



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION

PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON
RENEWABLE ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE
(PANARECC)

REPORT OF THE 2ND PAN- AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

10th -13th November 2015
Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi



Clerk's Chambers
National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI-KENYA
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PAPNCC - Pan African Parliament Network on Climate Change

PANARECC - Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy & Climate Change

PACJA - Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

KNA - Kenya National Assembly

UNEP - United Nations Development Programme

COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

COP - Conference of Parties

UNFCCC - UN Framework on Climate Change

GHGs - Greenhouse Gases

AGN - African Group of Negotiators

AMCEN - African Ministerial Conference on Environment

CAHOSOCC - Committee of Heads of state and Government on Climate Change

MP - Member of Parliament

INDC - Identified National Determined Contribution

STI - Science, Technology and Innovation

R&D - Research and Development

STISA - STI Strategy for Africa

ODA - Overseas Development Assistance

EALA - East African Legislative Assembly

ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States

IPC-WAMEU - Inter-Parliamentarians Committee of West African Monetary and Economic Union

ACLI - African Climate Legislation Initiative

UN - United Nations

UNGA - United Nations General Assembly



The Second African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Policy, from 10 to 13 November 2015 under the theme “Towards a common position on climate justice and equity in the New Universal Climate Change Agreement”, brought together Members of the Parliament of Kenya, the Pan African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), ECOWAS Parliament, Inter-Parliamentarians Committee of West African Monetary and Economic Union (IPC-WAMEU) and Pan-African Parliamentarians’ Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC) in Nairobi, Kenya.

The main objective of the summit was to identify and come up with a common African position on the new climate change agreement which will be negotiated in Paris, France during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP21 in December 2015.

The Summit was convened on the strength of the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and in particular Article 2 which provides that “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system...within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner”.

African parliamentarians noted the urgency of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the increase in average world temperature to less than 1.5°C relative to preindustrial levels and were concerned that Africa makes insignificant contribution to global warming; yet the continent bears the brunt of the negative impacts.

This summit of African parliamentarians was therefore purposed to boost the strong leadership provided by the Committee of African Heads of State and Governments on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in advocating for an international Agreement that is legally binding, equitable, fair, ecologically just and responsive to African realities and aspirations.

The three day long summit then resolved that, based on climate science and principles of justice and equity, the Paris Agreement should ensure countries make urgent, dramatic cuts in greenhouse gas emissions and, for developed countries, provide the necessary finance and technology transfers for the same transformation in developing countries, as well as the resources needed for poor communities to mitigate and adapt to climate impacts. The Paris Agreement should provide parity between mitigation, adaptation and provisions for enhancing means of implementation, while ensuring a global average temperature increase by the end of the twenty-first century that is well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Finally, the summit mandated the partners convening the Summit to facilitate the discussion that will result into the establishment of African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI), which will enhance the partnership between Parliamentarians and Civil Society in climate/environmental policy making processes in Africa. A follow-up meeting to evaluate the Paris Agreement outcomes, progress achieved as well as obstacles and constraints remaining, was also recommended



1.1 BACKGROUND TO CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS

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The international political response to climate change began at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, where the 'Rio Convention' included the adoption of the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This convention set out a framework for action aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system." The UNFCCC which entered into force on 21 March 1994 now has a near-universal membership of 195 parties.

The main objective of the annual Conference of Parties (COP) is to review the Convention's implementation. The first COP took place in Berlin in 1995 and significant meetings since then have included COP3 where the Kyoto Protocol was adopted, COP11 where the Montreal Action Plan was produced, COP15 in Copenhagen where an agreement to success Kyoto Protocol was unfortunately not realized and COP17 in Durban where the Green Climate Fund was created.

The adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 was a milestone in the international negotiations on tackling climate change. For the first time, binding greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets were set for industrialized countries. The protocol, which entered into force in 2005, was intended to cover the period 2008-2012.

A longer-term vision was introduced by the Bali Action Plan in 2007, which set timelines for the negotiations towards reaching a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol, due to expire in 2012. It was expected that an agreement would be reached by December 2009.

Although Copenhagen, Denmark, did not result in the adoption of a new agreement, COP15/CMP5 recognized the common objective of keeping the increase in global temperature below 2°C. Furthermore, industrialized countries undertook to raise \$100 billion per year by 2020 to assist developing countries in climate-change adaptation and mitigation. Cancún, Mexico, in 2010 made the 2°C target more tangible by establishing dedicated institutions on key points, such as the Green Climate Fund.

The willingness to act together was reflected in the establishment, in 2011, of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), whose mandate is to bring all countries, both developed and developing, to the table to develop "a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force" applicable to all the States Parties to the UNFCCC. This agreement should be adopted in 2015 and implemented from 2020.



In the interval until a legally binding multilateral agreement is implemented in 2020, the Doha Conference (Qatar) in 2012 established a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020), which was ratified by a number of industrialized countries, and terminated the Bali track.

The Climate Change Conferences in Warsaw, Poland, in 2013 and Lima, Peru, in 2014 enabled essential progress towards COP21 in Paris in 2015. All the States were invited to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions ahead of COP21.

In December 2015 COP21, also known as the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, will, for the first time in over 20 years of UN negotiations, aim to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C.



