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**REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(CAHOSCC) ON**

**THE OUTCOMES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC'S
COP24/CMP14/CMA1-3,
HELD FROM 2 TO 15 DECEMBER 2018 IN KATOWICE, POLAND.**

REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) ON: THE OUTCOMES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC'S COP24/CMP14/CMA1-3, 2 - 15 DECEMBER 2018 IN KATOWICE, POLAND.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Report is prepared pursuant to the African Union Assembly Decision **Assembly/AU/Dec.669(XXX)** on Africa's Engagement at the global Climate Change Conference at the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24/CMP 14).

2. This report covers the outcomes of the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC's COP24/CMP14/CMA1-3. It also includes the outcomes of the meetings of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in preparation for the COP; updates from African Climate Change Initiatives and Commissions.

3. The UN Climate Change Conference convened in Katowice, Poland from 2 – 15 December 2018 under the Polish Presidency and with the motto "*Changing Together*" emphasizing the need to jointly decide to make changes in an effort to address climate change.

4. The Katowice COP concluded on 15 December 2018 with the adoption of the Katowice Climate Package, which is a set of Decisions for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement.

II. MEETINGS OF THE AFRICAN GROUP OF NEGOTIATORS (AGN)

5. The AGN held several meetings during the course of the year, including five meetings for the African lead coordinators (AGNLC), and three meetings for the AGN plenary.

6. The AGN plenary meetings were held daily during the SB meetings in Bonn, and the Bangkok session and finally during the COP in Poland.

7. One meeting of the AGNLC was supported by the African Union as part of the AUC effort to enhance the implementation of the NDCs in Africa, this meeting included sharing experiences on implementation of NDCs and the national preparatory work being taken by governments.

III. MEETINGS OF THE AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT (AMCEN) IN PREPARATION FOR COP 24

8. The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) held two preparatory meetings for COP 24, as follows:

9. AMCEN Seventh Special Session held at the Headquarters of UN Environment (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya from 17 to 21 September 2018. The session was jointly organized by AMCEN and its Secretariat (UNEP) in collaboration with the AU Commission and the NEPAD Agency. The meeting adopted among others, decisions on Climate Change along with Key Messages for the climate change negotiations, the meeting noted and welcomed the African common position document as a living document to be regularly updated by the AGN

10. AMCEN Consultative Meeting held on 9 December 2018 at Hotel Szafran in Katowice, Poland. The meeting was chaired by H.E Mr. Regis IMMONGAULT the Minister of Environment Forest and Sustainable Development of Gabon and served as a platform to brief the African Ministers on the status of the COP 24 negotiations, key challenges and priorities for Africa. Updates were provided by:

- i) AGN Lead Negotiators on Climate Finance; Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology and Facilitative Dialogue (Talanoa);
- ii) African Climate Commissions launched at COP 22 – the Congo Basin Climate Commission and the Sahel Climate Commission;
- iii) Africa's Climate Change Action Initiatives launched at COP 21 namely; African Adaptation Initiative (AAI); and
- iv) African Renewable Energy (AREI).

IV. AFRICA'S ENGAGEMENTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (COP24/CMP14)

A. Katowice Climate Change Conference:

- i) The Conference convened from 2 – 15 December 2018 and brought together over 22,000 participants including government officials; representatives from UN bodies and agencies; intergovernmental organizations; civil society organizations; and members of the media;
- ii) The Katowice COP was crucial as it was mandated by 1/CP.21 to finalize the technical guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement through the establishing the guidelines and procedures and rules for the implementation and had the mandate to convene Ministerial sessions on:

the Talanoa Dialogue to raise ambitions and climate actions; Financial support and in particular to developing countries; and on the pre-2020 actions;

- iii) The Polish Presidency convened a Leaders' Summit on 3 December 2018, for Heads of States and Government at which some African Heads of State and Government made statements: - the Presidents of Botswana and Nigeria; Prime Ministers of Eswatini and Namibia; and HRH the Prince of Morocco;
- iv) Statements were delivered at the opening of the resumed High-level segment during the second week of the COP. H.E Mr Jacques Denis TSANGA the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gabon delivered a statement on behalf of H.E Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Republic of Gabon and the CAHOSCC Coordinator;
- v) The Katowice Climate Conference focused on completing work on the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP). It concluded with the adoption of a set of decisions (the Katowice Climate Package) for operationalize the Paris Agreement. The package includes a balanced outcome on finance, transparency, mitigation, adaptation and capacity building. (More detailed information on the key outcomes are contained in Annex 1).

