



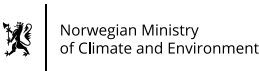
# Africa at COP21

**AFRICA PAVILION  
AT COP21,**  
LE BOURGET, PARIS, 2015



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

Other  
Sponsors



Africa  
at COP21



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



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Group photo of Africa Pavilion Partners team at COP21, Paris 2015

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“The Summit marked a historic moment, when 195 countries chose to stand on the side of justice and common sense. And the voice of Africa has been heard – loud and clear. African countries came to COP21 well prepared with a unified narrative, a clear agenda, and a bottom line for a fair deal.”

**Akinwumi Adesina,  
President of the  
African Development Bank Group**



# INTRODUCTION

Following the success of the Africa Pavilion at COP17 in Durban in 2011 and given the immense importance of COP21 for Africa and the world, mandate was given by the African Heads of State and Government to create an Africa Pavilion at COP21.

The Africa Pavilion at COP21 was a collaboration of The African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The four partner organisations joined forces to convene the successful and well-attended Africa Pavilion and jointly hosted many of the side events that took place at the pavilion.

The objectives of the Africa Pavilion at COP21 were to:

- Provide a forum for discourse and debates that locate Africa-relevant climate change issues and themes in the larger context of the continent's sustainable development;
  - Provide a platform to further enhance thinking and critical debate on the linkages between available information and knowledge, technical services and policy directions for climate change in Africa;
  - Create opportunities for knowledge-sharing among decision makers and practitioners, the research community and negotiators;
  - Explore the implications of climate change for the inclusive growth agenda, especially focusing on the interactions between climate change and vulnerabilities;
  - Identify opportunities for Africa from climate change;
  - Identify policies, practices and research recommendations for stakeholders; and
  - Promote quality scientific research, field experience and evidence-based policy more extensively.
- (Source UNECA website)

The Africa Pavilion served as a workspace, networking and meeting space for official and unofficial meetings and was used by representatives from governments, the private sector and civil society. More than 100 side events were hosted by more than 50 African and international organisations including the four partner organisations, AUC, UNECA, NEPAD and AfDB. Events included high level debates, panel discussions, presentations, film screenings, book launches, cocktails and networking sessions and covered a broad spectrum of topics covering every aspect of climate change and sustainable development relevant to the African continent (the full programme of events is outlined on page 17).

As well as serving as an informal meeting space, the pavilion atrium was used to show photo exhibitions, posters and films.

The Photo Exhibition were accompanied with post cards for each presented photo which were handed out to audience, - a hand out of a total of 27.500 postcards during the 2 weeks.





**AFRICA IS PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.** Global warming changes the frequency, intensity, extent and duration of weather and climate extremes. These include more pronounced droughts. Pictured: Madagascar.

Photo: Jacques Fernandes for AfDB



**AFRICA IS ALREADY SUFFERING FROM THE WORST EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.** Direct impacts from extreme events such as flooding combine with longer-term impacts through warmer temperatures and changes in water. These can lead to changes in infectious diseases, shifts in malaria regions and malnutrition. Pictured: Niger.

Photo: AFP



**THE FORESTRY OPPORTUNITY.** About 65% of Africa's greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation and poor management of agricultural and pastoral land. As a result Africa has significant potential for mitigation through land-use changes. The Great Green Wall project (pictured here in Ethiopia) aims to "green" the continent from Dakar to Djibouti to battle desertification.

Photo: Terrafrica



**THE BIOMASS OPPORTUNITY.** Firewood collection and charcoal production are the primary causes of forest degradation in Africa. They also contribute to the continent's emissions. Making charcoal production more efficient, and replacing firewood and charcoal with modern energy, offer multiple benefits for the environment. Pictured: Comoros.

Photo: AfDB



**RISING SEA LEVELS PUT MILLIONS AT RISK.** Most of Africa's biggest cities are on the coast, including Lagos, Dar es Salaam, Accra and Maputo. Large sections of their population are at risk from flooding. Up to 10 million people could be at risk in Cameroon, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania. In Lagos, defences are being built against the sea (pictured).

Photo: AFP



**THE AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITY.** Investing in sustainable land use via climate-smart agriculture can reverse an otherwise vicious cycle, by raising smallholder income, reducing vulnerability and strengthening national food security, as well as lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Pictured: Burkina Faso.

Photo: AfDB



**THE URBAN OPPORTUNITY.** The infrastructure investments made in cities in the next few years need to be both low-carbon and climate-resilient. Cities produce 71–76% of energy-related global greenhouse gas emissions. Pictured: Addis Ababa's light rail, which began operation in September 2015.

Photo: AFP



**MANAGING RURAL WATER.** Most Africans live in rural areas, where income and employment depend almost entirely on rain-fed agriculture. This leaves the region highly vulnerable to changes in rainfall and its consequences for agricultural production. Expanding irrigation could greatly improve productivity and food security. Pictured: Cape Verde.

Photo: AfDB





**AFRICA HAS ENORMOUS POTENTIAL FOR SOLAR ENERGY.** Solar power is Africa's most abundant, but least utilized source of energy generation: most of the region enjoys more than 300 days of bright sunlight a year. Potential capacity has been placed as high as 10 terawatts. Pictured: Cleaning solar mirrors in Morocco.

Photo: Office national de l'électricité et de l'eau potable (Morocco)



**WIND ENERGY GAINS GROUND.** Wind power deployment is limited so far in Africa, but the potential is large. Technical potential has been put at 1,300 gigawatts. Several countries have zones with wind speed and reliability meeting high-efficiency standards, including Chad, Ethiopia (pictured), Kenya, Mauritania and South Africa.

Photo: AFP



**OFF-GRID ENERGY CAN SERVE REMOTE AREAS.** Energy strategies aimed at reaching populations without access to electricity have to consider a range of options. Off-grid solutions will be required for more remote areas and some of the poorest households. Renewable energy sources and innovative business models are creating new opportunities for an energy breakthrough in this area. Pictured: Madagascar.

Photo: Jacques Fernandes for AfDB



**MAKING TRANSPORT CLIMATE-RESILIENT.** Improving the climate resilience of transport infrastructure is vital. Two-thirds of the infrastructure that Africa will need by 2050 has yet to be built. This means that investments made in infrastructure today will have deep impact on the lives and the economies of Africans tomorrow. Pictured: Building roads in Sierra Leone.

Photo: Felicity Thompson for AfDB



**TAPPING HUGE HYDRO RESOURCES.** Africa currently utilises a fraction of the region's technical hydropower potential. Overall potential capacity has been estimated at 1,844TWh a year, three times the current total electricity consumption for the entire region. The untapped potential for large rivers is mainly concentrated in the Upper Nile and the Congo. Pictured: Sierra Leone.

Photo: Caroline Thomas



**GEOTHERMAL ENERGY'S GROWING CONTRIBUTION.** Africa's geothermal energy capacity is estimated at 7GW to 15GW, with a concentration in East Africa. Geothermal potential is already being exploited by Kenya and developed by Djibouti, Comoros, Ethiopia and Tanzania. In Kenya (pictured), geothermal energy's contribution to the national energy mix is now over 50%.