1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SUMMIT

The 2nd Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on climate change held at Safari Park Nairobi set out the following objectives:-

To identify the African common agenda in the countdown to COP21, and the role parliamentarians can play in the ongoing climate change negotiations for future responses to climate change. To strategize on how to jointly and effectively engage in climate justice and equity advocacy with other stakeholders such as civil society, development partners, private sector, research community and academic sector, both in the lead-up to Paris and the period after.



To explore possible long-term inter-governmental and cross-border cooperation on climate change interventions, particularly in the management of natural resources threatened by climate change such as rivers, lakes, forests, etc.



To identify and define the action agenda for different stakeholders – policy makers, civil society, government negotiators, regional economic blocks and leaders to support global and national actions to enable communities adequately respond to climate change in ways that guarantee their livelihoods.



To share experiences and challenges especially the action agenda (including a Communiqué) by National Parliaments, and particularly the Pan African Parliament and such initiatives as the Pan African Parliament Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC).





EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Enhanced awareness and coordinated approach among members of Pan African Parliament and other Parliamentary initiatives driving climate change agenda in African countries.
- Increased participation and visibility of Parliamentarians in national, regional and international climate dialogue processes.
- An action plan for Parliamentarians in the COP21 and the period beyond.
- A Communiqué that upholds African unified position as driven by other key stakeholders such as AGN, AMCEN, CAHOSOCC, Civil Society, etc, and which affirms the principles of environmental integrity as well as climate justice

2.0 PROCEEDINGS OF THE OPENING SESSION

2.1 Welcome and Introductory Remarks

The summit conference officially began on 11th November 2015 at 1000hrs at Safari Park Hotel. Several speakers gave welcome and Introductory remarks before the Summit was officially opened by Hon Sen. Ekwe Ethuro, EGH, the Speaker of the Senate, Parliament of Kenya, on behalf of H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, The President of Kenya.

The session was chaired by Hon. Amina Abdallah, who is also the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Departmental Committee on Environment, Water and Natural Resources, National Assembly. She called the Summit to order and welcomed the delegates to the summit. Individual delegates were given the opportunity to introduce themselves before the first speaker of the day gave welcome and introductory remarks.

(i) Mr. Mithika Mwenda, the Secretary General of Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

Welcome remarks by Mr. Mithika Mwenda, the Secretary General of Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) highlighted the following:-

- That, this was the second summit to be held in Nairobi after the first one held in 2009 preceding the COP in Copenhagen.
- That, the world hoped Copenhagen would be the end of negotiations but now there is a chance for Africa to hammer the elusive climate deal in Paris, France this December 2015.
- He urged delegates to come up with a common position to enhance negotiations in Paris.
- That, the youth of Africa started a caravan in Mozambique collecting millions of signatures and will be arriving in Nairobi during the week to present them to our leaders to petition for a voice in Paris.
- Hon. Wilbur Otichilo, MP. – Chairperson, Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy and Climate Change (PANARECC)

Introductory remarks by the Hon. Wilbur Otichilo, who is the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Network on Renewable Energy & Climate Change (PANARECC) a caucus of MPs of the Kenyan National Assembly had the following highlights:-

- He welcomed all Members of Parliaments of Africa, who had come together to discuss the threat of climate change to Africa, and expressed delight that Kenya was hosting the second summit after the first one in 2009.
- He noted that there have been various negotiations from COP15 to now COP21 were on how to come up with a global agreement fair to all.
- Further noted that Africa is the most affected/impacted yet its contribution to global warming is insignificant, and therefore urged the developed countries to take more responsibility on climate change.

- He urged all delegates gathered to work as a team as one African family and come up with a common voice to articulate worries and concerns of Africa.
- While encouraging African states to come up with policies to combat climate change, he indicated that National Assembly in Kenya had passed The Climate Change Bill, and the bill was in the Senate for concurrence before eventual assent by the President of Kenya.
- He noted that use of mainly fossil energy is contributing to the global warming. Yet, many countries in Africa are now discovering fossil energy reserves which are yet to be exploited. The proceeds from these natural resources is meant to contribute immensely towards country development but at the same time countries need to remain cautious of the inherent adverse effects.
- Finally urged parliamentarians being the elected representatives of the people to sensitize and create awareness on the expected impact of climate change on our welfare and the importance of creating resilience.

(iii) Hon. Roger Nkodo, President, Pan Africa Parliament

The PAP lauded the collaboration between state and non-state actors in the creation of awareness and facilitation of the negotiations towards one African voice on climate change. Further, the representative articulated PAP's hope that the Paris agreement should be fair to articulate the concerns of Africa.

(iv) Representative of the Executive Director – Oxfam

The representative, Ms. Ncube, urged the summit/conference to interrogate the COP process with respect to what has been ongoing, noting that:-

- The summit being a culmination of various activities across Africa to be presented in Paris.
- The \$100bn pledge should materialize in Paris this time round with a clear implementation framework being developed.
- Developed countries need to do more towards realizing the 1.50C target by the year 2020.
- The need for the executive to be supported by parliamentarians during the negotiations has become more desirable.
- Reiterated Oxfam's belief in fight for climate justice and that Paris must come up with legally binding agreement with very clear implementation framework.

