



Second Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa

Theme:

Advancing Knowledge, Policy and Practice
on Climate Change and Development

Outcome Statement

19 - 20 October 2012 | United Nations Conference Centre, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | www.uneca.org/acpc



Economic Commission for Africa

ACP^C
African Climate Policy Centre

ClimDev-Africa Partners



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Outcome Statement of the Second Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-II)

*Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
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Background

1. The Second Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-II) was held from 19-20 October 2012 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The conference was jointly organized by the three Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) partners, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), supported by the United Nations family and development partners. The meeting brought together over 300 participants from African member states, regional economic communities, river basin organizations, nongovernmental organizations, private sector, academia and development partners.
2. The overall objective of the conference was to build on CCDA-I in establishing a forum for dialogue that raises awareness of important climate change and development issues and options, and mobilizes further actions. The CCDA-II did this by engaging policy makers, researchers, practitioners, civil society and other stakeholders with the aim of ensuring policies, strategies, programmes and practices in Africa take into account the reality of climate variability and change. CCDA-II also aimed at strengthening the basis of Africa's participation and position in the 18th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 18/ CMP 8), planned for Doha, Qatar, and to ensure the continent's concerns and priorities are reflected in a post-2012 climate change regime.
3. The theme of CCDA-II was Advancing Knowledge, Policy and Practice on Climate Change and development, reflecting the need for Africa to address equitable and sustainable development in the context of climate variability and change, and emphasizes the importance of African ownership of its own policy formulation and decision making process. In addressing the theme, the conference considered the following three sub-themes:
 - Sub-theme 1: Climate Services Delivery for Development
 - Sub-theme 2: Sustainable Energy Access for All Africans by 2030
 - Sub-theme 3: Outstanding Issues in Climate Negotiations: Relevance for Africa
4. Gender was considered as a cross cutting issue. Prior to the conference, a Pre-event on key gender issues across the above themes was held to contribute to and shape the deliberations and outcomes of the CCDA II.

Opening ceremony

5. The conference was opened by H.E. Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Opening statements were also delivered by: Mr. Carlos Lopes, UN Under Secretary-General and UNECA Executive Secretary; Mr. Lamin Barrowon on behalf of Dr. Donald Kaberuka the president of the AfDB; Dr. Maxwell Mkwezalamba, Commissioner of Economic Affairs on behalf of Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma the AUC Chairperson; and Mr. Jeremiah Lengoasa, Deputy Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
6. In his opening statement, the Prime Minister highlighted the contributions to climate change negotiations and other initiatives made by his predecessor, the late Ato Meles Zenawi. He highlighted the ambitious Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy and that Ethiopia has already initiated the implementation of the strategy. With regards to current climate change negotiations, he highlighted the risk that given the experience of fast start finance, which was not new and additional, there is a risk that the Green Climate Fund may end up being a shell without any funds. He ended by noting the importance

of the ClimDev-Africa Programme, highlighting the analytical work ACPC is doing. Statements by other opening ceremony speakers also emphasized the importance of equitable sustainable development, green growth, climate resilience and adaptation, low carbon development and energy access. There are many initiatives across Africa in these areas and a number of them were listed by the speakers. The Speakers each highlighted the need for climate negotiations to address Africa's concerns.

Climate service delivery roundtable discussion

7. On the first day there was a plenary session and roundtable discussion on climate service delivery chaired by Dr. Ken Johm from the AfDB. This featured a keynote address from Mr. Jeremiah Lengoasa, WMO Deputy Secretary, followed by a roundtable discussion between a distinguished personalities consisting of Mr. Arba Diallo, Mr. Bai-Mass Tall, Dr. Pedro Basabe, Dr. Yvan Biot, Dr. Ernest Afiesimama and Dr. Fatima Denton. The discussion was facilitated by Dr. Seleshi Bekele and Dr. Paxina Chilsehse.

8. The keynote and roundtable discussion set the stage for the parallel sessions on sub-theme 1, by highlighting the impacts of climate variability and change, the risks associated with further climate change and the need for climate services. There exist a number of initiatives addressing climate services, notably the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which has a range of communities with different roles within the framework. It was noted that a number of African institutions are engaged in addressing the need for improving climate services delivery in Africa and that effective climate services delivery is a prerequisite for managing and reducing risks related to impacts of climate variability and change. Issues such as the need to tailor information for users and the need to reach last mile (i.e. people) were raised. The need for improved climate data observations to support climate services was also raised.