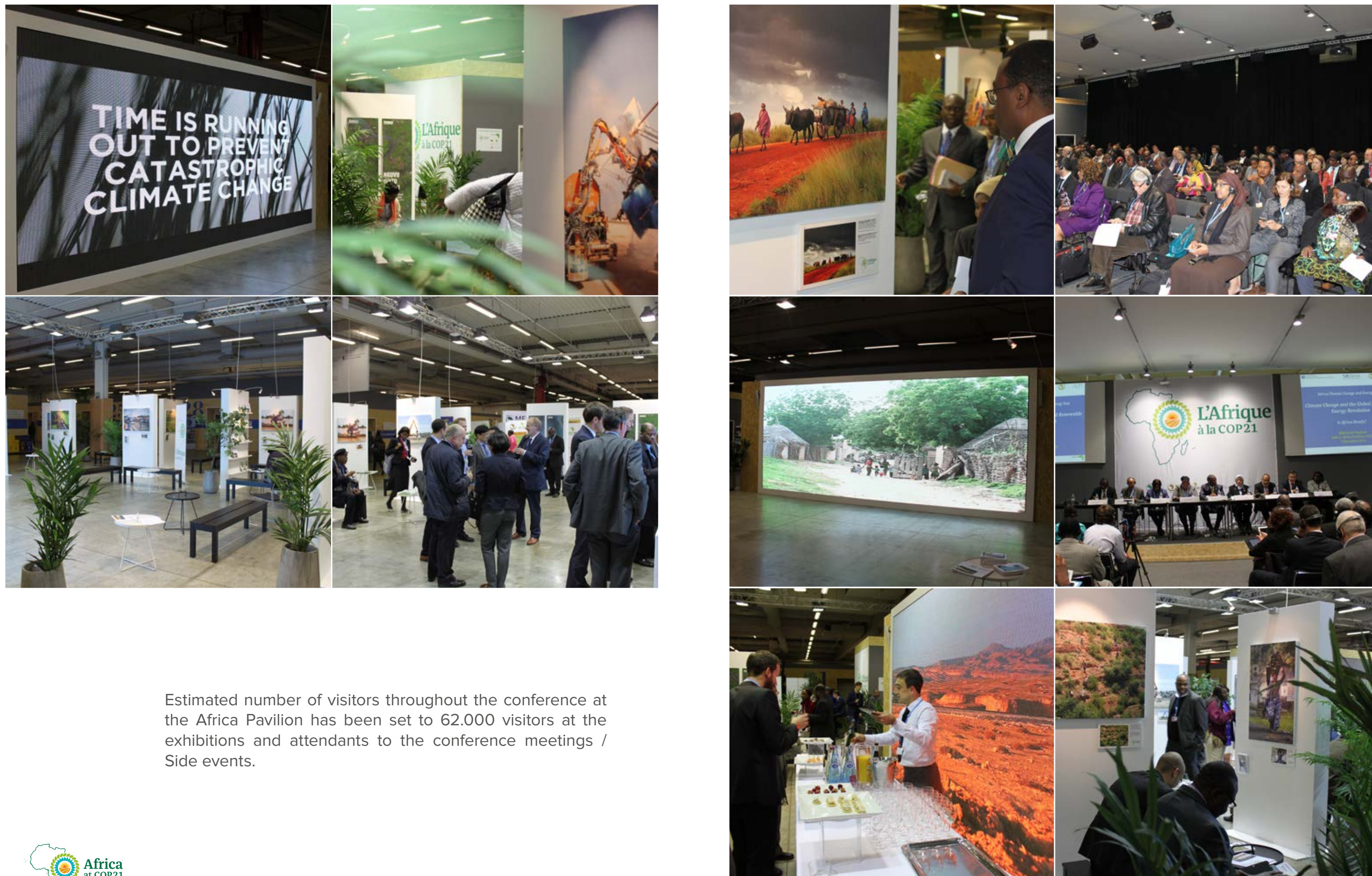
Photo: AfDB



**BUILDING UP ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.** Access to education, health care, transport, energy, food and water requires complex networks resilient to the whims of climate variability and extreme weather events. In many communities across Africa, a breakdown in infrastructure or services can be a matter of life or death. Pictured: Benin.

Photo: Arne Hoel for AfDB





Estimated number of visitors throughout the conference at the Africa Pavilion has been set to 62.000 visitors at the exhibitions and attendants to the conference meetings / Side events.



Apart from the Africa Pavilion Exhibition with the large wall screen as well as the museum style photo exhibition other exhibitions were presented throughout the 2 weeks conference. Four of the exhibitions, hosted by African Union Commission (AUC) were Department Infrastructure and Energy in partnership with ACRIS, Monitoring for Environment and security in Africa (MESA), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative.

In addition to the events at the pavilion itself a High Level Africa Day also took place on 8th December at the UNFCCC premises on the Implications and Prospects for Africa of the Intended Nationally-Determined Contributions (INDCs) and a Clim-Dev Dinner Dialogue was hosted at the Peninsula Hotel in Paris.

Among the many highlights at the pavilion were: the official opening on 1 December with a high level panel and the launch of the ambitious African Renewable Energy Initiative and Africa Adaptation Initiative; the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (AMCEN) meeting on 6 December which was joined by Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General for the United Nations; and Africa Energy Day on 9 December which was joined by Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy for France.

As a base and physical location for the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (AMCEN), and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government (CAHOSCC), the Africa Pavilion played a significant role in supporting and facilitating a coherent and united voice of Africa at COP21. The number, quality and high attendance of side events at the pavilion showcased and positioned Africa as a solutions provider taking strong initiative on the addressing the global challenges of climate change.





# AGENDA

The agenda of events for the Africa Pavilion comprised of more than 100 events over the fourteen days of the COP. Events took place in the two large meeting rooms of the pavilion and occasionally in the pavilion atrium. Below is the full list of events that took place.

## Monday November 30th

### 12.00 – 13.30

Financing Climate Change in Africa- NEPAD Climate Fund  
Hosted by: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

### 12.00 – 13.30

Gender, Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities post 2015 agreements  
Hosted by: Climate Change and Peace Building Focal Point

### 14.00 – 15.30

Launch of the World Bank Africa Climate business plan (ACBP)  
Hosted by: World Bank

### 16.00 – 15.30

10 million trees, 10 million souls  
Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Government of Benin

### 16.00 – 15.30

Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation through the Multi- sectoral Integrated Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Approach: Case of the LVBC PHE Program  
Hosted by: Lake Victoria Basin Commission

### 18.00 – 19.30

Tackling Climate Change through Data and Community Based Adaptation: Pioneering Climate Legislation and Data Policy in Kenya  
Hosted by: The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

## Tuesday December 1st - Africa High Level Events

### 10.00 – 11.30

Climate Change: Financing and Capacity Development Challenges  
Hosted by: Islamic Development Bank

### 10.00 – 11.30

African Climate Solutions in the New Climate Change Agreement. How could better climate science, information, and services improve development decision-making in various African contexts?