Overall, parliamentarians are the voice of the people and should oversight the negotiations and agreements that governments commit to. This would be through enabling and effective legislation being put in place

(v) Hon. Patricia Hajabakiga – Representing the Speaker, EALA

The honourable member revisited the Copenhagen debacle and stated that Copenhagen talks was a failure despite that parliamentarians were identified as key stakeholders in climate change negotiations process. Noted that parliaments have the powers as agents of change, rights to advance the negotiations to advocate the case for the governed and ensure that governments negotiate properly for the benefit of the people.

In addition, she reiterated the need for parliament to get involved more in negotiations and not only to be used to ratify international treaties that they are not privy to. The EALA representative also urged parliamentarians to allocate enough resources and mobilize people to be alive of climate change.

(vi) Rev. John McCullough – global CEO Church World Service & Representative to the Global Climate Justice

Rev. John McCullough noted that the present discourse on climate change was not just a matter of the environment but climate justice. Therefore, Government are obliged to negotiate for country positions and rights. Further reiterated that unified voice is critical to the Paris summit and therefore the voice that the parliamentarians take to Paris should be a voice for moral call. As such, integrity and accountability of resources availed must be oversights through clear scrutiny to benefit the cause.

(vii) Hon. Amina Abdallah, Chairperson – Departmental Committee on Environment, Water and Natural Resources, National Assembly, Kenya

The Hon. Amina Abdallah, reaffirmed that the National Assembly in the Parliament of Kenya had already passed the Climate Change Bill, and that should be a case study to other African states. She reiterated that this summit offered an opportunity to evaluate how the executive, legislature and civil society are exploiting their obligations towards climate change, and further that parliamentarians need to invest and consider the environmental landscapes of the international agreements their governments are signatory to. In so doing, parliamentarians have a crucial role to domesticate the protocols; allocate budgetary funding to the adaptation activities; increase awareness will ease the lack of accountability in funding available to mitigate climate change.

(viii) H.E. Amb. Remmy Maciero, Ambassador of France to Kenya

The ambassador was optimistic that Paris 2015 will be a success for Africa and the world and had the following comments:-

- Urged Africa to come up with independent solutions not only from state actors but also non-state actors.
- Transparency into other levels of financing required as the French are working with the Peru government and other bankers with engagements to \$100bn to support climate justice.
- Africa with 54 states represents almost two thirds has a major stake in Paris negotiations and thus have an opportunity to hammer a deal this time round.
- COP21 presidency expects Africa to be a major solution driver now that it emits the least carbon gases.

((ix) Prof. Judy Wakhungu, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

The Cabinet Secretary highlighted Kenya's preparations towards the Paris negotiations and reiterated that climate change is already being experienced. Equally, the CS stated that Paris has to adopt a new agreement to stabilize emissions of carbon gases.

The CS informed the Summit that Kenya has actively participated in preparation and its position is anchored in the African Union (AU), the G77 and China groups of negotiations. As regards to the COP20 decision for countries to submit their positions before August 31, 2015, Kenya presented its INDC on 24th July 2015 and thus her position is included in the COP21 report.

(x) Keynote Speech by Rt. Hon. David Ekwe Ethuro, EGH, Speaker, the Senate, Parliament of Kenya

The Speaker of the Senate of the Parliament of Kenya delivered the keynote address at the conference on behalf of the President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E Uhuru Kenyatta.

The Speaker congratulated the NA Committee on Environment, Water and Natural Resources and the Caucus, as well as development partners for their commitment towards combating the effects of climate change, especially in Africa which bears the greatest consequences. The speaker lauded the collaboration between all actors – state and non-state for the important summit.

The Speaker further noted that climate change is a global problem that threatens Africa's progress. Therefore, parliamentarians duty to come up with policies to remedy climate change is now not just a policy but an obligation for all. Therefore, aggressive and comprehensive initiatives to mitigate emission of greenhouse gases must be pursued.

The Speaker urged the African negotiators to come back from Paris with good news for the continent, and encouraged all African states to put in place a strong legal framework like Kenya to ensure all international treaties are part of the law. The President's speech accentuated the following highlights:-

- That during the COP21 meeting in Paris in December 2015 a new climate change agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol will be negotiated and approved and is expected to last up to 2050.
- Expressed confidence that this time round; all countries will speak with one voice and strike a multilateral agreement that is acceptable to all unlike it was with the Kyoto Protocol where some countries had expressed reservations and consequently did not accede to it.
- iii. Noted that this summit will help Africa to build and crystallize consensus and share experiences on the best strategies to combat climate change before and after Paris.
- Drew attention to article one of the Copenhagen Accord which he said should guide the discussions and final resolutions. In particular, he said we should emphasize our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- Noted that already, Africa is experiencing wide-ranging effects, including the severity and regular long periods of droughts and crop failures, food insecurity and high food prices and riots, famine, excessive floods in some areas, reduced energy supply from hydro-power systems, climate forced migration, reduced biomass production for the increasing human and livestock populations and increased prevalence of diseases associated with extreme weather conditions, yet Africa is the least emitter of greenhouse gases

