages et les mécanismes rapides pour faciliter l'accès des OSCs.
10. Inviter les parties et la CCNUCC à soutenir la recherche nationale et régionale et les institutions universitaires pour approfondir la recherche sur les pertes et les dommages afin d'accélérer la production de preuves pour favoriser une action rapide sur les pertes et les dommages.

B. Le financement climatique.

1. Appeler les parties et la CCNUCC à soutenir la recherche nationale et régionale et les institutions universitaires pour approfondir la recherche sur les pertes et les dommages afin d'accélérer la production de preuves pour favoriser une action rapide sur les pertes et les dommages.

A. Sur le financement du climat :

1. Exiger des parties qu'elles fournissent OBLIGATOIREMENT des financements nouveaux et supplémentaires à court et à long terme, basés sur les besoins des populations du Sud, équilibrés entre atténuation et adaptation (avec une étape immédiate de réparation de l'engagement brisé de fournir les 100 milliards de dollars de financement public inadéquats d'ici 2020).
2. Appeler fermement les parties à se mettre d'accord sur la définition du financement climatique au plus tard à la COP27, comme le prévoit l'article 9 de l'Accord de Paris, sans plus de tergiversations.
3. Exiger que le GCF, le Fonds d'Adaptation et les autres mécanismes de financement se conforment aux preuves sur le genre et l'accessibilité.
4. Demander fermement au GCF et à son conseil d'administration de se réunir de toute urgence et de remédier au statut d'observateur des OSC dans l'instrument, tout en répondant aux problèmes d'accessibilité et de transparence.
5. Nous soulignons le rôle central et prépondérant que les gouvernements africains devraient jouer dans la consolidation des voix et des expériences africaines sur les pertes et les dommages et la demande forte d'un soutien financier prévisible et vérifiable, nouveau et supplémentaire, pour le climat.

PACJA REFLECTIONS AND STATEMENT AS SB 56 INITIATES THE FIRST GLASGOW DIALOGUE ON LOSS AND DAMAGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CMA DECISION PARAGRAPH 73 TAKEN AT COP26



The first Glasgow dialogue on loss and damage started today on 7th June 2022 at SB 56 in Bonn, Germany. This highly anticipated dialogue will take three days at SB 56. This dialogue was instituted as a result of pressure from developing countries under the umbrellas of G77 and China and AOSIS at COP 26 in Glasgow. The developing countries introduced a proposal for a Glasgow Loss and Damage Facility to be established to provide finance for loss and damage to vulnerable developing countries. This proposal was blocked by developed countries, however, and as a compromise, the Glasgow Dialogue was established under Paragraph 73 of the CMA Pact-decision which paved way for Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, the dialogue was scheduled to take place at the first sessional period of each year of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, concluding at its sixtieth session (June 2024). The CMA decision further requested Subsidiary body for Implementation (SBI) to organize the Glasgow Dialogue in collaboration with the executive committee of the Warsaw International mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

The African Civil Societies under the umbrella of PACJA therefore follows with keen interest as the first dialogue meeting kicks off in Bonn from 6th June. The statements issued today by the chair of SBI, UNFCCC executive secretary and the representative of the executive committee in Warsaw International

Mechanism on loss and damage(WIM) weighed heavily on the need for openness, pragmatism and practical solutions to the loss and damage agenda. The executive secretary to UNFCCC reiterated the need to focus more on the communities who are most vulnerable to climate change which is the position that PACJA has always communicated on this matter. In the words of the chair of SBI, every decimal degree in temperature rise is important to this process which is well collaborated by the findings of the 6th IPCC assessment report which was presented in the first Glasgow dialogue meeting by Reinhardt Meckler- a researcher with IPCC. Reinhardt indicated that at 1.1 degree of temperature rise, climate change has already caused serious damages to ecosystems and livelihoods, in fact nearly 50% of the world population is staring at the challenge of water scarcity. The IPCC expert further indicated that excess death rate from non-optimal temperature in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to be nearly double the global average. This validates the opinion held by PACJA that the African Continent is a region which suffers most to climate change impacts despite its meagre 4% contribution to global GHG emissions thus our clarion call to consider Africa as a region with special needs and circumstance. Besides the economic losses emanating from climate change, the unquantifiable non-economic losses for Africa are massive, this ranges from destruction fragile ecosystems, loss of cultural heritage among others.

Parties from the developing countries resoundingly expressed the need for urgency in addressing this matter through establishment of a loss and damage facility, the funding for loss and damage must be accessible, predictable and adequate in addressing and also preventing massive losses emanating from climate change impacts. Consistent with the call by PACJA on the need to promote locally led climate action, parties called for allocation of loss and damage funds that would fund implementation of community based action plans.

Considering this glaring reality, PACJA adds its voice to this matter of life and death dialogue recalling the statement which we issued in our loss and damage conference held in Malawi in April 2022, as framed below:

Considering the worsening impacts of climate change, the regrettable lack of sufficient commitment from global political leaders, and slow progress in climate negotiations, especially on loss and damage and climate finance agenda items. After thoroughly considering the different views of civil society actors and other partners in Africa.

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9. Call upon parties to consider the role and capacity of the Civil Society Organizations in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms for easing access to climate finance to CSOs.

B. On Climate Finance:

1. Demand that parties MUST provide new and additional short and long-term finance, based on the needs of the peoples of the Global South, balanced between mitigation and adaptation (with an immediate step of fixing the broken commitment of delivering the inadequate \$100 billion in public finance by 2020).
2. Strongly call on parties to settle on the definition of Climate finance no later than COP27 as provided in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement without further procrastination.
3. Demand that GCF, the Adaptation Fund, and other fund mechanisms conform to evidence on gender and accessibility.
4. Sturdily call on the GCF and the GCF board to urgently convene and redress the observer state of CSOs in the instrument alongside addressing accessibility and transparency concerns.
5. We emphasize the pivotal and leadership role that African governments should play in consolidating African voices and experiences on loss and damage and strong demand for predictable and verifiable new and additional climate finance support

DÉCLARATION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE AFRICAINE SUR LA 56ÈME SESSION DES ORGANES SUBSIDIAIRES DE LA CCNUCC EN COURS À BONN, ALLEMAGNE

“PAS DE COP27 SANS UN ENGAGEMENT FERME SUR LES PERTES ET DOMMAGES”

BONN, ALLEMAGNE, 15 JUIN 2022



Nous, les membres de l'Alliance panafricaine pour la justice climatique, avons suivi avec une profonde inquiétude les négociations en cours, en particulier sur l'agenda des pertes et dommages. Il convient de noter que le G77, le groupe de la Chine et toutes les nations en développement ont mené une lutte acharnée à Glasgow l'année dernière, lors de la COP26, pour l'établissement d'un mécanisme de financement des pertes et dommages. Les parties des pays développés ont bloqué cette proposition, optant à la place pour l'établissement du dialogue de Glasgow comme compromis en vertu du paragraphe 73 de la décision du Pacte CMA.

Cela a ouvert la voie aux Parties, aux organisations pertinentes et aux parties prenantes pour discuter des modalités de financement des activités susceptibles d'éviter, de minimiser et/ou de traiter les pertes et les dommages associés aux effets néfastes du changement climatique. Le premier dialogue a eu lieu ici à Bonn, en juin 2022. Les déclarations faites par le président du SBI, le secrétaire exécutif de la CCNUCC et le représentant du comité exécutif du mécanisme international de Varsovie sur les pertes et dommages (WIM) lors de la session d'ouverture du dialogue ont fortement insisté sur le besoin d'ouverture, de pragmatisme et de solutions pratiques à l'agenda des pertes et dommages.

Le Secrétaire exécutif de la CCNUCC a réitéré la nécessité de se concentrer davantage sur les communautés les plus vulnérables au changement climatique. C'est la position que PACJA a toujours communiquée. Selon le président du SBI, chaque degré décimal d'augmentation de température est important pour ce processus, ce qui est bien confirmé par les conclusions du 6ème rapport d'évaluation du GIEC qui a été présenté lors de la première réunion du dialogue de Glasgow par Reinhardt Meckler, un chercheur du GIEC. Reinhardt a indiqué qu'avec une augmentation de la température de 1,1 degré, le changement climatique a déjà causé de graves dommages aux écosystèmes et aux moyens de subsistance, en fait près de 50% de la population mondiale est confrontée au défi de la pénurie d'eau.

L'expert du GIEC a également indiqué que le taux de mortalité excessif dû à des températures non optimales en Afrique sub-saharienne est estimé à près du double de la moyenne mondiale. Cela confirme l'affirmation de l'APJA selon laquelle le continent africain est l'une des régions qui souffre le plus des impacts du changement climatique, malgré sa maigre contribution de 4 % aux émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre. C'est l'exemple même de la poursuite des violations flagrantes des droits de l'homme pour les communautés en première ligne de la crise climatique par des actions injustes de commission et d'omission de la part des pays développés. C'est ce qui explique l'appel clair lancé par l'APJA pour que l'Afrique soit considérée comme une région ayant des besoins et des circonstances spécifiques. Outre les pertes économiques découlant du changement climatique, les pertes non économiques non quantifiables pour l'Afrique sont massives. Elles vont de la destruction d'écosystèmes fragiles à la perte du patrimoine culturel, entre autres.

PACJA a organisé une conférence unique au Malawi en avril de cette année qui a fourni une plateforme pour les communautés en première ligne de la crise climatique, y compris les femmes des zones rurales du Mozambique, de l'Afrique du Sud, du Malawi et d'autres pays, pour raconter leurs expériences réelles des pertes et des dommages et comment leurs vies sont affectées. L'atelier de 4 jours a été saturé d'épisodes émotionnels, les femmes du Malawi et du Mozambique fondant en larmes en racontant leurs tristes histoires de perte de proches, de biens et de moyens de subsistance. C'est l'histoire d'Eluby Nota du Malawi qui a fait taire la salle pendant plusieurs minutes, les participants ne pouvant retenir leurs larmes en regardant et en écoutant une histoire de désespoir et de fatigue. Sa douleur émotionnelle était évidente et trop lourde à porter.

Les pertes et les dommages sont une réalité immuable. Elle a des visages humains et tous doivent la voir ainsi, car c'est ce qu'elle est. C'est pourquoi nous, nous, les membres de la fraternité PACJA, sommes profondément préoccupés par la tournure des événements ici à Bonn où cet agenda, tout comme l'objectif global d'adaptation, a été réduit à une rhétorique vide avec le manque de progrès et de consensus sur les arrangements financiers pour les pertes et dommages. Le dialogue de Glasgow s'est avéré être une "séance de thérapie" où les parties, qui appartiennent à l'élite, ont partagé avec désinvolture des expériences de pertes et de dommages, qui sont en décalage avec les expériences douloureuses de la vie réelle des femmes et des communautés en première ligne de la crise climatique comme Eluby Nota.

