

AUGUST 28, 2024



CCDA-XII Pre-events

ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

MEMENTO OF DAY 1



What was discussed?

Today, August 28, 2024, marked the official commencement of the 12th Conference on Climate Change and Development for Africa (CCDA XII) pre-events. The discussions were marked by active participation, unwavering conviction, and a firm acknowledgement of Adaptation Finance as an urgent and indispensable requirement for Africa.

The focus of discussions revolved around the CCDA-XII theme:

!Financing Climate Adaptation and resilience in Africa"

• Key Broad Topics



Adaptations Finance



New Collective Quantified Goal



Critical Minerals

A mark of Unity and Collaboration

The participants affirmed that the conference exemplifies the power of united African institutions in addressing climate change, emphasizing the need for collective action across all sectors and communities.

Vulnerability of Africa

Despite contributing the least to global emissions, Africa is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on climate-sensitive sectors and lack of adequate climate finance.

The Timely Theme of CCDA XII

The focus on "financing climate adaptation for resilience in Africa" as the theme for CCDA-XII was described as a timely and good fit into the broader agenda of COP29, highlighting the urgency of securing adequate climate finance for adaptation.

Critique of Current Climate Finance and Adaptation Finance Gap

The lack of commitment from developed countries to provide sufficient climate finance, especially the trend of offering loans instead of grants for adaptation and disaster recovery was criticized. Moreover, this was pointed out as the origin of a widened gap between the necessary adaptation finance and what is currently available. It stressed that Africa's needs must be prioritized in the new climate finance goal (NCQG) at COP29.

Challenge of Climate Financing and Goal of Sustainable Financing

Africa requires around USD 3 trillion by 2030 to implement its NDCs, but accessing this financing remains a major challenge. It was recommended that the focus should be on securing grant financing rather than loans. It was opined that Africa should use its platforms such as CCDA to identify sustainable financing options to help Africa better adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Strategizing Africa's Position for COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan

As Africa prepares for COP29, there is a need for a strong, unified position on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for climate finance, emphasizing Africa's specific needs, including a significant share of adaptation finance.



Call for action and Stakeholder Deliberation

African stakeholders were urged to come together to have in-depth discussions and reach a consensus on crucial matters such as domestic financing, loss and damage, and carbon trading. This collective effort aims to bolster Africa's stance in global climate negotiations.

A clarion call was made for active engagement and solidarity among African nations to advance a common position on adaptation finance, ensuring that Africa's needs are met in global climate negotiations.

Adaptation Finance and Fixing Climate Finance for Communities; Can this work in Africa?

Financing Locally-Led Climate Action was flagged as a model for Africa in addressing Climate action at community level. Piloted in Kenya the programme is benefiting communities with finance flowing to communities to address climate change effects. The FLOCCA Programme focuses on implementing the Participatory Climate Risk Assessment and Action Planning Model to empower communities to understand the climate risks they face, assess their ability to manage these risks and undertake concrete local climate actions.

National Designated Authorities (NDA), Pillars and Pioneers of Climate Finance Access in African Countries

A National designated authority (NDA) is the organization granted responsibility by a Party to authorize and approve participation in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. The establishment of an NDA is one of the requirements for participation by a Party in the CDM. The main task of the NDA is to assess potential CDM projects to determine whether they will assist the host country in achieving its sustainable development goals and to provide a letter of approval to project participants in CDM projects.

To ride the veracity of parties' transparency, Africa Green Finance Designated Authorities (AFDAN) was established. Participants were informed that the network is expanding as countries join the effort to Accelerate Access to Climate finance. So far there observed participation from countries with the representation of NDAs and BCRUP FPs, including Eswatini, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Namibia, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Kenya. It was informed that the network coordination is dedicated to promoting partnership and collaboration through the AfDAN platform.



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Climate Finance and Gender Disability

No climate action minus Gender and inclusivity!

Discussions on climate finance and gender disability indicated that a study on the impacts of floods from Cyclone Freddy (2023), Tropical Storm Ana (2022) and Cyclone Idai (2019) on women and girls with disabilities in districts in Malawi found challenges in accessing emergency services - inadequate needs support, physical challenges, lack of awareness, overwhelmed services and resource constraints in that order. Further data presented indicated that Only climate-gender intersectionality was funded consistently over 2018-2022. From this perspective, it was recommended that gender inclusion, with emphasis on gender disability, women's inclusion and participation should be at the centre of decision-making processes.

Africa, a continent with abundant critical Minerals; solutions turning into a curse!

Utilizing the momentum from last year's global stock take and driving low-carbon development by tapping into Africa's critical mineral potential. Africa is unequivocally recognized as possessing a vast reserve of essential minerals crucial for the transition away from fossil fuels. Consequently, developed countries are actively eyeing the continent. However, lack of transparency, non-respect for environmental policies and lack of governance commitment were highlighted as a turning point of critical minerals as solutions to curse as their extraction is driving human rights violations including sexual exploitation and women abuse and children exploitation in mining sites, environment destruction which is exposing human health risks, insecurity and others.

It was recommended that Africa be on top of decisions on how critical minerals should be handled instead of foreign countries to do so and that African countries should put in place strong policies that protect the communities. Furthermore, it was suggested that international bodies such as the UN should put in place stringent mechanisms to oversee how countries sanction mining companies that are human rights in the process of Critical minerals extraction and processing i.e. the critical minerals value chain.