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REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) ON HIGH LEVEL WORK PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION IN AFRICA; PREPARATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EVENTS (WPCCAA) AND AFRICA’S PREPARATION FOR THE FORTHCOMING CLIMATE EVENTS IN 2014
REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) ON HIGH LEVEL WORK PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION IN AFRICA (WPCCAA) AND AFRICA’S PREPARATION FOR THE FORTHCOMING CLIMATE EVENTS IN 2014

I. Introduction

1. This report is prepared pursuant to African Union Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.514(XXII)) on the Warsaw Climate Change Conference and Africa’s Preparation for the Twentieth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and tenth Conference of the Parties serving as a Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol-COP 20/ CMP 10 and the September 2014 Climate Summit). The Assembly endorsed for CAHOSCC to continue to guide Africa in climate change issues including the global climate change negotiations leading to the 2015 Agreement and beyond to ensure effective coordination.

2. The Report covers implementation of the January 2014 Assembly Decision; deliberations of the meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) held on 25 June 2014 at Sipopo Conference Centre, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on the margins of the 23rd session of the AU Summit; including the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa; (WPCCAA) A and Africa’s Preparation for the Forthcoming Climate Change Events in 2014

II. Deliberations of the Malabo CAHOSCC Meeting held on 25 June 2014

3. The main objectives of the meeting were as follows: (i) To deliberate on the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa that will guide the continent in addressing climate change in the future; (ii) To update the CAHOSCC members on the state of play in the global Climate Change negotiations and articulation of issues for guidance of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN) on emerging issues requiring highest political directives for follow up and action; (iii) To agree on areas for Africa’s engagement at the global events of the Twentieth Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) taking place in December 2014 in Lima, Peru towards the adoption of a new legal agreement at COP 21 (iv) To agree on areas of action in preparation for the September 2014 United Nations Secretary-General’s Climate Summit; and (vi) To prepare for the June 2014 African Union Summit scheduled to take place in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

4. The meeting was officiated and chaired by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United of Tanzania and Coordinator of CAHOSCC. In his remarks highlighted that greenhouse gases that are causing climate change have continued to increase since 1750 with 75% of which coming from energy supply and industrial processes mainly in developed countries and more recently in the fast economically growing developing countries. Africa contributes only 3% of this and absorbs 60 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from its forest.
5. He further brought to the attention of the CAHOSCC members the global temperature has increased to 0.85°C causing sea level rise of 19cm, ocean acidification of 30% with Africa being highly impacted. 70% of agricultural land in Africa is already degraded affecting 67% (487 million people) of the entire African population. Due to climate change the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates agriculture production to decline and could reach more than 50% by 2020 in some African countries and that agricultural income could drop up to 90% by the turn of this century. Small-scale farmers will be the most affected. A quarter of the African population (200 million people) suffers from acute water shortage (getting less than 500m3 per person per year). It is projected to reach 250 million people by 2020 and 600 million people by 2050.

6. Remarks were also delivered by H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission. She underscored the African Common Position on Climate Change has placed priority on adaptation and that appropriate and affordable technologies are key for Africa’s sustainable development. She further stressed on the need for capitalization of the Green Climate Fund to support the African efforts and also urged for big emitters to commit to ambitious greenhouse gas emission reductions.

7. H.E Ahmed Ould Teguidi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on behalf of H.E. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Chairperson of the African Union stated Africa is the most vulnerable continent of climate change. He added climate change is causing migration due to droughts and diseases thereby reducing the man-power in Africa. He concluded by calling Africa to put together efforts particularly in research for the appropriate actions that would help to combat the adverse impacts of climate change.

A. High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa

8. The meeting reflected on High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa. For the first time the meeting adopted the WPCCAA as presented by the Coordinator. The concept note is attached to this Report as Annex I. The Key Areas are as follow:

- **Key Area 1**: Climate Financing and Addressing Technology needs;
- **Key Area 2**: Africa wide Programme on Adaptation;
- **Key Area 3**: Actions on Mitigation;
- **Key Area 4**: Cross cutting actions and Participation;
- **Key Area 5**: International Cooperation and Institutional Mechanism for follow up.

9. The key issues of CPCAA and corresponding deliberations are elaborated below.
Key Area 1: Climate Financing and Addressing Technology needs

10. The meeting was briefed on financial needs for African in both adaptation and mitigation:

   a) Africa needs USD 7 – 15 billion to address climate change adaptation but by 2012 Africa had received USD 132 million only. Mitigation actions need 52-68 billion USD per year by 2030 to put Africa on a low carbon development path. These funds cannot be available from Africa’s domestic resources;

   b) However, the institutions to access finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund are not in place in many African countries. Each of the 34 African LDCs has an opportunity to access 30 million USD from Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) but they have not taken such an opportunity.