Hosted by: Future Climate for Africa (FCFA), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

**12.00 – 14.00**

High Level Event on African Climate Solutions in the New Climate Change Agreement

Hosted by: Conference of the African Heads of States on Climate Change

**16.30 – 18.00**

Africa's journey in the UNFCCC negotiations: key findings

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

**18.00 – 19.30**

Incentives for pro-poor climate financing

Hosted by: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**18.00 – 19.30**

REDD+ in Central Africa: lessons learned, issues and challenges

Hosted by: Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (IUCN – Cameroun)

**Wednesday December 2nd**

**10.00 – 11.30**

The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI)

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**10.00 – 11.30**

Non-wood forest products, a great economic potential in African Drylands for building households climate change adaptation

Hosted by: SOS Sahel

**12.00 – 13.30**

The Sahel Support Program: Transformative Partnership to Build Resilience in the Sahel

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Risk Capacity

**12.00 – 13.30**

Financing the Adaptation Gap: Lessons from the Climate Investment Funds

Hosted by: Climate Investment

**14.00 – 15.30**

Addressing Climate Change Adaptation in International River Basin: The Niger Basin Climate Investment Plan

Hosted by: Niger Basin Authority, AfDB, World Bank

**14.00 – 15.30**

High Level Panel on Water and Climate Change in the context of the SDGs

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**16.00 – 17.30**

Lake Chad Climate Change Adaptation Priority Action Plan

Hosted by: World Bank, Lake Chad Basin Commission

**16.00 – 17.30**

Governing for a Healthy Population: Policies for a Healthy Africa in a Changing Climate

Hosted by: African Development

**18.00 – 19.30**

Debate on Climate Change Variability in Africa – Implications on Agricultural Transformation

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**18.00 – 19.30**

Relevance of the CDM and cooperative mechanisms in the new climate regime for Africa

Hosted by: Perspectives GmbH

**Thursday December 3rd**

**10.00 – 11.30**

REDD+ Readiness in Ethiopia

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

**10.00 – 11.30**

Young African Lawyers (YAL) Programme in Support of Africa's Climate Negotiations

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**12.00 – 13.30**

Satellite observation as a tool to assess the security risks associated with climatic and environmental changes

Hosted by: Institute for Environmental Security

**12.00 – 13.30**

Living on the Edge: Saving West Africa's Coastal Assets

Hosted by: World Bank

**14.00 – 15.30**

Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) in the Southern African subregion

Hosted by: UNEP

**14.00 – 15.30**

Seizing Opportunity for Africa: Prioritizing Water in the new Climate Financing Mechanism

Hosted by: African Development Bank



**16.00 – 17.30**

Climate Change, Agroecology, Nutrition, and Food Security: Critical lessons from project interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa

Hosted by: Cornell University, International Food Policy Research Institute, UNDP

**16.00 – 17.30**

International carbon policies, measures and markets

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB)

**18.00 – 19.30**

Paris outcome and Africa's adaptation need

Hosted by: The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

**18.00 – 19.30**

Uganda's economic assessment

Hosted by: Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

**19.30 – 21.00**

Africa relevant climate finance

Hosted by: One World/Global Water Partnership

**19.30 – 21.00**

Five years of climate compatible development: Taking stock and looking beyond Paris BOOK LAUNCH

Hosted by: Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

**Friday December 4th**

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**10.00 – 11.30**

The Status of Climate Observations in Africa

Hosted by: International Meteorological Organization (IMO), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Cooperation Mechanism

**10.00 – 11.30**

Making Adaptation Finance count in Africa applying good adaptation principles and practices

Hosted by: CARE International

**12.00 – 13.30**

The Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture

Hosted by: NEPAD, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

**12.00 – 13.30**

Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa, Africa Hydromet programme

Hosted by: World Bank

**14.00 – 15.30**

Integrating climate services information systems and policy making for development of smart African agriculture and energy sectors

Hosted by: African Centre for Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

**14.00 – 15.30**

Scaling up innovative approaches to climate-smart agriculture in Africa

Hosted by: The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation EU-ACP (CTA)

**16.00 – 17.30**

Piloting innovative solutions for climate information services in Africa: Lessons, best practices and scaling up of results from ClimDev-Africa phase I

Hosted by: UNECA

**16.00 – 17.30**

Low Carbon Development, Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security

Hosted by: Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network, Addis Ababa University

**18.00 – 19.30**

Showcase how African projects have mainstreamed climate change mitigation and adaptation (carbon emission reduction) strategies

Hosted by: Carbon Exchange Trade, Nigeria

**18.00 – 19.30**

Taking Forward the Implementation of National Climate Smart: Agriculture Programmes in East Africa

Hosted by: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Eastern African Community (EAC)

**Saturday December 5th**

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**10.00 – 11.30**

REDD+ Non-Carbon Benefits (NCBs) in Africa

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**10.00 – 11.30**

Climate-Smart Food Systems for Enhanced Nutrition

Hosted by: Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

**12.00 – 13.30**

Addressing water vulnerability in Sahelian and dry countries, case of Senegal

Hosted by: Senegal

**12.00 – 13.30**

Regional Flagship Programmes – Africa's Green Growth Strategies

Hosted by: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)



**14.00 – 15.30**

Implementing INDC in data and tool scarce countries: Steps to success in Africa

Hosted by: World Agroforestry Center

**14.00 – 15.30**

Monitoring and Evaluation Adaptation: challenges and opportunities

Hosted by: UNEP

**16.00 – 17.30**

Will Paris pave way for Africa's prosperity and transformation?

Hosted by: The Energy and Resources Institute

**16.00 – 17.30**

Green Growth in Africa

Hosted by: Global Green Growth Institute

**18.00 – 19.30**

Climate Research for Development in Africa (CR4D)

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**18.00 – 19.30**

Climate Change Adaptation funding in Africa: Experience from the LDCF/SCCF and AfDB

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**18.00 – 19.30**

Cocktails

Hosted by: Global Green Growth Institute

**Sunday December 6th**

AMCEN Meeting

**Monday December 7th****10.00 – 11.30**

Climate change in Africa: Financing low-carbon pathways for Development

Hosted by: UNECA, the New Climate Economy

**10.00 – 11.30**

The Effective Deployment of Mitigation Finance: Lessons from the CTF

Hosted by: Climate Investment Fund

**12.00 – 13.30**

Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance- Agriculture and Climate Change

Hosted by: NEPAD

**12.00 – 13.30**

Eco-innovation strategies for tackling climate change in Africa

Hosted by: Lancaster University

**14.00 – 15.30**

Low Carbon Ethiopia: Vision and Action

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

**14.00 – 15.30**

Africa and Agriculture: Increasing Land Use Efficiency for Food Security and Mitigation