Nous sommes alarmés par la tentative des pays développés de bloquer toute forme de négociation sur le financement des pertes et dommages dans l'agenda de la COP 27. Hier, le président du SBI n'a eu d'autre choix que d'annoncer qu'il mettrait dans son rapport le fait que les parties ne sont pas parvenues à un consensus sur cette question.

Nous sommes également préoccupés par la tentative de faire dérailler l'action sur les pertes et dommages par la poursuite des discussions sur les dispositions institutionnelles pour le Réseau de Santiago sur les pertes et dommages sans calendrier prévisible et sans urgence pour les décisions sur le traitement des pertes et dommages.

Par conséquent, nous : -

- Demandons qu'au minimum, le financement des pertes et dommages soit l'ordre du jour prioritaire de la COP 27, avec des échéances claires pour traiter ce problème qui ravage déjà les moyens de subsistance des Africains. Nous demandons donc l'établissement d'un mécanisme de financement clair pour les pertes et dommages, conformément à l'article 8 de l'Accord de Paris. Ces financements pour les pertes et dommages devraient être prévisibles en qualité et en quantité et devraient être distincts de l'aide publique au développement (APD), du Fonds d'adaptation et du Fonds vert pour le climat (FVC).
- Nous demandons que les négociations sur les pertes et dommages soient orientées vers l'action avec un soutien prévisible pour éviter les pertes économiques et non économiques résultant des pertes et dommages.
- Nous demandons une intervention urgente et des négociations franches sur les pertes et dommages, étant donné les preuves déjà fournies par le rapport AR6 du GIEC, principalement sur le continent africain.
- Nous demandons l'opérationnalisation urgente du Réseau de Santiago sur les pertes et dommages (SNLD), compte tenu de l'ampleur des pertes et dommages en Afrique, au plus tard à la COP27.
- Nous demandons que les parties fassent une distinction claire entre les pertes, les dommages et la réduction des risques de catastrophes, comme indiqué dans les preuves de l'AR6.
- Demandons aux parties de s'engager fermement à suivre la direction déjà fixée par le gouvernement écossais lors de la COP27 en matière de financement des pertes et dommages.
- Appelons les parties à être attentives aux impacts différenciés des pertes et dommages sur les hommes, les femmes, les jeunes et les personnes handicapées et à agir selon les preuves établies.
- Appeler les parties à considérer le rôle et la capacité des organisations de la société civile dans la réponse aux pertes et dommages et les mécanismes rapides pour faciliter l'accès des OSC au financement climatique.

FINS

Note à l'éditeur :

L'Alliance panafricaine pour la justice climatique est un consortium de plus de 1000 organisations issues de 48 pays africains, qui rassemble des membres issus de la base, d'organisations communautaires, d'organisations professionnelles, d'organisations non gouvernementales, de trusts, de fondations, de communautés indigènes, d'agriculteurs et de groupes pastoraux, dans le but de promouvoir une approche centrée sur les personnes, fondée sur le droit, juste et inclusive, afin de relever les défis climatiques et environnementaux auxquels l'humanité et la planète sont confrontées.

Pour plus d'informations :

Visitez : www.pacja.org

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Delivering an African People's COP begins in Bonn

Statement issued by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) on behalf of its 1000 members representing 51 African countries

Bonn, 10 June 2022—As the first week of debates and negotiations at 56th Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB56) come to a close, the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, on behalf of more than 1000 organisations in 51 countries that constitute its membership, reiterates as follows:

The climate crisis is now among the leading drivers of poverty and suffering throughout Africa. Cyclones in southern Africa, droughts in the Horn of Africa, erratic rains throughout the continent, and other extreme weather events have left millions without food, shelter, adequate nutrition, and a reliable source of livelihood. The number of deaths occasioned by climate related disasters is on an upward surge as the frequency of weather events on different parts of Africa increase. Climate change has increased the continent's disease and health sector burden, orchestrated mass displacement and sparked multiple conflicts throughout the region. As we have argued for decades, adaptation and increasingly loss and damage (L&D) are the main climate action priorities for the continent. These are only possible with a climate finance architecture and other means of implementation that respond to Africa's unique needs and circumstances.

Both the most recent science and policy analyses acknowledge Africa's unrivalled vulnerability to climate change. The IPCC estimates that the continent is warming 1.5 times faster than the rest of the world. Even at safe global warming thresholds of 1.5 to 2 degrees Celsius, the continent will still experience unbearable weather extremes and impacts across multiple sectors. With high dependency on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, the continent's rural poor feel the effects of climate change first and the hardest. Sadly, the region is currently home to most of the world's 100 million people in extreme poverty and lacking adequate adaptive capacities. Climate change will likely push tens of millions more Africans into abject poverty in the next decade.

Sadly, global climate change policies have failed to reflect the urgency of ambitious adaptation and L&D action needed to save the lives of millions of Africans currently at the frontlines of the climate crisis. The international community spends only 20% of climate finance on adaptation, very little of which reaches Africa. For instance, the World's

Economic Forum estimates that Africa was receiving barely \$5 per person per year in Adaptation finance by 2018. Other estimates are worse. As many African suffer losses and damage from extreme weather, their financial needs have grown while supply has remained insignificant and inadequate.

COP26 was not the turning point many African advocates had hoped for after decades of dashed hopes. Our assessment of the Glasgow Climate Pact concluded that it was "a failed opportunity to spur ambitious action and secure protection for hundreds of millions of people affected by climate change in Africa and other developing nations. Efforts to secure a healthy planet and resilient communities were derailed by the narrow interests of states, notably those required to do more to address the climate crisis because of their past and current share of greenhouse gas emissions. As in previous engagements, COP26 focused on accommodating and comforting big polluters."

Therefore, we believe that COP27 billed for the year-end in Sham el Sheik, Egypt, presents a unique opportunity to place Africa at the centre of global climate negotiations. We have dubbed it the "African People's COP" to reflect our desire that COP27 not stay the course with previous climate change conferences and truly deliver for the African people. Doing so begins here in Bonn. SB 56 is a critical

moment for influencing the COP27 outcomes to be genuinely an African People's COP. As the leading convenor of civil society voices in Africa, the Pan-African Climate Justice therefore table the following demands:

1. All-Party support for Africa's needs and special circumstances:

We acknowledge the willingness of the Parties to pay full attention, in the spirit of Leaving No One Behind, to the pressing issues that must be resolved to resolutely respond to the climate crisis. In this regard, we demand all Parties, particularly rich-country Parties, to support the request of the African Group of Negotiators for an integral reflection of Africa's Special Needs and Circumstances in all debates and decisions at SB56 and beyond. This will provide the badly needed political impetus to raise ambition on climate finance, particularly for adaptation, resilience building and L&D on the continent.

2. Full unrestricted participation of African frontline communities in climate policy development:

We denounce in very strong terms the denial of travel authorization to hundreds of African stakeholders through unjustified visa restrictions in force at multiple German missions across the continent. The current visa restrictions are in contradiction to the spirit of "working in an open, transparent, inclusive manner." Consequently, we call on the German authorities to put in place measures to allow fully accredited Africa stakeholders travel to Germany for the remaining days of SB56. And in anticipation, we call on the Egyptian authorities, hosts of COP 27, to live to their promise and set in place travel guarantees for African delegate, particularly frontline community members, who's stories need to resonate at COP27 and influence decisions. This commitment should be further reinforced by setting apart ample spaces and facilitation support within the official COP27 programme for inclusive dialogues on issues affecting vulnerable populations in Africa.

3. Ambition on finance for adaptation:

We welcome ongoing conversations on the global goal on adaptation. However, we are concerned that climate finance for adaptation, even if fully acknowledged, has remained low on the list of priorities. This reflects the current lack of urgency to address the pressing concerns in Africa and other developing nations burdened by unrivaled vulnerabilities to the impact of climate change. We therefore urge rich nations to increase financing to levels commensurate with the needs for adaptation and the losses incurred by African communities suffering unjust climate change impacts.

4. Demand stronger language on fossil fuel phase-out as opposed to fossil fuel phase down:

African leaders must continue to demand their northern counterparts to undertake deep emission reductions commensurate with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming at 1.5 degrees and in proportion to the historical and current emissions. Further to mitigate against environmental destruction associated with CO2 must not open the door to use of nuclear or fossil-gas in energy generation.

5. Renewable energy access for all must be a key mitigation priority for Africa, accompanied by a just energy transition that is supported with affordable technology and financing. The support from the North for Just transition through technology support should be structured in a manner that allow climate financing flow in real terms to African countries and with a multiplier effect in local economies.

6. Facility dedicated to loss and damage: The loss and damage agenda item is of great significant to the African people. The findings of the IPCC 6th Assessment report validates the position held by PACJA for years that the African continent is already incurring massive climate change related loss and damage. Besides the economic losses emanating from climate change, the unquantifiable non-economic losses for Africa are massive, this ranges from destruction fragile ecosystems, loss of cultural heritage among others. PACJA reiterates its call for a dedicated facility to address loss and damage. We are deeply concerned by the direction parties are taking here in Bonn in approaching the Glasgow dialogue. The dialogue remains an open talk shop with no clear structure or anticipated outcomes. Glasgow dialogue should set in motion measures for a tangible commitment to action on loss and damage in Egypt.

Communique to the African Union Member States Towards Enhancing Greater Accountability for Climate Action in Africa

As released from the Conference on Climate Justice convened for Young People drawn From Across Africa Kigali, Rwanda, 22- 23 June 2022



At the invitation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance and partners, young African climate leaders met at Club House La Palisse in Nyamata, Rwanda, from the 22nd to the 23rd June 2022 for an African Youth Conference on Climate Justice.

The conference aimed to mobilize young leaders, both male and female from across African Countries to level their understanding of issues at stake in climate change negotiations and their implications on young people of the continent, build consensus on priorities for young people from Africa based on their realities and delineate key demands for ambitious and urgent action on climate change. The conference tracked all key decisions and commitments made during and after the 26th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP26) and further discussed in details the emerging decisions from the just concluded discussions in SB56 in Bonn.

The convening further assessed the aspirations of the existing NDCs in advancing priorities for young people, their status of implementation and whether the NDCs are ambitious enough to achieve the 1.5 Degree Celsius Paris Agreement goal and sufficient tracking mechanisms are in place. The convening did an introspection on efforts being put in place on response and resilience building in Africa and their implications on young people and how these are reinforced by global Climate Financing under UNFCCC. It undertook a deep assessment on the prevailing vulnerability of Africa and its people to climate change and the losses and damages currently experienced across the continent as a result of climate triggered emergencies.