- Urged Governments and as individuals, to act towards reducing carbon emissions through our policies and our daily living as an obligation and a must.
- Pointed out opportunities available for developing countries to gain by shifting to lower-carbon output without compromising development through the adaption of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) for example less use of fossil energy and increased use of green energy like geothermal, hydro-power, solar, wind etc.
- Pointed out government strategies in addressing climate change, which include enactment of laws and policies.
- Confirmed that Kenya has already submitted its proposals dubbed Identified National Determined Contribution (INDC) of emissions up to 2030 to UNFCCC.
- Urged all political leaders to step up and accept more responsibility in combating global problems including the climate change. He said their support is crucial since this requires unprecedented cooperation, networking and participation from across the sections of all stakeholders





3.0 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND PLENARY SESSIONS

3.1 IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, LATEST SCIENCE AND POLICY INTERFACE

THEME	PRESENTATION	CORE CONCERNS	PROCESS TOWARDS REALIZATION
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, LATEST SCIENCE AND POLICY INTERFACE	Climate change projections for Africa - impacts and implications for development	Gas emissions – much warmer climate	Advocate green energy sources
		Water stress – more people in Africa to be exposed to water stress leading to low water per capita hence low productivity	Increasing/building resilience among our people. This cost is not often factored within our budgets.
		Energy constrains – most of the African population relying on firewood.	Gradual shift to green energy sources
	Science, technology and innovation policy in climate change response in Africa	Climate change adaptation and response	Countries formulate their own climate change policies to enhance mitigation, response and resilience.
			Mainstream climate change into curriculum of tertiary institutions.
			Awareness creation that builds resilience among the people.
		Science and technology	Investment into policy, science and technology.
			Leverage on innovations through technology apps.
			Build capacity of our own people.
	Roles of parliamentarians, legislative approach in response to climate change in Africa	Lack of climate change policies and unchecked population growth	Domesticating international conventions/protocols on climate change
			Discourage deforestation and encroachment on water catchments for settlements.
		Budgetary commitments	Mainstream climate change into national budget to facilitate implementation of policies and laws on climate change.
		Inadequate oversight	Enhanced oversight to ensure that international climate change commitments by governments are implemented.
		Negotiations to mitigate impact of climate change	Parliamentarians' engagement necessary to spearhead the domestication through legislation process.
		Gaps in laws on climate change	Enact laws on disaster and risk management
Reflections on the 1st Pan African Summit in Climate Change		Political interventions	Political goodwill – decision are always political
	Climate justice	Sustained awareness creation to understand climate change and therefore putting a human face to the issues of climate change.	
	Climate finance	Must not replace Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) whether bilateral or multilateral	

THE ROAD TO COP21

	Overview of the negotiations, key issues and current status in building global consensus on universal climate change agreements	Agreement to reflect the common need of Africa	Africa should have one well informed voice at COP21 and the need to ensure that the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) were in sync with the political leadership of the continent.
		Commitment to Financing Climate change	Ensuring predictability & sustainability of resources towards \$100 billion dollars annually fund by 2020
			Green Climate Fund and all partners to support full operationalization of African group's renewable energy initiative
		Deeper cuts in emissions beyond 2020	Developed countries to take lead
		A common approach on negotiations	A consultative meeting on Sunday, 6th December in Paris to enable AGN update Ministers & other African leaders on the state of negotiations.
	Develop a strategy to assist Ministers and other leaders to effectively engage with their counterparts from other regions during the high-level segment of the negotiations.		
	minimum elements of African demands: Overview of Africa Demands for the new Universal climate change agreement	African Group engagements:	Three-tier negotiation structure: Committee of Heads of state and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) – Chair- Egypt African Ministerial Conference on Environment(AMCEN) - Chair – Egypt African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN)- Chair – Sudan
		New Agreement (Decisions)	Adoption of Paris Agreement Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) Decisions to give effect to the Core Agreement – corresponding to Articles
	Minimum elements of African demands: Technology transfer	Technology framework - The framework adopted was a submission by Africa	Technology mechanism to deliver/bear results in good time
			support to ensure access to technology.
	Finance	Mechanisms to track and monitor the impact of the available resources is not well developed	Developed countries must commit financing as every aspect on climate change depends on financing.
			There should be enabling legislative framework to attract funding.
			Have bankable proposals on clean/green energy.
			Incentivise the private sector.
	Capacity building	Weak systems and institutions	Strengthening of systems and institutions
Develop Institutions that can strengthen capacity building for adaptation			
Ability to track progress and Identify emerging trends			
(iv) Climate Change and Disaster response in Africa	Africa's vulnerability to climate change attributed to multiple factors, as: Heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture High population density and population growth rates which increases the demand for water, food livestock forage, wood fuel, etc. Widespread poverty	Establishing specific Ministries for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance in all member states. Increasing national, regional and international focus on Climate Change and Disaster response in Africa. Promoting Civil-Military Cooperation.	
		Weak non-state actors engagement	Countries embrace non-state actors in measures to mitigate climate change.
			Youth mobilisation across the world to network and combat climate change.
	Home grown solutions	African solution to the challenge posed by climate change. This solution should be geared towards establishing and African Fund to be available to researchers.	