9. Moreover, it was agreed that an effective and equitable delivery of climate change services requires gender disaggregated data for planning and allocation of the required resources. In this regards, it is an imperative to Involve rural women further in the design of policies and programs, through consultations, roundtables, informal discussions, to identify their specific needs and address them in climate related interventions

10. On the second day this sub-theme focused on a range of issues related to climate service delivery for development including: bridging the gaps and best practices for climate science, policy and practice; climate information and analysis for risk management and adaptation; and, frontiers of research and development for climate science, services and policy. From these deliberations the following recommendations were made on this sub-theme:

- a. National Agencies are the most important link in the climate services delivery chain from global to local communities and as such governments are encouraged to invest on national and sub-national agencies and their climate services in order to reach end users.
- b. The Conference noted the key role played by regional institutions such as ICPAC, SADC CSC, and AGRHYMET; and Africa wide institutions such as ACPC and ACMAD through their activities such as the climate outlook forums, capacity building and advocacy. The Conference urged governments to continue supporting these institutions for their continued improvement on their mandates of serving the various users of climate information. Furthermore, the Conference noted the key role played by institutions outside Africa such as UK Met Office and Global Institutions such as WMO and GCOS in supporting African regional and national institutions and called for stepping up their efforts.
- c. The conference also tackled the need for bridging the gender gaps. It recommended the use of empirical and secondary data to analyze women's and men's differential constraints

- to access all forms of energy and define appropriate responses tailored to the local context.
- d. The Conference noted that the research and science communities need skilful and actionable forecasts, coupled with effective communication and “knowing the market” to improve the link between research and use. Emphasis should be placed on simplifying the language used for climate information reporting to the users.
 - e. Climate science research in Africa is not well coordinated and usually undertaken in ad-hoc fashion. Key Institutions in Africa and outside Africa should work together to identify research frontiers that advance Africa’s development and are urged to implement them. The conference welcomes the important collaborative initiative undertaken by various institutions in this regard and the CCDA-II participants support for the 2013 African Climate Science Conference
 - f. ACPC is urged to assist countries and relevant organizations in their effort to strengthen their policies and interventions for effective Climate Change adaptation. Particular attention should be placed on enhancing Climate change resilience especially for food production and water security.
 - g. ACPC is to assist countries and relevant organizations in their Capacity building efforts to ensure the implementation of the recommendations from CCDA-II and the activities on the ground.

Sustainable Energy Access for All Africans by 2030

11. The second plenary and roundtable discussion was on sustainable energy access for all Africans by 2030. This session was chaired by Mr. Philippe Niyongabo. It was followed by the roundtable discussion between Dr Jacques Moulot, Prof. Abeeku Brew-Hammond, Prof Ogunlade Davidson, Dr Kevin Urama and Dr. Daniel-Alexander Schroth with Dr. Youba Sokona, Dr. Rose Kutin-Mensah and Dr. Yacob Mulugetta facilitating the discussion, including audience participation.

12. The roundtable discussion first covered the role of oil, gas and renewable energy sources such as hydro, geothermal, wind, solar and bio-energy in the energy mix of African countries. The roundtable also tackled gender issues in access to renewable sources of energy and defined actions for mainstreaming gender into the latter. The cost of energy and availability of various energy sources was discussed along with the need for technology to exploit energy resources on one hand and to use energy at the household level. There were mixed views on whether technology and innovation have to be indigenous and issues such as specialization in particular areas of energy and how technology is integrated into energy plans may be more important than where it comes from.

13. On day 2, this sub-theme focused on the UN General Assembly declaration that year 2012 is the ‘International Year of Sustainable Energy for All’. Sessions covered the state of sustainable energy for all initiative and the implications for Africa; the water agriculture and climate change energy nexus; and currents in green economy and green growth for low carbon development. Based on the discussions of these issues, the following recommendations emerged:

- a. Governments need to establish an enabling policy environment and comprehensive policies that integrate the energy sector with other sectors including social dimensions for the success of the SEFA initiative.
- b. Innovation is essential for effective technology policies, planning and the adoption of green energy technologies across Africa. Emphasis should be placed by governments on nurturing and developing capacities of local and regional research institutions by funding research and employing adequate manpower.

