

**Statement on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)**  
**By the Republic of the Sudan, at the Opening Plenary of Ninth Part of the**  
**Second Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for**  
**Enhanced Action (ADP 2.9)**  
**Bonn, Germany, 01-11 June 2015**

**Co-chairs,**

The Republic of Sudan has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the African Group. The African Group fully associates itself with the statement made by South Africa on behalf of the Group 77 and China. As such the African Group would like to emphasise the important commitment to the unity of the G77 and China, and reaffirm the call for a multilateral rules-based system that enhances the implementation of the Convention, recognises the enormous contribution by developing countries going to 2020, and as such, calling on developed countries to scale up their support action in developing countries. *[G77 placeholder text]*

**Co-chairs,**

The African Ministers, having met in Cairo on the 05-06 March 2015, outlined a vision for a Paris Agreement that amongst others,

1. Will be under the Convention, and in accordance with its principles and provisions, in particular the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity. Further, enhances the implementation of the Convention and its Annexes, consistent with science and equity, and further enhances a multilateral rules-based system in a balanced and ambitious manner;
2. Provides parity between mitigation and adaptation, noting the increased burden for adaptation in developing countries from the inadequate aggregate of mitigation efforts. Further, the agreement should ensure mitigation ambition keeps the world on track for a global temperature increase that is well below 1.5 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels by the end of the century;
3. Operationalises the global responsibility for adaptation, through a global goal for adaptation that enhances the implementation of adaptation commitments under the Convention, and recognises adaptation investments by developing countries, adaptation needs and costs including adequacy of support from developed countries;
4. Reaffirms the international obligation for all developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex II to provide climate finance to developing countries as a means to enhancing action towards achieving the objectives of the Convention.

In line with the direction from our ministers, we would like to emphasise that the delivery on transparency, clarity on pathways and sources of finance to achieve the USD100 billion by 2020 cannot be seen as part of the Paris package in the context of weakening Annex II Party obligations to provide finance to developing country actions, rather as a trust building undertaking, that we do honour agreements under the Convention.

**Co-chairs,**

As a group we reaffirm our commitment to engage constructively, and support you in facilitating our negotiation in an effective and efficient manner, particularly with the limited time available for negotiation before Paris. It is in that spirit that we welcome your scenario note for this session, the envisaged outcome, as well as the mode of work for this session. Having reflected on your suggestions on how to conduct our work, we would like to present our views on your proposals, and how we can effectively and efficiently deliver on the outcomes of this session. We share the envisaged outcomes of this session, and believe that our proposals will assist you in delivering against those objectives.

Firstly, we support the mode of work you have proposed where we will have a quick first reading of the Geneva Text, and we believe the document ADP.2015.2 Informal Note by the Secretariat could be useful in that regard. In light of time available, the overlaps and duplications ‘within’ paragraphs could serve as a good starting point.

Secondly, we are of the view that the Secretariat Informal Note further presents overlaps and duplications in other paragraphs and sections. In this regard, our ability to effectively streamline the text depends on having space to understand at least the structure and form of the agreement. We, therefore, encourage you to create that space for the development of that understanding building on the ideas you have presented in Annex II of the scenario note.

Thirdly, we note the use of the modality of having a working document whilst keeping the Geneva Text intact, which of course we support for various reasons. Understanding the Geneva Text as being the basis for negotiation, we would therefore foresee a situation where the Geneva text is revised based on streamlining progress being made as captured in the working document. We are weary of the working document becoming the basis of negotiation over time with the pretext that it reflects areas of agreement, whereas concerns of Parties in the Geneva Text become obsolete.

Fourthly, with regards to the work of facilitators, we welcome their involvement to help you co-chairs to help us. We are rather concerned by the proposed slots at which the facilitations will take place as these coincide with our coordination times. Coordination help us digest views heard during the negotiation, and adjust our ideas to accommodate other views. We are prepared to work hard and make progress in the negotiation, and we are prepared to work late, as we see the facilitation being critical.

Lastly, with regards to Workstream II, the Group believes that space is needed to comprehensively work towards a pre-2020 decision, which we see as a necessary step to build the trust and assurance on the implementation of existing agreements going to 2020. Workstream II of the Durban Platform is of utmost importance to the African Group.

