28th African Union Summit  
Africa Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

REPORT

24th -26th January 2017  
UNECA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
### Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACPC</td>
<td>African Climate Policy Centre</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
<td>African Union Commission</td>
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<td>CAHOSCC</td>
<td>Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate</td>
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<td>Change</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
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<td>ECA</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Africa</td>
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<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<td>NDC</td>
<td>National Determined Contributions (Commitments + Contributions)</td>
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<td>SBSTA</td>
<td>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</td>
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<td>WIM</td>
<td>Warsaw International Mechanism</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of Contents

Africa Policy Dialogue on Climate Change ........................................................................................................... i
Acronyms ................................................................................................................................................................... ii

1 Background and Introduction ............................................................................................................................... 1
   1.1 Format of the Dialogue .................................................................................................................................... 2
   1.2 Participants of the Dialogue ............................................................................................................................ 3

2 Strategic Focus, Objectives and Expectations from the Dialogue ......................................................................... 3
   2.1 Welcome Remarks and Opening Statements .................................................................................................... 3
   2.2 Dialogue Presentations and Plenary Discussions ............................................................................................ 7
       2.2.1 Key Outcomes of COP 22: Did they Meet Africa’s Expectations and Desires? ........................................ 7
       2.2.2 Analysing Africa Demands and Marrakech Outcomes ........................................................................... 8
       2.2.3 Reflections by COP Presidency, Mr. Merouane Touali – COP 22 And NDCs ........................................... 11
       2.2.4 Intervention by Dr Linus Mofor, ACPC .................................................................................................... 13
       2.2.5 Gender in Climate Change Negotiations – Mrs Winnie Lichuma ............................................................... 14

   2.3 Discussions and Key Recommendations in Plenary – 1st Session ................................................................ 18

3 Day 2 of the Policy Dialogue- 2nd Session .......................................................................................................... 21
   3.1 Recap of Day 1 .................................................................................................................................................. 21
       3.1.1 Comments on Group 1 Presentation ............................................................................................................. 22
       3.1.2 Comments on Group 2 Presentation ............................................................................................................. 23

   3.2 The Paris agreement, Agenda 63 and agenda 2030: The Nexus ...................................................................... 23
       Key Issues For COP 22 ........................................................................................................................................ 24
       Key Provisions Of The Paris Agreement ............................................................................................................. 25
       Nexus of Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 ....................................................................................................... 27
       Agenda 2063 and Climate Change ....................................................................................................................... 28

   3.3 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) In Africa: From Commitment to Implementation ........................... 28
       Key Features of African INDCs ............................................................................................................................ 29

   3.4 Discussions and Key Recommendations in Plenary – 2nd Session ................................................................ 30

4 Closing Remarks and Way-Forward .................................................................................................................... 31

Annex 1 Recommendations to CAHOSCC – Group 1 ............................................................................................. 32
Annex 2 Roadmap and strategies for COP 23 and Beyond ....................................................................................... 35
Annex 3 Dialogue Programme ................................................................................................................................ 37
Annex 4 Participants List ........................................................................................................................................... 39
1 Background and Introduction

In 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC successfully adopted the Paris Agreement, which paved way for future discourse in climate change agenda and related policy. The Agreement later came into force on 4th November, 2016. It has in its objectives the need to ensure that: I. All countries play their part, in accordance with their capability and their contributions to global warming, ii. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is affirmed and upheld, and iii. Clear targets, verifiable measurement indicators, and plans for implementations are clearly outlined. Following the adoption of the Agreement, Heads of State saw it imperative to reaffirm the commitments to the Paris Agreement by developing the Marrakech Action Proclamation which was issued during UNFCCC COP 22, in Marrakech, Morocco.

It is against this background that the 28th Ordinary Summit of the African Union deemed it important to carry forward the aspirations of the Marrakech Proclamation on Climate Change, by including in its agenda the discussions on climate change whose objectives were to explore post Marrakech perspectives, especially the implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement for Africa. The Summit was expected to provide an opportunity for African stakeholders to set and discuss the continent’s agenda on the road to major climate dialogue processes. Countries are expected to submit, within the first five months of 2017 their views on adaptation communications, and the anticipated features of NDCs, including how transparent future climate action should be.

In order to substantiate the role that non state actors can play in combating climate change, an African Policy Dialogue on Climate Change was held on the sidelines of the AU Summit from 24th to 26th of January 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Dialogue resonated well with the AU Summit theme ‘Harnessing The Demographic Dividend through investments in the Youth’, which responds to the challenges that the youth in the region are facing, where climate change is seen as a driving force in creation of job opportunities to alleviate youth unemployment in emerging sectors such as renewable energy and climate smart agriculture.

The key objectives of the dialogue were:

1. Examine and reflect on the Marrakech outcomes, the NDCs, Africa’s challenges and achievements and how lessons learnt can be used to inform future engagements.
3. Formulate concrete recommendations to the 28th Summit of AU – a Discussion Paper on NDCs will be developed and shared among potential participants ahead of the Dialogue.
4. Review and discuss the Roadmap to major processes ahead of COP23, identify and define the action agenda for different stakeholders during the AU Summit and beyond.

\(^1\)Chapter 4
1.1 Format of the Dialogue
The first day of the Dialogue was moderated by Mr John Bideri, Co-Chair of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), while Mr Mithika Mwenda, Secretary General of PACJA presented the welcome Remarks. Following the welcome remarks, representatives from the different Organisations presented their remarks, laying a framework for the Dialogue by giving a synopsis of the climate change agenda, in relation to the AU theme as guided by the Dialogue objectives. The Remarks also laid out expectations from the Dialogue, in overall rooting out a foundation for engagement by the non state actors in climate change dialogue processes and implementation in the Region. A background on Africa demands at COP 22, and an analysis of the outcomes of negotiations vis-a-vis their response to Africa aspirations was given by Mr Mithika Mwenda. The background paved a way for the panel discussion and recommendations from the participants. More specifically, the session explored whether the Marrakech COP 22 negotiations responded to the expectations of Africa demands, and going forward give recommendations for alleviation. Day one of the Dialogue was concluded with breakout session where Group 1’s task was to make concrete recommendations to the Committee of Africa Heads of States and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), while Group 2 developed Roadmap and Strategies for COP 23 and beyond. Outcomes of the breakout sessions are attached as Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

Day Two (2) of the Dialogue was moderated by Dr Linus Mofor, From ACPC, Energy and Climate Change Officer. The Dialogue was preceded by a presentation on the nexus between The Paris Agreement, Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 by Mr Seth Osafo, Legal Adviser, Africa Group of Negotiators. Following the analysis of these historical moments, Mr Augustine Njamnshi gave an analysis and review of the implementation of nationally determined contributions. Participants were given an opportunity to further formulate and adopt recommendations to AU Summit, and to finalise on the Roadmap to major processes ahead of COP 23 – exploring key moments, activities and dates.
1.2 Participants of the Dialogue


Participants of the African climate change dialogue meeting were drawn from national and regional African civil society organizations, international United Nations agencies, regional agencies and initiatives. The dialogue meeting was organized by pan African Climate Justice Alliance in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Climate Policy Centre.

2 Strategic Focus, Objectives and Expectations from the Dialogue

2.1 Welcome Remarks and Opening Statements

In his welcome speech, Mr Mithika Mwenda, Secretary General of Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance stated that the Dialogue, being the first convergence of stakeholders after Marrakech Climate change conference provides an opportunity for those working in international climate change dialogue processes to reflect, share perspectives and update each other on the developments in this space, consequently contributing to the ultimate decision of the AU Summit on climate change and related processes. He noted that the Dialogue is closely linked to the Theme of the Summit, stating that Climate change is an intergenerational problem with extremely serious implications for equity between us and future generations and among communities in the present and the future. He further noted that non-state actors, welcomes the collaboration with other stakeholders to advance the climate change agenda, pursuant to African realities and aspirations, noting that there is need to elaborate further about specific roles which non stakeholders can play to strengthen engagement in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. There is need to work together to come up with a coordinated framework that ensures coherence and alignment in making the implementation of the Paris Agreement a reality.

Representing the Africa Union Commission, Mrs Olushola Olayide, Officer in Charge, ECCLWM, who delivered the speech on behalf of Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa – Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture, Directorate Africa Union Commission, mentioned that the dialogue is strategic and it provides a unique platform for various stakeholders to reflect on the implications and need for the involvement of African Youth in the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions by the African Parties as they implement the Paris Agreement. Noting that The Policy Dialogue is timely since the outcomes would further enhance the submission to the Member States in the implementation of the NDCs activities, as we move towards COP 23 that will be held in November 2017.

