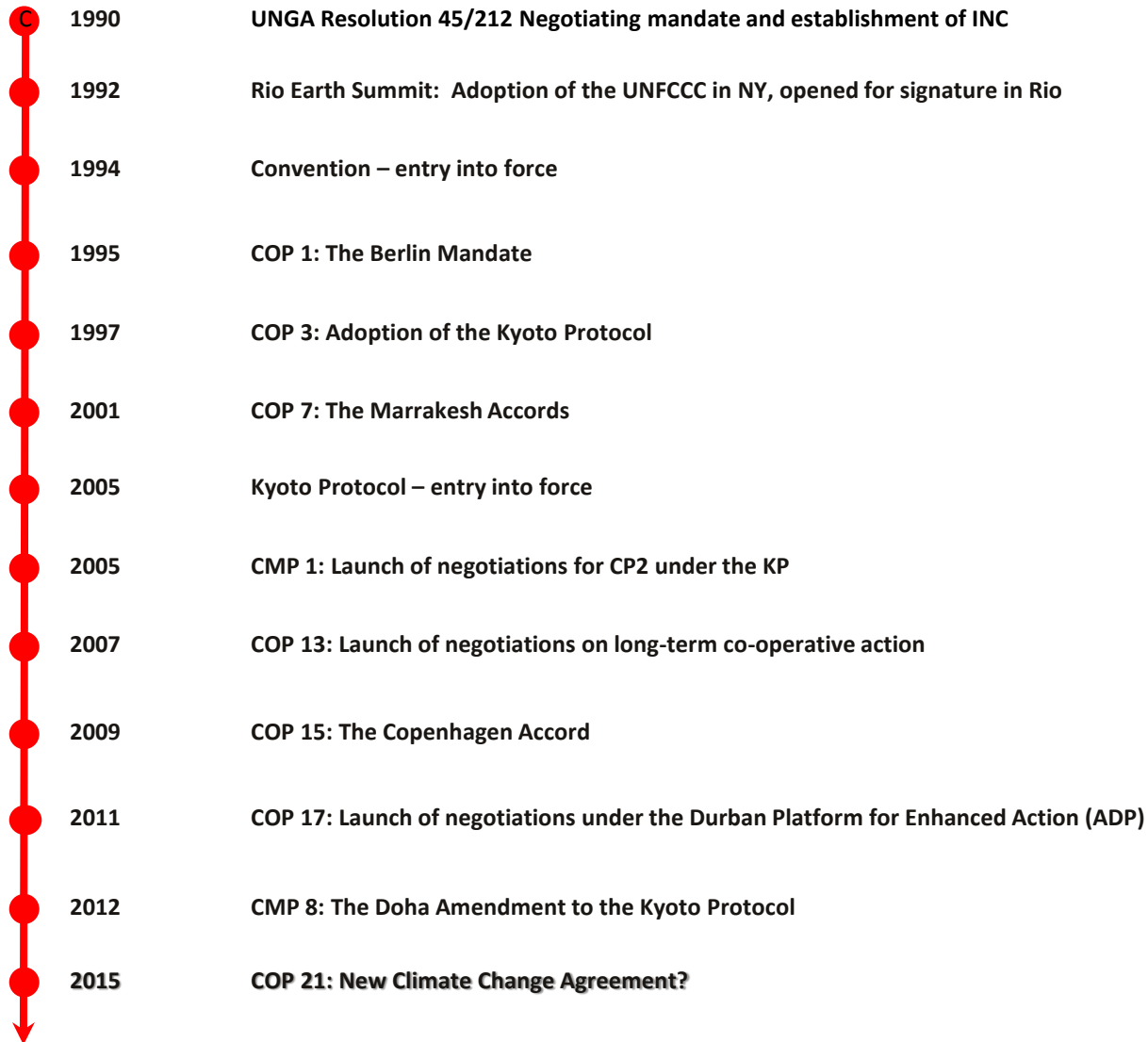


**5TH CLIMATE CHANGE AND
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
ANNUAL CONFERENCE (CCDA-V)
KYOTO TO PARIS: AN AFRICAN
PERSPECTIVE**

1. The Climate Change Regime: Milestones



ROLE OF AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

- AFRICAN UNION HEADS OF STATE SUMMIT
- COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE ON CLIMATE CHANGE(CAHOSC)
- AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT(AMCEN)
- AFRICAN GROUP OF NEGOTIATORS
- SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS: UNECA/ACPC; AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, UNEP, AMCEN SECRETARIAT.