Hosted by: Benin Republic

**16.00 – 17.30**

Sustainable Food systems and Health

Hosted by: International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS)

**16.00 – 17.30**

Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI)

Hosted by: Makerere University

**18.00 – 19.30**

Climate Change and Development in Africa: An Entrepreneurial Approach to Innovative Solutions

Hosted by: UNECA, Department for International Development (DFID), Power for All

**18.00 – 19.30**

Strengthening Community Resilience in Disaster and Mitigation Measures in Africa: Application and Dissemination of Do-nou Technology for Rural Empowerment

Hosted by: Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

**19.30**

ClimDev-Africa Roundtable

Hosted by: UNECA, AUC, AfDB

**Tuesday December 8th – Africa Day****10.00 – 11.30**

The necessity of scaling up climate change solutions for family farming

Hosted by: SOS Sahel

**10.00 – 11.30**

The Continued Relevance of CDM in Africa: a call for action

Hosted by: Carbon Africa Limited, Kenya



**12.00 – 13.30**

Climate Change perspectives from Eastern and Southern Africa  
Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC), COMESA

**12.00 – 13.30**

Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)  
Hosted by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**14.00 – 15.30**

Climate change and sustainable energy development and low carbon development in the ECOWAS region  
Hosted by: ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency – ECREEE

**14.00 – 15.30**

The Impact of Climate change on the Social and Environmental determinants of health in Africa: Engaging Communities to build their resilience  
Hosted by: WHO – Regional Office for Africa

**16.00 – 17.30**

Climate Resilient Development Facility  
Hosted by: World Bank

**16.00 – 17.30**

Linking communities with climate information services for flood risk management  
Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB), Maseno University

**17.30 – 19.00**

Building resilience to climate change in African SIDS: Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway  
Hosted by: UNECA

**18.00 – 19.30**

Multi-sectoral Protected Areas Management Approach as a better Practice: The case of Awash & Simien Mountains National Parks of Ethiopia  
Hosted by: PHE Ethiopia

**Wednesday December 9th – Africa Energy Day****10.00 – 11.30**

Coordination of Energy and Climate Change Initiatives in Africa  
Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**10.00 – 11.30**

Responding to climate change in Small Islands and coastal States in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific region  
Hosted by: African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat

**10.00 – 11.30**

EC funded LEDS Planning and Modelling Support for Africa  
Hosted by: Africa LEDS Partnership

**12.00 – 13.30**

Skills and human capital development for green growth and climate adaptation and green jobs in Africa  
Hosted by: African Development Bank (AFDB), ILO

**12.00 – 13.30 IGAD**

Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS) and the Impact of the 2015 El Niño in the Greater Horn of Africa  
Hosted by: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre

**14.00 – 15.30**

Africa Clean Energy Corridor, Sustainable Energy Marketplace  
Hosted by: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), UNECA, African Union Commission

**14.00 – 15.30**

Public Private Partnership in support of early stage project development in the waste sector in Mozambique  
Hosted by: DG Environment, Federal Public Service, Belgium

**16.00 – 17.30**

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as catalyst for inclusive, sustainable rural development in The Gambia and Namibia  
Hosted by: UNDP

**16.00 – 17.30**

Creating Enabling Environments for Private Sector Finance for Renewable Energy in Africa  
Hosted by: African Development Bank

**18.00 – 19.30**

Mapping of Energy Initiatives in Africa in Collaboration with the Africa EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)  
Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**18.00 – 19.30**

The Electricity Model Base for Africa (TEMBA)  
Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)

**Thursday December 10th****9.00 – 10.00**

Video Documentary: Nowhere to Run: Nigeria's Climate and Environmental Crises



Hosted by: NEPAD Agency, Yar Adua Foundation

**10.00 – 11.30**

Advancing Africa's "readiness" for climate resilient, low carbon development and green growth

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB)

**10.00 – 11.30**

Climate observing systems, climate information and African development

Hosted by: Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), UNESCO, UNEP and Ramsar Convention Secretariat

**12.00 – 13.30**

Carbon Tax: A Catalyst for Regional Integration in Southern Africa?

Hosted by: Project Developer Forum

**12.00 – 13.30**

Showcasing Ethiopia's climate Resilient initiatives

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

**14.00 – 15.30**

Make visible the research activities and promote existing expertise of the CAMES space

Hosted by: Conseil Africain et Malgaches pour l'Enseignement Supérieur

**14.00 – 15.30**

Towards Africa Climate Justice: Priorities for COP 21

Hosted by: OXFAM International

**16.00 – 17.30**

Consolidation of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership Action Groups in Monitoring of Energy Targets

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**16.00 – 17.30**

Climate change in Africa: Financing low-carbon pathways for Development

Hosted by: UNECA, The New Climate Economy (NCE)

**18.00 – 19.30**

The GGWI for a climate resilient Sahara and Sahel region

Hosted by: Sahel and Sahara Observatory

**18.00 – 19.30**

Science-Policy Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa: The Critical needs for Africa to invest in home grown Science and Technologies towards poverty alleviation Network of African Science Academies (NASAC)

**Friday December 11th**

**10.00 – 11.30**

Conversion of Basmati 370 rice from C3 to C4

Hosted by: Embu University College, Kenya

**12.00 – 13.30**

Agroforestry and REDD+ in Africa

Hosted by: World Agroforestry Center

**12.00 – 13.30**

Climate for Development in Africa Youth Platform

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**14.00 – 15.30**

Mainstreaming Climate Change into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: Why Sustainability matters

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**16.00 – 17.30**

MEAs Project

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)



# SIDE EVENT RECORDS

Side event organisers were asked to provide a record of the event based with information about the number of attendees, speakers and panellists, a summary of the event and outcome. Below is a compilation of the records as they were submitted by the event organiser. Where a record has not been provided, the abstract from the programme has been inserted to give an indication of what took place at that event.

## Monday November 30th

12.00 – 13.30

### **Financing Climate Change in Africa- NEPAD Climate Fund**

Hosted by: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

**Approximate number of attendees: 120**

#### **Speakers /panelists**

H.E John Kufuor

Former President of Ghana and UN Special Envoy on Climate Change

Mr. Sam Bickersteth

CEO of Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) /  
PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)

Dr. Luc Gnacadja

Former Executive Secretary, UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Mrs. Estherine Fotabong

Director of Programmes, NEPAD Agency

Dr. Mohamed Monem

Special Adviser to Minister of Environment, Egypt and AMCEN President

Mr. Mohammed Beagouvi

Director General Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Centre

**Moderator, Tim Mealey**

Co-Founder and Senior Partner, Meridian Institute

Monday  
November  
30<sup>th</sup>

## Summary

The side event commenced with an presentation on the NEPAD Climate Change Fund which offers support to AU member states Regional Economic Communities & Civil Society Organizations in various climate change related projects. The Fund targets projects in areas of adaptation of agriculture to climate change, biodiversity Management, access and benefit sharing, development and implementation support to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Panellists of the session mentioned the importance of localizing and decentralizing climate funds in Africa to specifically address local issues and hence reduce the bureaucracies involved in assessing global climate finance. Speakers also emphasized the importance of situating climate finance within the overall sustainable development goals that was adopted by the United Nations in September, 2015.

The UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Climate Change, President John Kufuor said that African institutions such as NEPAD and the African Development Bank amongst others have a critical role to play in supporting member states to benefit from climate financing and providing technical assistance in building capacity at national and local level.

## Outcome

The Side Event discussed innovative and practical approaches to financing climate change adaptation and mitigation projects across Africa. The event also showcased results and outcomes of projects being funded through the NEPAD Climate Change Fund.

The discussions also reiterated the importance for coordination and collaboration amongst African institutions, particularly towards increasing the amount of resources that could be assessed by Africa to finance climate financing.

**12.00 – 13.30**

## Gender, Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities post 2015 agreements

Hosted by: Climate Change and Peace Building Focal Point

**Approximate number of attendees: 62**

## Speakers /panelists

Judith Kamoto  
Head, Forestry Department, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources



Panel



Emma Bowa



Judith Kimotho



Maria Phiri



Sam Ogallah



Winfred Lichuma



# Monday November 30<sup>th</sup>

Emma Bowa

Kenya Programme and Advocacy Manager, CARE International

Sam Ogallah

Programme Manager, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

Winfred Lichuma

Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), Kenya

Maria Phiri

Gender and Climate Change Expert, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

## Summary

The event moderator Sam Ogallah, Programme Manager at the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), a civil society organization, reported that climate change affects everyone in Africa's societies including women, men, people with disabilities and the idea of treating gender as a footnote on the text should be stopped. Instead, gender should be central in the COP21 agreement and later operationalized into a set of appropriate policies by African countries. This was strengthened by Winfred Lichuma, Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission, Kenya, who noted that drafting of the COP21 agreement must be written through a gender lens and gender desegregation is a missing link in the current draft agreement.

Linking COP21 decision to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was emphasized by Maria Phiri, Gender and Climate Change Expert, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Ms. Phiri stressed that climate change in Africa is about human development and therefore COP21 agreement must provide a gender responsive development platform that targets all stakeholders, particularly women and the youth for sustainable economic growth. To demonstrate how gender affects different groups of people at national levels, Ms. Judith Kamoto, Head of Forestry Department, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), described Malawi's experience on mainstreaming gender in climate actions in the forestry sector. Ms. Kamoto reported various constraints women face in Malawi, including lack of access to land and other livelihood resources, lack of decision-making and participation in community governance on forests. In conclusion, Emma Bowa, Programme and Advocacy Manager, CARE International, stressed on adaptation learning for women who bear the brute of climate change in Africa. critical elements that Africa would like the Paris agreement to include and these are:

## Outcome

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Action points emerging from the side event were the following:

- Research on various aspects including i) Explore, analyze and identify who is vulnerable to climate change and how they experience its impacts; ii) identify adaptation and mitigation strategies that vulnerable people are integrating into their livelihood strategies and scale them up across similar climatic zones and farming systems of Africa
- Identify resources to support gendered adaptation to the impacts of climate change at all levels .... from local to national, regional and continental scales
- Strengthen capacity/technology and empowerment for men, women and the youth to adapt in different and complementary sustainable ways
- Recognize vulnerable people as non- homogeneous that have a wealth of knowledge and are active agents of change and adaptation

Strengthen the Africa Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGCC) secretariat to undertake the above actions

## 14.00 – 15.30

### Launch of the World Bank Africa Climate business plan (ACBP)

Hosted by: World Bank

### No record provided

## Abstract

Africa's development and climate agendas are inextricably linked. If unaddressed, climate variability and change will jeopardize Africa's hard-won development achievements and thwart its aspirations for further growth and poverty reduction.

The World Bank has prepared its Africa Climate Business Plan aimed at raising awareness and financing for concrete actions that increase the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change. The Business Plan entails investments worth \$16 billion over the period 2016-2020, of which over \$5 billion would be financed by the International Development Association.

The event will entail a presentation of the Business Plan and discussion of the challenges faced by Africa as it seeks to adapt to warming planet.

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16.00 – 15.30

**10 million trees, 10 million souls**

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA),  
Government of Benin

**No record provided**

**No abstract available**

16.00 – 17.30

**Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation through the Multi-sectoral Integrated Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Approach: Case of the LVBC PHE Program**

Hosted by: Lake Victoria Basin Commission, PHE Ethiopia Consortium,  
Population and Sustainable Development Alliance (PSDA)

**Approximate number of attendees: 30**

**Speakers /panelists**

Dr. Doreen Othero

Mr. Negash Teklu

Ms. Carina Hirsch

Dr. Amos Oyoko

**Summary**

The meeting brought together different professionals, policy makers, negotiators, academics and other members of the international community to share experiences of Lake Victoria Basin Commission in integrated Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Policy and programming in relation to climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

Participants watched a video that highlighted the PHE approach, its benefits, added value, as well as its climate compatible development achievements. The meeting discussed overarching questions, “ what is the added value of the PHE approach to climate change adaptation? and what are the roles of different stakeholders in the implementation of PHE?

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The side event also discussed how best the population, health and environment sectors can effectively and simultaneously engage in addressing the multifaceted interrelated and interlinked health, environmental and climate change challenges and create a mechanism for working together, planning together and sharing resources.

**Outcome**

PHE programming can positively influence population growth, health. Therefore, the side event was a call for adoption of the PHE approach by climate change decision makers, actors and governments as summarized below:

1. Embrace and support the integrated PHE approach as a key strategy for enhancing climate change adaptation
2. Promote and support review of national environment, health and development policies, strategies and institutional frameworks to promote institutionalization of the PHE approach
3. Promote Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (FP/SRHR) as a measure to reduce unsustainable population growth and lessen pressure on natural resources, ultimately reducing the impact of climate change shocks
4. Invest in empowering youth and women empowerment through increased access to credit facilities in order to improve their livelihoods.

18.00 – 19.30

**Tacking Climate Change through Data and Community Based Adaptation: Pioneering Climate Legislation and Data Policy in Kenya**

Hosted by: The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

**Approximate number of attendees: 15**

**Speakers /panelists**

Dr. Cosmas Ochieng  
Executive Director, The African Centre for Technology Studies

Mr. Martin Parr  
Programme Manager, Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nuturtion

Mr. Jonah Osore  
Director of Policy and Research, Office of the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya



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## Summary

Opening the event, Dr. Cosmas Ochieng, the Executive Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies moderated the event and began by praising the Government of Kenya for the formulation of the Kenya Climate Change Bill, what he called one of the most innovative Climate Change Bills in Africa. Dr. Ochieng briefly outlined ACTS work on a recent project on community based adaptation, and the important role played by both data and responsive policy and frameworks in ensuring successful community based adaptation.