### **Co-chairs,**

All Parties, attending the African COP in Durban, South Africa, agreed that enhancing mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period is an urgent priority. Increasing ambition requires the following 3 key elements:

1. Urgent leadership from developed countries expressed in increased mitigation and accelerated mobilization of the USD100 billion pledged to support the concrete adaptation and mitigation actions;
2. Full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through the implementation of the outcomes of the Bali Action Plan;
3. Beyond this - increasing ambition will require a substantially scaled-up “ambition agenda” in the pre-2020 period.

As a group, we would see such a decision covering both the facilitation of concrete opportunities and the implementation of existing decisions related to adaptation and means of implementation. Africa is working with all countries within the G77 and China to be able to present a submission that includes a clear structure, focused areas, and specific objectives and activities under one by next Thursday, at the contact group meeting.

**Co-chairs,**

We find it appropriate to further expand on the effort to support concrete implementation of renewable energy in Africa, and how it links the negotiation world to the real economy world. Today, the 54 countries of Africa have around 1 billion inhabitants and the continent’s population will grow to around 2 billion by 2050. Ensuring the wellbeing of these people requires, among other things, access to reliable and affordable clean energy. Yet, today as many as 600 million people lack adequate access to such energy. To achieve its full potential, Africa must rapidly scale up access to energy, to meet the needs of an expanding population, while also curbing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions to address the threat of climate change which, if left unchecked, will undermine development.

Africa has taken international leadership by calling for an ambitious global partnership and support programme for the acceleration of renewable energy access and deployment in all countries. This proposal was endorsed by the African Environment Ministers, in March 2015, and called on the Green Climate Fund, and all partners to support the full operationalization of this Initiative for rapid and massive scaling-up.

This effort is envisaged to go beyond traditional initiatives to deploy renewable energy, by seeking to develop a strategic framework that can enable transformation therefore addressing incentives at the demand side, supply side and international level in a holistic way. It recognizes that incremental progress will not be sufficient to achieve energy or climate goals, let alone to achieve both simultaneously. Africa, thus, requires an approach that is truly transformational.

**Co-chairs,**

The intention is to support African countries by providing a strategic framework for transformation that links goals for energy access, economic development, social wellbeing and climate change. Investment plans, catering both the Green Climate Fund and other sources, will be developed that reflect both the scale of the challenge and the specificities of each country. To this end, it supports the goals of the UN Climate Convention, and in the short-term, contributes to the expected outcomes of a new 2015 climate agreement.

To close the access gap by 2030 and enhance the energy infrastructure of African countries to modern, smart systems conducive to an important share of renewable energy in the longer term will require significant investments. By enabling such investments as early as possible, vast savings will be achieved over time. The missing piece – leveraging the “on-switch” required to spark the uptake of renewables and spur new and “bankable” projects – is enhanced public finance to catalyze new projects, guarantee safe investment conditions for both the private and public sectors over several decades, provide concessional credits for upfront investment, and support fixed costs associated with capacity-building, training and smart grid upgrades.

**Co-chairs,**

To address these elements, the Initiative will take place in two phases.

1. Phase 1: Between now and 2020 the Initiative will enable the installation of at least 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy capacity in the continent. At least \$5 billion in public and highly concessional finance between 2016 and 2020, from bilateral, multilateral and other sources, including the Green Climate Fund, will be needed to leverage a further USD15 billion in other investments, for a total investment of at least USD20 billion pre-2020.
2. Phase 2: In the second phase, the initiative will catalyze a major transformation by 2030 building on lessons learned during the first phase. As a minimum, at least USD50 billion in public finance between 2020 and 2030 should be committed through the Initiative to leverage at least a further USD200 billion in other investments, for a total investment of at least USD250 billion between 2020 and 2030.

**Co-chairs,**

This scale of finance is achievable. The financial target of at least USD50 billion over ten years between 2020 and 2030 amounts to USD5 billion in public and highly concessional finance per year in the post-2020 period - a modest sum compared to the USD100 billion goal for mobilizing finance per year by 2020 by developed countries, agreed to in the UN climate talks.

Ensuring access for all to clean, renewable energy on our continent is a contribution to these efforts, and a prerequisite for development. Through the African Renewable Energy Initiative, Africa will contribute to global goals relating to energy and climate change, while realizing the many benefits of enhanced access to clean and renewable energy for all.

**I thank you.**