11. The meeting was briefed on key issues of Technology for Africa:

   a) For Africa to be on sustainable development path, technology is key. The question is how to access, acquire and deploy the appropriate, reliable and affordable technologies for both adaptation and mitigation so as to be more climate resilient in our development agenda and contribute to low carbon growth globally;

   b) Critical technologies for Africa are: improved early warning systems and emergency services, energy diversification, energy efficiency, better transport and communication infrastructure, improved flood protection and irrigation technologies. Some of the opportunities to access these technologies are through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), under UNEP to address barriers to access the appropriate technologies for developing countries;

   c) Africa needs to establish a National Designated Climate Technology Entity (NDE) to access these technologies. So far only 19 African countries (Burundi, South Africa, Uganda, Rwanda, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, and Tanzania) have established NDEs. In addition, five sub regional centers are required to be established, which none has been established.

12. The meeting exchanged views and agreed on the following:

   a) Urged Member States to put in place systems and structures for Africa to take full advantage of the global mechanisms in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. In particular, Member States were urged to put in place National Designated Authorities (NDA) and those Member States that have not put in place the National Implementing Entities
called upon to urgently establish them. This is to facilitate access and utilisation of available resources; and

b) Identify and designate five African Regional Technology Centres, which serve to link and network with National Designated Climate Technology Entities (NDEs) as well as with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

**Key Area 2: Africa wide Programme on Adaptation**

13. The meeting was briefed on key issues regarding adaptation as follows:

   i) **Preparation and Implementation of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)**

14. Climate change is affecting all sectors. Interventions should include immediate and urgent actions on impacts that are already vivid such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, landslides, pests and diseases.

15. Medium and long-term actions such as strengthening early warning and disaster management infrastructure, integration of climate change into planning and development processes, long-term research and insurance mechanisms for loss and damage due to climate change.

16. If temperature will not be limited to well below 2°C the costs would be beyond 35 billion USD per year by 2020. If such support is not provided Africa stands to loose up to 7% of its GDP by the turn of this century.

   ii) **African Climate Resilient Agricultural Development (ACRADP)**

17. Approximately 70% of the African population derives its livelihoods from agriculture. Agriculture is highly impacted but can also derive co-benefits for mitigation.

18. According to IPCC, there will be drop in agricultural production due to shortening in the cultivation phase as a result of water scarcity making approximately 60-70 million hectares of agricultural productive land useless before the end of the century. It is important for Africa to prepare a continent wide climate resilient agricultural development programme under the Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) for the purpose of improving food Security and sustainable livelihoods.

19. The meeting exchanged views and agreed on the following:

   a) Member states to develop and implement the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to address climate change impacts;

   b) As part of the implementation of the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPAs), each Least Developed Country (LDC) within Africa needs
to access the 30 million USD from the LDC Fund to address the adaptation challenges;

c) Preparation of an African Climate Resilient Agricultural Development Programme (ACRADP) in the context of Africa’s Agricultural growth transformation Agenda by bringing relevant sectors together. This should be aimed at accelerating of economic transformation through industrialisation and enhanced agricultural productivity;

d) CAHOSCC member country to host this meeting and AUC to lead the process of putting in place the programme by October 2014.

Key Area 3: Actions on Mitigation

20. The meeting exchanged views on mitigation as follows:

a) IPCC estimates that annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are 49 gigatons of carbon dioxide per year. Collectively, we are supposed to reduce 5-9 gigatones of CO\textsubscript{2} per year by 2020 to keep the temperature well below 2\textdegree C;

b) Africa is ready to participate in mitigation actions particularly through its sequestration potential if supported. Africa sequesters about 60 billion tons of CO\textsubscript{2} while the continent emits on 600 million tons CO\textsubscript{2} per year;

c) Africa can participate in the global mitigation efforts through implementing the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) which opens up opportunities for investment in areas such as energy diversification, efficiency in industrial processes, transport systems fuel switching and waste management;

d) The Africa forest sector sequesters about 60 billion tons annually equal to all Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, including US and Russia, which is already a huge contribution. On Support for Africa wide programme on Sustainable Forest Management, the continent has to use its existing mitigation potentials in the forest sector on sequestering to contribute to sustainable development.

21. The meeting exchanged views and agreed on the following:

a) CAHOSCC encourages African countries to communicate their NAMAs to the UNFCCC before COP 20;

b) AMCEN in collaboration with AU Commission to follow up:

i) Financial support promised by developed countries for the NAMA implementation and report to the CAHOSCC by December 2014;
ii) Put in place a Sustainable Forest Management Programme in Africa (SFMPA) in collaboration with African Ministers responsible for Forestry and Energy.

c) Request all African countries to establish carbon monitoring centres to quantify the contribution of Africa to global efforts towards carbon sequestration and the needed compensation for this global service.

**Key Area 4:** Cross cutting actions and Participation

22. The meeting highlighted the following:

   **A. CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change**

23. According to Youth and the African Union Commission, about 65% of the total population of Africa is below the age of 35 years, and over 35% are between the ages of 15 and 35 years - making Africa the most youth full continent. By 2020, it is projected that out of 4 people, 3 will be on average 20 years old. Therefore, the young generation stands a better position to address climate change if given the required opportunity, knowledge and skills. Youth engagement has not been fully exploited enough in Africa.

