

10th Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-X)

Theme: Just Transitions in Africa: Transforming Dialogue into Action

Windhoek, Namibia 24 & 25 October 2022

A SUMMARY OF THE PRE EVENTS HOSTED BY PACJA

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance hosted 7 pre events at CCDA-X on 24th and 25th October 2022. The following is a top level summary of the outcomes of the pre events;

EVENT 1: Pathways for Accelerated Mobilization of Climate Finance in Africa for Locally Led adaptation Actions: Role of Green Climate Fund and National Designated Authorities (NDAs)

Focus of the deliberations:

This event interrogated opportunities for African countries to accelerate their access to climate finance with bias to GCF to support locally led-adaptation. The event provides an exploratory space under which African countries can explore and lay strategies at country, continental and in UNFCCC level to better influence the funding landscape to better serve interests of African nations. In addition, the event offered space for a highly consultative dialogue to inform strategies that African countries should lay in place to influence institutional mechanism for addressing losses and damages at country level, regional and at UNFCCC level.

Main Highlights and Key messages

A. Exploring progress, opportunities and constraints in accelerating greater access to Climate Finance from GCF for advancing LLA principles at country and GCF levels

1. The progress on the delivery of the climate finance commitments made for finance to flow from the North to South at COP26 including the pledge to double adaptation finance by 2025 will be key asks at COP27 by African countries and CSOs. The associated ongoing negotiation on GGA and quantified global goal of climate finance remain areas of utmost interest where concrete and tangible progress is required
2. The existing global financing mechanisms for climate change remain bureaucratic, stringent, non-inclusive and unresponsive to Africa's needs, more so to communities at the frontline of climate crisis. At COP27, urgent reforms must be undertaken to ease access by eliminating bureaucratic processes and easing stringent regulations.
3. Nationally Designated Authorities are at the centre of climate finance transformations for Africa, nevertheless promoting greater inclusions at this level is necessary to advance for a

multi-faceted engagement in climate change and create pathways for greater access to finances by communities at the frontline of climate crisis.

4. African countries must leverage their strengths to promote greater collaboration and coordination by establishing an inclusive Pan African NDA-CSOs Platforms. These platforms will advance capacity sharing, lesson sharing, advancing for common interest in GCF and in UNFCCC and support African countries with weak capacity to improve their access to climate finance through quality programme designs, leveraging on existing human capacity. Both at regional and national levels, these platforms shall map subnational institutions for funding and accelerate their accreditation.
5. The need to scale CSOs accreditation for direct access to climate finance for locally led adaptation remain a priority, with NDA-CSOs platforms accelerating this process. At GCF level, the 6 Board members of drawn from across African countries should be leading light in fostering greater coordination and collaborations with CSOs, with CSOs providing evidence necessary for advancing effectiveness of GCF and for advancing Locally led Adaptation
6. In this transition, locally led institutions, Civil Society Organizations, local urban authorities, cities and Intermediary cities, and decentralized governments as must be at the centre of action and as key delivery partners for GCF funding
7. We must be intentional and promote affirmative actions within GCF and other funding mechanisms for countries with weak capacity to access funding to correct inequalities in access that characterize the climate finance landscape
8. Addressing the problem of climate finance access from GCF and developed countries calls for a holistic and systemic approach which speaks to the geopolitics and actors involved. There is an urgent need for a collective action on policy advocacy at African level. For instance, network of Africa countries NDAs with requisite capacity given the GCF partnership arrangements has a potential to significantly influence policy changes that may help deliver for desired outcomes like having finance to support locally led adaptation among others. This will help to break the silos and remove the battlements of access to climate finance from the GCF
9. NDCs ambitions must be translated and reflected in global commitments, with measures being scaled up to cut on duplication of processes during sourcing of funds by African countries
10. The leakages in climate finance through International Accredited Entities must be addressed through well structured, inclusive, community centred consultations on the design of the programmes, greater oversight of these programmes by NDAs and CSOs and by scaling local capacity for direct absorption of climate funds.
11. GCF adopts locally led adaptation principles and embeds clear indicators and processes of monitoring the application of these principles across the programmes that are implemented in Africa.