Mrs Olushola Olayide informed the participants that the 23rd African Union Summits of Head of State and Governments held in Malabo 2014 adopted a Decision on the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa (WPCCAA), to establish the CAHOSCC Gender and CAHOSCC Youth Programmes. This Malabo Climate Change Decision among other things requested the Commission to support youth participation in the global climate change negotiations. As such, the Commission is implementing this Decision as it supported
some African youth to the Marrakesh COP as part of Parties’ negotiators. In addition, the African Youth met alongside the African Women Group in 2016 and developed draft Action Plans for the two Programmes, which will be submitted to the AU Policy organs. She then urged all Regional Economic Communities and Member States to also support youth participation from their respective regions in the negotiations.

Mrs Olushola highlighted that Aspiration 6 of the Africa Agenda 2063 supports an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its youth. This is further supported by the recent global frameworks on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the global community in 2015. She called on the stakeholders to consider during deliberations, the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Vision 2030 in relation to the Paris Agreement. Further calling on them to proffer the best ways to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Transformation Agenda 2030 to compliment Africa’s efforts for economic development of its Member States thereby contributing to the realization of the Africa Agenda 2063 and its first Ten-year cycle of implementation.

In his Remarks, Mr Merouane Touli, Senior Adviser of the President—, CNDH - Civil Society Activities Pole (COP 22 Steering Committee), noted that COP22 was a COP of action, and an African COP due to the engagement of all African actors, including negotiators, Non State Actors (NSAs) and CSOs. He informed stakeholders that in Marrakech, governments underlined the shift to urgent, irreversible and unstoppable global climate action; noting that this new era of implementation and action for climate and sustainable development was captured in the Marrakech Action Proclamation. He then shared some key outcomes and initiatives of COP 22. Regarding the NDCs, Mr. Touli noted that almost all African countries have ratified Paris Agreement, though much is still needed to be done to ensure that there is enough finance for Adaptation in the Region. Further, it is important to consider the level of commitment of finance for adaptation, which has seen it attaining a lesser share as compared to mitigation. This comes after consideration of the bankability of mitigation projects compared to adaptation, and noting that adaptation projects are not easy to measure. Some of the key actions and decisions made on Adaptation in Marrakech are captured below:

1. An international conference on adaptation metrics was organized by the scientific committee and the outcomes published on the UNFCCC website. This discussion on adaptation metrics will be taken forward, in a bid to align all members of the International Development Finance Club and Multilateral Development Banks to the same criteria. These institutions pledged to increase their adaptation funding by 2025, to 30%.

2. Concrete advances on adaptation include:
   - More than 50% rise in public finance pledge for vulnerable & developing countries to achieve 67 Billion USD by 2020.
   - Increment of the adaptation finance share to from the presently 12,5% to 24% by 2020
   - Mobilization of more than 80 million USD for 2017 for the Adaptation Fund (doubling the expectations) for projects related to water, food safety, health.

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2 Elaborated at chapter
Creation of MICA Fund (Marrakech Investment Committee for Adaptation) dedicated to adaptation

Noting the ratification of the Paris Agreement by over 126 countries, and its entry into force on the 4th of November 2016 during COP 22, which was the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1).

Mrs Selam Kidane Abebe, Lead Coordinator of APA and SBSTA under the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) informed stakeholders that the Africa Group will maintain the political momentum following the two events, and will ensure the elaboration of the rule book of the Paris Agreement in good faith and under the principles agreed to under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. She further informed participants that The African Group of Negotiators, will in its efforts ensure that the priorities identified by the African Heads of States and African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) becomes a reality. Noting five key areas to deliver the task:

1. Ensuring a comprehensive, balanced, fair and rule-based regime to reflect the Paris Agreement and its implementing decisions;
2. Ensuring that the development of the rule book of the Paris Agreement is inclusive, transparent, balanced and coherent, and Parties put in place the necessary arrangements to give sufficient time for the conclusion of the work programme;
3. Crystallizing adaptation action for achieving tangible and concrete actions for vulnerable countries in line with the temperature goal;
4. Increasing the pool of finance for developing countries, advancing fast track, and enhancing direct access to support climate action; and
5. Enhancing pre-2020 action including the rapid ratification of the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.

In his remarks Dr Linus Mofor, From ACPC, Energy and Climate Change Officer highlighted on the Conference of Parties Negotiations, explaining that in the past two years we have seen an evolution in climate change agenda. Further clarifying that the two climate change sittings were divided between negotiating policy (COP 21), and COP 22 served to develop implementation framework of the Paris Agreement.

The role of ACPC here cannot be overemphasised. The hub serves to generate demand led knowledge generation in the region. The Centre addresses the need for improved climate information in Africa and strengthening the use of such information for decision making by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities. The Center actively works with stakeholders and partners to address Africa’s climate challenges.

Moving on to the Paris Agreement, and NDCs and how we can better address climate change in the region, it is important to point out that Africa has huge potential in renewable energy. All countries have included in their NDC the renewable energy aspect. There are however contestations, should we abandon fossil fuels for renewable energy looking at the development pathways of some member states and the abundant fossil resources they possess.

It is important to note that electricity capacity in South Africa is enough to feed the Africa region. There is need to go back and see how policy can engage the South Africa experience. The country is currently giving Germany advice on renewable energy. In overall, if we want to tackle youth employment, we need to focus more on energy. Look at how to tap into our
youth for they are innovative and the same goes for other non state actors who can add value to energy deployment. Most importantly look at the role that civil society organisations in the Africa can play here.

We have large amount of energy potential, we need clear statistics so that we can fully explore potential, engage non state actors.

Delivering her statement on behalf of the President of the Pan African Parliament, Honourable Roger Nkodo Dang, Honourable Dr Bernadette Lahai, Minority Leader and Vice President Pan African Parliament (PAP), noted the important role played by the Pan African Parliament in articulating the voices of African legislators during the Paris negotiations, calling for a fair, equitable and inclusive climate change agreement within the common but differentiated and respective capabilities of state parties principle. She further noted that the speedy coming into force of the Paris Agreement, could not have happen without the crucial role played by parliaments (national, regional and continental) using the various parliamentary tools at their disposal such as question time, committee hearings, pre-legislative hearings and plenary sessions to urge the responsible ministries/institutions on their plans for the signing, ratification and implementation of the Agreement. Of note is the success of the Marrakech negotiations which saw the establishment of a new fund that will ensure accountability and transparency, with a $50m injection from some developed countries, and the approval of a five-year work plan on “loss and damage” to kick off in 2017.

In line with the agenda of the 28th Ordinary Summit of the African Union, Honourable Bernadatte mentioned that the dialogue responds well with the theme of the Summit. Explaining that the African youth stands out distinctly as the voice of the peoples of Africa and considering their bulging population, and being mostly unskilled, and residing in the rural areas with agriculture as their mainstay, focus on climate resilient and smart strategies that are youth and women friendly should be main priority in the deliberations of the Dialogue. PAP already has the Caucus on the Youth, whose mandate is to strengthen the participation of youth in driving Africa's development agenda and working with civil society and other relevant stakeholders to ratify and implement the African youth charter, further cementing the place of Youth in Aspiration 6 of the Agenda 2063, which situate the issues of youth as part of a people-driven Africa.
She noted the relation between PAP and civil society, which gained momentum during a roundtable discussion at the Marrakech negotiations. The Roundtable session’s objectives were centred around strengthening an alliance that would promote and facilitate a more aggressive role of the parliament in climate legislation and negotiations, and take legislative initiatives aimed at ensuring that parliamentarians are fully grounded in the contents of the Paris Agreement through their participation, capacity building, networking and collaboration with private sector, civil society and other non-state actors. The platform is meant to keep African parliamentarians, civil society and non-governmental organizations in constant talks to ensure that Africa can negotiate from a common premise. The initiative will also advance and ensure that women and youth issues regarding climate change are well appreciated, effectively articulate and advance as necessary.

She further highlighted on the planned Parliamentary Roundtable on Climate Policy and Legislation that will target African Parliamentarians, scheduled for March 2nd - 3rd. The Roundtable session will be held to discuss the scope of the legislative initiative, while also serving as a capacity building session for PAP members on the major outcomes of the Paris Agreement, Marrakech outcomes and how PAP can strategically position itself for effective delivery on post-Marrakech road map. As such PAP’s participation in the Climate Change Policy Dialogue will assist in the preparation for the dialogue session as it will benefit from its conclusions.

2.2 Dialogues, Presentations and Plenary Discussions

2.2.1 Key Outcomes of COP 22: Did they Meet Africa’s Expectations and Desires?

The Presentation reflected on the civil society Organisation demands during COP 22, in an effort to gauge the outcomes of COP 22, through an extensive analysis of whether the Conference of Parties met Africa’s expectations. The Marrakech proclamation may have gaps, but it can be confirmed that it is what Africa needed. The same can be attributed to the important role that the Government of Morocco played, particularly in the preceding consultations that were carried out with stakeholders throughout the year ahead of COP 22. The process of engaging with civil society is an important step in ensuring that the outcomes of the Conference of Parties truly reflect Africa civil society expectations, hence this process should be replicated in other proceedings of the Conference of Parties.