Based on the reflections from the conference, young people participating in the conference issued the following statement.

Cognizant of the growing climate crisis in the African continent and the little or lack progress that is demonstrated by global community in tackling climate change.

Disturbed by the unfolding climate triggered losses and damages happening across a number of African countries and the massive cross sectoral impacts of climate change on all facets of human lives, including extreme violations to human rights.

Concerned that climate change impacts in the continent is impacting directly on nature and nature-based resources, impacting sectors that are of immediate relevance in creating opportunities for decent work, income and livelihood opportunities for young people.

Further perturbed by the growing unemployment of young people and the worsening prospects for young people to find employment and livelihood opportunities as agricultural lands increasingly become arid, rivers and lakes that provide water dry up, drought decimate livestock and floods erode the remaining hope for resilience through irrigation in water fronts.

Noting that current response and resilience measures as proposed by state and its institutions, including the concept of circular economy have not been modelled with inclusion considerations for young people and promoting truly inclusive economies

Perplexed by African governments prioritization of mitigation in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) plans at the expense of adaptation and addressing immediate climate crisis for communities in need of cushioning against losses and damages that they are already suffering.

Alarmed by the conspiracy of silence African governments have demonstrated in failing to use episodes of climate crisis to build a case for loss and damage and pursue this in UNFCCC.

Noting the inequalities in access in climate finance that is manifestly clear in the case of Africa and other parts of the world on one hand, and among African countries that continue to limit the ability of the continent to adapt. And further aware that African governments are relenting on their duty to hold rich countries to account for their commitment both in financing and cutting on emissions.

Consciously clear that Climate Finance is and will continue to be a mirage to a vast majority of young people and more so those in the frontline of climate crisis in Africa.

Extremely disturbed by the global inequality and the double speak of rich countries who are scaling exploration efforts in search of unclean sources of energy, relegating on their commitment to cut on emissions while Africa is being pushed, at her cost to cut down on the meagre emissions.

Based on our reflections, the conference placed emphasis on the need to step up the pursuit for climate justice for Africa to propel measures for addressing the climate crisis in Africa. Further the conference emphasized on the need for the upcoming COP27 to provide a unique policy space to African Governments, Sub-regional and Regional institutions on climate justice and youth-sensitive climate policies.

Pursuant our deliberations here generate a call to action as detailed:

1. Call on African governments to forge a common position towards COP27 and press for prominence of Adaption and Loss and Damage in the agenda of COP27. We cannot have an African COP in Egypt that relegates on the core priorities for its people, and the agenda for Africa.
2. Demand that young people be considered in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of climate action interventions from grassroot to national level. Representation of the youth demographic should be a priority in our member states' decision-making bodies including in all regional bodies.
3. Call on all governments in Africa to review our education system to inculcate climate change across all levels of education, broadening and heightening the need for urgent and sustained climate action in order to save our planet. Indigenous knowledge should be inculcated in the education programmes to enhance resilience building to climate change

4. Demand immediate measures to channel investment and finance towards, addressing the adaptation priorities and losses and damages being witnessed across Africa.
5. Urge governments to scale up efforts to ensure that youth organizations and enterprises have adequate and tailor-made access to technologies that will enhance innovation, information and knowledge exchange so as to play a role in reducing damages to our environment and adapt to impacts of climate change.
6. As a minimum demand all governments adjust their NDCs to provide for creation of employment and green decent job opportunities for young people including jobs in circular economy. This must be an integral part of the Nationally Determined Contributions.
7. The youth of Africa demand that AU member states and Regional Economic Communities ensure Climate Finance incrementally flow towards adaptation projects and less towards mitigation considering that Africa only accounts for 4% of global GHG emissions.
8. Call on governments to strengthen social protection systems and safety net programs to address the vulnerability of young people, across the gender divide and children to climate change.
9. Call on African states that have not submitted their NDCs, urgently do so prioritizing adaptation and opportunities for creating jobs for young people in their implementation. In the same breadth, all states are urged to review their NDCs to align to this call.
10. Urge governments across Africa to forge a united front for advancing for the special needs and circumstances consideration. This cause can be pursued in solidarity with other countries in the North and efforts towards this should be demonstrated as we head towards COP27. For purpose of this call, the insular nations and territories, including, but not limited to Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome et Principe, that are part of Africa and are therefore part of the claim to special needs and circumstance consideration under UNFCCC.

With regard to the above, we the youth of Africa hereby submit our commitments and demands with a firm conviction that Africa will collaborate to ensure a cleaner, greener and safer planet for all.

In our contribution as Pan Africans and playing our dutiful role to our nation states, we commit to:

1. Unite as African youth movements, organizations and networks on environmental protection, awareness, agricultural development and other climate change related sectors. This unifying mechanism will enable us to achieve social inclusion in all climate change policy processes, as well as position us strategically for financial and technical capacity support, for the common goal of saving our planet by advancing a climate justice narrative.
2. Contribute to the education of our peers and constituents on climate change, its causes, effects as well as mitigation and adaptation responses in order to create a common understanding of the importance of this global phenomenon, regardless of literacy levels.
3. Commit to stimulate action from all stakeholders from grassroots to national level. With a clear vision to become a continent that is a global leader in the propagation of climate awareness and in locally led, socially just and inclusive actions in response and resilience building to climate change. We seek to emphasize the importance of highlighting global commitments towards addressing impacts of the climate crisis, across the continental states.
4. We pledge to make a contribution in gathering, documenting and publishing reliable information on key issues such as the loss and damage faced by African states, in order to strengthen empirical evidence on loss and damage

- 5. Support governments in AU member states and other stakeholders to monitor implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to enhance accountable and transparent climate finance practices with a view to maximize the return on investment channeled towards climate action.
- 6. Apply our curious and innovative dispensation towards new technological practices that enhance learning and information flow as well as reduce carbon emissions from domestic to industrial levels.
- 7. We commit to support and collaborate with governments, youth organizations and other like-minded institutions to ensure that youth take part in discussions on climate change with full information and legitimacy. To this end we shall mobilize young people in Africa into formidable movements for their strengthened participation.

This statement is signed off by representatives from the CSOs, Alliances, Youth Organizations and Movements as represented below:

Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network, CYCN	
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	
South South Youth Platform on Climate Justice	
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change /AYICC	Zimbabwe
CAHOSCC Youth Network (Intrim Rep);	
Afro-Caribbean Climate Alliance Network (ACCAN)	Ethiopia
Women In agriculture Namibia	Namibia
Action for Community Development	Cameroon
Botswana Climate Change Network	Botswana
CAADP Youth Network	Zambia
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change	Nigeria
FORUMCC	Tanzania
Conscious Generation	Mozambique
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change AYICC	West Africa Togo
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change /UNCCD Youth Caucus	Uganda
Centre 4 Zero Waste & Development in Africa (CZWDA)	Zambia
African Network for Policy Research and Advocacy for Sustainability / AYICC	Mauritius Mauritius
Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change	Namibia
Bakhita Radio,Juba South Sudan	South Sudan
National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC)	Malawi
ACTSustainable / AYICC	Egypt
Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE)	The Gambia
Club Vintsy Fanala	Madagascar
Save Environment Initiative (SEI)	Rwanda
Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE) Rwanda	Rwanda
Environmental Youth Journalist	Kenya
Youth For SDGs Kenya	Kenya
CYNESA Rwanda	Rwanda
ArtSpace	Kenya
Save Environment Initiative	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
YME Bahamas & the Cat Island Conservation Institute	The Bahamas
We4Climate	Rwanda
Young Volunteers for Environment Rwanda	Rwanda

Communiqué aux États membres de l'Union africaine vers une plus grande responsabilisation de l'action climatique en Afrique

Communiqué de la conférence sur la justice climatique organisée pour les jeunes de toute l'Afrique.

Kigali, Rwanda, 22- 23 juin 2022



À l'invitation de l'Alliance panafricaine pour la justice climatique et de ses partenaires, de jeunes leaders africains du climat se sont réunis au Club House La Palisse à Nyamata, au Rwanda, du 22nd au 23rd juin 2022 pour une *conférence de la jeunesse africaine sur la justice climatique*.

La conférence visait à mobiliser les jeunes leaders, hommes et femmes, de tous les pays d'Afrique afin d'améliorer leur compréhension des enjeux des négociations sur le changement climatique et de leurs implications pour les jeunes du continent, de dégager un consensus sur les priorités des jeunes d'Afrique en fonction de leurs réalités et de définir les principales demandes d'actions ambitieuses et urgentes en matière de changement climatique. La conférence a permis de suivre l'ensemble des décisions et engagements clés pris pendant et après la 26e Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (COP26) et de discuter en détail des décisions émergentes des discussions qui viennent de s'achever lors du SB56 à Bonn.

La réunion a également évalué les aspirations des CDN existants en matière de promotion des priorités pour les jeunes, leur état de mise en œuvre et si les CDN sont suffisamment ambitieux pour atteindre l'objectif de 1,5 degré Celsius de l'Accord de Paris et si des mécanismes de suivi suffisants sont en place. La réunion a fait une introspection sur les efforts mis en place sur la réponse et le renforcement de la résilience en Afrique et leurs implications sur les jeunes et comment ceux-ci sont renforcés par le financement mondial du climat sous la CCNUCC. Il a entrepris une évaluation approfondie de la

vulnérabilité actuelle de l'Afrique et de ses habitants au changement climatique, ainsi que des pertes et des dommages actuellement subis sur le continent en raison de situations d'urgence déclenchées par le climat.

Sur la base des réflexions de la conférence, les jeunes participants à la conférence ont publié la déclaration suivante.

Conscient de la crise climatique croissante sur le continent africain et du peu ou du manque de progrès démontré par la communauté mondiale dans la lutte contre le changement climatique.

Troublé par les pertes et les dommages causés par le climat dans un certain nombre de pays africains et par les impacts intersectoriels massifs du changement climatique sur toutes les facettes de la vie humaine, y compris les violations extrêmes des droits de l'homme.

Préoccupé par le fait que les impacts du changement climatique sur le continent ont un impact direct sur la nature et les ressources naturelles, ce qui a des répercussions sur les secteurs qui sont d'une importance immédiate pour la création d'opportunités de travail décent, de revenus et de moyens de subsistance pour les jeunes.

De plus, le chômage croissant des jeunes et la détérioration des perspectives de trouver un emploi et des moyens de subsistance à mesure que les terres agricoles deviennent de plus en plus arides, que les rivières et les lacs qui fournissent de l'eau s'assèchent, que la sécheresse décime le bétail et que les inondations érodent le dernier espoir de résilience grâce à l'irrigation des fronts d'eau.

Notant que les mesures actuelles de réponse et de résilience proposées par l'État et ses institutions, y compris le concept d'économie circulaire, n'ont pas été modélisées en tenant compte de l'inclusion des jeunes et de la promotion d'économies véritablement inclusives.