AFRICA POSITION AND NEXT STEPS	Mutually beneficial cooperation between non-state actors and Parliamentarians	Enactment of Climate Change Policy and/or Laws	Kenya has led the pack, though Senate should fast-track and present to the President for assent before COP21.
			Replication of Climate change policy is necessary for other African states.
			All legislative arms of African states to take the lead in formulating Climate change laws.
			Countries with similar climatic conditions to adopt similar laws.
		Low Carbon Emissions	Ensuring laws and policies to guarantee low carbon emissions across the globe.
			Partnership between state and non-state actors to educate the citizens on combating climate change.
	Climate Finances	Push for accountability in financing mechanisms.	
	Presentation on the draft Agreement	Minimum acceptable agreement elements	Adaptation
			Mitigation
			Finance
			Capacity Building
Technology transfer			



4.0 FINAL COMMUNIQUE AND RESOLUTIONS
DECLARATION OF THE SECOND AFRICAN
PARLIAMENTARIANS SUMMIT ON CLIMATE POLICY
NAIROBI, KENYA
10 – 13 NOVEMBER 2015

We, members of the Parliament of Kenya, the Pan African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), ECOWAS Parliament, Inter-Parliamentarians Committee of West African Monetary and Economic Union (IPC-WAMEU), Pan-African Parliamentarians' Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC) having met in Nairobi, Kenya, for the Second African Parliamentarians Summit on Climate Policy, from 10 to 13 November 2015 under the theme "Towards a Common Position on Climate Justice and Equity in the New Universal Climate Change Agreement",

Aware that climate change represents a real threat to economic development and long-term prosperity, manifesting its adverse and catastrophic impacts on all people but especially the poorest and most vulnerable people on the continent;

Recognizing the impacts that climate change has on national poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies in African countries;

Recalling the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and in particular Article 2 which provides that "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner;"

Further Recalling the pertinent provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in particular Article 3.1 which provides that "the Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof,"

Reaffirming the urgency of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the increase in average world temperature to less than 2°C relative to preindustrial levels, in line with the fundamental objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and as agreed by governments in the Copenhagen Agreement of 18 December 2009;

Concerned that Africa makes insignificant contribution to global warming; yet the continent bears the greatest brunt of the negative impacts.

Recalling the sustainable development goals adopted in New York on 25th September 2015 and particularly goal 13 on combating climate change and its impacts and which affirms the UNFCCC as the primary UN institution to coordinate climate change actions;

Mindful of African Union Assembly of Heads of State and government decision 16(xxv) 2015 on Africa's engagements in the global climate negotiations;

Taking note of the key messages adopted by the CAHOSOCC at a meeting held at the sidelines of 2015 UN General Assembly in New York, USA;

Further taking note of the AMCEN Decision 15/9 on Climate Change;

Reaffirming the Declaration of the First Pan-African Parliamentary Summit on Climate Change held in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2009;

Determined to protect Africa and her environment against adverse effects resulting from climate change among other environmental challenges;

Affirming the paramount importance of Parliament and Members of Parliament not only to take interest in the climate change negotiations, but also to actively contribute to the formulation and enactment of enabling national climate change policies and legislation in a robust governance system;

NOW DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

On negotiations in general: Based on climate science and principles of justice and equity, the Paris Agreement should ensure countries make urgent, dramatic cuts in greenhouse gas emissions and, for developed countries, provide the necessary finance and appropriate technology transfers for the same transformation in developing countries, as well as the resources needed for poor communities to adapt to climate impacts.

1. On the Paris Agreement: The agreement should be based on the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and reaffirm multilateralism and country ownership in climate governance for the period beyond 2020. Further the agreement should include the following:

a. MITIGATION

The commitment to globally reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions with a target of the increase in global average temperature remaining well below a maximum of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by the end of 21st Century.

b. ADAPTATION

Reflect the global responsibility for adaptation in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, taking into account national adaptation planning, adaptation needs and associated costs including support for developing countries- particularly Africa.

c. LOSS AND DAMAGE

The operationalization of the Warsaw International mechanism for loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries including provisions of support to enable African countries to deal with loss and damages associated with climate change impacts

d. FINANCE

Reaffirm the obligation of developed country Parties to contribute in a transparent, measurable and verifiable manner at least 1.5% of their Gross Domestic Product as estimated by the World Bank, or another institution determined by the Meeting of Parties to the Green Climate Fund to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing country Parties.

f. CAPACITY BUILDING

Spell out clear provisions for capacity-building as a core and stand-alone element in line with the Durban mandate. This should be in the form of a mandate for provision of financial support to developing country Parties for their implementation of capacity-building activities to deliver on their obligations under the Convention.

g. THE ROLE OF REDD+

Recognise the critical role of Reduction of Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+) in limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 1.5 degrees Celsius and ensure that support is given to implement it in Africa.

h. COMPLIANCE

In the event of persistent failure to comply with obligations related to mitigation or finance under this agreement and to take corrective action within a reasonable time the Meeting of Parties shall report such cases of non-compliance to the United Nations General Assembly for appropriate action.

2. Leadership on Climate Action: Developed countries, should stop shifting burden of climate action to poor countries and peoples, commit to and deliver fully and unequivocally their fair share of the effort to solve climate crisis, and shift to sustainable and equitable economies through just transitions as quickly as possible.