12. Not much progress has been done in defining the Global Goal on Adaptation and as it remains rather vague. Much investments is need to clarify the goal and quantify this goal
13. The need for tracking action across the GCF value chain remains a priority – mobilization of funds; access to climate finance; utilization; and impact/ results

B. *Mapping the appropriate framework for financing loss and damages in context of Africa*

1. GCF and other funding mechanism under the UNFCCC under the GEF are not cannot support loss and damage. These mechanisms are already constrained in terms of amount of resources, have complicated and lengthy process of application and approval of funds and therefore cannot manage to support emergencies of the nature of climate triggered losses and damages.
2. There is need to set-up a special finance facility under the UNFCCC to support loss and damage associated with climate impacts. This should operate as an emergency facility.
3. The proposed for financing facility on loss and damage should be based in Africa for proximate response
4. There is need to ensure loss and damage is included as a third pillar of negotiations at the UNFCCC if the setting of the finance facility for loss and damage is to materialize and later on be effective.
5. There is need to develop an understanding on loss and damage by ensuring there a clear distinction between adaptation, mitigation and unavoidable loss and damages associated with climate impacts.
6. Loss and damage finances must flow from the global north to the global south and so that the poor must not pay for the rich on loss and damages incurred to climate related events e.g. through market- based mechanisms such as insurance.
7. Facility should be administered by governments but governance should be inclusive of civil society and other vulnerable groups
8. The proposed loss and damage finance facility should consider putting in place the human centred approaches

EVENT 2: Climate, food systems and transition to low-carbon development pathways: The smallholder producers double tragedy in exclusive unfavourable global policy processes

Focus of the deliberations:

This event helped deliberate and firm up on common approaches and actions toward just and sustainable transition in agriculture in Africa, shape approaches on how to influence COP27 for enhanced financing for just transitions in the agriculture sector in Africa to promote greater inclusion for smallholder producers, pastoralists and communities at the frontline of climate crisis and their production systems. Views generated support in leveraging on key Africa and other policy institutions to embed the application of Locally Led Adaptation principles in policy and regional programme designs meant for building resilience to smallholder producers in Africa

Highlights and key messages

1. Climate change is affecting smallholder farmers food systems, unable to produce in a sustainable manner and again who are ill equipped both in capacity and financing to pursue the uncertain transitional pathways. Largely decisions in the transitional pathways have been dictated by the north in advancing commercialization and privatization to ‘feed the bulging global population’ with little participation in decisions on the transitional pathway.
2. Transitions in agriculture and food systems in Africa must take into account the vulnerability to of the sector to climate change, the adaptation imperative and the overall contribution of the sector to greenhouse gases and therefore the mitigation imperatives. The losses and damages experienced by smallholder producers in Africa necessitate the agitation for global commitment to action on losses and damage. As such agriculture is premised at the heart of climate response and this should be reflected in COP27 ambitions both mitigation and adaptation.
3. The transitions as premised ought to take into account the reasons as to why previous efforts in reforming agriculture sector have not been successful, and largely related to the political visions of African leadership and
4. In advancing transitions in agriculture in context of climate change – the question of how the food is produced remains central. Advancing just transition in agriculture must address the carbon foot print, human rights dimensions, beneficinations, health implications, inclusions and sustainability considerations.
5. IPCC report while detailing a trajectory of the potential impacts of climate change to the sector in Africa, aptly points to the need for changes in the manner in which we undertake agriculture and offers a useful thought to the framing – a shift from commercial to agro-ecology based production system. This shift is useful in making agriculture contribute to climate change across the mitigation-adaptation axis. This transition is largely consistent with the aspirations

of the AU Strategy on Climate Change that aspires for Climate Resilient production systems and with aspirations of people centered nature-based solutions to climate change. It is a useful framing that should be at the center of just transitions in the sector.

6. In supporting the above framing of the transitions, key asks for COP27 from governments and stakeholders from Africa should centre around repurposing global food subsidies to major commercial producers for agro-ecology, food systems and market reforms and addressing ecosystems restoration with keen attention on food systems' foot print on water.
7. The energy and agriculture nexus in this transition must be well guided by well developed programmes to center the control of the energy systems in communities and in particular promoting systems such as biomass that promote circular economy at farm level.
8. The transition must take note of existential threat of climate change to African people, economies and ecosystems. At the center of these threats are climate triggered insecurities and migrations that are impacting on the agricultural practices, decent employment for young people and resulting in increased burden for women both in the care economy and in sustaining agricultural productivity
9. The envisaged transition must take into consideration women and youth who are disadvantaged in access to land, other natural resources and whose property rights remain precarious, as basis for building sustainable/ nature-based production systems.
10. There is need for a community of practice where all stakeholders – researchers, policy makers, small holder farmers and all other stakeholders sit together and assess the challenges and come up with common solutions for sustainable agriculture in a changing climate. The challenge of top-down solutions cannot address contextual challenges – not picking up things from the West and imposing them to the farmers in Africa
11. There useful frameworks at Pan African level that can support in galvanizing panafricanism, leveraging on AU NEPAD commitment in agriculture, under pillar 4 and enhancing implementation of AU Strategy on Climate Response and Resilience 2022 -2032. Actions in activating adopting pathways through transformative climate resilience – protecting land-based ecosystem and enhancing food systems for food security must be part of the transformation.

