



## Ninth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa

*“Towards a just transition that delivers jobs, prosperity and climate resilience in Africa: leveraging the green and blue economy”*

**13 – 17 SEPTEMBER 2021**

Santa Maria, Cabo Verde

# *Statements from CCDA-IX pre-events*

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# Leveraging digital technologies and innovation for climate change adaptation: climate information system, early warning system

## Key Messages / 1



- **Policy and Strategy:** In Africa, ownership of technologies should be based on **ownership of the process and intellectual property** and should be **anchored within the legal system**.
- **Impacting the climate change by leveraging Digital Technologies:** using emerging technologies (Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Machine learning, cloud computing, etc.)
- **Knowledge transfer and capacity building:** Climate change risks cannot be mitigated without focused information on disaster risk reduction and disaster crisis management.

# Leveraging digital technologies and innovation for climate change adaptation: climate information system, early warning system

## Key Messages / 2



- **Research development:** A research centre like **ARCAI in Brazzaville** is particularly important for mitigating climate change.
- **Partnership:** To build climate resilience, it's important to **increase coordination** among countries, work with partners, and ensure coherence.
- **Financing:** Climate change initiatives require **sustainable funding** to take advantage of multi-stakeholder environments, which create **financial flows**, and **align COP26** to link funding from international institutions to channel climate change funding.

# Climate Change and Displacement in Africa

## Key Messages / 1



- The effects of climate change and disasters act as an amplifier of pre-existing vulnerabilities that can lead to displacement but also increases risks facing refugees, other displaced and stateless people.
- The climate crisis is impacting the entire world, but the adverse effects of climate change are particularly acutely felt on the African continent.
- Regular floods in displacement settings are also common (as illustrated among others in Burundi, Kenya and Somalia) requiring proper preparedness measures and disaster risk reduction strategies.
- Situations of displacement simultaneously prevail with disasters, climate change and conflict in many countries over the continent generating acute humanitarian and protection needs.

# Climate Change and Displacement in Africa

## Key Messages / 2



- International refugee frameworks, including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 OAU Convention may be applicable in the context of climate change and disasters.
- Climate action is already being implemented throughout the region by Governments, UN agencies and civil society actors with examples of numerous good practices, including sustainable farming, reforestation and others.
- Adaptation and mitigation measures including pathways for regular movement and migration as an adaptation strategy are required to prevent displacement from occurring in the first place.

# The Role of the African Private Sector in the Transition to Low-emission, Climate resilient, Green Growth and NDCs Implementation

## Key Asks



- Governments should ensure that tools and instruments such as taxation, incentives, regulations are deployed to drive NDC and just transition aligned investment in the private sector
- CSOs, governments and private sector to work together to unpack what just transition means and entail in the context of private sector investment
- CSOs working together with the private sector to facilitate a multistakeholder platform to enhance private sector involvement in NDC development and implementation

# Advancing the Role of the African Civil Society Organization (CSOs) in the Administration of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

## Key Asks



- Call on the parties to simplify and streamline conditions and criteria for accessing climate finance for enhanced NDC implementation
- Call on developed countries to close the existing climate finance gap and scale up resources to address adaptation and gender needs in Africa and support mitigation. In particular, COP 26 should decide on a plan to deliver and scale up the USD 100B for developing countries post 2020
- Support African CSOs to strengthen the climate finance access capacity of the subnational bodies and grassroots movements

# Advancing Equitable, Just & Gender Sensitive Climate Finance for All

## Key Asks



- There is need to create incentives for countries that are enacting gender sensitive policies in allocation of climate finance
- Climate finance instruments should take into account gender considerations
- We need a transformation for women as trainers, innovators and knowledge banks to allow them to thrive and not merely survive



# Stakeholder Dialogue on Renewable Energy Cooperation in Africa

## Key Asks



- There is urgent need to enable capital movement since – USD 55 B is needed annually until 2030 to achieve universal access , this calls for increased private sector engagement
- The African continent need financial and technological support to enhance investment in renewable energy
- There is need for coordination of renewable energy initiatives in the continent

## Role of FH/RH and PED in propelling realisation of an African framework for a just transition

### Key Asks



- Include integrated FP/RH and PED approaches in climate action, NDCs implementation and international Dialogue processes, including, and not limited to UNFCCC-led negotiations
- Adopt integrated PED approaches in harnessing climate change interventions such as adaptation and resilience building, mitigation, technology transfer and deployment and finance provision;
- Promote cross-sectoral collaboration and partnerships for PED approaches; and
- Promote meaningful participation of Women and Youth in cross-sectoral integrated PED policy and programming

# Green hydrogen for industrialization and energy transition in Africa: potential opportunities and challenges

## Key Messages



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

- The potential for green hydrogen in Africa is promising but it requires the right political framework.
- Without proactive engagement by policy makers, there is a huge risk of Africa missing out or simply serving as a raw supplier of green hydrogen to other regions.
- Capacity building to generate a critical mass of knowledge and know-how including through science-based education, together with strategic cooperation and partnerships is vital for unleashing Africa's green hydrogen potential.

# High-level side-event: Towards a green recovery through nature-based solutions and innovative green and blue finance

## Key Messages



- Apply debt swap to support African plans on adaptation, resilience building, protection of marine resources, and parks, and development of nature-based solution.
- At COP26, negotiate access to private and public debt services at low interest rates comparable to the rates applicable to developed countries.
- Explore other innovative approaches to finance conservation of peatlands, wetlands, costal areas, and accelerate development of green infrastructure including Renewable Energy.

# High-level side-event: Towards a green recovery through nature-based solutions and innovative green and blue finance

## Key Messages



- Speak with one voice at COP26, demand more ambitious and reasonable price for forest carbon like the price proposed by IMF of about US\$ 50-85.
- At COP 26, demand accountability on the US\$ 100 billion pledged through the Paris Accord.
- Improve forest certification.
- Only export forest commodities that have value-added.



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