B. Africa Day at COP24:

- i) Africa Day was held on 3 December 2018 under the theme: **"The Africa NDC Hub: Going further and faster with NDC implementation in support of Agenda 2063."** The key objective was to show case Africa's interests and responses to climate change;
- ii) The event was organized by the Commission in partnership with AfDB and UNECA and in collaboration with the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Republic of Gabon, the Pan African Parliament and the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC);
- iii) The event included a High-level segment, a Ministerial and Parliamentary Dialogue and a Technical segment;
- iv) The Opening session was graced by H.E Josefa SACKO, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gabon; Key speakers and panelists included the Minister of Environment for the Kingdom of Lesotho; Chair of the African Group of Negotiators, and the Ambassador of Senegal to Poland;
- v) Representatives from partner institutions AfDB and UNECA; the Pan African Parliament, Justice Alliance (PACJA); ARC; Green Climate Fund (GCF), IPCC; African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development

(ACMAD); Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Global Partnership;
and African Academia / Researchers.

V. UPDATES FROM AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES AND CLIMATE COMMISSIONS

11. The African Climate Change Initiatives launched at COP 21 are namely; African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and African Renewable Energy (AREI); and the three Climate Commissions established at COP 22 are namely; Sahel; Congo Basin and the Island States; and the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) Initiative.

- A. African Adaptation Initiative**
- B. African Renewable Energy Initiative**
- C. Climate Commission on Sahel**
- D. Climate Commission on Congo Basin**
- E. Climate Commission on Island States**
- F. Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) Initiative**

VI. DATES AND VENUES OF FUTURE SESSION:

12. The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the UNFCCC, the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 15), and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) will convene tentatively from 11 – 22 November 2019 and would be hosted by the Republic of Chile. The Pre-COP would be hosted by Costa Rica.

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13. Africa's defended its interest at COP 24 and urges the Developed Countries to increase their ambitions on the reduction of Greenhouse gas emission; and implore the global community on the significance for climate science to guide the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

14. A Draft Decision is submitted for consideration by the Assembly.

Annex I

Key Outcomes of COP 24

Adoption of the Katowice Texts known as the Katowice Climate Package: The COP reaffirmed that in the context of NDCs to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts; and decides to forward 19 decisions for consideration and adoption by the session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1-3).

- a) *Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA):* The CMA adopts the draft decisions on matters relating to the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) forwarded by COP 24. The PAWP has been elaborated by the Subsidiary bodies; SBI, SBSTA and APA for the last two years,
- b) **Climate Finance:**
 - i) Long-Term Finance: The COP:
 - a) Welcomes the continued progress of developed countries towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020; and
 - b) Urges developed countries to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards achieving the 2020 finance goal.
 - ii) Setting a new collective Goal on Finance: The CMA:
 - a) Decides to initiate at CMA 3 (November 2020), in accordance with Agreement Article 9.3 (developed countries to continue their existing collective obligation), and negotiate on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year; taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, and
 - b) Agrees to consider, in its deliberations referred to above, the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-GHG and climate-resilient development.

- iii) Mandating the SCF to prepare every two years an assessment of finance needs of developing countries, as a mean to inform replenishment processes and also to get the full picture of what is needed to achieve the climate related temperature and resilience targets, in addition to that also requesting the SCF to provide a report on the international finance flows being in line with article 2.1.c of the PA
- iv) Operationalization of articles 9.5 and 9.7 of the PA, with developed countries communicating and reporting of their finance pledges upfront and after implementation thus enhancing predictability and transparency of support provided by developed countries;
- v) Third High-level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance: The COP noted the progress highlighted and the barriers to translating climate finance needs into action and stressed for enhancing of access by the Developing countries to climate finance. The COP also welcomed with appreciation the pledges and announcements to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Adaptation Fund, which provided further clarity to and predictability on climate finance flows to 2020.
- vi) Sweden and Norway announced increase of their finance commitments to the Developing Countries, Germany declared its pledges to the AF
- vii) The adaptation fund shall serve the PA once the PA market mechanisms are in place and functioning;

c) Implementation and ambition (Pre- and Post-2020): The COP:

- i) Underscored the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;
- ii) Reiterated its resolve to enhance the provision of urgent and adequate finance, technology, and capacity-building support by the Developed country parties to enhance the level of ambition of pre-2020 action, and in this regard strongly urged the Developed country parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete road map to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation, while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support;

- iii) Also reiterated its request to those parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter; and
 - iv) Further reiterated its request to those parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter.
- d) **Special Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the 1.5°C:** The COP welcomed the timely completion of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C in response to the invitation from Parties in decision 1/CP.21 (the Paris outcome). It recognized the role of the IPCC in providing scientific input to inform parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty; and expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC and the scientific community for responding to the request of the COP and providing the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, reflecting the best available science. The COP requested SBSTA 50 to consider the report with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5°C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement further more the COP noted the gaps in the report which are expected to be dealt with in the course of 2019 by other reports on land and oceans;
- e) **Facilitative (Talanoa) Dialogue:** The COP takes note of the outcome, inputs, and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage, and enhanced ambition; and invited Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their NDCs and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition.
- f) **Transparency Framework (Paris Agreement Article 13): Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) for support and action:** The COP:
 - i) Adopts the MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support contained in the annex;
 - ii) Reaffirms the reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;
 - iii) Decides that LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7 (inventories, progress toward NDCs), 8 (adaptation), 9 (means of implementation provided), and 10 (means of implementation received) at their discretion;

- iv) Requests SBSTA to develop, pursuant to the MPGs for consideration and adopting by CMA 3 (November 2020): common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in Chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in Chapters III, V, and VI of the annex, taking into account the existing common tabular formats and common reporting formats; outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document, and technical expert report, pursuant to the MPGs contained in the annex; and a training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review;
- v) Decides that, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Paris Agreement, the final biennial reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2022, and the final biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December, 2024;
- vi) Reaffirms that for parties to the Paris Agreement, following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports, the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs will supersede the measurement, reporting, and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements);
- vii) Decides in this context that, for parties to the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports, technical expert review, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress prepared and conducted in accordance with the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs shall replace the biennial reports, biennial update reports, international assessment and review, and international consultation and analysis;
- viii) Decides that the technical annex containing modalities for measuring, reporting, and verifying the activities referred to in Decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements), paragraph 70 (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)), shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report;
- ix) Recognizes the importance of capacity building under the Agreement in enhancing the capacity and ability of developing countries, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate change action; and decides to consider and adopt at CMA 2 a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity building.

g) Adaptation: The COP:

- i) Notes that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to: increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation; strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries; provide input to the GST; and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions;
- ii) Decides that the adaptation communication: is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document including as a component of NDCs; shall not pose any additional burden on developing country parties; is not a basis for comparisons between parties; and is not subject to a review:
 - a) NDC guidance on adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits and additional specific information on Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits;
 - b) For Parties that are communicating nationally determined actions and strategies pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement designed to yield co-benefits as well as build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems:
 - Adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover but are not limited to key sectors such as energy resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry;
 - Economic diversification actions, which may cover but are not limited to sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.

h) NDCs: The CMA:

- i) Reaffirms and underscores that support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of Agreement Article 4 (mitigation), including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing countries in preparing, communicating and accounting for their NDCs, and encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention

serving the Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for such capacity building;

- ii) Recalls that LDCs and SIDS may prepare and communicate strategies, plans, and actions for low-GHG emission development reflecting their special circumstances; and
- iii) Also recalls Agreement Article 4.4, which provides that developed countries should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

i) Global Stocktake (GST): The CMA decides that:

- i) Equity and the best available science will be considered in a party-driven and cross-cutting manner of all the components of the Paris Agreement; including adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation, throughout the GST;
- ii) GST will consist of the following components: information collection and preparation; technical assessment; and consideration of outputs;
- iii) GST will be conducted with the assistance of the SBSTA, which will establish a joint contact group on the matter;
- iv) GST will be a party-driven process conducted in a transparent manner and with the participation of non-party stakeholders and that all inputs will be fully accessible by parties, including online;
- v) Emphasizes that the outputs of the GST should focus on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress, have no individual party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of their actions and support; and
- vi) Invites parties to present their NDCs, informed by the outcome of the GST, at a special event under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

j) Common Time Frames: The CMA:

- i) Welcomes the progress made in the consideration of common time frames for NDCs and takes note of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by parties on this matter;
- ii) Decides that parties shall apply common time frames to their NDCs to be implemented from 2031 onward; and
- iii) Requests SBI 50 to continue the consideration of common time frames for NDCs with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the CMA.

k) Response Measures: Modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement:**i) The COP:**

- a) Undertaking technical work focusing on different sectors, including transportation, energy, agriculture, and tourism;
- b) 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome), paragraphs 33 and 34, and decision 11/CP.21 (on the forum and work programme).

ii) The CMA:

- a) Decides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) under the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) shall serve the Paris Agreement in relation to matters under the Paris Agreement;
- b) Adopts the modalities, work programme, and functions of the forum contained in the annex; and
- c) Decides to establish a Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and to operate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex.

l) Scope of and Modalities for the Periodic Assessment of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the Paris Agreement: The COP and CMA:

- Adopts the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism, as contained in the annex;
- Decides that the periodic assessment should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive, and participatory manner;
- Also decides to initiate the first periodic assessment at CMA 4 (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at CMA 5 (November 2022); and
- Further decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessment should serve as an input to the GST.

m) Article 6 (Cooperative Approaches), Article 6.2 (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)), Article 6.4 (mechanism under cooperative approaches), and Article 6.8 (Non-Market Approaches): The COP and CMA adopted a procedural decision to continue consideration and the CMA:

- Notes the consideration by the SBSTA and COP of the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36-40 (matters relating to Article 6);
- Also notes that draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the President were considered, but that parties could not reach consensus thereon; and,
- Requests the SBSTA to continue consideration, taking into consideration the draft decision texts considered at COP 24, with a view to forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by CMA 2.

n) Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: The SBI and the SBSTA:

- i) Welcome the first in-session workshop from the Koronivia road map on modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture;

- ii) Invite the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, LDCF, and SCCF to attend the workshops under the Koronivia road map; and
 - iii) Welcome a proposal made by New Zealand to host a workshop related to the Koronivia road map, and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 50 and SBSTA 50.
- o) Capacity Building:** *Capacity building under the Convention, Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), Capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol:* The SBI:
- i) Notes its work on the review of the progress, need for extension, effectiveness, and enhancement of the PCCB, with a view to recommending a draft decision on enhancing institutional arrangements for capacity building for consideration and adoption at COP 25; and the COP;
 - ii) Requests the SBI to thematically align future meetings of the Durban Forum with the annual focus area of the PCCB;
 - iii) **The CMA** under the Agreement in enhancing the capacity and ability of developing countries, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate change action; and decides to consider and adopt at CMA 2 a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity building.
- p) Gender:** The COP requests SBI 50 to initiate a review of the areas of progress, areas for improvement, and further work to be undertaken under the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan on the basis of all submissions received and reports produced under the Lima work programme and its gender action plan, with a view to the SBI forwarding recommendations on the outcome of the review for consideration and adoption at COP 25.
- q) Leaders' Summit:** The COP welcomed Leaders' participation and notes the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration.
- r) Special needs and special circumstances of African countries under the Paris Agreement:** This agenda item was requested by the African Group of Negotiators. And Upon the presentation of this proposed agenda item as a supplementary agenda,
- i) Requests were received from three other groups as follows:

- a) Honduras, on behalf of the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), with the support of Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay, Mexico and Ecuador, requested the inclusion of an agenda item entitled “The urgent and immediate needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, including Latin American states, that are all particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change under the Convention and the Paris Agreement”;
- b) The Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Asia-Pacific States, requested the inclusion of an agenda item entitled “Special needs and special circumstances of the developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region”; and
- c) Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the Arab Group, requested the inclusion of an agenda item entitled “Special needs and special circumstances of the Arab countries”
- ii) The COP agreed, to adopt the supplementary provisional agenda without a sub-item on a proposal to remove Turkey from the list in Annex I to the Convention and without the four proposed items on the special needs and circumstances and consultations on these issues convened under the Presidency. The COP was informed by the Vice-President (Tuvalu) that the consultations had not reached consensus;
- iii) The internal consultation of the African Group with the incoming Presidency of COP 25 witnessed apologies and assurance of support at future consultations hopefully at COP 25;
- iv) It is worth noting that only one group of countries “AILAC” from Latin America were the ones objecting to the Africa request;
- s) **UN Climate Summit in 2019:** The COP welcomes the initiative and calls on Parties to participate and to demonstrate enhanced ambition in addressing climate change.
- t) **Election of officers other than the President:** The COP elected members of the COP Bureau: Georg Børsting (Norway); Ian Fry (Tuvalu); Mohamed Nasr (Egypt); Lois Young (Belize); and Majid Shafie-Pour (Iran).