Perplexe face à la priorité accordée par les gouvernements africains à l'atténuation dans leurs plans de contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) au détriment de l'adaptation et de la résolution de la crise climatique immédiate pour les communautés qui ont besoin d'amortir les pertes et les dommages qu'elles subissent déjà.

Alarmés par la conspiration du silence dont les gouvernements africains ont fait preuve en n'utilisant pas les épisodes de crise climatique pour constituer un dossier de pertes et dommages et le poursuivre dans le cadre de la CCNUCC.

Notant les inégalités d'accès au financement climatique qui sont manifestement claires dans le cas de l'Afrique et d'autres parties du monde d'une part, et entre les pays africains qui continuent à limiter la capacité du continent à s'adapter. Et conscients également que les gouvernements africains renoncent à leur devoir de demander aux pays riches de rendre compte de leurs engagements en matière de financement et de réduction des émissions.

Il est clair que le financement du climat est et continuera d'être un mirage pour une grande majorité de jeunes et surtout pour ceux qui sont en première ligne de la crise climatique en Afrique.

Extrêmement perturbé par l'inégalité mondiale et le double langage des pays riches qui multiplient les efforts d'exploration à la recherche de sources d'énergie impures, reléguant au second plan leur engagement à réduire les émissions, alors que l'Afrique est poussée, à ses dépens, à réduire ses maigres émissions.

Sur la base de nos réflexions, la conférence a mis l'accent sur la nécessité d'intensifier la recherche de la justice climatique pour l'Afrique afin de promouvoir des mesures visant à résoudre la crise climatique en Afrique. En outre, la conférence a souligné la nécessité pour la prochaine COP27 de fournir un espace politique unique aux gouvernements africains, aux institutions sous-régionales et régionales sur la justice climatique et les politiques climatiques sensibles aux jeunes.

Suite à nos délibérations, voici un appel à l'action tel que détaillé :

1. Appeler les gouvernements africains à forger une position commune en vue de la COP27 et faire pression pour que l'adaptation et les pertes et dommages soient mis en avant dans l'agenda de la COP27. Nous ne pouvons pas avoir une COP africaine en Égypte qui relègue les priorités essentielles pour sa population et l'agenda de l'Afrique.
2. Exiger que les jeunes soient pris en compte dans la conception, la mise en œuvre, le suivi, l'évaluation et le compte rendu des interventions en faveur du climat, de la base au niveau national. La représentation des jeunes doit être une priorité dans les organes de décision de nos Etats membres, y compris dans tous les organes régionaux.
3. Appelons tous les gouvernements africains à revoir notre système éducatif afin d'inculquer le changement climatique à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement, en élargissant et en renforçant le besoin d'une action climatique urgente et soutenue afin de sauver notre planète. Les connaissances indigènes doivent être intégrées dans les programmes éducatifs afin de renforcer la résilience face au changement climatique.
4. Exiger des mesures immédiates pour canaliser les investissements et les financements vers les priorités d'adaptation et les pertes et dommages constatés en Afrique.
5. Exhorter les gouvernements à intensifier leurs efforts pour que les organisations et les entreprises de jeunesse aient un accès adéquat et adapté aux technologies qui renforceront l'innovation, l'information et l'échange de connaissances afin de jouer un rôle dans la réduction des dommages causés à notre environnement et l'adaptation aux effets du changement climatique.
6. Tous les gouvernements doivent au minimum adapter leur CDN afin de prévoir la création d'emplois et d'opportunités d'emplois verts décents pour les jeunes, y compris des emplois dans l'économie circulaire. Cela doit faire partie intégrante des contributions déterminées au niveau national.
7. La jeunesse africaine exige que les États membres de l'UA et les communautés économiques régionales veillent à ce que le financement du climat aille progressivement aux projets d'adaptation et moins à l'atténuation, étant donné que l'Afrique ne représente que 4 % des émissions mondiales de GES.
8. Appeler les gouvernements à renforcer les systèmes de protection sociale et les programmes de filets de sécurité pour lutter contre la vulnérabilité des jeunes, au-delà du clivage entre les sexes, et des enfants face au changement climatique.
9. Appel aux États africains qui n'ont pas encore soumis leur CDN, à le faire de toute urgence en donnant la priorité à l'adaptation et aux possibilités de création d'emplois pour les jeunes dans leur mise en œuvre. Dans le même ordre d'idées, tous les États sont invités à réviser leurs CDN pour s'aligner sur cet appel.
10. Exhorter les gouvernements de toute l'Afrique à forger un front uni pour faire avancer la prise en compte des circonstances et des besoins particuliers. Cette cause peut être poursuivie en solidarité avec d'autres pays du Nord et les efforts en ce sens devraient être démontrés à l'approche de la COP27. Aux fins de cet appel, les nations et territoires insulaires, y compris, mais sans s'y limiter, l'île Maurice, les Seychelles, Madagascar, les Comores, le Cap-Vert et Sao Tomé-et-Principe, qui font partie de l'Afrique et font donc partie de la demande de prise en compte des besoins spéciaux et des circonstances particulières dans le cadre de la CCNUCC.

Au regard de ce qui précède, nous, les jeunes d'Afrique, soumettons par la présente nos engagements et nos demandes avec la ferme conviction que l'Afrique collaborera pour garantir une planète plus propre, plus verte et plus sûre pour tous.

Dans le cadre de notre contribution en tant que Panafricains et en jouant notre rôle consciencieux envers nos États-nations, nous nous engageons à:

1. S'unir en tant que mouvements, organisations et réseaux de jeunes africains sur la protection de l'environnement, la sensibilisation, le développement agricole et d'autres secteurs liés au changement climatique. Ce mécanisme d'unification nous permettra de réaliser l'inclusion sociale dans tous les processus politiques liés au changement climatique, ainsi que de nous positionner stratégiquement pour un soutien financier et technique, dans le but commun de sauver notre planète en avançant un récit de justice climatique.
2. Contribuer à l'éducation de nos pairs et de nos électeurs sur le changement climatique, ses causes, ses effets ainsi que les mesures d'atténuation et d'adaptation afin de créer une compréhension commune de l'importance de ce phénomène mondial, quel que soit le niveau d'alphabétisation.
3. S'engager à stimuler l'action de toutes les parties prenantes, de la base au niveau national. Avec une vision claire pour devenir un continent qui est un leader mondial dans la propagation de la conscience climatique et dans les actions locales, socialement justes et inclusives en réponse et dans le renforcement de la résilience au changement climatique. Nous cherchons à souligner l'importance de mettre en avant les engagements mondiaux pour faire face aux impacts de la crise climatique, à travers les états continentaux.
4. Nous nous engageons à contribuer à la collecte, à la documentation et à la publication d'informations fiables sur des questions clés telles que les pertes et les dommages subis par les États africains, afin de renforcer les données empiriques sur les pertes et les dommages.
5. Soutenir les gouvernements des États membres de l'UA et les autres parties prenantes dans le suivi de la mise en œuvre des contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) afin d'améliorer les pratiques de financement du climat responsables et transparentes en vue de maximiser le retour sur investissement canalisé vers l'action climatique.
6. Appliquer notre curiosité et notre sens de l'innovation aux nouvelles pratiques technologiques qui améliorent l'apprentissage et la circulation de l'information et réduisent les émissions de carbone au niveau domestique au niveau industriel.
7. Nous nous engageons à soutenir et à collaborer avec les gouvernements, les organisations de jeunesse et d'autres institutions partageant les mêmes idées afin de garantir que les jeunes prennent part aux discussions sur le changement climatique en étant pleinement informés et légitimes. À cette fin, nous mobiliserons les jeunes d'Afrique en de formidables mouvements pour leur participation renforcée.

Cette déclaration est signée par les OSC, les alliances, les organisations et les mouvements de jeunesse représentés ci-dessous :

Organisation	Pays
Initiative de la jeunesse africaine sur le changement climatique /PACJA	Zimbabwe
Réseau des jeunes du CAHOSCC (Intrim Rep) ; Réseau de l'Alliance afro-caribéenne pour le climat (ACCAN)	Éthiopie
Les femmes dans l'agriculture Namibie	Namibie
Action pour le développement communautaire	Cameroun
Réseau sur le changement climatique du Botswana	Botswana
Réseau des jeunes du PDDAA	Zambie
Initiative de la jeunesse africaine sur le changement climatique	Nigeria
FORUMCC	Tanzanie
Génération consciente	Mozambique
Initiative de la jeunesse africaine sur le changement climatique AYICC Afrique de l'Ouest	Togo
Initiative de la jeunesse africaine sur le changement climatique / Caucus des jeunes de la CCD	Ouganda
Centre 4 Zero Waste & Development in Africa (CZWDA) (en anglais)	Zambie
Réseau africain pour la recherche sur les politiques et le plaidoyer en faveur de la durabilité / AYICC Maurice	Maurice
Coalition de la jeunesse namibienne sur le changement climatique	Namibie
Radio Bakhita, Juba, Sud-Soudan	Sud-Soudan
Réseau national des jeunes sur le changement climatique (NYNCC)	Malawi
ACTSustainable / AYICC	Égypte
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement (JVE)	La Gambie
YOUNGO	Zimbabwe
Club Vintsy Fanala	MADAGASCAR
Initiative pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement (SEI)	Rwanda
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement (YVE) Rwanda	Rwanda

Towards an African People COP that Responds to Priorities of the Young People in Africa and Future Generations

*A Communique of the African Youth as generated in African Youth Conference on Climate Justice
Kigali, Rwanda, 22- 23 June 2022*



At the invitation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, young African climate leaders convened at Club House La Palisse in Nyamata, Rwanda, from the 22nd to the 23rd June 2022 for an African Youth Conference on Climate Justice.

The conference aimed to mobilize youth leaders, both male and female from across African Countries to level their understanding of issues at stake in climate change negotiations and their implications to Africa and its young people; build consensus on priorities for young people in Africa based on their realities and delineate key demands for ambitious and urgent action on climate change. The conference tracked progress on all key decisions and commitments made during and after the 26th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP26) and further discussed in detail the emerging decisions from the just concluded discussions in SB56 in Bonn. The convening further assessed the aspirations of the existing NDCs in advancing priorities for young people, their status of implementation and whether the NDCs are ambitious enough to achieve the 1.5 Degree Celsius Paris Agreement goal and sufficient tracking mechanisms are in place. The conference placed emphasis on the need to scale up measures to address climate justice issues in order to avert climate crisis in Africa. During the deliberations, participants discussed the worsening impacts of climate change, the regrettable lack of sufficient commitment from global political leaders, and apparent lack of interest to progress climate negotiations, especially on loss and damage and climate finance agenda items.