EVENT 3: Towards the energy recovery from solid waste in Africa in the context of just transition

Focus of the deliberations:

This event provided a platform to confront the challenges posed by solid waste management in the continent and formulate actionable recommendations. Through concerted efforts, United Cities and Local Authorities of Africa (UCLA), ClimDev-Africa partners consisting of Africa Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), in collaboration with the Government of Namibia, convened the 10th Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-IX) in Windhoek, Namibia in October 24-28, 2022.

Key Points

1. Food waste and loss incorporation to energy would be carried to COP 27
2. Following the Resource Cascade Principle of ranking high valued waste generation to lower possibilities when addressing the challenges attributed to the collection and segregation of waste in cities. In relation to this a key principle that should be
3. We need development of an integrated waste management system in African urban centres
4. Energy from municipal solid waste (MSW) should not be projected as a form of renewable energy which might promote waste generation in a bid to increase raw materials. Rather our major point is to reduce waste generation
5. Waste management requires strong governance, multi-stakeholders' participation and public awareness
6. Youth urged to look at local initiatives and bring up indigenous technologies to solve the problem in addition to technology transfer being demanded
7. Development of strong legislation and policy development for accountable of industries and private sector compliance
8. Waste collection and other jobs associated with waste management should be promoted as dignified occupations

EVENT4: Climate Peace and Security: Policy Pathways in the Context of Just Transition

Focus of the deliberations:

Climate crisis is changing the security landscape in Africa. The risks that ensue include increased migration and displacement, heightened political tensions within and between countries of the region, as well as the risk of violent conflict, which is an additional push factor for migration and displacement. Consequently, climate-related security risks increase the challenges for conflict prevention and resolution in the Africa region. As such, it is no surprise that climate-related security risks are now prominently discussed at different multilateral organizations.

The ninth edition of Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IX) dedicated a session to discuss the nexus between mobility, displacements, conflict and climate change, clearly bringing the subject as central theme in African discourses on climate change. The 10th session

of the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-X) aims to launch a continent-wide debate on the actions required to bring about a transition that is truly just for Africa as well as how the continent can develop appropriate frameworks to prepare for the just transition.

Premised on the above ClimDev-Africa partners consisting of Africa Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), in collaboration with the Government of Namibia, convened the 10th Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-IX) in Windhoek, Namibia in October, 2022.

High level Remarks

1. The Nexus between climate change and conflict is firmly established. Fragile economies with weak governance have pronounced impacts of climate change. There is a Co-relation between weak governance and adverse impacts of climate change – Sahel, Horn of Africa etc.
2. African Policy Centre and AU to take this critically and move it forward in implementing climate governance and NDCs in Africa under the Paris Agreement. Get buy in from the AU Peace and Security Commission.
3. Climate change and its impact on access to resources and services in Africa – reality that climate action policies might not have been well conceptualised to better define climate action to address climate-related insecurities and conflict. Need to understand the intersection-nexus between climate change and conflict – need to create data and research to address the nexus so that there is better understanding of climate change and conflict.
4. CSOs to go beyond activism and engage in research and analysis for better understanding and data.

Expert Presentation-Take Aways.

1. There is need to address issues concerning social cohesion between pastoralists and agriculturalists by African Governments. The Role of the states need to be amplified in this.
2. There is need to look at the whole range of human security. Need to address disasters and how they integrate with conflicts – how climate integrate with disasters to create conflicts.
3. There is need to be solution oriented by going beyond physical manifestation of security to looking at the inter-personal aspects of conflict. Intra-personal peace and security in the context of climate change.
4. There is need to understand and appreciate our context and interconnected challenges and thus adopt a systemic approach to holistic solution of the climate security challenge.
5. The reality of climate-security nexus in international research and data, need for more African level documentation and data analysis to contribute to the research. Need for funding for African for African researchers to contribute to the challenge of data and evidence.