DRAFT
DECISION ON THE KATOWICE CLIMATE CONFERENCE (UNFCCC COP 24)
AND AFRICA'S ENGAGEMENTS AT THE GLOBAL CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE AT COP25/CMP 15

Doc. Assembly/AU/10(XXXII)

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Coordinator of the Committee of the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), H.E. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon on the outcomes of the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); 14th Meeting of the Parties serving as the Conference of the Parties to Its Kyoto Protocol (COP 24/ CMP14); and Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1.3) and **ENDORSES** the recommendations therein;
2. **FURTHER TAKES NOTE** with appreciation the two preparatory meetings convened by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the several meetings of the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN) in preparation for the COP;
3. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the utmost commitment of CAHOSCC in the provision of the political directive and guidance that has been facilitating Africa to be stronger, bonded together in the spirit of Pan-Africanism and continued to speak with one voice in the global Climate Change negotiations, highlighting African commitment to fully implement the convention, the Paris Agreement in line with the Principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;
4. **FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES** the crucial role of Gabon as chair of CAHOSCC and AMCEN, and Egypt as chair of G77 and China during the negotiations building up to COP24 in Poland, and commends the two countries for their dedication and support for the African cause in climate change;
5. **CONGRATULATES** the Commission, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, AfDB; UNECA in collaboration with the Kingdom of Lesotho and Republic of Gabon and in partnership with the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) for organizing the Africa Day events at COP 24 on 3 December 2018 on the theme: "**The Africa NDC Hub: Going further and faster with NDC implementation in support of Agenda 2063.**"
6. **CONGRATULATES** Poland for successfully hosting COP 24/CMP14 and for the adoption of the Katowice Climate Package; and **WELCOMES** the offer by Chile to host COP 25/CMP 15/ CMA2 in December 2019
7. **ACKNOWLEDGES** with appreciation the work done and efforts of the AGN, in the preparation and the negotiations leading to COP24 outcomes and the group's

commitment and that of its its Lead coordinators to promote and secure African priorities in the negotiations;

8. **WELCOMES** the efforts and commitment of the African Ministers who participated in facilitating the final days of the negotiations, and appreciates their dedication to promote the African positions;
9. **CONGRATULATES AND ACKNOWLEDGE** H.E. Denis Sassou Nguesso, the President of the Republic of the Congo, for the successful operationalization of the Climate Commission for the Congo Basin and its Blue Fund, and H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, the President of the Republic of Niger for the successful operationalization of the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region;
10. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the commitment of H.E. Denny Faure, President of the Republic of Seychelles to expedite the operationalization of the Climate Commission for Islands states and ocean economies.
11. **REITERATES** the need of the multilateral approach of addressing the global challenge of climate change through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, reaffirms Africa's commitment to implement the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, in the best interest of African countries, which are particularly vulnerable to climate change and already adversely affected by the impacts of this phenomenon, while ensuring that African countries are accorded policy space needed to achieve sustainable development;
12. **URGES** parties to the Paris Agreement to recognize the special circumstances and needs of African countries, in line with the relevant and previous decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and call upon the incoming presidency of the Conference of the Parties to continue with the consultations, with a view to reaching a decision in that regard by the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, and requests the AGN to continue pursuing the issue;
13. **URGES** Developed countries to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards achieving the 2020 finance goal through private and public funds to deliver on the US\$100 billion annually building on the needs of developing countries and enhancing the country ownership of developing countries, and further enhance the provisions of predictable and sustainable finance building on the floor of the 100 billion usd annually;
14. **WELCOMES** the role of the GCF in supporting African countries implementing their climate actions and projects, while concerned with the shortfalls of some pledges of the IRM, and commends the work achieved by the outgoing African board members and their positions defending Africa interests in the board, in this regard **URGES** developed countries to enhance their contributions to the GCF to ensure a timely, successful first replenishment process of the GCF that reflects the commitment to tackle climate change both on mitigation and adaptation;