3. Action from the South: Developing countries may avoid following the same path of profit-led, destructive high carbon growth but should shift to equitable, just and sustainable development pathways, start taking on south countries' fair share of the global effort, and be unrelenting in claiming climate finance and technology from developed governments to undertake mitigation actions over and beyond their own fair share of the global effort.

4. Balanced Agreement: The Paris Agreement should provide parity between mitigation, adaptation and provisions for enhancing means of implementation, noting the increased burden for adaptation in Africa in particular and developing countries from inadequate aggregate mitigation efforts and, further, that such an agreement should ensure that mitigation ambition keeps the world on track for a global average temperature increase by the end of the twenty-first century that is well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;

5. Supremacy of Adaptation: World leaders should ensure that Paris delivers an agreement that reflect the operationalisation of the global responsibility for adaptation, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, through a global goal for adaptation that enhances the implementation of adaptation obligations, taking into account national adaptation planning, adaptation needs and associated costs including support for developing countries, as well as recognising adaptation efforts made by developing countries.

6. African Climate Legislation Initiative (ACLI): A continuous engagement of Parliamentarians across Africa, including towards and beyond Paris is of urgent necessity. To this end, we mandate the partners convening this Summit to facilitate the discussion that will result into the establishment of ACLI, which will enhance the partnership between Parliamentarians and Civil Society in climate/environmental policy making processes in Africa.

Adopted this 12th day of November 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya

Signed: By Hon. Dr. Wilber K. Ottichilo, CBS, MP

The Chairperson of the 2015 African Parliamentarians' Summit held in Nairobi, Kenya, 10-13 November 2015 and a Member of the Kenya National Assembly.

5.0 CLOSING REMARKS


The closing remarks were delivered by Hon. Amina Abdalla, M.P on behalf of the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. William Ruto.

The Deputy President remarks reiterated the Summit was instrumental in canvassing a common position for Africa under the “One Africa, One Voice” which must remain the clarion call for the continent at the Paris 2015. The closing remarks noted that climate change is mainly human-induced with activities that have contributed to the increases in the concentrations of greenhouse gases. On this front, the Deputy President remarks reaffirmed that the developed world bears the greatest responsibility of emissions while Africa contributes a paltry 4%. The challenge now is to parliamentarians and the young actors to go back and educate their people on the effects of climate change.

The speech reiterated the key concerns for Africa in climate change negotiations as mitigation and adaptation, innovative technologies, institutions and systems, policy frameworks, and capacity building; and noted they call for desirable financing. Indeed, there is an urgency to mainstream climate change into national budgets and programs.

Further, the DPs closing remarks alluded to the “polluter pays principle” and emphasized on the need for developed countries to commit \$100bn annually towards mitigation measures. Also echoed were the sentiments that Africa should not be seen as beggars but provide a solution and challenged African governments to develop their own climate change fund, build the capacity of our researchers and empower them to come up with home grown solutions. The DP remarks concluded by exuding confidence that Paris this time round will be a success.





APPENDIX 1
SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HON. UHURU
KENYATTA, CGH, MP, PRESIDENT AND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA, DURING THE AFRICAN
PARLIAMENTARIANS SUMMIT ON CLIMATE
CHANGE HELD AT SAFARI PARK HOTEL NAIROBI,
KENYA, 11-12 NOVEMBER 2015

The Speaker of the Kenya National Assembly Hon. Justin Muturi
The Speaker of the Senate Hon. Ekwee Ethuro
The President of the Pan African Parliament Hon. Roger Nkodo
Hon. Members of Parliament from Pan African Parliament and across Africa including Kenya,
Hon. Cabinet Ministers Present;
Members of Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change;
Ms. Nkozasana Dlamini Zuma, the AUC Chairperson;
Dr. Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director
Government representatives
Representatives from the civil society
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to join you this morning to officially open this very important summit of Pan African Parliament Network on Climate Change (PANNCC) whose main objective is to identify and come up with a common African position on the new climate change agreement which will be negotiated in Paris, France during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP21 in December 2015. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and deep appreciation to the Pan African Parliamentarians' Network on Climate Change (PAPNCC), the Kenya National Assembly, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Oxfam International and NEPAD for organizing and providing the necessary support for this forum. On behalf of the Kenyan people, I welcome you all and wish you an enjoyable stay while in Kenya.

I am informed that this meeting is the third of this kind, to be organized by PAPNCC, after the first one at Yaoundé, Cameroon, that took place in June 2009 and the second that took place in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2009. I am further informed that the Nairobi meeting came up with one African Climate Change Position which was presented by the African Union at the Copenhagen UNFCCC COP15 in December 2009. The Copenhagen climate change agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol as had been expected but instead came up with the Copenhagen Accord which has formed the basis for negotiations of a new agreement during the UNFCCC COP16 to 20 and it is hoped that during the COP21 meeting in Paris in December 2015 a new climate change agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol will be negotiated and approved and is expected to last up to 2050. The new agreement is expected to spell out long-term cooperative action and commitments under the Convention by member states on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building.