Key points from the Panel discussion

- Climate actors understand and appreciate our context and interconnected challenges and thus adopt a systemic approach to holistic solution of the climate security challenge.
- There is need for more African level documentation and data analysis to contribute to the research especially in loss and damage and adaptation. The research to further inform climate financing models.
- Climate security is a gendered problem. Women suffer adversely by the impacts of conflict. Gender and climate change must integrate the security impacts of climate change.

- There is need to involve local communities in the climate justice and security challenge. The problem of top-down approach in addressing conflict in particular areas. There is thus need for local communities to engage and address conflict challenges in conflict prevention, and include climate change conceptualisation into these local peace agreements.
- National adaptation plan plays an important role, but we need to interrogate these policy documents and address national policy makers at the national level – especially engaging policy makers into NDCs.
- There is need for UN Missions include climate security in their plans. There is a Challenge with IGAD and how it is run and its engagement with other actors, need to enhance advocacy by CSOs towards IGAD.
- Acknowledge the legitimacy of African countries that have found oil and gas and are reliant on these resources. There must be substantive address to greenhouse gasses if we have to address the climate crisis. So, we must address fossil fuels, even if found in Africa.

EVENT 5: Implications of Article 6 on the REDD+ implementation in Africa

Focus of the deliberations:

This pre-event aimed at providing a platform for civil societies and stakeholders review the nexus and implications of Article 6 on REDD+ implementation in Africa. Effective involvement of stakeholders in REDD+ must be seen to work at all levels including in the global decision making Fora including the UNFCCC conference of parties. In the last COPs decisions which have implications on REDD+ have been made with the most recent one being COP 26.

Although COP 26 did not yield much, at least there was completion of the Paris Rulebook, following consensus on several previously unresolved issues. There was Agreement on Article 6, to operationalize use of international carbon markets in the context of the Paris Agreement. This consists of: (1) the guidance for voluntary cooperation through Article 6.2 cooperative approaches, including internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs); (2) the rules, modalities and procedures that will govern the Article 6.4 mechanism established under the UNFCCC; and (3) further work on non-market approaches. There has been a debate on the implication of the progress on this article on REDD+ infrastructure , it is crucial for stakeholders in the sector especially the communities living around the forest ecosystems to be sensitized on the new dynamic even as African countries move from readiness to implementation stage of REDD+.

Key Points

1. REDD+ capacity building program under FCPF has increased visibility of indigenous people and local communities at the national level and fostered their inclusion in forest management.
2. More support to indigenous people and local communities is needed through awareness creation and capacity building so they can make contribution towards the REDD+ process at the national and sub-national levels effectively
3. Access to benefits from carbon sales and credit is uncertain and opaque - proper, clear mechanisms need to be put in place

4. With all the conventions, national legislation, policies and safeguards, indigenous people still suffer disproportionately, with their livelihoods and cultures severely disrupted by climate change interventions
5. There is need to push for a Fair Carbon Price Alliance to tackle the carbon price issue and ensure that a tonne of carbon equivalent is commensurate with the investment employed to deliver it

EVENT 6: Just transition from where and for who? African women voices on just transition

Focus of deliberations:

The African Common Position encourages increased access to clean energy but the special value on women who carry the burden of energy poverty in Africa must be central if the just transition to clean energy will not leave anyone behind. The event 's main focus was in advancing an inclusive and gender just transition by appreciating and incorporating the voices, views and expectations of African women and especially those at the frontlines of climate change especially the grassroot, rural and indigenous women.

Highlights and key messages

1. Men and women have different energy needs. There is need to have a clear definition of what Just transition transformation means for African women and that specifically addresses the conditions and needs of women in the continent.
2. Women play a central role in just transition especially in the context of energy access and affordability. Just transition therefore presents opportunities and challenges for African women differently and should be contextualized to the different countries and specifically how these affect the women. The energy and agriculture nexus must be guided by well-developed programmes that centre on community involvement and participation.
3. The social and economic opportunities of women must be protected and maximized through equitable and inclusive just transition climate action. Women must be provided with an enabling environment to participate as actors in, building a green economy and in the generation of green jobs. Systems and processes must be enhanced to recognise and enhance women and girls' voices and enable their capacity to actively engage in policy processes.
4. An intersectoral and targeted multidimensional approach is critical to support grassroots women, including indigenous women. They play an important role as workers and in operating small medium enterprises, sectors that also have a high concentration of women informal workers. Policies should be inclusive, enough to enhance the equitable redefinition of jobs and creation of new labour markets, which foster and support an equitable green economy and formalization of the informal economy work that is held by women.
5. Women as custodians of local and traditional knowledge in natural resource management. must therefore have meaningful participation in decision making across all levels and sectors for sustainable livelihoods, improved working conditions for women as well as preserving and advancing traditional knowledge.
6. A gender just transition must enhance collaborative action, identify priorities, mobilise sufficient and earmarked resources whose focus is on adaptation. Women's capacity must be enhanced to access these climate funds.