Mr. Jonah Osore, of the Office of the Deputy President, outlined the ambitious goals set out in the Kenya Climate Change Bill, currently before the Senate. Mr. Osore stated that the Bill is, “one of the most innovative and inclusive pieces of legislation that the country has embarked upon.” Climate change, he went on to state, is not only an environmental issue, but has become a political, economic and social issue that must be addressed at the grassroots level. The Bill has set ambitious targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation, establishes an executive level coordination group, and has clear monitoring mechanisms to ensure targets are met. He went on to explain that data will play an important role in helping to inform implementation strategies and monitoring of the Bill itself. Assistance in this data component, will come from Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) and from ACTS, who serves as the co-chair of the Climate Change Pillar of the Kenya National Data Partnership.

Mr. Martin Parr, of the GODAN then gave a presentation on the need for open data to help farmers adapt to the effects of climate change. Through providing real time meteorological data to farmers, they can more easily adapt to changes brought by climate change such as changes in rainfall and increased temperature. Yet, for this to happen, this meteorological data needs to be made open and new products and services need to be developed to help bring and translate this data into a usable format for small-scale farmers. Mr. Parr said that through providing this open data real impacts can be made in improving food security and adaptive capacities. He provided the example of a project on index based livestock insurance in East Africa, where satellite data was used to generate livestock mortality data used by farmers to get livestock data on a mobile platform. Kenya, he noted, has a real readiness for open data, and stands as a data leader on the continent.

Dr. Ochieng, building upon the comments of Mr. Osore and Mr. Parr, focused on the need to have increased adaptation measures to help local communities, often the most adversely affected, adapt to the effects of climate change. Noting ACTS’ extensive expertise in the area of community-based adaptation, he discussed the importance of working with local communities to develop locally-led adaptation solutions. He also reiterated Mr. Parr’s sentiments by stating that,

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“technology is a way through which (we can) address the climate crisis.”

Noting, the Kenya Climate Science Roundtables, convened by ACTS, Dr. Ochieng discussed the consultative process through which the government sought inputs from civil society, academia, and the private sector. Dr. Ochieng said that now the challenge lies in, “domesticating the Kenya Climate Change Bill” saying that the “counties and local communities are key to implementing the bill.” Thus, there is need to work with local communities to find solutions and technologies to help them domesticate the legislation.

The event ended with the pre-launch of a new book to be published by ACTS Press entitled “Enhancing Effectiveness of Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change: unlocking some nuts and bolts.” The book to be published in January, builds upon the deliberations from the 9th International Conference on Community Based Adaptation Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya in April 2015. The book will highlight strategic pathways to enhancing effectiveness of adaptation and how to measure impacts of adaptation. The book project has been supported by the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC).

## Outcome

### Key Messages:

- African countries need to take ambitious climate action based upon progressive climate change policies and strategies developed in a consultative manner;
- Adaptation is key in regards to climate change in Africa, specifically at the community level. Furthermore, local communities’ views and ideas must be taken into consideration when developing adaptation programs;
- Technology and data are important tools for addressing the climate crisis; and,
- Effort needs to be made to collect more data, specifically meteorological data, and work to make the data open and accessible.

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December**

**1<sup>st</sup> Africa High Level Events**

**10.00 – 11.30**

**Climate Change: Financing and Capacity Development Challenges**

Hosted by: Islamic Development Bank

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

In order for developing countries to meet their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, they require additional resources amounting to billions of dollars. These resources are expected to come from external donor countries, development partners, as well as the private sector. Although there are multiple sources for climate change financing, including global funds, private sector and multilateral development banks, the financial resources so far mobilized for climate financing are nowhere near the target. For example, developed nations are required to provide US\$100 billion per year in climate financing to developing countries by 2020. However, according to the OECD, climate finance flows increased only from US\$52.2 billion in 2013 to US\$61.8 billion in 2014. The objective of this side event is therefore to discuss how different sources of financing can be leveraged to support the implementation of climate change activities in member countries. It will also discuss the role of capacity development as well as the contributions of national, regional and international organizations in helping countries address the challenge of climate change.

**10.00 – 11.30**

**African Climate Solutions in the New Climate Change Agreement. How could better climate science, information, and services improve development decision-making in various African contexts?**

Hosted by: Future Climate for Africa (FCFA), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

**Approximate number of attendees: 15**

**Speakers / Panelists**

Dr Richard Jones

Ms Bettina Koelle

Mr Jean-Pierre Roux

Mr Stef Raubenheimer



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## 1<sup>st</sup> Summary

The panel discussion provided an informative introduction to the new Future Climate for Africa programme and how it will aim to improve climate science, information, and services through research and demonstration projects.

The event brought together scientists and development practitioners to discuss the aims and approaches of FCFA's ambitious four-year research programme. From a scientific point of view, Africa's climate is one of the least-researched and poorly understood in the world. FCFA is investing GBP20 million (USD30 million) in leading-edge research to better understand Africa's changing climate and the use of climate change information in decision-making – making it 'one of the most significant investments in African climate science ever' according to FCFA Director Stef Raubenheimer.

The side-event had a "talk show" style where the moderator posed several scripted questions to each of the panelists, to offer a short rationale for why the FCFA work is important, what the work will be, and how it will be conducted.

Several questions were taken from the floor. Questions from the floor focused on the use of different types of knowledge (including local or traditional knowledge) and the geographic coverage of FCFA's research.

A significant focus was on the processes by which the value and usage of improved climate information would be demonstrated. Panelist, Bettina Koelle of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, summed up how these different forms of knowledge will need to come together "we have to combine the different kinds of knowledge available," she said.

**“We really need to think about relative processes that will bring together the knowledge holders to think about a more integrated solution.”**

She and Dr Richard Jones of the UK Met Office, who will be working on improved climate models to predict the African climate in the next 5-40 years, emphasised that if scientists, policy makers and communities engage better with each other, then the scientific results will be ground-truthed in local experience and will also be more relevant to decision-making. Ms Koelle added, "It's about asking the right questions to the scientists. There are lots of questions that could be highly relevant for a decision-making context, but scientists do not ask." FCFA will involve decision-makers at all levels, to help guide scientists' endeavours.

A full news feature of the event can be accessed here: <http://futureclimateafrica.org/news/feature-fcfa-promises-climate-information-to-tackle-development-needs/>

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### Outcome

The audience members now have a new awareness of FCFA objectives and work over the next four years and know how to interact with the programme, and had an opportunity to give input and shape the FCFA agenda to advance demonstrations of the value of climate information in development decision-making

**12.00 – 14.00**

### High Level Event on African Climate Solutions in the New Climate Change Agreement

Hosted by: Conference of the African Heads of States on Climate Change

**No record provided**

### Abstract

In addressing climate change, Africa needs to drive an economy that is climate-resilient, less-carbon intensive and that closes the energy deficit and reduces poverty. Hence, the continent needs to strengthen its existing continental initiatives such as the high level framework Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa (WPCAA) and the Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev-Africa). The overarching objective of this high level platform is to articulate Africa's prospects about the implementation of the new climate change agreement by highlighting Africa-specific solutions to address climate change. The event will underscore the importance of Africa's common position on climate change and advocate for Africa's COP 21 key messages supported by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment; deliberate on relevant African climate solutions, including existing programmes such as the WPCAA and ClimDev-Africa and recent initiatives such as the African Renewable Energy Initiative and the African Adaptation and Loss & Damage Initiative.