All of us assembled here today are without doubt fairly familiar with the lobbying and mobilizing actions taking place worldwide on climate change agreement negotiations whose climax will be the convergence of the Heads of State Summit in Paris, France in December 2015. In Paris, we are expected to undertake and finalize the negotiations that will culminate in a new global climate deal to succeed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which expired in 2012. I wish to guess that this time round; all countries will speak with one voice and strike a multilateral agreement that is acceptable to all unlike it has been with the Kyoto Protocol where some countries had expressed reservations and consequently did not accede to it.

I am sure this summit of Parliamentarians and other stakeholders is part of the on-going international dialogue on climate change that seeks to arrive at a convergence area of an agreeable post-2012 climate agreement. Coming together in a forum such as this one will help us in Africa to build and crystallize consensus and share experiences on the best strategies to combat climate change before and after Paris. It is also an opportunity for all of us to jointly and effectively engage on issues of climate justice and equity in the climate agenda. I extend my warmest welcome to those who have attended the summit as African Climate change negotiators and resource persons.

We are gathered here in recognition of the fact that climate change is a global and transboundary problem that poses a great threat to all life forms on the planet earth. You are all aware that unless we take urgent and corrective measures we risk becoming extinct due to the irreversible impact of climate change. This is indeed very serious; subsequently our response to fight climate change must be made urgent more than ever before. It is an emergency issue if we are to save the planet earth and our future generation.

In your deliberations during this important forum, I wish to draw your attention to article one of the Copenhagen Accord which should guide your discussions and final resolutions. In particular, you should emphasize our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Also we should adhere to the ultimate objective of the convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system recognizing the scientific view that increase in global temperatures should be below 2 degrees Celsius and we should enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

No part of the globe is safe from the repercussions of climate change. However, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC), Africa is the most vulnerable to the potential effects of climate change.

Already, Africa is experiencing wide-ranging effects, including the severity and regular long periods of droughts and crop failures, food insecurity and high food prices and riots, famine, excessive floods in some areas, reduced energy supply from hydro-power systems, climate forced migration, reduced biomass production for the increasing human and livestock populations and increased prevalence of diseases associated with extreme weather conditions. Armed conflicts related to diminishing access to natural and vital resources have also become quite common.

The tragedy of it all is the fact that Africa is the least emitter of greenhouse gases which cause climate change. Therefore, both the developed and developing countries must commit to develop clear and defined emission reduction plans and programmes if we are to reverse the threats of climate change. Equally we must come up with adaptation strategies to ameliorate climate change effects and impacts and adopt low-carbon development pathways.

Negotiations pertaining to climate change are arguably the most important of our lifetime. This is because their outcome will determine the fate of our survival on the planet earth. As a continent, we should be fully involved in the climate debate, negotiations and agreements if we are to get a fair and just deal that caters for our interests and needs. I am informed that this understanding has informed the agenda behind the convening of this conference.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

You are aware that climate change is mainly man-made; subsequently the solutions to deal with the challenge rest on our human response. We have a shared responsibility to minimize the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by our individual countries and by supporting efforts geared towards this end.

As Governments and as individuals, reducing carbon emissions through our policies and our daily living is not a matter of choice; it is but an obligation and a must. The time to act is now. Achieving an equitable, effective and sustainable deal should be the goal of our effort. Subsequently, the industrialized countries should make rapid cuts in their greenhouse gas output, and the developing countries to control their rising fossil fuel use and adopt to low-carbon development strategies.

There are opportunities available for developing countries to gain by shifting to lower-carbon output without compromising development through the adaptation of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) for example less use of fossil energy and increased use of green energy like geothermal, hydro-power, solar, wind etc. The extent to which developing countries can make this transition will depend on the extent of financial and technical assistance from high-income countries.

In this regard, the developed countries should take up their responsibility and provide new, additional, adequate and predictable financial support to developing countries to enable them get access to climate-friendly technologies.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

In Kenya, we have all along been concerned with the climate change and how it continues to impact negatively on the economy and affecting vulnerable populations, especially in ASAL areas.

Subsequently, the Government has developed a comprehensive Environment Policy that draws on poverty and environment linkages, and aims to support sustainable development aspirations through integration of environment across all sectors. To effect the policy, the Government has enacted a law on Environmental and Management Coordination (Amendment) Act of 2014 which has put in place the following measures:

- Pursuance of a sustainable natural resource development in order to reduce poverty to abate continued environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources
- Implementation of sustainable development concept through constant monitoring of weather, climate, pollution and chemical composition of the atmosphere on the one hand, and, on the other hand, an observation network of natural-resource stock levels of ecosystems measured by full native biodiversity
- Establishment of a new regional development plans based on reliable knowledge of climate, environment and economy

In 2009 the government also finalized the preparation of a National Climate Change Response Strategy, which has formed the foundation to guide the development activities and interventions aimed at addressing issues related to climate change. Using the strategy, the Government in 2013 finalized the development of a National Climate Change Action Plan which is currently being implemented across all sectors through the coordination of the National Climate Change Directorate within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The Government has formulated a new Forest Bill (2015) which is currently in parliament and has developed a forest master plan to restore degraded forest cover and quality of the environment. As per our constitution we aim achieve a national forest cover of 10% in the near future and currently we have forest cover of about 7%. The Government has also enacted a new Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2013 whose main thrust is to conserve our wildlife and biodiversity through community participation.