The UNFCCC COP 22 held the first CMA-APA 1 following the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement, upon which the Marrakech Action Proclamation was adopted by the Heads of States, paviing way for the transition of the negotiations to implementation.

The African CSO demands for the UNFCCC –COP22 revolved around three key pillars, that:

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

2.2.2 Analyzing Africa Demands and Marrakech Outcomes

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

In line with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, all Parties must practically commit beyond their level of emission target in their NDCs to limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius this century, further raise their ambition target of cutting their GHG emissions in their NDCs. In an effort to meet expectations of the Mitigation aspect under the PA, developed countries should drastically cut domestic GHG emissions beyond what is proposed in their NDCs, while developing countries are expected to pursue a low carbon sustainable development pathway.

The Marrakech outcome on mitigation, in pursuit of the Paris decision calls for further guidance to parties on the features of NDCs, the up-front information to be provided by parties when communicating future NDCs, and parties’ accounting of their NDCs. Despite efforts made in finding level ground on how to make the global goal a reality, Parties to the UNFCCC contested on modalities of developing guidance that takes into account the different types of NDCs that parties have put forward. Some of the developing countries argued that in some areas, such as up-front information, requirements should be different for developed and developing countries, a view strongly opposed by developed countries.

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

Adaptation remains neglected in climate change negotiations, more specifically is the absence of clarity in the Paris Agreement who will be responsible for providing “continuous and enhanced international support” for adaptation, whereas the Convention was clear that developed countries bore the responsibility. In order to necessitate dialogue on Adaptation, Parties in Marrakech discussed the periodic “adaptation communications” which they are encouraged to submit under the Paris Agreement, outlining their adaptation needs and/or efforts. Parties further discussed the possible elements of these communications and their

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3 Absolute emission targets, intensity-based targets
potential links to the transparency system and the global stock take, while the Adaptation Committee began considering how developing country adaptation efforts will be recognized, and how to regularly assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and support.

**Demand 3 - (Climate Financing): The Green Climate Fund must be sufficiently resourced**

Finance is one of the important keys to achieving the Paris Agreement. African countries risk every chance to implement Paris successfully due to lack of financial, technological, and technical capacity in relation to the projected costs of about $4 trillion by 2030.

The Paris Agreement (Article 9) states that all parties and especially developed country Parties must ensure that the GCF is sufficiently resourced, with the fulfillment of their outstanding pledges. Further, the Paris Agreement requires developed countries to provide biennial reports on financial support provided or mobilized through public interventions, and on projected levels of future support.

In Marrakech, SBSTA began considering how to account for public finance. Where discussions centered around modalities of accounting, specifically on clarifying on whether accounting should apply only to flows from developed to developing countries or to broader flows of public finance.

On Adaptation finance, one holdover issue from Paris was whether the Adaptation Fund established under the Kyoto Protocol, which provides adaptation support to developing countries, would continue under the Paris Agreement. Some Parties proposed that the Fund “should serve the Paris Agreement,” pending decisions on governance and other issues.

During Marrakech negotiations, countries announced a variety of new financial pledges, which includes $23 million for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which will provide technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries, more than $50 million for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency established in Paris to help developing countries build the capacity to meet new transparency requirements, and doubling of World Bank climate finance for the Middle East-North Africa region to $1.5 billion by 2020.

Contestations arising from the negotiations includes the need to ensure that there is no double accounting of funding, where funds from the OECD is separated from 100 billion. AREI, which was launched in Paris, had pledges amounting to 23 Million US$ for CTCN is also not enough to cover all the technical assistance that is required. It is important to note that following protests on divestment from fossil fuels, the Copenhagen negotiations emphasized the need for a standalone fund that is not profit centered. This also came after developed countries changed their commitment from contributions to mobilization. There is clear evidence that countries do not want to commit real money. As such, it will be important to have ACPC engage with experienced legal advisors who can ensure that Africa’s demands on funding are met.

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4Target is to provide a minimum of USD 100 billion a year for climate action by 2020
Demand 4: Loss and Damage in Africa

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

The Paris Agreement (Article 8) states that Parties should commit to full implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, paying more attention and focus on the review of the loss and damage mechanism, including its structure, mandate and effectiveness with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review. Further, Parties should aim at establishing a globally supported insurance mechanism (especially for agriculture and infrastructure sectors) in line with the WIM for L & D by 2020, and urgently mobilize financial and technological resources to address L & D in line with the third objective of WIM for L & D.

In Marrakech, Parties conducted the first review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. The mechanism, which was established as an interim body at COP 19 is charged with developing approaches to help vulnerable countries cope with unavoidable climate impacts, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events such as sea-level rise. The next review will take place in 2019, and further reviews will be conducted on a five-year cycle, which could align with the global stock takes. There is still no clear roadmap on how loss and damage will be financed.

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

In line with Article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement, Parties were to consider the extension of the implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender and the implementation of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) Gender Equality Action Plan. Parties were also expected to provide clear, fixed timelines for achieving gender responsive climate policy. The Paris Agreement also called for all policies, programmes and actions implemented by all Parties to adopt FPIC for IPs and promote indigenous knowledge with the GCF support.

The Lima work program established in 2014, which aims to advance implementation of gender-responsive climate policies and mandates across all areas of the negotiations was extended for 3 years.

On Global Stocktake,

The Paris Agreement establishes a “global stock-take” every five years starting in 2023 to assess collective progress toward the agreement’s long-term goals. The stock-takes will set the stage for parties’ submission of successive rounds of NDCs. In Marrakech, parties began discussing how to structure the stock-take, including its format, inputs, timeline, duration, and output, and its linkage to other elements of the Paris architecture.
Market and Non-Market Mechanisms,

SBSTA began consideration of two market-related provisions of the Paris Agreement: a requirement that parties using internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) to meet their NDCs ensure no double counting of transferred units; and the creation of a new mechanism contributing to mitigation and sustainable development that may, like the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism, generate tradable emission units.

“Orphan” issues

One of the most contentious items in Marrakech was how to treat a set of so-called orphan issues that are referenced in the Paris Agreement but not assigned to the APA or another body for further consideration. These issues include i) whether to establish common timeframes for NDCs (parties adopted different timeframes in the first round), ii) any rules around the adjustment by parties of their NDCs, and iii) the development of a new collective finance goal beyond 2025.

2.2.3 Reflections by COP Presidency, Mr. Merouane Touali – COP 22 And NDCs

In Marrakech, governments underlined the shift to urgent, irreversible and unstoppable global climate action. This new era of implementation and action for climate and for sustainable development was captured in the Marrakech Action Proclamation which has key outcomes and initiatives.5

Given the need to maintain the rise in global average temperature below 2 °C or even 1.5 °C, the international community adopted the Paris Climate Change Agreement in December 2015. This agreement, which brings together developed and developing countries for the first time with a common long-term objective, makes "predicted contributions at the national level" (NDCs) a central component.

The NDC is one of the tools that measures commitment to the Paris Agreement, and although it is not binding in any way, it gives a sense of the efforts done or yet to be done to fight climate change impacts. The NDC were conceived mainly to address mitigation issues of rich countries which are big GHG (greenhouse gas emissions) producers, in announcing reduction in amounts of GHG produced. It is important to note that vulnerable countries (which most of them are in Africa) need adaptation measures, as they hardly contribute to global GHG production, but face the impacts of climate change with much more acuity due to geographical and structural conditions.

The NDCs have emerged in a context where the common African position has always favoured adaptation, financing6, capacity building, and technology transfer. Adaptation to climate change is a collective responsibility of the international community. It must therefore support vulnerable regions such as Africa, whose responsibility for global emissions of greenhouse gases is very limited, but which is being severely affected by the negative impacts of climate change.

In the African context, taking adaptation into account is an urgent matter of development. This should therefore be part of the NDCs of the countries of the continent. Also, the NDC’

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5 Outcomes and initiatives captured in chapter ....

6 Most estimates show that Africa receives less than 5% of climate finance
should make it clear that adaptation cannot be a substitute for mitigation, as they are complementary. It is crucial that adaptation and funding be taken fully into account in NDCs.

For a continent where poverty eradication remains a major objective, attention must continue to be given to the critical realities of the socio-economic context of African countries and their capacity and commitment to contribute to global efforts to combat change Climate change. Thus, African countries have the challenge of translating the NDCs into true investment plans, capable of catalyzing climate action in each of the countries concerned. The task is challenging and the international community has a key role to play in supporting the countries of Africa under the Paris Agreement.

The implementation of the National Determined Contributions implementation is a new paradigm shift with new development models and new activities i.e. new job opportunities. In this context, adaptation projects are more efficient, while targeting mainly the primary sector which needs much more workforce and offers more job opportunities.

**Actions and Decisions From Marrakech COP 22**

- The **Climate Vulnerable Forum** a group of more than 40 vulnerable nations, released a declaration that strengthens the call to limit global temperature rise to as close to 1.5 degrees Celsius as possible. Their Marrakech Vision commits these countries to various ambitious aims, including achieving 100% renewable energy between 2030 and 2050.