The following statement was issued after extensive and constructive deliberations from participants who were both physically and virtually present:

Appreciating the counties that have submitted their new and updated NDCs and that there was varied levels of youth involvement in the process of their generation.

Concerned that some African countries have not submitted their new and updated NDCs yet COP27 will be taking place on the African soil.

Further concerned by the lack of transparency and accountability in climate finance and investment. Young people are not able to access funding for advocacy, adaptation and mitigation projects. This acts as an obstacle to the improvement of livelihoods, particularly of those at grassroot levels, who are most affected by climate change.

Disturbed about slow technology transfer and access restrictions to renewable energy and relevant infrastructure which limit young people's ability to contribute to the reduction in carbon emissions.

Dissatisfied by the poor representation of African young people in international climate conversations, which makes it difficult to ensure the adoption of youth-sensitive international policies.

Disappointed by the failure of global stakeholders to adopt binding instruments for key issues such as NDCs or loss and damage which leads to the incapacity to hold governments accountable in case of poor implementation.

Reflecting and premising our hope on the upcoming AMCEN and COP27 convenings to provide unique policy spaces for key decisions on climate justice.

We hereby demand the following from the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and the International Community.

1. We demand transparency and adequate access to sustainable and long-term funding for youth climate action/innovation, including green business. Mechanisms for enhancing transparency at all levels must be a core priority and well supported with leadership of young people.
2. We call for creation of a better mechanism for African youth to invest and benefit from the carbon markets, by ensuring access to timely information and less stringent conditions.
3. We demand a separate, easily accessible youth climate fund that supports youth projects.
4. We demand immediate measures to channel in a consistent manner investment and finance towards adaptation to climate change.
5. We demand rapid transfer of technology and facilitation of access to existing climate-resilient technologies for Africa.
6. We demand Loss and Damage to be considered as an urgent and priority agenda at COP27.
7. We demand meaningful participation and representation of African youth in international climate conversations, including but not limited to COP 27.
8. We demand the adoption of binding instruments during COP 27 on key issues such as loss and damage and the legal status of NDCs.
9. We demand young people to be rewarded for their efforts and in their stewardship on environmental and adaptation response measures instead of being viewed as volunteers.

Based on our reflections, we believe that the upcoming COP27 will provide a unique policy space to African youth to advance climate justice and youth-sensitive climate policies.

In our support towards the actualization of the above demands we, as youth of Africa commit:

1. To contribute to global goals on adaptation and mitigation through advocacy, research, education and community work among others.
2. We reiterate our availability to contribute to international policies designing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting when involved.
3. We commit to document and publish the losses and damages happening in Africa with a view of raising international stakeholders awareness and provoke action.
4. We commit to supporting and enhancing accountable and transparent climate finance practices through tracking its flow across all levels in order to maximize the return on investment channeled towards climate action.

This statement is signed off by representatives from the CSOs, Alliances, Youth Organizations and Movements as represented below:

Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network, CYCN	
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	
South South Youth Platform on Climate Justice	
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change /AYICC	Zimbabwe
CAHOSCC Youth Network (Intrim Rep);	
Afro-Caribbean Climate Alliance Network (ACCAN)	Ethiopia
Women In agriculture Namibia	Namibia
Action for Community Development	Cameroon
Botswana Climate Change Network	Botswana
CAADP Youth Network	Zambia
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change	Nigeria
FORUMCC	Tanzania
Conscious Generation Mozambique	
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change AYICC West Africa	Togo
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change /UNCCD Youth Caucus	Uganda
Centre 4 Zero Waste & Development in Africa (CZWDA)	Zambia
African Network for Policy Research and Advocacy for Sustainability /	
AYICC Mauritius	Mauritius
Namibian Youth Coalition on Climate Change	Namibia
Bakhita Radio,Juba South Sudan	South Sudan
National Youth Network on Climate Change (NYNCC)	Malawi
ACTSustainable / AYICC	Egypt
Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE) The	Gambia
Club Vintsy Fanala	Madagascar
Save Environment Initiative (SEI)	Rwanda
Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE) Rwanda	Rwanda
Environmental Youth Journalist	Kenya
Youth For SDGs Kenya	Kenya
CYNESA Rwanda	Rwanda
ArtSpace	Kenya
Save Environment Initiative	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
RCCDN	Rwanda
YME Bahamas & the Cat Island Conservation Institute The	Bahamas
We4Climate	Rwanda
Young Volunteers for Environment Rwanda	Rwanda

VERS UNE COP DES PEUPLES AFRICAINS QUI REPONDE AUX PRIORITES DES JEUNES EN AFRIQUE ET DES GENERATIONS FUTURES

*A Communique of the African Youth as generated in African
Youth Conference on Climate Justice
Kigali, Rwanda, 22- 23 June 2022*



À l'invitation de l'Alliance panafricaine pour la justice climatique, de jeunes leaders africains du climat se sont réunis au Club House La Palisse à Nyamata, au Rwanda, du 22nd au 23rd juin 2022 pour une conférence de la jeunesse africaine sur la justice climatique.

La conférence visait à mobiliser les jeunes leaders, hommes et femmes, de tous les pays d'Afrique afin d'améliorer leur compréhension des enjeux des négociations sur le changement climatique et de leurs implications pour l'Afrique et ses jeunes, de dégager un consensus sur les priorités des jeunes d'Afrique en fonction de leurs réalités et de définir les principales demandes d'actions ambitieuses et urgentes sur le changement climatique. La conférence a permis de suivre l'évolution de toutes les décisions et de tous les engagements clés pris pendant et après la 26e Conférence des parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (COP26) et de discuter en détail des décisions émergentes des discussions qui viennent de s'achever lors du SB56 à Bonn. La conférence a également évalué les aspirations des CDN existants en matière de promotion des priorités pour les jeunes, leur état de mise en œuvre et si les CDN sont suffisamment ambitieux pour atteindre l'objectif de 1,5 degré Celsius de l'Accord de Paris et si des mécanismes de suivi suffisants sont en place. La conférence a mis l'accent sur la nécessité d'intensifier les mesures visant à résoudre les problèmes de justice climatique afin d'éviter une crise climatique en Afrique.

Au cours des délibérations, les participants ont discuté de l'aggravation des impacts du changement climatique, de l'absence regrettable d'un engagement suffisant de la part des dirigeants politiques mondiaux et du manque apparent d'intérêt pour faire progresser les négociations sur le climat, notamment sur les points de l'ordre du jour relatifs aux pertes et dommages et au financement du climat. La déclaration suivante a été publiée après des délibérations approfondies et constructives de la part des participants qui étaient présents physiquement et virtuellement :

Appréciation des comités qui ont soumis leurs nouveaux CDN et leurs CDN actualisés et des différents niveaux d'implication des jeunes dans le processus de leur génération.

Préoccupé par le fait que certains pays africains n'ont pas soumis leurs nouvelles NDC mises à jour alors que la COP27 se déroulera sur le sol africain.

En outre, nous sommes préoccupés par le manque de transparence et de responsabilité dans le financement et les investissements climatiques. Les jeunes ne sont pas en mesure d'accéder à des financements pour des projets de plaidoyer, d'adaptation et d'atténuation. Cela constitue un obstacle à l'amélioration des moyens de subsistance, notamment de ceux qui, à la base, sont les plus touchés par le changement climatique.

Préoccupés par la lenteur du transfert de technologie et les restrictions d'accès aux énergies renouvelables et aux infrastructures correspondantes qui limitent la capacité des jeunes à contribuer à la réduction des émissions de carbone.

Insatisfaits de la faible représentation des jeunes Africains dans les conversations internationales sur le climat, ce qui rend difficile l'adoption de politiques internationales adaptées aux jeunes. Déçu par l'incapacité des parties prenantes mondiales à adopter des instruments contraignants pour des questions clés telles que les NDC ou les pertes et dommages, ce qui conduit à l'incapacité de tenir les gouvernements responsables en cas de mauvaise mise en œuvre.

Réfléchir et fonder notre espoir sur les prochaines réunions de la CMAE et de la COP27 afin de fournir des espaces politiques uniques pour des décisions clés sur la justice climatique.

Par la présente, nous demandons ce qui suit à la Conférence des parties à la CCNUCC et à la communauté internationale.

1. Nous exigeons la transparence et un accès adéquat à un financement durable et à long terme pour l'action/innovation climatique des jeunes, y compris les entreprises vertes. Les mécanismes visant à améliorer la transparence à tous les niveaux doivent être une priorité essentielle et être soutenus par le leadership des jeunes.
2. Nous appelons à la création d'un meilleur mécanisme pour que la jeunesse africaine puisse investir et bénéficier des marchés du carbone, en garantissant l'accès à des informations opportunes et à des conditions moins strictes.
3. Nous demandons la création d'un fonds pour le climat destiné aux jeunes, distinct et facilement accessible, qui soutienne les projets des jeunes.
4. Nous demandons des mesures immédiates pour canaliser de manière cohérente les investissements et les financements vers l'adaptation au changement climatique.
5. Nous demandons un transfert rapide de technologies et une facilitation de l'accès aux technologies existantes de résilience climatique pour l'Afrique.

6. Nous demandons que la question des pertes et dommages soit considérée comme un ordre du jour urgent et prioritaire lors de la COP27.
7. Nous demandons une participation et une représentation significatives de la jeunesse africaine dans les conversations internationales sur le climat, y compris, mais sans s'y limiter, à la COP 27.
8. Nous demandons l'adoption d'instruments contraignants lors de la COP 27 sur des questions clés telles que les pertes et dommages et le statut juridique des NDC.
9. Nous demandons que les jeunes soient récompensés pour leurs efforts et leur gestion des mesures de protection de l'environnement et d'adaptation au lieu d'être considérés comme des bénévoles.

Libreville Communiqué 2 Faith Actors Ask for Stronger, Africa-Responsive Climate Ambition at COP27

*Statement issued during the Faith and Climate Justice Session of a
Pre-Conference of the UNFCCC Africa
Climate Week (ACW) on 28 August 2022
"The Welfare of the Earth is our Welfare"*



Libreville, Gabon

At the invitation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and several partners¹, the Africa Faith Actors Network on Climate Justice (AFAN-CJ), under the auspices of the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), met at the Radisson Blu Hotel in Libreville, Gabon on 28 August 2022 ahead of the Africa Climate Week. The theme of the meeting was "The Welfare of the Earth is our Welfare" - Jeremiah 29:7.

The conference aimed to consolidate the Faith Actors' voices on adaptation, Loss and Damage, Climate Finance and mitigation, ultimately to influence discussions, debates and resolutions at Africa Climate Week, Africa Ministerial Conference of Environment (AMCEN) and the 27th UN Climate Change Summit (COP27) and other critical spaces, post-COP27.

