



**AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY STATEMENT TO THE SIXTH CONFERENCE ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (CCDA VI)  
17<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2016, UNCC, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

The African Civil Society met under the auspices of the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) during the Pre-CCDA VI African Civil Society Consultative Workshop held on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC), Addis Ababa-Ethiopia. Objectives:

- To deepen African Civil Society understanding on the Paris Agreement and examine its implication to Africa's development agenda
- To identify and provide recommendations/strategies on the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- To develop key African Civil Society inputs and key messages for CCDA VI and UNFCCC-COP 22

During the workshop, we deeply reflected on the Paris Agreement and its implication in the African transformation agenda as well as its ambition towards a fair and ecologically just response to climate change.

It is our conviction that the CCDA-VI held under the auspices of the CLIMDEV Programme provides a unique opportunity for us all – Governments, IGOs, civil society, media, - to truly reflect on our progress as a continent on climate change and related processes.

We applaud the spirit of collaboration among the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank and African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in the international climate change dialogue processes, which has not only made the African continent visible, but also the single most influential negotiating block in UNFCCC.

Ahead of the formal entry into force of the Paris Agreement, we wish to caution all stakeholders, and particularly African Governments, that policy frameworks will remain hollow proclamations and reference materials gathering dust in our respective shelves unless they are backed with requisite political will, sufficient resources and technical capacity.

**On the Implementation of the Paris Agreement:**

Although the Paris Agreement once again falls short of our expectations, its adoption remains a diplomatic and political milestone in the international climate change dialogue processes especially after the disastrous failure of COP-15 in Copenhagen.

We applaud various climate response initiatives in such as Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), Adaptation for African Agriculture (AAA) and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI). However, we urge that such initiatives avoid needless duplication and maximise coordination within the existing frameworks in the continent.

Taking cognisance of the shortcomings in the INDCs preparatory processes, we urge African Governments to consider revising the gaps so far identified in their NDCs ahead of the coming into force of the Paris Agreement on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

We further call our governments to:

- Compel developed countries to fulfil their commitments under and beyond the Agreement, importantly raising their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambition and pre-2020 Commitments to achieve the long-term temperature goal.
- Put pressure on developed countries to set a collective quantified finance goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year beyond 2020;
- Effectively and proactively engage with the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) and ensure Africa needs and priorities, notably the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold, are fully addressed while underscoring the priority of Adaptation and the COP as the supreme decision making body of the UNFCCC;
- Translate the provisions of the Agreement and other AU resolutions into domestic laws, policies, structures and development strategies.
- We urge our Governments to ensure that all climate actions are gender responsive in line with the Decisions of the Lima Work Program on Gender and aspirations of the Paris Agreement.
- African youth specifically want our Governments and partners to direct climate finance to support research, capacity building, technological development and innovative youth-led projects on adaptation, mitigation and climate-resilient agriculture.

The Upcoming UNFCCC-COP 22 in Marrakesh Should:-

- Provide a roadmap on the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources from developed country Parties to developing countries to enable them meet their commitments in their NDCs as stated in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.
- Establish a common and agreeable reporting and accounting framework for financial support to enhance transparency of actions and avoidance of double counting (Article 13 paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).
- Enhance support to developing countries in terms of technology development and transfer which is key to achieving African countries' commitments in their NDCs even as developed countries embark upon drastic domestic economic-wide emission reduction efforts (Article 10 paragraph 5 & 6 of the Paris Agreement).
- Provide the required capacity building support to assist developing country Parties to meet their NDCs mitigation and adaptation commitments in the Agreement (Article 11 of the Paris Agreement).
- Although Loss and Damage was anchored into the PA, the absence of key elements such who should pay for the damages caused by climate change is a major concern for us. We therefore call upon our governments to continue demanding for a L&D package which adequately address climate-inspired losses.

**Done this 17<sup>th</sup> Day of October, 2016, Addis Ababa – Ethiopia**