- Several countries – Canada, Germany, Mexico and the United States – announced ambitious **climate strategies out-up to 2050**, reflecting the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement to achieve climate neutrality and a low-emission world in the second half of the century.

- A crucial outcome of the Marrakech climate conference was to move forward on writing the **rule book**, or operational manual, of the Paris Agreement. Countries pressed forward on this and set a fast track date of 2018 for completion.

- **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency**: During COP22, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) announced a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency backed by 11 developed country donors providing $50 million-worth of funding.

- **NDC Partnership**: it’s a coalition of developing and developed countries and international institutions working together to ensure countries receive the technical and financial support they need to speedily meet their climate and sustainable development goals.

- **Climate finance**: Countries pledged more than $81 million to the Adaptation Fund, surpassing its target for the year. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) announced the approval of the first two proposals for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (Liberia for $2.2 million and Nepal for $2.9 million). Another 20 countries are expected to have their proposals approved soon with up to $3 million each.
• **Adaptation**: The Adaptation of African Agriculture initiative (AAA), which includes 27 participating countries, showcased how water, soil, climate risk management, funding of small farmers and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed with an overall aim of advancing adaptation.

• **Loss and Damage**: A new five-year framework under the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) will deal with impacts that are not addressed through planned adaptation, including displacement, migration and human mobility and comprehensive risk management.

• **Capacity Building**: countries operationalized the Paris Agreement’s Paris Committee on Capacity Building. The members have been elected and the committee will take up its work in May 2017.

• **Global Climate Action**: Announcements linked to GCA events at COP22. How about the Follow-Up? The announcements include:
  
  o 19 African Capital Markets Authorities and Exchanges, accounting for 26 African countries, have signed and endorsed the **Marrakech Pledge for Fostering Green Capital Markets in Africa**.
  
  o The European Union Commission launched the **European Fund for Sustainable Development** to encourage investment in Africa and the EU Neighbourhood countries, strengthen partnerships, and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
  
  o The **Water for Africa initiative**, established by the Kingdom of Morocco and supported by the African Development Bank was launched at COP 22, aiming to render justice to Africa through the adoption of a specific action plan that will mobilize different international political, financial and institutional partners.
  
  o FAO, World Bank and the African Development Bank announced the **African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies**, an ambitious package of technical and financial assistance to support ocean economies in Africa and build greater resilience to climate change in coastal areas.
  
  o The Climate Summit for Local and Regional Leaders: **The Marrakech Roadmap** for Action of Cities and Regions for Climate: For a Global Action Framework towards Localizing Climate Finance.

2.2.4 Intervention by Dr Linus Mofor, ACPC

Government participation in climate change negotiations has, over the years gained momentum. Four years ago a commitment of 100 billion for climate change was made, but up to now there has been insignificant progress in honouring commitment. Furthermore, 100 billion by 2020 is not enough if we are to deal with climate change, there is need to assess reality.
Demand for electricity in Africa, stands at 70 billion GW a year, while in actual fact, only 50% of the demand is generated, which translates to 32 billion GW per year of electricity for Africa, giving a deficit of 38 GW. Investments to meet current electricity demand will require between USD 120 billion and USD 160 billion per annum, and meet the target for electricity access to the entire Sub-Saharan region by 2030.

There is possibility to explore investments in climate change. Investment in pension funds and diverting it to climate development can offer great investment returns. The current catastrophic events perpetuate us to change the narrative and work with key institutions. Come up with Africa solution. Africa can use its own resources. Every year, 50 billion USD is lost in distribution of developments funds. These funds can be diverted to climate change development. AREI is not an Africa initiative – where we are seeing a pledge of 10 billion. Whilst Africa needs US$ 32 billion every year, no State has yet honoured its pledge.

Loss and damage under the Paris Agreement is reflected as not the responsibility of developed countries. Africa States needs to further investigate their negotiating terms on this recommendation. Africa has pledged to move forward and reduce emission in an effort to reduce their risk to climate change impacts. The region needs capacity to deal with its problems and identify other solutions. There is still a great need for research in Africa, and in order to improve, Africa needs pronounced climate research, and bring in the climate change agenda.

The development of NDCs in various countries was a rushed act that did not consider what is at stake. The analysis done reveals that commitment and emission reduction does not resonate with available resources. There is evidence that NDCs were developed in silos, with no coordination with different departments. This makes them difficult to implement.

Member states that have not yet ratified the Paris Agreement, can still revise their NDCs, using a suitable methodology, in line with national priorities. Institutions should work together, and at the same time ensure that governments are accountable.

2.2.5 Gender in Climate Change Negotiations – Commissioner Winnie Lichuma

In order to have clear conclusions on gender, there is need to understand its evolution in climate change negotiations, and explore how it is included in the Paris Agreement. It is important to note the various gender concepts if we are to fully explore gender in the negotiations. Sex is biologically determined while gender is socially constructed. Gender defines what is expected, allowed and valued in a man, woman, boy or girl in particular between gender roles ascribed to men and women. Most societies are patriarchal (have traditionally privileged men) addressing gender equality often requires positive discrimination in favour of women.

Why gender matters in Climate Change

Men and women have different access to the assets and resources required to respond to climate change, these includes financial resources, Land, Education, and Health.

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7 https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2016/05/kpmg-sub-saharan-africa-power-outlook.pdf
8 i.e what 2 degrees means for Africa
9 Analysis conducted by ARENA, ACPC, World Bank
In preceding years before the Paris Agreement, gender under the UNFCCC was considered in decisions on adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity building. And following the 2015 COP 21 negotiations, gender is only reflected in the preamble, and language on it is very weak.

Despite the shortcomings of the Paris Agreement, there is still consideration of gender in the negotiations. It can be noted that gender in the Paris Agreement is more to do with existing obligations than the recognition of different vulnerabilities.

Gender responsive adaptation means that both men and women should be involved in adaptation planning and that interventions should be gender equitable (which may mean different for men compared to women so as not to reinforce existing inequalities). The same can be attributed to capacity building, where gender should be recognised in different capacity needs of men and women and most importantly how to respond to them.

In the Paris Agreement, decisions on mitigation fall short of mentioning gender. And considering that most of the rural populace in Africa depends on Agriculture, the absence of mitigation decisions that considers gender is a concern. Mitigation opportunities can benefit women (e.g. energy efficient labour saving cook stoves), and considering their roles, they can effectively contribute to mitigation efforts (natural resource stewardship e.g. reforestation, agro forestry). As such, gender responsive mitigation strategies may in the long run deter the reinforcement of gender inequality.

Finance and technology are key to enable adaptation and mitigation. There is need to ensure both women and men’s voices are heard in deciding allocations and priorities (at strategic levels). And most importantly there is need to ensure finance and technology is targeted to support gender equitable adaptation and mitigation (which may mean different interventions for men and women).

Broad steps to ensure gender equitable implementation of the PA

Asses the Gender differences and establish baseline situation

a. Undertake analysis of gender differences in vulnerability as well as adaptation and mitigation (current activities and future needs)
b. Determine where sex disaggregated data exists (e.g. through national household survey data) and make plans to disaggregate relevant data in future in order to be able to monitor change in vulnerability within the context of implementation of adaptation and mitigation activities

**Analyse adequacy of existing policies and strategies with relation to gender issues**

a. Determine the extent to which existing climate change related policies and strategies addresses gender issues and gaps. And if necessary, revise.  
b. Ensure that developments of related strategies are gender sensitive i.e. the NDCs and national adaptation plans. If the national adaptation plans are not yet completed critically assess the process to determine whether they are gender equitable, to ensure that there was sufficient room made for comments and inputs from both men and women. And use assessment of gender differences to inform inclusion of activities.  
c. Establish monitoring framework using sex disaggregated indicators

**Implementation**

- Determine budget needs to effectively implement gender responsive climate policies and strategies  
- Apply gender budgeting, highlighting how public resources will be allocated such that both men and women benefit equitably. If the policies and strategies which they are planned to implement have already been made gender responsive, gender budgeting involves ensuring that resources allocated to their implementation also equitably benefit men and women  
- Monitor budgetary allocations with the support of sex disaggregated indicators

**It is important to note that;**

- Gender differences in climate change adaptation and mitigation are well known  
- Failure to include more explicit recognition in the PA was largely a disappointment  
- National policies and strategies to implement the Paris Agreement can be more gender responsive  
- Gender responsive adaptation and mitigation offers the opportunity to progress towards gender equality

**Action points Arising from Marrakesh (COP 22) Gender Decision**

1. **Extension of the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWP) by 3 years.**  
   - Review key decision and action points in the LWP and count on its successes and learn from its challenges  
   - Adaptation  
   - Mitigation  
   - Capacity building  
   - Training for delegates on gender issues