15. **HIGHLIGHTS** the importance of reaching an ambitious outcome of the GCF first replenishment of at least double the provisions of finance pledged during the initial resource mobilization 'IRM', taking into consideration the capacity of the GCF secretariat to program between 3 to 5 billion USD annually, while stressing on the importance of ensuring allocation of adequate share of GCF resources for Africa in particular for Adaptation through grant instruments;
16. **FURTHER URGES** the Parties and the COP 24 and COP 25 Presidencies to expedite action on consultations on the specific needs and special circumstances of Africa, as contained in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as mandated at COP 22;
17. **NOTES WITH CONCERN** that current levels of warming have induced unprecedented and widespread insecurities especially to the poor and vulnerable groups in African communities, resulting in food insecurity, displacement of human and livestock populations, health challenges, and other negative impacts on livelihoods and economies;
18. **FURTHER NOTES** the warning by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Special Report on the Implications of 1.5 degree Celsius warming which recognizes that most of Africa has already surpassed 1 degree Celsius warming and could rapidly exceed 2 degrees in the absence of drastic action;
19. **CALLS UPON** the global leaders to implement radical policy measures as recommended by the IPCC to ensure the integrity of the climate system and **ASK** that such policies have a stronger focus on building the resilience of vulnerable groups in society.
20. **FURTHER CALLS** upon developed countries to enhance provisions of support both financial and technology transfer and facilitate access by African countries to this support which should be provided on concessional and preferential basis;
21. **REQUESTS** the Commission, Pan African institutions, and Climate Commissions and in collaboration with Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and , to embark on programmes to document climate impacts on Africa's economies and ecosystems and propose appropriate policy and other interventions to guide African states' climate response.
22. **IMPLORES** all Parties to work together for the effective operationalization of the Paris Agreement and completion of the pending work on the Paris Agreement Work Program (PAWP) beyond COP24 outcomes in order to support Developing countries especially Africa in the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);

23. **ENCOURAGES** the African countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal protocol as an vehicle to strengthen efforts to tackle climate change;
24. **REQUESTS** the AGN to continue its efforts in relation to promoting and supporting Africa's priorities in the UNFCCC negotiations and other related fora, building on African common position document and relevant AMCEN and CAHOSCC decisions;
25. **ENCOURAGES** African and international stakeholders, especially those working on cities and local governments, including the UN organizations like UNHABITAT, UNEP, and as appropriate, other stakeholders like UCLGA to enhance their support to African countries, to the extent possible, through coordination and cooperation with the AU commission, the Permanent representatives committee 'PRC', through the sub-committee on environment and the AGN, for the successful implementation of the African NDCs at local level in line with the national rules and regulations;
26. **REQUESTS** the Commission in collaboration with the AGN, relevant initiatives such as AAI, Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) and Climate Commissions, with the support of relevant partners and stakeholders, to coordinate, support, monitor and report on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions of AU Member States
27. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Commission to continue its efforts and support for Africa's preparations for COP25 and facilitate in collaboration with the AGN, the Climate Commissions, AAI and AREI the continent to showcase Africa's efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change and on-going efforts to mitigate climate change.
28. **URGES** the Commission in collaboration with Pan African Agencies to organize an African Summit on Climate Change in 2020 prior to COP26, as the year 2020 is critical in the global climate change calendar.
29. **WELCOMES** the Leaders' participation and notes the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration;
30. **NOTES** with appreciation the support provided by different African institutions and development partners , in particular the AFDB, UNDP, UNEP, European Union and Germany for the AGN and AUC to enhance their engagement in the negotiations and other related processes;
31. **REQUESTS** the Commission to develop in consultation with AMCEN, as appropriate, the rules of procedures for CAHOSCC to enhance effective operations of this High Level Committee for the consideration of the CAHOSCC t its next session;

32. **REQUESTS** Partners to support the Commission and the African Group of Negotiators at all levels in the implementation of this Decision.

2019-02-11

The Outcomes of the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC'S COP24/CMP14/CMA1-3, held from 2 to 15 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland

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