- **1994 — UNFCCC enters into force**
- **1995 COP 1 Berlin, Germany** At the first session of the Conference of the Parties held in Berlin in March 1995, the Parties to the Convention agreed that commitments contained in the Convention for industrialized countries were inadequate and launched the “Berlin Mandate” talks on additional commitments. As a result, the COP established the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate to conduct the negotiations

1997 COP 3, Kyoto, Japan

- At the third session of the Conference of the Parties held in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan the Parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol sets individual, legally binding targets for industrialized countries prepared to take positive steps to curb emissions of carbon dioxide and other GHGs from sources within their remit. Art 3, paragraph 1 provides that the developed country parties in Annex B of the Protocol shall aim at reducing their overall emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012. Time constraints prevented COP 3 from working out the details of how the Kyoto Protocol should operate in practice.

2001 COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco

- Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was released The Marrakech Accord was adopted at COP7. The accord provides detailed rules for the implementation of Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Development Mechanism and the other mechanism established under the Protocol as well as the creation of a new fund and planning instruments for adaptation, and establishing a technology transfer framework.

2005 COP11/CMP.1 Montreal, Canada

- The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and the first Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol was held in conjunction with COP 11 in Montreal in November and December. It was one of the most successful to date, with an important political breakthrough being the decision by Parties to start a dialogue on strategic long-term cooperative action and negotiations for a second commitment period and adoption of amendments to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol.

2007 COP 13, Bali, Indonesia

The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was released. For the first time Climate science entered into popular consciousness due to wide publicity given to the report. At COP13 which was held in Bali, Indonesia, Parties agreed on the Bali Road Map, which charted the way towards a post-2012 outcome in two work streams: the Ad Hoc Working Group under the Kyoto Protocol and another under the Convention, known as the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action Under the Convention was established to conduct a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome to be presented to the COP for adoption at COP 15.

2009 COP 15, Copenhagen, Denmark

The Copenhagen Accord a major outcome of COP15 in Copenhagen was simply taken note of by the COP but not adopted. Countries later submitted emissions reductions pledges or mitigation action pledges, all non-binding. The Copenhagen Conference was very controversial and almost failed due to the flawed and not transparent process adopted by the host country to reach agreement on the Accord.

2010 COP16, Cancun, Mexico

- a) The Parties at COP.16 held in Cancun ,Mexico decided to establish a Green Climate Fund. The fund will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows.
- b) The COP also established a Transitional Committee selected by Parties to the UNFCCC to design the details of the new fund, which will be designated as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention and will be accountable to the COP.
- c) A new Technology Mechanism that is expected to facilitate enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation was also established. The Mechanism consists of two key components: a Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network.

2010 COP16, Cancun, Mexico (continue)

- d) The Cancun Adaptation Framework established to enhance action on adaptation, including through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention. Ultimately enhanced action on adaptation seeks to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable.

- e) Developed country Parties pledged to mobilize through international institutions as fast start finance an amount approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 – 2012 to support Mitigation and Adaptation with a balanced allocation for both activities. The funding for adaptation was expected to be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa.

2012 COP 17, Durban, South Africa

Parties at COP 15 in Durban adopted major decisions on the following:

- a) The continuation of the current international legal system through a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, under which developed countries commit to greenhouse gas cuts
- b) To launch of a new platform of negotiations under the Convention to deliver a new and universal greenhouse gas reduction protocol, legal instrument or other outcome with legal force by 2015 for the period beyond 2020. The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action under the Convention (ADP) This new negotiation critically includes finding ways to further raise the existing level of national and international action and stated ambition to bring greenhouse gas emissions down.

2012 COP18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar

At COP 18 in Doha, Parties adopted the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol.

- Launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, thereby underlining the principle that developed countries lead mandated action to cut greenhouse gas emissions
- Strengthened their resolve and set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015, which will come into effect in 2020.
- Streamlined the negotiations by completing the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).
- Emphasized the need to increase their ambition to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) and to help vulnerable countries to adapt.

2013 COP 19/CMP 9 – Warsaw, Poland

Key decisions adopted at that session include further advancing the Durban Platform, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Finance, the Warsaw Framework for REDD Plus and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

2014, COP 20/CMP 10, Lima. Peru

- Pledges were made by both developed and developing countries prior to and during the COP that took the capitalization of the new Green Climate Fund (GCF) past an initial \$10 billion target.
- Levels of transparency and confidence-building reached new heights as several industrialized countries submitted themselves to questioning about their emissions targets under a new process called a Multilateral Assessment.
- The Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising calls on governments to put climate change into school curricula and climate awareness into national development plans.