**16.30 – 18.00**

### Africa's journey in the UNFCCC negotiations: key findings

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

**No record provided**

### Abstract

As the global climate change negotiations arrive at a major crossroad which marks a turning point towards a new climate agreement in Paris, the world awaits impatiently and anxiously for any catalytic stimulus that will

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emerge to steer global ambition in capping the global temperature rise below 2°C. At the same time, in an effort to recalibrate the way forward, African stakeholders pause to take stock of a two decade long journey in pursuit of reducing climate risks and vulnerability in adaptation, reflecting upon gains and losses.

Following a research review and analyses conducted by a team of experts on various UNFCCC negotiation topics put together by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, a book has been developed that tells the story of Africa's journey in the negotiations. It is therefore timely to share the key findings of the study during the negotiations at COP21 in the African Pavilion where African leaders and other dignitaries will congregate in solemnity to speak with one voice for their fatherland. The objective of the side event is therefore to share key messages and recommendations tailored to provide a vivid understanding of what is at stake emerging from a historical analysis in redefining Africa's interests and future participation.

18.00 – 19.30

#### Incentives for pro-poor climate financing

Hosted by: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

No record provided

#### Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strive to 'leave no-one behind,' while the UN climate change negotiations aim to 'avoid dangerous climate change'. These are grand aims, but the agreements behind them will only succeed if the world's poorest people are able to act to overcome the challenges they face.

Poor households and communities will need access to finance so they can adapt to climate change, pay for services, recover from extreme events, develop sustainable businesses and secure low-carbon energy supplies. While policy debates have focused on where this money will come from, the real question will be how to get it to the poor and vulnerable who need it most. This calls for attention to identify appropriate financial intermediaries and instruments– the structures and institutions that channel finance from its sources to its spenders.

However, ensuring appropriate financing channels are deployed for the poor, requires aligning incentives to pro-poor choices. Actors require appropriate incentives to ensure they make the choices that prioritise the needs of the poor. These drivers can be policy incentives that are key in establishing incentives all along the values chain, regulatory incentives that provide mandates for entities to invest in pro-poor choices, economic

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incentives that can make non-revenue generating pro-poor choices beneficial for financial intermediaries and reputational incentives that can enhance the image of actors investing in pro-poor inclusive climate financing.

This session aims to share cross country lessons on how countries can align incentives to pro-poor climate finance choices in low carbon resilience development. The lessons will steer directions for implementing SDGs and advocate pro-poor financing decisions for Green Climate Funds.

18.00 – 19.30

#### REDD+ in Central Africa: lessons learned, issues and challenges

Hosted by: IUCN Cameroon, in collaboration with the governments of Cameroon, The Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic / Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN – Cameroun)

Approximate number of attendees: 50

#### Speakers / Panelists



Rémi Jiagho  
IUCN Cameroon

Prof. Joseph Amougou  
Focal Point, CCNUCC, Cameroon

George Claver Boundzanga  
National Coordinator, REDD+ of the Congo

Bernard Mabounda  
Representative of Congolaise civil society



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Hervé Maidou  
Regional Coordinator, REDD+ Regional Project

Prof Roger Ngoufo,  
Director, Cameroon Environmental Watch; President, National Committee of IUCN Members

## Summary

The Central African countries committed to the REDD+ process are implementing it according to international directives. At this stage, most of the countries involved are in the preparation stage, which includes the development of the R-PP and the national REDD+ strategies. Four countries have already had their R-PP validated and are developing national strategies: Cameroon, Congo, CAR and DRC. During this event there will be an opportunity to present the lessons learned at the country level and to inform the international community about the issues and challenges of this mechanism.

The aim of the workshop is to share the experience of the Central African countries with REDD+, as well as the current challenges and opportunities for better REDD+ deployment in Central Africa. As a result, it is expected that the international community will be informed of and sensitised to the issues and challenges of the REDD+ process in Central Africa, as well as the position of the COMIFAC countries with respect to REDD+ and other topics of interest to these countries, and that contributions will be collected to enrich the draft of the Guide for the development and implementation of R-PPs in Central Africa.

The exhibitors will comprise the main actors, including representatives of the national REDD+ coordinators, civil society platforms working on REDD+ and climate change and the Central African Forests Commission.

## Outcome

- The international community is informed and sensitised on the advances of the REDD+ process in Central Africa and its issues and challenges. Among the issues and challenges the panellists and participants identified are: insufficiency and instability of funding, as well as the complex procedures for accessing them; strengthening the actors' capacity (with regard to the complexity of this mechanism); and taking development issues into account.
- The international community will be informed of and sensitised to the COMIFAC countries' position with respect to REDD+ and other topics of interest to these countries. This position is the result of regular consultation of the negotiators under the COMIFAC Climate Working Group, with financial support from partners such as the

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- World Bank, GIZ, JICA, WWF and IUCN.
- The elements of the draft Guide to the development and implementation of R-PPs in Central Africa was presented. This guide is built on the basis of the experience of the most advanced countries. Some contributions have been collected to complement and enrich this guide.

It must also be said that the event was broadcast on some social media and some well-known sites (e.g., that of the IISD). Recordings were also gathered for retransmission on IUCN's Radio Environment and the Central African Community Radio Network [RERAC in French].

Finally a certain amount of information was collected by the participants, which should help them in the various negotiating sessions.

# Wednesday December

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10.00 – 11.30

## The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI)

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

No record provided

### Abstract

The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) has a bold ambition to 'green' Africa along a 7,775km stretch from the Atlantic Coast of Senegal to the east coast of Djibouti. The benefits of the ground-breaking project extend way beyond the region as up to 3 million tons of carbon are expected to be sequestered annually making this one of humanity's largest carbon sinks and an initiative of global importance. To fulfill the vision, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the African Union Commission are proposing a new initiative to be launched at COP 21 in partnership with the World Bank to reach out to every GGW community and make sure that no community or country is left behind. Instead of relying solely on international expertise, the initiative will deploy up to sixty thousand personnel to train and build the knowledge base at community level. The program aims to see: USD 1.5 billion invested in 11 countries by donors and private investors; 300 million people reached in communities across the Sahel; 10 million smallholder farmers have access to climate resilient agricultural technologies; and 50 million hectares of land restored and 250 million tons of carbon sequestered.