- c. A cost benefit analysis on alternative energy sources that will benefit women and men equitably is critical to addressing women's and men's differential energy access opportunities and constraints. These constraints should be identified and reflected in national policies and programmes for renewable energy: costs, location of renewable energy sources, etc.
- d. Research and policy communities should develop methods of monitoring and quantifying the impacts of strategies and energy projects on the livelihoods of local communities.
- e. Government, civil society and private institutions are urged to work together to mainstream climate change into energy related development projects.

Outstanding Issues in Climate Negotiations: Relevance for Africa

14. The last session on day 1 was a plenary session with roundtable discussion on outstanding issues in climate negotiations and the relevance of these issues for Africa. The session was chaired by Dr. Abebe Hailegebriel, Director of the Rural Development and Agriculture Division of the African Union Commission. Dr. Richard Muyungi gave the keynote address in his capacity as the vice president and member of the bureau representing Africa. Distinguished individuals who sat on the roundtable discussion include:- Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini, Mr Percy Makombe, Mr Irvin Minzer, Mr. Xolisa Ngwadla, Prof. Doreen Stabinsky and Mr. Pa Ousman Jarju. The roundtable discussion was facilitated by Dr. Tom Owiyo and Dr. George Wamukoya.

15. The keynote address followed by the roundtable discussion drew attention to the fact that climate change is fundamentally a development issue. It was noted that without the multilateral process, the bilateral process would likely dominate and the potential of unilateral measures by trade partners would arise with significant potential to negatively impact African economic and development interests. Loss and damage along with adaptation were discussed along with an observation that the African position does not always seem consistent across the various groups in which Africa participates such as SIDs, LDCs and the African Group.

16. In the parallel sessions on the sub-theme outstanding issues in climate change negotiations and the relevance for Africa the following issues were explored: the key implications for Africa; the status of climate finance and the key issues for Africa; and, emerging knowledge, science and partnerships for enhancing Africa's negotiation position. Following the discussions several recommendations emerged:

- a. Negotiators, practitioners and researchers should step up efforts to further strengthen the role of science in the negotiations process while also recognizing that this process cannot be based solely on science but should also include socioeconomic and sociocultural issues.
- b. Researchers must assess the implications of different peaking periods for adaptation and loss and damage as well as continue to better understand climate adaptation, its costs under different global warming scenarios and its interaction with general development activities.
- c. Enhance the role of women in the process of negotiations, at micro, meso and macro levels. This entails providing them with relevant information on the negotiation process and to build their negotiation skills, equipping them to put forward their agenda (e.g. UNITAR training on multilateral diplomacy of climate change).
- d. Encourage rural women to participate in decision-making processes (e.g. Durban Platform for Enhanced Actions), and voice their constraints and needs with prior consultations and provision of feedback to their communities. Information should be disseminated using friendly and as much as possible using local languages.

- e. Ensure better representation of women in the high-level policy dialogue, to bring the voice of local communities (e.g. active advocacy, including national delegates to negotiations)
- f. Developed countries were urged to raise the level of ambition in order to set the right carbon price which will in turn encourage investment in mitigation activities against loss and damage from climate change impacts.
- g. African Member States should enhance preparedness to ensure access, deployment and delivery of finance from the GCF and other sources. Similarly, the developed countries are also urged to commit new and additional finance to the established mechanisms including the GCF.
- h. Researchers and negotiators should work together in order to clarify concepts and definitions relevant to Africa in the areas of loss and damage, agriculture and water.

Other recommendations

17. Other recommendations to emerge from the Conference are:

- a. CCDA-II participants welcomed the establishment of the GFCS. Participants also urged regional institutions, national systems, policy makers, researcher, development partners and others to support the implementation of the initiative.
- b. Governments were urged to include climate (variability and) change considerations in all relevant sectoral policies, especially in the areas of agriculture, water, energy, forest, land management, and health as well as the nexus and interplay between them. In doing so, a specific focus should be put on climate change differential impacts on women and men, taking into account the fact that women bear the major negative impacts because of the structural gender inequality in access to and control over resources including climate related resources on which women rely heavily to perform their reproductive roles and unpaid care work. This requires a systematic use of gender responsive statistics in the analysis of climate change trends and effects, in the formulation of climate resilience policies and programmes as well as in climate finance.