2. **SBI to elaborate topics for the Workshop during 2017 and to report on the topics it recommends for the workshop during the COP 23.**
Key activities and indicators
Timeliness for implementation
The responsible and Key actors
Indicative resource requirements for each activity
Elaborate on processes of review and monitoring

3. **UNFCCC Secretariat to:**
   - Prepare a technical paper identifying integrating gender considerations under the UNFCCC process for SBI consideration during the April-May session 2017.
   - Prepare biennial synthesis reports on information from reports above for consideration in 2018 and 2019
   - To continue to prepare gender balance reports
   - To maintain website for sharing gender/women information on gender responsive climate policy
   - To prepare Annual report on gender composition

4. **States to:**
   - Improve accuracy of data on gender of participants and to review progress made on participation of women delegates
   - Include local, rural women valuing their traditional knowledge
   - Take note of budgetary implications
   - Parties and relevant organizations to engage in implementing gender related activities within the work programme
   - Enhance their efforts in advancing own performance in achievement of numerous gender decisions
   - Evaluate own performance in achievement of several decisions made
   - Training on negotiation skills and drafting of legal documents and strategic communication
   - Building capacity of female delegates to effectively participate
   - Parties to assist those vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
   - Increase the representation and active participation of women in bodies established under the convention, KP and APA
   - Take gender perspectives in the organization of technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation
   - Mainstream gender perspectives in the enhancement of Climate Technology development and transfer
   - When reporting on their climate policies under UNFCCC to provide information on how they have integrated gender consideration into such policies
   - To share information on their work related to integrating gender perspective in the activities and work under the convention, KP and APA
   - To consult and provide inputs for the formulation of the gender action plan

5. **State Parties to appoint and provide support for a nation gender focal point for Climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring.**
6. Other stakeholders to:
   - Share information on the work related to integrating gender perspective in the activities and work under the convention, KP and APA
   - Consult and provide inputs for the formulation of the gender action plan
   - Participate in the in session workshop during the 46th session of SBI in developing possible elements of gender action plan.

2.3 Discussions and Key Recommendations in Plenary – 1st Session

The objective of the discussions was to react to the presentations on the Outcomes of the Marrakech negotiations, the implications of the contents-decisions of the Paris Agreement and its ratification to Africa climate Agenda. And most importantly give an analysis of the COP negotiations from the different sector perspectives.

On Capacity Building,

- In delivering their recommendations, participants mentioned that capacity building is a key factor in climate information, hence the need to ensure that there is adequate skill in follow-up and monitoring of climate policy
- There is a need to identify areas where capacity building should be enhanced, and this should be done in a strategic manner
- Where there is existing capacity, there is need to invest in it. Africa should look into its internal capacity and existing resources

Participation,
- Private sector participation and investment in climate change is quite selective hence it will be important to look at the role of private sector engagement in climate change agenda.
- There is a strong need to work jointly now that government recognises CSO space to advocate for our issues to have concrete actions.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Framework,**

1. There is a need to have concrete or rigorous M&E framework to follow achievements of our governments, and call for strong transparency to ensure full implementation of policy.
2. There is need for clear definition on the role of CSO in implementations; role of CSO to guarantee commitments especially institutional preparation in monitoring the Paris Agreement. It’s important that M&E is adopted at the national level.
3. Lack of statistics in institutions can affect M&E – hence the need for adequate research
4. Transparency and accountability is a key pillar for the Paris Agreement to be successfully implemented

**NDC,**

1. Participants called for a clear roadmap on how to legally adapt and implement proposed NDC.
2. The lack of developed country’s financial commitment in ensuring that NDC are fully implemented continues to be of major concern.
3. Economic instruments need to be designed well for NDC implementation.

**UNFCCC Procedures – Conference of Parties Negotiations,**

1. Participants expressed their concern over the duration of negotiations, which takes long to reach concrete decisions. It is clear that people are being affected by the impacts of climate change. Investments made to facilitate these negotiations are quite high, and recommendation is made that at least 50% that is invested in negotiations be diverted to fund climate change projects
2. There was a strong call to Parties who have not yet ratified the Doha Amendment and Paris Agreement to do so.
3. There is need for private sector training in negotiations, and ensuring that all sectors - academia, research and private sector come together.
4. There’s need for all stakeholders to have a clear road map on delivering the Paris agreement.
5. There is a need for CSO to be the watch dog of what the governments are promising to do on our behalf.
6. The adaptation goal still needs to be elaborated – as such we need to know how to link this to the temperature goals, these discussions need to be taken ahead.

7. Stakeholders should pass ideas on to negotiators from the countries and ensure there is representation.

8. There is a need to lay strategies that would influence the culture of government leaders to do things the right way.

9. Negotiators are doing a great job and we have to build on already good case studies. We need to evaluate some projects that are planned for implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of the technology, assess whether it can be managed and its end benefits.

**Finance and Investment,**

- There is lack of commitment by developed countries to provide finance to developing countries, and instances where this finance is available, African leaders do not show good governance in fund utilisation, therefore recommendation was made that there is need to ensure that funds are specifically used to address climate change - and this should be done in a transparent manner
- Private sector and relevant partners should take responsibility of ensuring that there is a percentage (%) of funds that they contribute to climate change planning. At the same we need to take advantage of tax revenue generation and divert funds to address climate change
- There is need for a saving culture, and populations should be mobilised to ensure this, provide some mechanism to draw out some saving for local climate finance
- Parliament engagement needs to be forceful in budget allocation
- Design and plan resilient infrastructure. Support Africans to build climate resilient structures. And in the long run ensure that we have climate proof investments
- The small micro enterprises need more money for the adaptation practices. How do we take this forward from the point of promises to action? – Hence we need to develop a pool of financial resources to take action.
- On AREI initiative, the process does not need to be linked with the AFDB, it should be independent.
- Our governments should invest in African countries markets because we have the resources locally.
- Recommendations coming from experts and skilled CSO should continue to be considered so that they can inform decision making at GCF.

**Technology,**

- Emphasis was made on the need for simple and not complicated technology for Africa to solve existing problems
- Investment in technology is quite useful, and there is need to emphasis the difficulties that private sector is facing in such.
- There are far-fetched expectations and to address this, there is need for strong partnership to ensure effective technology investment for adaptation and mitigation
- Africa should look at its potential, and self-sufficiency
- There is need to develop a platform for CSO and private sector engagement for effective technology development and implementation
- Technology transfer emphasis on technology transplant across the entire south instead of focusing only on developed countries

**Research and Development, Data Availability**

- There is a lack of basic data which makes it hard to make adequate decisions and effectively address climate change
- Government is responsible for availing data for use, although they can require assistance in ensuring that it is available, the main responsibility lies upon them - Government should be key in ensuring information and data availability
- There is need for effective political processes that will ensure that CSOs that can add value and have adequate expertise in data collection and management are identified.
- Need to strengthen platforms like ClimDev Africa
- Bring together and ensure private sector becomes major participating stakeholder.
- Involvement of academia and research entities is very key and we need also to engage the business and media community

**Gender**

- There is need to identify tools and mechanisms to address gender issues in order to balance participation.
- In programming, the difference between men and women’s roles should be considered. We distinctly need to show the differences of both genders in analysis, programming and planning. The balance should be on gender equity and should take a gender sensitive approach
- The UNDP report on gender mainstreaming in NDCs reveals that only 17 countries had one reference on gender equality. Planning should identify an entry point for gender integration and this should not be brought in as an add on.

**Adaptation**

1. We need to find a way of linking the political will, strengthen early warning systems, meteorology departments and train farmers.

**3 Day 2 of the Policy Dialogue - 2nd Session**

**3.1 Recap of Day 1**

In the final session of Day 1 proceedings of the Dialogue, participants were divided into two Groups, where Group 1 was tasked with making concrete recommendations to the Committee
of Africa Heads of States and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), while Group 2 developed Roadmap and Strategies for COP 23 and beyond\(^\text{10}\). Following presentations from Group 1 and Group 2, participants were given an opportunity to give comments on the two presentations, and also share further their recommendations.

### 3.1.1 Comments on Group 1 Presentation

Participants acknowledged the contents of the Recommendations, pointing out that it reflects good strategies. Though it still needs refining.

The participants underscored the need to look at how to continue to collaborate innovatively with national governments. The Morocco CSO engagement in the building up towards COP 22 is a good example of such collaboration. We need to explore how to continue collaboration between Morocco government and civil society. A suggestion to call such initiative, COP Africa was made. The COP Africa initiative needs to be taken forward, explore how we can mainstream it into the PACJA Framework, and how it convenes. We can outline areas. Civil society needs to take over climate change conversations, so that there is no replication.

Participants further explained that CCDA VII\(^\text{11}\) is an important process, in which there is need to look at how to make it successful. Develop a group of representatives from CSO who can work with Government\(^\text{11}\). Engagement should begin at the initial planning stage of the Conference, and it should not only rely on ACPC’s small resources – Mobilisation of funds need to be done early.