The conference focussed specifically on:

- Establishing a common understanding of the extent of loss and damages, the scope of past climate-related damages and issues at stake in climate negotiations as correlated by professionals, and model anticipated damages,
- Solidifying and strengthening the role of Faith Actors on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, especially for loss and damage.

During the consultation, participants discussed the worsening impacts of climate change, the regrettable lack of sufficient commitment from global political leaders, and slow progress in climate change negotiations, especially on loss and damage and climate finance agenda items. After thorough reflections on the different views in the room and online, participants issued the following statement:

Cognisant of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.50C Report of 2018 noting that “residual risks” will rise as temperatures increase and that the report ranks Africa as the most vulnerable continent, with foreseeable catastrophes like those seen in Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya and Horn of Africa countries and Chad and the Sahel region, amongst other African nations.

Deeply concerned about the politicisation of the climate change discourse leading to continued loss of lives; and the serious moral implications of lack of urgency in addressing the climate crisis evidenced in the non-fulfilment of some milestone commitments by those responsible for polluting the environment.

Noting the role of Faith Actors as the first respondents of those affected by climate change.

Appreciating the role of Faith Actors as stewards of God’s creation and committing to do all in our capacity to contribute to the efforts of addressing the effects of climate change.

Welcoming the Glasgow Pact on Loss and Damage but further uncertain about the time needed to translate it into action as extreme events devastate livelihoods and economies in Africa. Reflecting and premising our hope on the outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Dialogues, the upcoming AMCEN and COP27 convenings to provide unique policy spaces for key decisions on loss and damage and climate finance.

Welcoming the decision of the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC to include financing loss and damage on the agenda of COP 27 in Sharm el Sheikh.

Reiterating that “The Welfare the Earth is our Welfare” and that the issue of climate change, is a matter of life and death beyond political discourse, hence requiring urgent attention by stakeholders.

Committing as Faith Actors to engage and expand the space to unify all Faith Actors in the entire African continent, political leaders and African citizens in their own formation and play a critical role in informing policy and programme actions in advancing climate justice.

In so committing, the Faith Actors demand:

A. On loss and damage:

1. Urgent and frank negotiations on loss and damage, given the evidence already provided by the AR6 report of the IPCC, majorly on the African Continent.

2. Strongly denounce market-based mechanisms and other false solutions propagated as solutions for loss and damage. We further caution all stakeholders – and especially the global north and the private sector – against any form of thought on applying market mechanisms on loss and damage response.

In addition, encouraging parties to advance dialogue on advancement of non-market and pro-poor solutions to loss and damage as a result of climate change including from slow onset events.

3. Urgent operationalization of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD) with a clear coordination and management structure having clear mandates and report and review procedures, and with an independent advisory body detached from the Excom, considering the magnitude of loss and damage in Africa no later than COP27.

4. A clear distinction between loss and damage and disaster risk reduction as provided in the evidence of AR6.

5. The establishment of a special finance facility for loss and damage response in line with article 8 of the Paris Agreement. These finances for loss and damage should be predictable in quantity and quality and should be separate from the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and any other already existing multilateral funds established under the UNFCCC.

6. That loss and damage become a permanent priority agenda in climate negotiation processes right from SBSTAs to COPs.

7. A greater commitment from Parties in following the direction already set by the Scottish government at COP26 in financing loss and damage not later than COP27.

8. Call parties to be alive to the differentiated impacts of losses and damages to men, women, youth and the disabled and act following the established evidence.

9. Greater consideration by Parties of the role and capacity of the Faith Actors in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms for easing access to climate finance to CSOs and Faith Actors and their institutions.

10. Stronger support to national and regional research and academic institutions to deepen research on loss and damage in order to fast-track generation of evidence to foster rapid action on loss and damage

A. On Climate Finance:

1. A new and additional short and long-term finance, based on the needs of the peoples of the Global South, balanced between mitigation and adaptation (with an immediate step of fixing the broken commitment of delivering the inadequate \$100 billion in public finance by 2020).

2. A comprehensive definition of Climate finance no later than COP27 as provided in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement without further procrastination.

3. That GCF, the Adaptation Fund, and other fund mechanisms conform to evidence on gender and accessibility and embed Locally Led Adaptation Principles in all its processes.

4. Recognition of the pivotal and leadership role that African governments should play in consolidating African voices and experiences on loss and damage and strong demand for predictable and verifiable new and additional climate finance support

Libreville Communique: Civil Society Demands for Stronger, Africa Responsive Climate Ambition at COP27

Statement issued during the High-Level Session of the Pre- Africa Climate Week (ACW) Conference of the UNFCCC, 2022



Libreville, Gabon | August 26, 2022

Whereas at the invitation of the Pan-African Climate and Environmental Justice Alliance (PACJA), more than 100 civil society actors, representing youth movements, women's rights defenders, academics, faith actors and journalists from throughout Africa and other regions met in Libreville, Gabon on August 26, 2022 on pre- Africa Climate Week. The meetings were part of a series of strategic regional post-COP26 and pre-COP27 engagements, consultations and capacity building that started in Cairo, Egypt, in December 2021 and continued in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the side-lines of the 35th African Union Summit on 4th and 5th February 2022. The aim of these engagements is to mobilize African stakeholders and work towards an African People's COP in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt later this year.

Conscious of the diversity of the African continent and its people and determined to ensure that our messaging to political leaders and other major stakeholders captures the spirit and imagination of all actors to the extent that is possible, a cross-network consultative forum was also held at the side-lines of the 8th African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) from 1st to 5th March 2022 to synthesize and polish the strategy and to build a broader consensus on the recommendations made in Cairo and Addis Ababa. An explicit Loss and Damage and Climate Financing forum was held in Lilongwe,

Malawi, to firm up our asks on loss and damage. PACJA convened further forums on the side lines of Common Wealth Heads of States and Governments (CHOGM) to firm up the position and build wider consensus. Safeguarding spaces relevant to Africa agenda and Africa's priorities in the UNFCCC processes issued a statement in SB56 'No COP27 Without A Firm Commitment on Loss and Damage'

Recognizing that the climate crisis is today among the main drivers of poverty and suffering in Africa (cyclones in southern Africa, droughts in the Horn of Africa, erratic rains throughout

2 the continent, and other extreme weather events have left millions without food, shelter, adequate nutrition, and a reliable source of livelihood); that as African advocates have argued for decades, adaptation and increasingly loss and damage are the main climate action priorities for the continent; and that these are only possible with a climate finance architecture and other means of implementation that respond to Africa's unique needs and circumstances.

Recalling that justly addressing climate change requires that States with high greenhouse gas emissions bear the burdens and duties of mitigation, adaptation, and reparations proportional to their historic and current emissions; that the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" also requires that those with more resources do more to address climate change; that international climate change negotiations needs to operationalize this principle; that litigations against emitters and solidarity campaigning for climate reparations outside the COP process need to move forward more rapidly, given how reticent the leading Western and emerging-market powers are in recognising their liabilities.

Noting that with barely four per cent of global emissions, Africa has the lowest historical and current emission levels compared to every other region; that even then, emission levels are concentrated in a few countries so that most African countries are net zero and net negative emitters; and that the most ambitious mitigation actions by African countries are, therefore, highly unlikely to make any significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to levels commensurate with science and climate justice.

Welcoming the Glasgow Pact on Loss and Damage but further uncertain about the time needed to translate it into action as extreme events devastate livelihoods and economies in Africa.

Further noting that the Loss and Damage resulting from anthropogenic climate change as evidenced unjustly afflicts African people; that cyclones Idai, record flooding and extreme wildfires and climate-induced droughts in the Horn of Africa, southern Africa and the Sahel, in the wake of locust plagues attributed to climate change are unjust legacies for people in Africa that has adversely affected the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the African people.

Concerned that despite little to no responsibility for climate change, African communities bear a disproportionately higher burden of its impacts than most parts of the world; and that the recognition of its special needs and circumstances as spelt out in Article 4.1(e) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change remains marginal to global negotiations; despite the science most of the African countries temperatures are increasing two to three times the rate of global warming, adaptation to the crisis remains a low priority in global efforts to combat climate change.

Perturbed by the growing unemployment among the youth as their prospects for decent livelihood is eroded by declining potential of natural resources as agricultural lands increasingly become arid, rivers and lakes that provide water dry up, drought decimate livestock and floods erode the remaining hope for resilience through irrigation in water fronts. Further noting that climate change is impacting directly on nature and nature-based resources, impacting sectors that are of immediate relevance in creating opportunities for decent work, income and livelihood opportunities for the youth.

Dissatisfied with the poor representation of young people from Africa in international climate conversations, which makes it difficult to ensure the adoption of youth-sensitive international policies. Alarmed by the most recent IPCC reports which reveal that the world is on a path to exceed 1.5°C warming within the next decade and points to poor climate leadership; and that under the most ambitious trajectory Africa will still suffer unbearable climate change impacts.

Drawing from the OECD report on Climate Finance for period 2013-2018, which asserts that in 2018, loans represented 74 percent (\$46.3 billion) of public climate finance and grants represented just 20 percent (\$12.3 billion) of public climate finance. Further that of the total climate finance provided and mobilized, only 21 percent (\$16.18 billion) was for adaptation, 70 percent was for mitigation (\$55 billion) and 9 percent was cross-cutting (\$7.1 billion).

Disappointed that COP26 was a failed opportunity to spur ambitious action, enhance inclusive participation of the representatives of the most affected populations, transparency and secure protection for hundreds of millions of people at the frontline of climate crisis in Africa and other developing nations; it is obvious to the world that efforts to secure a healthy planet and resilient communities were derailed by the narrow interests of developed countries, notably those required to do more to address the climate crisis because of their past and current share of greenhouse gas emissions; and it was just as obvious that COP26 accommodated and comforted the big polluters. The same slow pace of negotiations and blocking of relevant items that are relevant to the urgent means of implementation for climate actions in Africa.

Extremely disturbed by the global inequality and the double speak of rich countries who are scaling exploration efforts on unclean sources of energy reneging on their commitment to cut on emissions while Africa is being pushed, at her cost to cut down on the meagre emissions.

Affirming that Sharm-El-Sheikh presents a unique opportunity post- Glasgow for the African people to expose and urgently address the massive and mostly ignored adverse impacts of climate change on the African people and also showcase climate solutions embedded within their traditional, indigenous and local knowledge; we aim to close the widening North-South divisions and the stalling of progress in climate action, particularly the urgent strengthening and implementation of NDCs.

