

## Outcome Statement

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CCDA-X, hosted by the Government of Namibia, convened on the theme: “**Just transitions for a Climate-Resilient Development in Africa – Transforming Dialogue into Action**” in collaboration with Africa’s civil society organisations, academia, development partners and the private sector.

The conference resulted in the following key messages to be take forward to COP27 by Namibia.

### *Preamble*

- 1. Mindful of the increasing frequency and severity of climate change impacts resulting in disproportionate effects on African economies and societies.*
- 2. Mindful that Africa, constituting 17 percent of the global population, accounting for less than 4 percent of global emissions, has already warmed by more than 1 degree.*
- 3. Noting that African countries continue to show leadership in advancing action on climate change.*
- 4. Concerned by low global ambition, particularly by developed countries not doing their fair share to address the urgency of climate action.*
- 5. Noting the need to ensure a truly just transition for Africa that caters to its special needs and circumstances and preserves its need to meet its development aspirations.*
- 6. Concerned that many developed countries have consistently failed to honour their promise to provide adequate and predictable climate finance.*
- 7. Mindful of the liquidity challenges that African countries now face because of the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing geopolitical challenges.*
- 8. Noting that Africa remains the last frontier for transformative climate mitigation actions and adaptation to build resilience.*
- 9. Welcoming different African designed solutions -such as the Africa Green Stimulus Plan led by the African Union Commission, the Green Recovery Action Plan, the Liquidity and Sustainability Facility; the Africa Adaptation Accelerator Platform, among others to build resilience to climate change.*

10. *Mindful of the opportunities that the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) offers to develop green and resilient [climate] value chains across the continent.*
11. *Recognising the limited investments in weather and climate observation infrastructure, as well as climate research in Africa.*
12. *Noting that the issue of climate and intergenerational justice is vital for Africa's youth and must address the inequalities of the global climate emergency.*

### ***Key messages***

- Africa's special needs and circumstances must be re-instated at COP27 to contextualize the Continent's **Just Transitions** for climate resilient energy, food, and infrastructure systems.
- Africa must be at the forefront of defining, leading, and owning a people-centred **Just Transitions Agenda** aligned to the fundamental common but differentiated responsibilities principle of the UNFCCC and optimal use of the continent's abundant resources, as well as the urgency to build resilient economies to close huge development gaps on the continent - unlock socioeconomic benefits, create decent job opportunities, bring about industrialization, empower women and youth groups as well as indigenous groups.
- In this regard, developed countries must do more and faster to reduce emissions while African countries must industrialize and be given more time to peak their emissions as called for under the Paris Agreement, using all of their energy resources in optimal and judicious ways.
- In this regard, using natural gas as a transition fuel makes a compelling and credible case for the energy transition in Africa, in line with the *Kigali Communique on a Just and Equitable Energy Transition in Africa* and the *African Union's Common Position on the Energy Transition*. This will support integration of variable renewables such as wind and solar energy faster and at scale, while supporting the continent's development and use of green hydrogen.
- Africa must strengthen regional integration and leverage the AfCFTA to use its abundant clean energy resources to transform its critical minerals to industrialize and drive the global energy transition agenda.
- African countries and development partners are urged work together to find innovative ways of leveraging limited public resources to mobilize the huge investments needed for climate action from the private sector.
- Developed countries need to urgently provide the pledged \$100 billion (per annum) to rebuild trust in our common agenda to address climate change and ensure inclusive development, especially in light of changing energy dynamics on account of geopolitical tensions such as the Ukraine crisis and continuing fiscal and economic challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Development banks must revisit their development mandate to increase efforts to support African countries with investments for just transitions.
- Africa's private sector and captains of industry must come together to lead investments in climate action in Africa, including through initiatives such as initiatives such as '*Team-Energy Africa*' by UNECA in partnership with the Africa Energy Chamber and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). In this regard, African governments should urgently strengthen enabling environment to attract such investments, as well as foreign investments
- Governments are urged leverage innovative financing approaches and mechanisms, as well as initiatives such as the Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF), Africa Accelerated Adaptation Programme, debt for climate investment swaps, the Great Blue Wall, the Great Green Wall, the SDG7 Initiative, the Congo Basin Blue Fund, among others, to mobilize the requisite financial resources for climate action.
- In tracking climate finance for adaptation and mitigation, African countries are urged to recognise that the most impactful programmes integrate both adaptation and mitigation, recognizing that Africa's priorities are in adaptation. A binary approach to adaptation and mitigation is a big barrier to the implementation of enhanced climate actions.
- African countries must, when tracking climate finance, focus on the most important factor which is the impact 'on the ground' - at the level of communities who face the brunt of the impact of climate change and the degree to which their adaptive capacity is reinforced.
- Development partners must support African countries to have enhanced access to important 'agenda setting' finance programmes, such as the Africa Accelerated Adaptation Programme, where funds are specifically created to prioritize adaptation.
- Governments and development partners should leverage grant-based interventions to build capacities and address immediate adaptation needs. This can include affordable loans to SMEs in sectors critical for adaptation – such as agriculture. Directly financing youth initiatives could also catalyze effective adaptation.
- The African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan, which defines the continental framework for climate action, should be domesticated at national and sub-regional levels to accelerate climate action by strengthening regional collaboration and international partnerships.
- Countries are urged to prioritize investments in Climate Information Services, including Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems for better adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies for enhanced resilient communities and infrastructure.
- At COP27, the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage must transition from work programmes and dialogues to meaningful support to countries.