There is need to support each other and not blame government on everything but rather create synergies with government. Stakeholders need to explore how we can utilise the objectives of Africa COP to garner support for CSO participation at AMCEN from the Morocco government. Build on the efforts of member states\(^\text{12}\).

We need to encourage strategies to integrate gender into climate change agenda in order to make, this will ensure holistic accountability.

On migration participants commented that migration is reflected in policies but does not come out clearly. The impacts of migration are clear – within our countries politicians struggle for land, pastoral land, which results in conflicts, Somalia is a good example.

It was advised that as we implement different initiatives, we need to ensure continuity so that we can retain institutional memory – create a pool of participants who can continuously engage, to avoid re-mobilisation with each initiative.

\(^\text{10}\)Outcomes attached in Annex.
\(^\text{11}\)Morocco good candidate
\(^\text{12}\)Possibly look at youth and migration.
3.1.2 Comments on Group 2 Presentation

Following the presentation, participants requested clarity on the approach that will be used when presenting the Recommendations to the Heads of States. When commenting on resource mobilisation, participants pointed out that many Africans States are already spending money on climate change, as such this expenditure should be considered as climate change money.

African Policy makers should closely monitor hazards that come with International trade. Products from china are being denied entry into some countries like the USA, Africa should take caution. The existing Forum for Africa and China should be used as a platform to address concerns on trade. Participants noted that there is need to link migration to peace and security. There is a new demand to consider the refuge crisis as a climate issue, and African should push for the same. The crisis goes beyond climate change to include the fight for natural resources, as such this should be brought to the attention of political leaders. Morocco and Uganda has good programme on migration that countries should replicate. Participants insisted on the need to link efforts with sustainable development, and further look at job creation. On capacity building, negotiators from Africa should be chosen from a wide spectrum- Enlarge scope and pool of negotiators. Because of limited resources, different sectors should mobilise enough funds to support participation in negotiations.

3.2 The Paris agreement, Agenda 2063 and agenda 2030: The Nexus

Looking at how climate change has evolved in Africa, we have indeed come a long way. In the beginning, climate change was considered an environment issue and was narrow, but now there is a wide realisation that its impact is cross cutting. In order to adequately understand
climate change agenda more specifically Paris Agreement, there is need to understand how we got to the Agreement, and why it was necessary to negotiate another agreement.

When the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997, the United States participated, and signed though it refused to ratify. The Senate refused to approve the Kyoto Protocol, though they were supportive of the process. The European Union which bore the burden of climate change realised that they cannot do it alone, and it wanted the US to commit to reduce emissions. The United States contribution to green house gases stood at 25% and being absent from the Kyoto Protocol, was not going to work. Several processes were put in place and in 2005 the first process of the Kyoto Protocol a motion to amend annex b , for the second commitment period was put forward and a process to enhance the motion started. In realising that there were proceeding in two tracks, Parties to the ConferenceOf Parties decided to merge. And in Durban, they merged the amended of the Kyoto Protocol and process of convention. It was indeed imperative to merge, following the amendment that took place in Doha which has not yet entered into force. When the Durban ad-hoc working group was executed in Durban, the US dictated its steps under which it will be party to the Convention.

1. The US did not want to have any legally binding commitments to reduce emissions
2. Proposal was that treaties must be applicable to all parties, and should have commitments, which is different from the convention, and more specifically the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
3. The US was consistent that emerging communities should not be given any favours e.g Mexico, China. Hence the Paris Agreement which hardly have any distinction of what developed and developing countries should do.
4. If the US is contributing to climate finance then African countries should do the same.

This puts African countries in a compromising situation, since developing countries are responsible for what is already happening, and having African countries fund climate change will mean countries divert national budget from development activities to address climate change.

months to obtain the necessary ratification triggering its entry into force. Threshold ratifications were reached on 4th of October 2016 and entered into force, 30 days later on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement was ratified by 123 Parties as at 24 January 2017, whilst the first session of CMA convened during COP 22.

Key Issues For COP 22
During COP 22, Parties had to discuss the legal implications of the entry into early force of the Paris Agreement. Parties also had to discuss the process of completing the work programme under the Paris Agreement. Under normal circumstances, the work programme agreed under decision 1/CP.21 should have been completed before entry into force. Parties also had to engage on discussions on how to convene subsequent sessions of CMA after COP 22. One group was of the opinion that they open and suspend the CMA until completing the work rule while others were against this proposal saying that CMA cannot be suspended but continue working.
Parties had to further consider the placement of the Adaptation Fund. Adaptation Fund was created under the Kyoto Protocol and this has not yet entered into force, hence during COP 22, this was one the main issues under discussion.

A provision on loss and damage is a new and dedicated framework that addresses loss and necessitates compensation for damage. The Paris Agreement does not really reflect what Africa wanted. If there was provision to pay loss and damage then it meant that more funds were needed. Countries like the US refused to pay compensation for loss and damage. And the Paris Agreement mentions that loss and damage will not relate to compensation.

On Transparency, parties will have to support action on climate change and report on how much has been given to support developing countries. A global Stocktake will begin in 2018 to see how effectively developed countries have contributed to the issues of climate change, and this will be done in intervals of 5 years.

There are two branches under the Kyoto Protocol that ensures effective compliance. These are the facilitation and enforcement branch. The two branches are very key, though they are not legally binding but at least they bring countries together and ensure that those who have not met their commitments do so.

Finance under the Paris Agreement is weak. The Copenhagen Accord promised 100 billion a year from 2020, and the amount has remained the same though it can be pointed out that this is not adequate. The GCF is now in place to ensure that this pledge on finance is realized.

Capacity building has now for the first time gained legal coverage in the Paris Agreement. Capacity building has been enhanced and the Paris committee will be able to come up with arrangements to facilitate capacity building domestically with tangible actions.

In overall, the Paris agreement is a weak agreement because the developed countries get away with most important commitments. And the reason for weak commitment was to accommodate the US.

Key Provisions Of The Paris Agreement

Mitigation

The Paris Agreement establishes a long-term mitigation goal to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the second half of the century, and sets a goal to limit temperature rise to well below 2°C, while pursuing efforts to keep warming within 1.5°C. It also provides a framework for communicating and maintaining nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and establishes a process for progressively increasing mitigation ambition and action over time.

Parties now need to determine the features of future NDCs and establish robust accounting approaches for GHG emissions to guide the preparation of enhanced contributions and ensure effective monitoring of progress.

Adaptation

The Paris Agreement sets a goal to enhance countries’ capacity to adapt to climate change, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability.
All countries are expected to undertake adaptation planning and communicate their actions to the UNFCCC to inform the global Stocktake, Parties now need to establish a clear process for enhancing adaptation action overtime.

Transparency of Action and Support

The Paris Agreement enhances transparency and accountability and the new regime will be guided by accounting approaches, reporting guidelines, and verification processes that are applicable to all countries.

With this universality, Parties will need to define how to build in flexibility for developing countries in view of their capacities. Efforts will be needed to improve the tracking, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation efforts and support provided or received. Support, particularly capacity building, will need to be scaled up to help countries fulfill their enhanced requirements.

Global Stocktake

To increase Parties' actions and support over time, the Agreement and accompanying COP decision establishes a collective moment for countries to reflect on the current state of implementation and inform future actions and support.

The process starts in 2018 with a facilitative dialogue and continues with global stock takes every five years from 2023.

Many of the details regarding how these processes will operate, including the outcomes, must still be decided. Parties should ensure that these moments provide an opportunity to identify shortcomings, reflect on the latest science and facilitate greater cooperation and action.

Compliance

The Paris Agreement establishes a new mechanism with an expert-based committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance.

Much remains to be decided before the committee is operational, including clarification on the scope of issues to be addressed, the type of facilitative measures to be taken and potential links with the transparency framework and the global stock-take.

Steps must also be taken to ensure the committee has the authorized and ability to support countries that need this help in fulfilling obligations.

Technology Development and Transfer

In Paris, Parties agreed to establish a new framework to guide the Technology Mechanism.

Parties must address the nature of this new framework and clarify details on the expanded work of the Technology Mechanism and how it will be supported.

Parties should build on existing linkages to show how the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism will work together to support technology development and transfer in developing countries.
Capacity Building

In the Paris Agreement, Parties committed to enhance capacity building activities and established the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) to address the current and emerging capacity gaps and needs in developing countries.

*Parties need to agree on the PCCB's mode of operation and terms of reference, as well as a clear roadmap for the PCCB's activities.*

*Parties can also strengthen the UNFCCC work program on climate change education, training, and public awareness.*

Cooperative Approaches

The Agreement recognizes that some Parties will cooperate in the implementation of their climate actions through market and non-market initiatives, as well as through other cooperative approaches.

Parties agreed to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity and will need to clarify how cooperation will be managed and assessed. Accounting rules need to be developed to monitor the transfer of emissions reductions between Parties and avoid double counting.