Disturbed by the current realities where financing for most of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in most African countries is through use of domestic resources. Further disturbed by the continued pursuit of city-level climate resilience in Africa through loans in disregard of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. Consciously clear that climate finance is and will continue to be a mirage to a vast majority of women, pastoralists, fisherfolks and more so those at the frontline of climate crisis in Africa at a time when

IPCC has recognized that without scaled-up action on adaptation, it will not be possible to avoid and reduce all loss and damage from the impacts of climate change and that by 2030 the economic costs of loss and damage in developing countries are expected to be between USD 290 billion and 580 billion (CAHOSSC 2021)

Deeply concerned by the turn of events in Bonn where loss and damage, just like the global goal on adaptation, has been reduced into EMPTY RHETORIC with the lack of progress and consensus on financial arrangements for loss and damage. Further alarmed by the attempt by developed countries Parties to block any kind of negotiations on financing loss and damage in COP 27 agenda.

Noting the inequalities in access in climate finance that is manifestly clear in the case of Africa and other parts of the world on one hand, and among African countries that continue to limit the ability of the continent to adapt. Aware of the slow progress by African governments on their duty to hold rich countries to account for their commitment both in financing and cutting on emissions.

Reflecting and premising our hope on the upcoming AMCEN, CCDA and COP27 meetings convenings to provide unique policy spaces for key decisions on climate justice.

We conclude that African Governments and the African Group of Negotiators should show leadership, draw on support and commitment from across all stakeholders, including the Civil Society and seize the moment to ensure COP27 embodies the aspirations of the African people, based on available research, data and evidence of the adverse impacts of climate change to life and livelihoods in Africa. That a COP27 responsive to African realities and priorities (The African People's COP), will constitute the following minimum elements:

Access, Participation, and Inclusion

1. Procedural justice should be an integral part of conversations in the run-up to COP27. The COP26 was self-delegitimising because the British government kept progressive civil society representatives far away from powerful negotiators. In the spirit of "leaving no one behind", the UNFCCC Secretariat and all constituent bodies charged with facilitating the negotiations should ensure that all stakeholders, including communities at the frontline of the climate crisis, are legitimately represented in the process. This requires an enabling environment such that all levels and forms of participation, including critical voices, particularly those of women and girls, the youth, civil society, smallholder producers, people from small islands states, people with disabilities and indigenous people are heard. The most oppressed among us must be effectively engaged in the dialogue and decision-making processes. In this light, innovative ways should be explored to enhance women and youth participation, including the allocation of quotas to marginal communities in national delegations. The UNFCCC should invest in additional schemes to enable this participation, especially from Africa.
2. COP27 host government security officials must make extra efforts to ensure that those civil society activists who wish to express themselves in dissent, marches, protests and picket lines, can do so; ensure that no state oppression of political dissidents or human rights advocates diverts attention from the imperative of allowing civil society voices to be heard.
3. Every effort possible must be made by the COP27 Presidency and other agencies to get delegations from all parties to COP27 especially those from Africa. This effort must include enhancing the roll-out of vaccines, arrangements for hotel quarantine if necessary and added capacity for visa processing.
4. To underscore the importance and pertinence of this COP to the African People, an exclusive physical space should be dedicated for African community-led activities, and there should be a day set aside as a day of the African People (which is different from the Africa Day).
5. Demand that communities at the frontline of climate crisis (youth, women, indigenous people, pastoralists, fisherfolks participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of climate action interventions at all levels. Their representation should be a priority in our member states' decision-making bodies including in all regional bodies.
6. As a minimum demand all governments adjust their NDCs to provide for creation of employment and green decent job opportunities for young people and women at the frontline of climate crisis including jobs in circular economy. This must be an integral part of the Nationally Determined Contributions as well as in programmes funded under global financing mechanisms.
7. Mechanisms for enhancing transparency and accountability for climate response, including financing at all levels must be a core priority and well supported with leadership of youth and communities at the frontline of climate crisis

Adaptation

1. The UNFCCC and the COP Presidency MUST put Adaptation on top of the agenda at COP27. This entails, among others, that the Glasgow-Sharm-El-Sheikh work programme on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must be operationalised to elaborate on the GGA by COP28. COP27 must also deliver an ambitious plan on how to meet the current and future needs for adaptation finance in Africa by 2025 and beyond. In this regard, COP27 should agree on a dedicated and ambitious global adaptation finance goal.
2. Additional financing of adaptation – recognizing that the overall funding available for climate action is limited, inadequate and more skewed towards mitigation, through the discussions on the global goal on adaptation, the newly published IPCC report (AR6) pursue doubling of adaptation financing with clear absolute financial allocations. Additional financing for loss and damage should not compromise funding for adaptation.
3. Private Sector Investment in Adaptation and Loss and Damage and in line with the convention, must pursue the involvement and investment of the private sector in climate action through setting clear adaptation indicators.
4. We demand the youth to be rewarded for their efforts and in their stewardship on environmental and adaptation response measures instead of being viewed as volunteers.

Finance

1. Climate finance definition – in line with the decision of the standing committee on finance at COP 26, the Glasgow Climate Pact and in collaboration with the Africa Group of negotiators, pursue climate finance definitions that are friendly to the continent for tabling at COP 27 to enhance additional financing for adaptation and loss and damage, with a quantifiable goal by 2024. One way to do this, is to reassess the Social Cost of Carbon and assess this as a “polluter pays” responsibility, as is the norm in many governments’ environmental legislation.
2. The COP27 must move from rhetoric to demonstrable action and ensure that the target of 50:50 split between mitigation and adaptation finance is not only met but surpassed in favour of adaptation. Additionally, climate finance for adaptation must be delivered to African countries through grants and must be new and additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA), based on their needs and special circumstances. Additional and significant financial modalities that give support to those who are directly impacted by climate change; affected communities and organizations who support them.
3. COP 27 must deliver an ambitious plan to deliver on the US\$100 billion per year in grant equivalent funding pledge from developed countries (US 1T) by the new deadline of 2025. Furthermore, call on doubling of climate finance in Africa with clearly spelt figures and direct funding mechanisms.
4. The amount of climate finance reaching local communities must be urgently increased, and barriers to accessing climate finance must be removed. More investment is required in local climate action, and the principles for locally led adaptation should be formally endorsed by all Parties to the UNFCCC, including GCF. A new goal for the proportion of climate finance going to local level actions should be considered at COP27. This will help in monitoring the progress on driving more and easily accessible climate finance to communities at the frontline of the climate crisis.
5. That while it is important to understand climate insurancing, we stand against the deployment and use of climate insurance as well as any other market-based mechanisms as tools for financing loss and damage.
6. Local Governments and Cities in Africa must call on Northern Parties of the UNFCCC to deliver needs-based and Paris Agreement-aligned climate finance for resilience building and transition to low carbon development pathway in African cities. Local Governments in Africa must press for resolutions at the COP27 to address issues on scale up of predictable accessible climate finance, actualization on capacity

building and skills transfer for city-level resilience and low emissions in line with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.

Technology transfer

1. We urge rapid transfer of technology and facilitation of access to existing climate-resilient technologies for Africa.
2. We urge governments to scale up efforts to ensure that youth organizations and enterprises have adequate and tailor-made access to technologies that will enhance innovation, information and knowledge exchange so as to play a role in reducing damages to our environment and adapt to impacts of climate change.

Loss and Damage

1. It is an imperative of climate justice that a shared global responsibility for loss and damage should be expressed proportionally through a Loss and Damage Fund that channels financial support to those who need it most in Africa. As such we demand that as a basic minimum, Loss and Damage financing **MUST** be the priority agenda in COP 27 with clear timelines on addressing the issue, which is already ravaging African livelihoods. We therefore demand for the establishment of a clear financing mechanism for loss and damage in line with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement. An outcome in Sharm El-Sheikh should be the elevation of Loss and damage as a stand-alone pillar in the UNFCCC negotiation, incorporating all the components noted above. The special facility for loss and damage should be totally delinked from insurance. The UNFCCC needs to move on from trying to understand the complexity of climate loss and damage to the necessity of addressing it.

2. That finances for loss and damage should be predictable in quality and quantity and should be separate from Official Development Assistance (ODA), Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

3. Support the role of Indigenous Knowledge in shaping financing for loss and damage by harnessing the continued use of indigenous knowledge in shaping financing for loss and damage and adaptation in finance instruments including Green Climate Fund, among other relevant funding streams.

4. To enhance transparency and accountability in financing adaptation and in line with the Paris Agreement, demand for transparency and accountability in finance flows to adaptation and loss and damage especially by fund mechanisms like GCF, GEF and Adaptation fund etc.

5. Demand that parties put a clear distinction between loss, damage, and disaster risk reduction as provided in the evidence of AR6 with urgent intervention and frank negotiations on loss and damage, given the evidence already provided by the AR6 report of the IPCC, majorly on the African Continent.

6. Call upon parties to consider the role and capacity of the Civil Society Organizations in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms for easing access to climate finance to CSOs.

7. Call for a great commitment from parties in following the direction already set by the Scottish government at COP26 in financing loss and damage and to support programmes that take into account the differentiated impacts of losses and damages to men, women, youth and the disabled and act following the established evidence.

8. We demand urgent operationalization of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD), considering the magnitude of loss and damage in Africa no later than COP27.

Mitigation

1. Renewable energy access for all must be a key mitigation priority for Africa, accompanied by a just energy transition that is supported with affordable technology and financing.
2. To mitigate against environmental destruction associated with CO2 must not open the door to use of nuclear or fossil-gas in energy generation.
3. African leaders must continue to demand from their northern counterparts commitment to undertake deep emission reductions commensurate with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming at 1.5 degrees and in proportion to the historical and current emissions.
4. Mitigation goal as envisaged in the Paris Agreement ought to enable African countries to be paid for the lost opportunity of not following business as usual development in the coming decades and not exploit fossil fuel energy sources and increase access to sustainable energy sources as their contribution to the 1.5 degrees temperature goal.
5. Energy transition and related programmes as designed and financed must advance for decentralised energy systems while placing at the centre local community ownership and control of these projects.
6. We demand stronger language on fossil fuel phase-out as opposed to fossil fuel phase down. The strong language as demanded must be demonstrated through progressive measures and developed countries must resist persuasions to relapse to dirt energy.

Advancing African Climate Narratives

1. All parties must work with the African media to advance Africa priorities in local, national, and global public spaces. This entails building the capacity of journalists, supporting media with financial and technical resources, and ensuring access to information, sources and climate policy processes for journalists.

THE FORGOTTEN HUMANITARIAN CATASTROPHE

Nairobi, Kenya; September 27, 2022

We, the leadership of Non-Governmental organisations, including those working for development, humanitarian and faith-based organizations, have gathered here to express our profound concern regarding the forgotten humanitarian crisis engulfing the Horn of African countries, which is building to be a shameful blot in the recorded history of human civilisation.