To enhance the supply of environmentally friendly and affordable energy in the country, the government enacted Energy Act (2005) which focuses on the investment and development of renewable energy technologies such as geothermal, solar-based, biofuels and wind technologies. These energy sources are expected to reduce over-dependence on fossil fuels which has impacted negatively on the environment through release of substantial amounts of greenhouse emissions.

To comprehensively address the issue of climate change on long term basis, the Government has formulated a Climate Change Policy which is waiting to be approved by the Parliament. The Government has also through consultative process and public participation formulated a Climate Change Bill which has been passed by the National Assembly and is now in the third reading stage in the Senate. I hope it will be read for my accent before the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris, France in December 2015.

During the COP20 meeting in Lima, a decision was made for each country to develop its own Identified National Determined Contribution (INDC) of emissions up to 2030 and submit to UNFCCC before the Paris Summit. I wish to confirm that Kenya has already submitted its proposals.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

As Parliamentarians gathered here, you must assume the responsibility for leading the crusade against actions that lead to change in climate and threaten human survival.

You have legitimacy to motivate the design and implementation of climate change policies and laws aimed at ensuring that the natural environment serves the needs of the society while ensuring that the latter does not destroy the former in the process.

Subsequently, there is need for a broad and diverse climate justice to shape and drive the international debate, push for policy change, develop alternatives, rebuild damaged ecosystems and communities, challenge the orthodoxies and powers that obstruct the transition to low- and no- carbon societies, and defend the rights of those who are vulnerable.

I am aware that the path to greener world is not easy but we must soldier on. We must take aggressive initiatives to provide for the reduction of greenhouse gases and domestication of international and regional convention and protocols on climate change.

Therefore, we must work to see a new comprehensive international climate change agreement that is fair and equitable to all countries. We are working very closely as African countries to approach this from a unifying stand to gain leverage in the negotiations. Both this meeting and other meetings being held by the African Ministers of the Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and AU of Heads of States are testimonies to this synergism.

I urge you in your capacity as political leaders to step up and accept more responsibility in combating global problems including the climate change. We count on your support since this requires unprecedented cooperation, networking and participation from across the sections of all stakeholders and which has been demonstrated today in the coming together of parliamentarians, government and the civil society in this forum.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

It is my belief that we can ourselves build Africa for ourselves if we leaders from Africa put our heads together and agree in principle on the best options for all of us. So, let us fellowship together in the war against this enormous challenge of leading the campaign against changing climate. Let put our heads together and deliberate on best options for all as begin the road to Paris.

We need to work together as one and I have faith we can bring change and define our agenda and destiny as we prepare for Paris. As is often said, 'United We Stand Divided We Fall'; this is going to be our 'motto' now and in Paris.

With those few remarks, I wish you declare this summit officially open.

Thank you.

APPENDIX 2

CLOSING REMARKS FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT DURING THE 2ND AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' SUMMIT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Honorable Members
Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of environment
Development Partners
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to address you this afternoon, and more so at this critical summit of parliamentarians who have come together for the common good of this great continent. Equally, it is a great honour for Kenya for the organizers to choose Nairobi as the venue for this conference. I sincerely and humbly thank you and welcome you to Kenya.

The theme of the summit, "Towards a Common Position on Climate Justice and Equity in the New Universal Climate Change Agreement" aptly resonates with the forthcoming COP21 Conference in Paris, during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) next month, December, 2015. It is indeed a befitting occasion coming closely at the peak of the preparation for UNFCCC.

I am deeply obliged to believe that the Summit of Parliamentarians gathered here in Nairobi has been instrumental in guarantee a common position for the Africa under the "One Africa, One Voice". I am reliably made to understand that this is the position of our parliamentarians and will be shared with our negotiators and push for such as minimum demands our governments must present in Paris.

Honourable Members,
Climate change is here with us and the repercussions are evident and can only be ignored at our own peril. Indeed, Africa today suffers the dual consequence of a calamity not of its own making, nor its own developmental activities.

Ladies and gentlemen, I take note that here in Kenya and most likely across other parts of Africa, the effects of climate change are already being witnessed. This can be seen through recession of glaciers in Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro, increase in maximum and minimum temperatures, increase in frequency and intensity of weather extremes like the La Nina and El Nino and the sea level rise. Some of these effects are slow that we can't easily identify. Nonetheless, they are here with us and it is upon us to mitigate them.

Cognizant that climate change is a global phenomenon caused by rise in the surface air temperatures of the earth due to the presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, mitigation and adaptation remains a key concern for Africa. I am delighted to note that this Summit has presented this as the most crucial and minimum acceptable negotiation terms.

Distinguished Members,
Notably, climate change is mainly human-induced as activities such as fossil fuel combustion, deforestation and some industrial processes have contributed to the increases in the concentrations of greenhouse gases. On this front, the developed world bears the greatest responsibility of emissions while Africa contributes a paltry 4%. Fellow Africans, in as much as we might want to pass the button to the developed world, what are we doing ourselves to mitigate on this human induced activities? I wish to challenge you parliamentarians and the young actors here present, to go back to your home countries and educate your people on the effects of climate change.