   **B. CAHOSCC Women and Gender Programme on Climate Change**

24. The meeting noted involvement of women is of paramount importance. Gender role is already recognized in the UNFCCC process.

   **C. Promoting climate change diplomacy**

25. It was noted climate change is not only environmental concern but also an economic, political and social issues. Given the emerging geopolitics and socio-economic challenges due to climate change, developed countries have always used their Diplomatic missions abroad to promote and defend their interests. Coherence and engagement of Member State Diplomatic Missions on climate change issues is limited.

26. The AUC to intensify efforts on engagements of the African Missions to be well briefed on climate change issues to uphold and defend Africa’s interest.

27. It was recommended that:

   a) Elaboration on the implementation of the CAHOSCC Youth Programme on Climate Change (CYPCC) including Youth participation in climate change negotiations; and continent wide youth competition on climate change aspects to enhance youth engagement in climate change actions;
b) Development of a CAHOSCC Women and Gender Programme on Climate Change (CWGPCC) to engage women and gender in climate change related actions; and

c) Ensuring that Diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa, New York, Brussels, Nairobi, Geneva, Paris and Washington D.C. incorporate the African Climate Change Agenda in strategic diplomatic engagements to enhance the championing of Africa’s interest on climate change.

Key Area 5: International Cooperation and Institutional Mechanism for follow up

28. From the experience, Africa has not been able to fully exploit various Decisions. It is therefore important at this time to put in place mechanisms for follow up of the implementation of UNFCCC Decisions and Declarations and other Partnerships such as Africa and France; Africa and EU and others.

29. The meeting took note with interest of the Declaration of Oran adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication held in Oran, Algeria from 22 – 23 February 2014.

30. It was recommended by the meeting:

   a) AUC in collaboration with AMCEN to follow up on all Decisions and Declarations, bilateral agreements, and to prepare programmes for their implementation;

   b) AUC and AMCEN were requested to prepare a strategy and action plan for the implementation of Decisions from the unimplemented previous Decisions important for Africa and for upcoming events.

B. Reflection on emerging issues / status of climate change negotiation issues

31. The meeting further exchanged views on the status of climate change negotiations and agreed on the following:

   a) Africa continues to speak with a unified strong voice around the African Common Position on Climate Change particularly on all issues under discussion (Annex II).

   b) AMCEN and the AGN in collaboration with the AUC to ensure Key messages on the Africa’s Common Position on Climate Change negotiations are developed towards the forthcoming global events such as the September Climate Summit, COP 20/CMP10 and COP 21/CMP11.

   c) Member States to engage other countries and regions that share Africa’s
concerns and interests to build a common front; advance the shared interests; and to persuade other countries and regions that may be reluctant;

32. **Other emerging issues** - It was raised that in the proposed Specialized Technical Committees of the African Union, AMCEN does not understand its legal implication of its integration into another institution. It was clarified that the issues on STCs was deferred until modalities are further elaborated.

C. **Preparations for the forthcoming Climate Change events**

33. The meeting highlighted the follows:

a) The global climate change negotiations have reached a critical phase towards an agreement of a new legal instrument under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by 2015;

b) Building towards a 2015 agreement starts with the September UN Climate Summit to be held on 23 September, New York and the 20th UN Climate Change Conference (COP20/CMP10) that is to hold from 1 - 12 December 2014 in Lima, Peru;

c) UN Secretary General encourages countries to bring to the Summit bold pledges, to innovate, scale-up, cooperate and deliver concrete action that will close the emissions gap and put countries on track for an ambitious legal agreement through the UNFCCC process. This calls for adequate preparations by Africa in order to effectively engage in the negotiations;

d) This meeting provides an opportunity to deliberate on important climate change issues for the continent and provide informed guidance to the ministers and experts.

34. The meeting recommended the following:

a) The Green Climate Fund be immediately capitalized with new, additional financial resources as the main source of climate financing for Africa;

b) The range and scope of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) should cover areas that will advance development in individual African countries and on the continent. INDC should take into account the need to provide space for Africa to develop using various sources of energy that are affordable and readily available;

c) Developed countries while pronouncing their INDC should reflect on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and respective capabilities. INDC of developed countries should cover also finance, technologies and capacity building as means of implementation.
35. On engagement at the Lima COP 20 Climate Change Conference, the meeting agreed on key issues as follows:

a) Elements for a legally binding agreement how to be agreed, in particular announcement by developed countries and countries with high economic growth rates. The Concept Note provides key elements for Africa to be part of the final agreement;

b) Pronouncement of the INDCs by developed countries that are ambitious enough to reflect their current pollution levels and should be consistent with science;

c) Developed countries must show commitment to implement previous agreement in relation to provision of finance and other means of implementation;

d) All countries must commit to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;

e) Making financing, technology and capacity building as part of the developed countries INDC for a fair and balanced new legally binding agreement in Paris.
2014-06-26

Report of H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, president of the republic of Sierra Leone and chairperson of the committee of ten on the UN reforms

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