EVENT 7: Just energy transition in Africa: The role of the private sector

Introduction

Ahead of the Tenth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-X), the Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access ([ACSEA](#)), the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance ([PACJA](#)) and other partners convened a pre-event on the role of the private sector in delivering a just transition in Africa. The event aggregated views from multiple stakeholders representing governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector. It concluded that the private sector could unlock unlimited opportunities for an accelerated and just transition in Africa by mobilising resources and spearheading innovations. But first, public, private and civic actors must work together to create the right policy frameworks to facilitate the private sector's participation and agree on safeguards to ensure that private investments prioritise social and environmental benefits.

Background

In 2022, ACSEA and PACJA convened a series of reflections to develop an African perspective of just transition. The process aimed to identify and highlight the crucial issues that must inform the just transition process in Africa and our advocacy.

Lessons from this process have been diverse. But they converge around three cardinal points. In addition to catering for job losses and other undesired effects, policies and programs need to:

- Increase sustainable energy access for all, deploying energy services to strengthen adaptive capacities and resilience through reforms to decentralise and democratise energy services
- Accelerate low-emission industrialisation and development in Africa through the promotion of homegrown innovation, technology development and technology transfer
- Comply with the principles of climate justice through mechanisms to minimise undue burdens on African communities, compensate forgone resources (or stranded assets) and equitably distribute the benefits of programs and projects.

As centres of innovation, finance mobilisation and job creation, event convenors hypothesised that private enterprises could accelerate the attainment of these goals. But quite often, they worked in silos. This increases the risk that private-led investment and initiatives fail to integrate the broad range of energy and climate challenges facing Africa in their decision-making or that policies and programs do not take advantage of the strengths of the private sector. One of the reasons for this is the absence of a platform for dialogue between the private sector, CSOs and other actors.

Objectives

The objectives of the pre-event were three-fold:

- Clarify the role that the private sector can play in advancing a just transition to low-emission development and industrialisation in Africa
- Create a multi-actor (civil, private, and public sectors) platform for dialogue and the sharing of experiences and expectations
- Build consensus around critical elements of African just transition perspectives and develop positions ahead of COP 27 and other global climate policy development processes

Outcomes

- i. In light of the exceptional contribution of fossil fuels to global emissions and warming, the pre-event affirmed the inevitability of a transition to clean development as a long-term solution

to the climate crisis and the private sector's central role in accelerating this transition. With its vast potential, participants called on African public and private actors to see this as an opportunity to invest in building future energy systems. Amongst others, they recommended that public and private actors work together to optimise the region's comparative advantage, notably by creating industries for sustainable energy technology development on the continent, using its abundant resources as feedstock.

- ii. The event noted the difficulty of attracting private investment, especially from African businesses. And so, it called on public actors to, through multi-actor consultative processes, establish national and subregional policy frameworks that regulate and incentives private investments in clean energy development, services and infrastructure. Participants recommended that regional economic blocs, sub-regional energy pools and national governments should facilitate interconnectedness, ease cross-border trade in energy services and products, strengthen credit facilities to offset the financing needs in the sector and encourage multi-actor infrastructure development partnerships.
- iii. Given the unyielding levels of energy poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and its adverse effects on multiple development outcomes, especially health, food services and household productivity, the pre-event reiterated the need to place sustainable energy access at the centre of the energy transition in Africa. Participants called on public actors to create incentives for pro-poor, people-centred energy investments and solutions to accelerate energy access. They called on public and private actors to agree on mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in policy development and investment decisions and to adopt and enforce safeguards to ensure that private investments create and sustain positive social and environmental impacts.
- iv. Participants concluded that Africa's insignificant contribution to global emissions results directly from the region's low industrialisation and high poverty rate. Consequently, participants called on public and private actors to ensure that the transition to a low-emission pathway accelerates the development and industrialisation of the region, benefitting from the support of industrialised countries and the judicious use of the region's natural and human capital.