- The provisions of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for carbon markets must not be viewed as replacing the provisions of funds from public resources from developed countries with resources from market mechanisms to finance climate action.
- Africa has rich natural resources for carbon sequestration and must be supported to use the resulting carbon credits to mobilize resources from the voluntary carbon market to finance just transitions while also using those same credits to comply with their emission reduction targets in their NDCs.
- African countries should invest in and be supported with capacity to enhance their GHG emission inventory and reporting.
- Africa must put in place appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively operationalize Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- African countries are urged to also consider appropriate carbon tax mechanisms, including levies, for raising revenues for climate action.
- African countries and development partners should support sustainable capacity building programmes to strengthen women and girls to access enhanced opportunities and strategic roles in climate action leadership, including access to climate finance.
- Governments should ensure that gender is well represented in the implementation of their revised NDCs.
- Civil society, governments and development partners must promote gender and climate justice, reduce disproportionate care work burdens on women, while supporting specific gender responsive strategies that bring out intersections of gender roles and specific interests of women and girls in their diversity.
- Countries must prioritize investments in the production and uptake of climate information services to support implementation of NDCs and for better resilience.
- Governments should put in place mechanisms that leverage the private sector, including through PPP to invest in production of CIS, recognizing that timely access to CIS is a public good.
- The media sector must be supported to work with government, civil society, and communities to better communicate CIS.
- African governments should increase financial support to regional climate centres to enhance their capacities.
- Governments must work with traditional and religious leaders, and the private sector to build trust with communities and facilitate the adoption and use of new technologies and traditional methods for enhanced CIS and early warning systems.
- The specific vulnerability and needs of Small Island Developing States must also be taken into consideration at COP27.

- The conference welcomed the operationalisation of the African Islands Climate Commission as a means of reinforcing concrete actions to support climate action and the mobilisation of the necessary resources.
- The support of UNECA and other UN organizations, the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, and the Indian Ocean Commission was welcomed.
- The conference reiterated the need to support the work of the three Climate Commissions (the Climate Commission for the Sahel, the Climate Commission for the Congo Basin, and the Climate Commission for African Island States) as mechanisms for delivery of capacity building and resource mobilisation on climate action.
- Key messages produced by African youth in attendance are available at: <https://uneca.org/sites/default/files/ACPC/2022/CCAD-X/Outcomedocuments/African%20youth%20statement%20at%20CCDA-X.pdf>