*The mechanism to contribute to mitigation and sustainable development and the framework for non-market approaches will need to be elaborated.*

Pre-2020 Ambition

The COP decision accompanying the Paris Agreement includes specific tasks to support action and raise ambition in the near term before 2020.

*These provisions include knowledge-sharing efforts and continued engagement with non-Party stakeholders (such as sub-national entities, cities, other multilateral conventions, among others), so countries can identify best practices that can be scaled up and replicated by others, as appropriate.*

Nexus of Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030

Aspiration 1- A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

In Agenda 2030, there is a set of aspirations while the other part is the call for action. There’s no contradiction in what the Paris Agreement needs to be done and the contents of Agenda 2030. Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063, calls for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. Whilst Africa at present contributes less than 5% of global carbon emission, it bears the brunt of the impact of climate change. Africa shall address the global challenge of climate change by prioritising adaptation in all actions,
drawing upon skills of diverse disciplines and with adequate support (affordable technology development and transfer, capacity building, financial and technical resources) to ensure implementation of actions for the survival of the most vulnerable populations, including islands states, and for sustainable development and shared prosperity.

**There’s a great link with mitigation and cost saving.** Where Africa pledges to participate in global efforts for climate change mitigation that supports and broaden the policy space for sustainable development on the continent. Africa shall continue to speak with one voice and unity of purpose in advancing its position and interests in climate change.

**Programmes on climate change targeting women and youth.** The agreement addresses a number of areas which had been left out. It is a plus for the Agreement that it captured youth, PWDs and gender. And these are recognised in the preamble which is very useful. National adaptation plans systems and structures are recognised in all the conventions. And the CSO were good in advocacy.

**Agenda 2063 and Climate Change**

Agenda 2063 has a call to action contained in Para 67. It calls for states to address climate change and preserve the environment through implementation of the Programme on Climate Action in Africa, and identification of five regional technology centres that links with national designated climate technology entities. The Agenda also calls for Programmes on climate change that targets women and youth, a Climate resilient agriculture development programme like CAAD, A sustainable forest management programme, National adaptation plans and effective systems and structures for National Designated Authorities and Implementation Entities.

It is important to note that Agenda 2063 is in line with the Paris Agreement for it addresses areas of importance as depicted in the Paris Agreement. It is also a plus for the Agreement since it captured youth, PWDs and gender, while it can also be noted that civil society was good in advancing advocacy. The gender, youth and PWDs are recognised in the preamble which is useful. National adaptation plans, systems are recognised in all the conventions.

**3.3 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) In Africa: From Commitment to Implementation**

As a continent, Africa has contributed very little in causing Climate Change. But it remains the most vulnerable continent to climate variability and change. A situation that is aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses, and these includes high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, widespread poverty and weak adaptive capacities.

Under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol, countries in annex 1 were identified as those whose development were based on Co2 emissions, and have the capacity to withstand shocks. Such countries were then required to make commitments to drastically cut their emissions and follow sustainable development pathways.
The call for countries to develop NDCs is an escape process where developed countries derailed from the decisions of the Convention, and subsequent decisions from the Kyoto Protocol and the Doha Amendment. Despite their mitigation centric focus, NDCs does consider adaptation though critics still sees NDCs as not being adequate in addressing climate change, particularly the inadequacy to follow rules and decisions of the Convention.

Below is an analysis done on 27 African NDCs, further analysis using graphics is attached in the full presentation\(^{13}\).

**Key Features of African INDCs**

**Level of Detail of Mitigation Policy**

Research analysed the inclusion of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and prior engagement in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities among NDCs of 27\(^{14}\) countries. Results showed a 22 %, 37% and 41 % of policy detail.

**Degree of Unconditional mitigation contribution ambition**

This refers to the degree of unconditional mitigation ambition based on the emission reduction target compared to baseline. The degree of unconditional mitigation ambition where countries were caught on what to do, hence Africa had to reduce emissions without support from developed countries. And out of the 27 countries, 19 countries which make 70% have a very low level of emission reduction not tied to external support, while 5 countries representing 19 % said they will do emissions without support and few countries needed support, and 13 countries (11%) have mitigation that has to be supported.

**Degree of Conditional Mitigation contribution ambition**

Research focused on the degree of conditional mitigation contribution ambition based on the emission reduction target compared to baseline. The degree of conditional mitigation contribution ambition was 48 %, 37 % and 15 % respectively, which translates to high, medium and low reduction from baseline.

**Level of Financial Support Required Per Capita**

Reflects level of financial support required per capita for conditional mitigation contribution. Many countries will need more than 800$ per capita for their emissions. Findings showed a 52 %, 18 % and 4 %, which translates to high (which is over $300 per capita), medium which is $100-300 per capita and low which is $100 per capita. While 4% are unclear on financial support that they require.

**Willingness to engage in Market Mechanisms**

This reflects on the inclusion of market mechanisms and CDM in a country’s NDC and in the post 2020 international climate finance architecture.

\(^{13}\)See Dropbox link.

\(^{14}\)Climate investment fund applicants
Results shows 19 countries in the yes category, while 1 said no and 7 countries were unclear in their willingness to engage in market mechanisms.

**Inclusion of adaptation components in NDCs**

*Research revealed that* 19 countries were willing to include market mechanisms for adaptation in their NDCs, while one (1) country confirmed its unwillingness and the remaining 7 were unclear on engagement in market mechanisms for adaptation.

**3.4 Discussions and Key Recommendations in Plenary – 2nd Session**

1. In the current agreement, there is mention of corporative approaches, Parties should develop suitable mechanisms for implementation. This should be done to avoid implementation of ineffective mechanism such as the CDM.
2. Strategies for addressing climate change should link the technical aspect with political will.
3. Whilst mitigation and adaptation should be linked early warning systems – where we counteract finance with these aspects.
4. Concepts of technology transfer – should consider South –South technology transplanting, consider aspects such as sustainable machinery, cash flow, inputs.
5. Capacity building for farmers – there is a need to shift dimensions and let them exchange stories. Capitalise on the skills of the small scale farmers, and transplant these processed derivable ends for profits. Farmers should also be engaged in negotiations if applicable.
6. The Paris Agreement is legally binding. The first is where Countries’ adopt then sign the document. Here, signing is a declaration of intent that the document is okay, and the next step will be ratification which leads to it being legally binding. If the country ratify and does not oblige then they will be against the rules and procedures.
7. We should note that language in the Paris Agreement - You can find dichotomies – treaties use “shall” - but we need to understand at to what extent- language is free and does not hold them accountable. Language in Preamble is not binding, it is an expression.
8. We need to understand what action on climate change means. It requires context and leadership. As such we should explore if we are putting this on the right path, and on projects that are doing well we can build on these.
9. Negotiators should negotiate with understanding that countries are looking for business, and should consider trade in order to expedite implementation.
10. We need to lay strategies that would influence the culture of government leaders that would do things the right way.
Governments are the biggest buyer of goods and trade.
11. Non state actors should play a role in advising leaders, and we should be build on successes that have been done in countries
12. Progress on Montreal protocol need to be celebrated and we should build upon it.
   There is need to reflected on it and communicate it
13. The rule book for implementation of Paris Agreement needs to be finished first for the agreement to enter into force. The KP that are annexes were amended in DOHA and has been ratified by 54 countries. Kyoto protocol is in Limbo and there is a deliberate to kill the Kyoto protocol, we need to push for this not to take place.
14. Negotiators are doing a great job and we have to build on already good case studies. We need to evaluate some projects coming into our countries, evaluate whether we will be able to use the technology, and also look at the end benefits.
15. Our governments should invest in African countries markets because we have the resources locally. We need to concretely have measures as a proof of expertise and submit at decision making entities such as GCF. Information on GCF funds is very key and it needs to have valid arguments. CSO and other experts should continue making recommendations to the GCF. Africa should continue submitting project proposals to access the funds.
16. There is need for robust policy initiatives – for countries that need market mechanisms, should have robust policies in place. Market mechanisms will not really help, if there are no funds, or capacity.
17. Adaptation in agriculture – there is a need to identify entry point for Africa. And we should further explore energy
18. Africa states need to choose projects which benefit it, and do not need external support. While at the same time continue negotiating for funds.
19. CSO should use strategies that will influence the culture of government leaders – assist them see things at the perspectives of the grassroots people. CSO should monitor government project planning, and give advice where possible. Governments have a two level strategy for choosing their projects- where priorities within ministries are set.