We shout out, and blow the horn as we join the desperately unheeded voices of those who have come out to denounce a lack of full commitment by the world leaders to cooperate and end the spiraling hunger crisis. It is outrageous that in a world where there is enough to feed everyone, people are still dying of hunger and hundreds of millions are on the brink of famine despite promises to never again give famine a chance in this century. It is now imminent in Somalia.

We take the attitude of the world leaders to demonstrate that the livelihoods and dignity of the people of the Horn of Africa matters less than race and endless bickering among global capitalist powers on who should control the levers of technological and economic advancement.

There have been several unheeded calls, but leaders have failed to lead. In late August, 44 Anglican Bishops from South Sudan and Kenya issued an open letter to the UK Government appealing for urgent intervention in what they termed as the worst drought in 40 years, expressing fears that "early warnings were not heeded" and that "existing commitments to strengthen resilience have not been backed up by funding that is so desperately needed."

Expressing our solidarity with the Anglican and Catholic Bishops, we are constrained by words to express the distress with which lactating mothers, the elderly, the disabled and children are finding themselves due to the phenomenon that is not accidental, nor instant. We are staring at a devastating climate-fuelled catastrophe of immeasurable proportions which has been building over years, while not enough action has been taken following the early warnings of the imminent humanitarian disaster projected by climate change experts and civil society.

Due to prolonged drought, farmers have been unable to harvest their crops for five consecutive seasons. Pastoralist communities have lost much of their livestock, including camels, cattle, goats and sheep. Alarming in the Horn of Africa is that, at least 36.1 million people have now been affected by the drought which began in October 2020. This figure represents a significant increase from July 2022 when an estimated 19.4 million people were affected, reflecting the impact of the climate change-motivated drought in the region.

This figure represents a significant growth in climate and humanitarian vulnerability of communities across the three states as 24.1 million people in Ethiopia, 7.8 million in Somalia and 4.2 million in Kenya are pushed to the edge of access to food and water. Across the three States, a minimum of 20.5 million people are already waking each day to high levels of acute food insecurity and rising malnutrition. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, this figure could rise to between 23 and 26 million by February 2023.

This, to call it what it is, is the manifestation of failure to build resilient nations in the face of a climate crisis that demands political will and urgent decisive actions and the characterisation of loss and damage, at the center of discussion in the ongoing global policy discourse on climate change. The loss and damage as a result of the rapidly changing and more intense weather events such as the Horn of Africa drought crisis forms the basis for Africa's key priority issues during the "African COP 27" in Egypt later in November this year.

We are alarmed by the high levels of malnutrition, also affecting young people whose plight is oftentimes forgotten. About 4.6 million children and 986,100 pregnant and lactating women in the region are acutely malnourished in the drought-affected areas. A total of 1.3 million children are acutely malnourished and so far hundreds have died in nutrition centres. More than 16.2 million people cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning, including 8.2 million in Ethiopia, 3.9 million in Somalia and 4.1 million in Kenya. Many water points have dried up or diminished in quality, heightening the risk of water-borne diseases and increasing the risk of skin and eye infections as families are forced to ration their water use and prioritize drinking and cooking over hygiene.

Rivers and water pans where farmers were drawing water and livestock owners were watering their animals have all dried up. Farmers were fighting with livestock owners over watering points and grazing areas. But now, there is even nothing to fight over – water points have dried up, while the remaining grazing areas have vanished. Over 8.9 million livestock have perished — which pastoralist families rely upon for sustenance and livelihoods, including 3.5 million in Ethiopia, 2.4 million in Kenya and over 3 million in Somalia. As a result communities have been forced to migrate to other communities territories triggering climate motivated insecurities.

The crisis has heightened protection risks for women and children, particularly girls who have become more vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, abuse, sexual exploitation, and child labour. Female-headed households and adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to increased violence, exploitation and abuse. The number of children dropping out of school is rising with reports of girls being married off by their struggling families surfacing in all the affected countries. Child, early and forced marriages are being used as a negative coping mechanism to lessen demands on family resources and potentially get money that they can use to buy food and other necessities. In Somalia, the drought emergency has disrupted education for 1.7 million children, of whom 720,000, 47 per cent of them girls, are at risk of dropping out of school. In Ethiopia, more than 401,000 children are out of school due to drought.

These are not isolated climate-change-induced drought occurrences! In the past 10 years, the Horn of Africa has endured three severe climate-triggered droughts (2010-2011, 2016-2017 and 2020-2022). Efforts in building resilience to climate change in the region have not kept pace with the frequency, prolonged and severity of droughts in recent years, making it harder for families to recover between shocks. The increasing frequency of shocks in the region has eroded inherent capacities in communities to adapt while leaving vulnerable communities too short a time to recover and bounce back. Not that we didn't see this coming, sadly.

Scientists have repeatedly warned of insufficient rainfall and prolonged drought, mostly attributed to the changing climate. The meteorological agencies have accurately predicted that rainfall would not be enough.

We are saddened to see the results of this inaction despite numerous warnings, and yet global leaders continue to drag their feet when it comes to honoring climate financing pledges. This is happening at a time when the Green Climate Fund, the body which we expected to ease bureaucracy associated with the World Bank and other financial institutions, has turned out to be another nightmare in disbursing money meant for emergencies like the one witnessed in the Horn of Africa. For a multilateral institution that was meant to be easily accessible, and quicker in response, it has been painfully slow for organisations to access the funds to ensure urgent adaptation interventions.

The people from the horn of Africa can apply for funds and die, become forgotten and their next generation will wait long to receive the money, which is meant for urgent adaptation intervention.

To complicate matters for the Horn of African communities experiencing a deadly crisis is the worrying control mechanisms of UNFCCC and its processes by transnational corporations which seem to value profit over life, leading to failure in honoring commitments to pool resources that can support most vulnerable countries to adapt and to strengthen their resilience to climatic shocks.

Our appeal:

A. Towards addressing the humanitarian crisis:

1. Horn of Africa governments:

The humanitarian crisis must be responded to at the urgently needed speed and scale. All available funding for humanitarian and development pipelines should be released to the frontline immediately;

a. Provide leadership and pay attention to the crisis while investing in creating evidence to inform long-term interventions considering the impact of hunger on various groups of people, such as children, adolescents, women and people with disabilities. Suspend all other development priorities and divert the national budget and human resources. Immediately, national budgets should prioritise providing food and nutrition assistance, water for domestic use as well as nutrition gardens supported through expanding drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes; and increasing protection services for prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse.

b. Ensure transparency and accountability in the distribution of relief assistance, and support humanitarian organizations for relief distribution.

c. Ensure all relief assistance and distribution efforts are conflict sensitive, gender responsive and inclusive

d. Lay out long-term adaptation and resilient and recovery strategies, including diversification of livelihood options of communities, such as smallholder irrigation systems, promoting off-farm income generating activities (SMEs), livestock restocking, etc

2. GCF, Adaptation Fund and other climate change-related funds: Prioritise the emergency response in the Horn of Africa to address drought, food, water, disease outbreaks and the survival needs of children, women and communities facing the crisis.

3. Multilateral and bilateral Donors: to make available resources to local, national and international organizations to protect and assist those affected and staring at famine in East and Horn of Africa countries

4. To strengthen efforts by the Horn of Africa governments to save lives now, and give a lifeline to millions on the frontline of the hunger crisis, the G7, G20, IMF, World Bank and all private creditors should suspend all debt repayments due in 2022 and 2023, and the same invested to responding to the worsening humanitarian crisis. Prioritisation of distribution of funds should be reviewed to stop hunger-related loss of lives every minute and to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, girls, the elderly and the sick. Interventions such as school meals must be expanded to ensure all children remain in school, and girls are protected from all harmful practices including early, child and forced marriages, sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation.

B. In linking long term resilience building and climate change, we call on fast-tracking climate actions:

1. Urgent call on governments and regional bodies leadership in implementing national and regional and national climate change and the recently approved Africa Union Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan 2022 – 2032.
2. Call on the UNFCCC and the COP Presidency to put Adaptation on top of the agenda at COP27. In this regard, the Glasgow-Sharm-El-Sheikh work programme on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) must be operationalised to elaborate on the GGA by COP28, with COP27 delivering an ambitious plan on how to meet the current and future needs for adaptation finance in Africa by 2025 and beyond.
3. COP27 must move from rhetoric to demonstrable action by ensuring the target of 50:50 split between mitigation and adaptation finance is not only met but surpassed in favour of adaptation. Additionally, climate finance for adaptation must be delivered to African countries through grants and must be new and additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA), based on their needs and special circumstances. Financing modalities must be redesigned to give support to those who are directly impacted by climate change - affected communities and their organization.
4. Call on global communities in COP27 convening to ensure the amount of climate finance reaching local communities is urgently increased and barriers to accessing climate finance are removed. Investment in local climate action must be guided by the principles for locally led adaptation and should be formally endorsed by all Parties to the UNFCCC, including GCF. A new goal for the proportion of climate finance going to local level actions should be considered at COP27.
5. As an imperative of climate justice, that a shared global responsibility for loss and damage be expressed proportionally through a Loss and Damage Fund that channels financial support to those who need it most in Africa. As such, we demand that, as a basic minimum, institutional mechanisms for addressing Loss and Damage financing MUST be resolved in COP 27.
6. Urge Africa Group of negotiators and governments to pursue climate finance definitions that are friendly to the continent for tabling at COP 27, to enhance additional financing for adaptation and loss and damage, with a quantifiable goal by 2024.
7. It calls upon all parties to consider the role and capacity of the Civil Society Organizations in loss and damage response and fast track mechanisms for easing access to climate finance to CSOs.

SIGNED BY (Organizations):

1. ActionAid International Kenya (AAIK)
2. Action Against Hunger (AAH)
3. ADRA Kenya
4. African Youth Commission
5. All Africa Conferences of Churches (AACC)
6. AMREF
7. ASAL Humanitarian Network (AHN)
8. CAFOD
9. Catholic Relief Services
10. Christain Aid
11. Cordaid
12. Hellen Keller Foundation
13. HelpAge
14. Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)
15. Plan International

16. International Aid Services Kenya
17. International Alert
18. Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)
19. MISEREOR
20. SOS Childrens' Home
21. Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO)
22. World Resources Institute (WRI)
23. Oxfam



AMCEN

Ministère de la Santé, de l'Hygiène et de l'Alimentation
RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE-BISSAU
Ministère de la Santé, de l'Hygiène et de l'Alimentation
RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE-BISSAU



18^{ème} SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE MINISTERIELLE AFRICAINE

THEME

Assurer le bien-être des populations et garantir

Du 12 au 16 septembre 2022





PAN AFRICAN CLIMATE JUSTICE ALLIANCE (PACJA)

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