4 Closing Remarks and Way-Forward

Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance – Mr M E Mwenda

Mr Mwenda thanked the Participants for taking part in the Dialogue. He expressed his gratitude for the fulfilling discussions. Pointing out that the Dialogue is the first segment of our side events on the sidelines of the AU Summit, and we will continue with more dialogues – High Level Dialogue on Energy and Media Training. Mr Mwenda thanked guests of note for their commitment – Mrs Winnie, Members of the AUC, ACPC, UNEP and Swedish and Canadian governments, and he also thanked members of the different sectors, civil society and PACJA Secretariat team. He requested then requested the stakeholders to explore how we can engage with trade sectors, particularly the Pan Africa Chamber of Commerce.
UN Environment Programme – Mr M. Atani

Mr Atani thanked PACJA for the good work of bringing the civil society and members of various stakeholders together. He appreciated its efforts in influencing good processes like UNEA and AMCE. He further stated that UNEP is working on strengthening its collaboration with PACJA by developing a Memorandum of Agreement that will guide the two organizations’ work going forward. He further encouraged participants to be visible in their initiatives, and most importantly engage with journalists to showcase such activities.

COP Presidency Senior Advisor, Mr. Merouane Touali

In closing, Mr Touali thanked PACJA Secretariat for the invite to the Dialogue. Pointing out this is a great step in climate change processes in the region, and mentioning that there is still a lot that needs to be done going forward. There is still a need to explore how we can engage and work together. Facilitation with civil society and other groups should be our starting point. He further acknowledged engagement with UNEP, requesting participants to consider further how we can enhance our partnership with UNEP. He then called for the participants to reach out to them, pointing out that they are at their disposition.

Annex 1 Recommendations to CAHOSCC – Group 1

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) TAKING PLACE ON THE MARGINS OF THE 28TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)


The participants underscored the remarkable political leadership of CAHOSCC in the coordination of climate change dialogue and interventions across Africa. After vigorous deliberations, the participants made the following recommendations for consideration by CAHOSCC during their meeting at the margins of the 28th session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union.
Noting the continent’s conviction of moving from Commitment to Action with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) demonstrated by ratifying the Paris Agreement and its consequent entry into force, enhancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement supported by pan-African initiatives and programmes such as the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI).

Taking note of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to phase down the production and usage of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), projected to abate up to 0.5°C of global warming by the end of this century.

Deeply concerned about the continuous neglecting of adaptation needs of developing countries and inadequate levels of public climate finance, limited access to adaptation finance,

We,

Appreciate the support provided to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and other stakeholders including civil society, parliamentarians, and the private sector by the Climate Change for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) programme.

Welcome with appreciation the progress made at the concluded United Nations climate negotiations in Marrakech, Morocco for developing the pathway for implementation of the Paris Agreement, especially the decision to complete the rulebook for the Paris Agreement by 2018.

Urge our governments, which are Party to the Kyoto Protocol but have not deposited their instruments of acceptance of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to do so in order to give effect to the second commitment period.

Urge our governments to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by November 2017 and to seek significant improvement on energy efficiency.

Recognize the significant role of non-state actors in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and call on the African non-state actors to enhance cooperation and partnerships with African governments and development partners so as to intensify national climate actions.

Call upon our governments to capitalize on climate change mitigation and adaptation opportunities through enhanced intra-African trade and domestic green public procurement as some of the actions under the NDCs.

Call upon AUC, ACPC and UN Environment and other development partners to support our governments to formulate and implement education, training and public awareness strategies on climate change as stipulated under Article 12; Paragraph 83 of decision 1/CP.21 so as to harness the demographic dividend while investing in human capital, especially among the Children & Youth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date and Venue</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follow up meeting of COP 22 for constitutions for the 9 major groups</td>
<td>21st February</td>
<td>Developing position papers carrying multi-stakeholder recommendations Participation and engagement</td>
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<td>Morocco. Morocco will support 1 representative from the south from</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>the developing countries</td>
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<td>Africa climate legislation workshop—seeking to promote climate</td>
<td>2nd and 3rd in</td>
<td>Supporting participation of parliamentarians Creating awareness and promoting legislation and CC law in various African countries and promoting dialogue process Sharing case study and good legislative practices where they have taken place. Fundraise for the initiatives and have a bigger picture of ensuring the process continues</td>
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<tr>
<td>legislation in African countries</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>AMCEN</td>
<td>June/September</td>
<td>To align it with forum in the region especially UNEA, AU summit Developing a CSO position Collaborate with Morocco of having CSO to engage with AMCEN</td>
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<td>yet in Gabon</td>
<td>not certain</td>
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<td>Usually in March</td>
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<td>Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)</td>
<td>Bonn, May</td>
<td>Engagement plus networking promoting north south collaboration Work with AGN during the session Inputting in the country position</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>Climate week of new York and plan for side events/workshops</td>
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<td>General assembly of UN</td>
<td>Morocco 11th</td>
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<td>7th Climate Change Development conference for Africa</td>
<td>October, Addis</td>
<td>-(learning from Challenges) Request a committee to help ACPC(ClimDev) to steer this meeting in advance.</td>
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<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-COP</td>
<td>Bonn, October</td>
<td>Have more govt to support the process. Stronger engagement from other stakeholders, private sector, academia, AGN, CSO, Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP – Africa- work with Morocco (Back to back with Pre-COP)</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Convene COP Africa work with Morocco on the plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP 23</td>
<td>November/December in Bonn</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEA</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Participation – reference to the major groups there will be inputs and PACJA is one of the major groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>FACILITATOR</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1 (24th Jan 2017)</strong></td>
<td>Arrival, logistics and registration</td>
<td>Secretariat, CCC-E</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day 2 (25th January 2017)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Moderator: Dr. Habtemariam Abate</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>08.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>CCC-E Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.10</td>
<td>Introductions and opening remarks</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<td>09.10 – 09.20</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
<td>Mithika Mwenda, PACJA Secretary General</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.20 – 10.00</td>
<td>Opening Remarks by Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Remarks from African Union Commission</td>
<td>Mrs. Olushola Olayde, Officer in Charge, Climate Change Water &amp; Environment, AUC</td>
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<td>Remarks from COP 22 Presidency</td>
<td>Merouane Touali, Senior Adviser of the President- CDNH, Civil Societies Activities Pole, COP 22Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks from The Chair, African group of Negotiators to UNFCCC</td>
<td>Mrs. Selam Kidane Abebe, APA and SBSTA Lead Coordinator, AGN</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Remarks from African Climate Policy Centre</td>
<td>Dr. Johnson Nkem, ACPC</td>
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<td>Parliamentary representatives</td>
<td>• Hon. Dr. Bernadette Lalai, MP, National Assembly of Sierra Leone &amp; Vice-President, Pan African Parliament</td>
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<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>Plenary discussion</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 1.00</td>
<td>Key outcomes of COP22: Did they meet African people’s expectations and desires?</td>
<td>Seth Osafo, Legal Advisor to the African Group of Negotiators to UNFCCC</td>
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<td>1.00 – 2.00pm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.00 – 4.00pm</td>
<td>Paris Agreement implementation, Agenda 2063 and Vision 2030</td>
<td>Panel discussion</td>
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<td>4.00 – 4.30</td>
<td>Health break</td>
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<td>4.30 – 5.30pm</td>
<td>Plenary discussions</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<td>End of day and networking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 3 (26th January 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderator Day 2: Dr Johnson Nkem ACPC</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30 – 9.00am</td>
<td>Recap and Introduction of day’s agenda</td>
<td>Rapportuer &amp; Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00 – 10.00am</td>
<td>Analysis and review of Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs) implementation</td>
<td>Mr. Augustine Njamnshi, Executive Director, BDCP-Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30am</td>
<td>Plenary discussions</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00am</td>
<td>Health break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 1.00pm</td>
<td>Formulation of concrete recommendations to the 28th Summit of AU</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.00 – 2.00pm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.00 – 4.00pm</td>
<td>Discussion and adoption of messages</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.00 – 4.20pm</td>
<td>Health break</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.20 – 5.30pm</td>
<td>Roadmap to major processes ahead of COP23 Key moments, Activities and dates</td>
<td>Ruthmiteti, PACJA Secretariat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Actions /positions /inputs</td>
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<td>- Strategies</td>
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<td>- Participation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Way forward and conclusions</td>
<td>ACPC, AUC, UNEP, PACJA, etc</td>
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<td>- End</td>
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</table>
## Annex 4 Participants List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>EMAIL</th>
<th>M/F</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>ENDA</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Julius Karanja</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>PACJA Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Yonas Gebru</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Climate Change Consortium of Ethiopia</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Steven Bagambe</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>PUCC</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Ms Olushola Olayide</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Addis</td>
<td>Rural Economy and Agriculture, Directorate AUC, ET</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dr Bernadette Lalai</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Mp, National Assembly Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Suresh Patel</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Mr. Seth Osafo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:osafoseth@gmail.com">osafoseth@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Legal Advisor to African Group of Negotiators</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Selam Kidane Abebe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Selam.k.abebe@gmail.com">Selam.k.abebe@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>APA and SBSTA Lead Coordinator, AGN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>22.</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Climate Change Consortium of Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Azeb Gimai</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Mogues Worku</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>26.</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Mekdes Abebe</td>
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<td>28.</td>
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<td>Swedish Embassy</td>
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