10.00 – 11.30

## Non-wood forest products, a great economic potential in African Drylands for building households climate change adaptation

Hosted by: SOS Sahel

No record provided

### Abstract

Sahel natural resources offer many opportunities in a climate change context to alleviate food insecurity in African drylands, such as gums and resins, balanites, and sheabutter. Nevertheless, they are still under-exploited, despite the major role that they could play. Responding to climate change in African drylands requires the strengthening of local dryland governance, the planning and the scaling-up of concrete actions. More globally, promoting the development of non-wood-forest productions in Africa drylands is a key challenge for which SOS SAHEL and its





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partner the Africa Union have started a strong advocacy since 2014 with major achievements already. SOS SAHEL proposes an event to bring the light on that key challenge during the COP21, in order to enlarge its advocacy message by bringing the light on other potentials of natural resources such as non-wood forest productions (for example balanites and shea butter, gums and resins). Our positioning is definitively “solutions oriented”, breaking the common idea that there is no or few potentials in the very remote dryland areas in Africa.

12.00 – 13.30

## The Sahel Support Program: Transformative Partnership to Build Resilience in the Sahel

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Risk Capacity

No record provided

### Abstract

Despite having abundant natural and human resources, the Sahel region continues to experience significant development deficits, high levels of poverty, persistent insecurity and frequent incidences of malnutrition and hunger. Increasing weather and climate variability have in the recent past exacerbated the economic situation and worsened livelihood conditions in the Sahel. Many young people from the region have taken the treacherous journey across the Sahara to North Africa in attempt to migrate to Europe through the Mediterranean Sea. The wave of migration has been attributed to lack of economic opportunities and high rates of unemployment. Agriculture is a major economic sector that significantly contributes to economic development in the region. It remains largely rain-fed and highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. A new climate agreement at COP21 could provide opportunities for mobilizing resources from existing and new climate financing instruments, broaden opportunities for climate and weather risk management and to unlock opportunities for investments in adaptation and mitigation programs in the sector.

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12.00 – 13.30

## Financing the Adaptation Gap: Lessons from the Climate Investment Funds

Hosted by: Climate Investment

No record provided

### Abstract

Having amassed considerable experience with the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) will share lessons from its resilience portfolio via country voices. These country experiences can help inform the adaptation and resilience discussions taking place at the CoP. Specifically, the event will: Share lessons on the programmatic approach adopted by the CIF, highlighting its relevance to climate finance; Showcase successful examples of resilience and adaptation project implementation; Discuss engaging the private sector in resilience and adaptation project financing.

14.00 – 15.30

## Addressing Climate Change Adaptation in International River Basin: The Niger Basin Climate Investment Plan

Hosted by: Niger Basin Authority, AfDB, World Bank

No record provided

### Abstract

The Niger River and its tributaries are a vital lifeline providing drinking water, irrigation, energy, and transport to the people of the nine riparian countries. However, the Niger River Basin is extremely vulnerable to climate change. If unaddressed, climate variability and change will jeopardize development and poverty reduction.

The side event will highlight the significant investments needed for adaptation and resilience building in transboundary basins to protect the basin populations and ecosystems most exposed and most vulnerable to climate change.

The Niger basin countries will present the Niger Basin Climate Resilience Investment Plan, prepared with facilitation of the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) and with support of the World Bank and the African Development Bank. This jointly developed investment plan aims to build resilience of the countries, peoples and ecosystems of the basin to mitigate the likely negative impacts of climate change.

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The event will be moderated by Mr. Amadou Mahtar Ba, Executive Chairman of AllAfrica Global Media Inc. and include the screening of a short film “Renforcement de la résilience au changement climatique dans le Bassin du Niger : Agir pour l’avenir,” or “Reinforcing climate change resilience in the Niger Basin: future actions,” in English.

14.00 – 15.30

## High Level Panel on Water and Climate Change in the context of the SDGs

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC) ‘

No record provided

### Abstract

The AMCOW Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and the National Adaptation Planning processes provide an opportunity for learning about how water issues can be integrated in national processes. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their means of implementation which promote collaborating also provide the opportunity for water and the climate change communities to work together towards managing risks associated with changes in the hydrological cycle. The purpose of this side event is to: highlight the importance of building water resilience security in order to enhance climate adaptation and mitigation within the SDG implementation framework; showcase initiatives being implemented in Africa in order to ensure that water issues are integrated into development planning processes; discuss the critical role of building water resilience in various UNFCCC mechanisms; and discuss key considerations for the financing of water infrastructure leading to enhanced climate resilience and the successful implementation of the SDGs under the GCF Framework.

16.00 – 17.30

## Lake Chad Climate Change Adaptation Priority Action Plan

Hosted by: World Bank, Lake Chad Basin Commission

No record provided

### Abstract

The main objective of this event is for the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) to disseminate its recently endorsed “Lake Chad Development Climate Resilience Action Plan” in order to gather support for its

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implementation. A secondary objective is to share recent scientific knowledge on Lake Chad and foreseen hydrology for a more informed approach to development.

This side event marks the renewed interest of LCBC’s member states and the international community in addressing the many challenges facing Lake Chad. It highlights the socio-economic and ecological significance of Lake Chad in the region, its vulnerability to climate variability and change and other factors, as well as its important development opportunities to promote greater stability and security in the region. Based on this diagnostic of the Lake Chad socio-ecosystem, the panel will present the content of the 10-year Euro 916 million, Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan, with its 173 activities and 7 priority themes.

The side event will be opened by Eng. Sanusi Imran Abdullahi, Executive Secretary of the LCBC. Introductory remarks will be given by French President Francois Hollande, Nigerien President Mahamadou Issoufou and Cameroon President Paul Biya. It will include screening of a short film and a presentation of the action plan by Chaibou, Mahaman, LCBC’s Technical Director.

16.00 – 17.30

## Governing for a Healthy Population: Policies for a Healthy Africa in a Changing Climate

Hosted by: African Development Bank

No record provided

### Abstract

Since the establishment of the Pan-African-Programme for Public Health Adaptation to Climate Change (PPHA), 42 African countries have developed their health sector adaptation plans to climate change (HNAP). Despite this progress, the implementation of the Pan-African programme faces a number of technical and institutional challenges at the country level. These include limited technical and institutional capacity in the field of climate change and health, a weak integrated approach, insufficient funding, and inadequate advocacy on the impact of climate change on health. This panel discussion seeks to improve our understanding of how to move from policy to implementation and how African governments can best mainstream climate change into their health sector adaptation plans to climate change. Specifically, panelists will engage in a debate on the implications of the impacts of climate change on African health sectors and identify the co-benefits of promoting the African development agenda to mitigate the impacts of climate change on health.



18.00 – 19.30

**Climate Change Variability in Africa – Implications on Agricultural Transformation**

Hosted by: African Development Bank

No record provided

**Abstract**

Climate change’s impacts are already being felt by smallholder farmers through reduced yields and severe weather events. Investing in climate-smart approaches for agriculture is critical to increase yields, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions through enhanced resilience. This high level panel on scaling-up innovations and climate-smart approaches to agriculture will examine how Africa can transition to climate-smart agriculture. The debate will convene leading thinkers and doers on Africa’s agricultural development and provide an opportunity to share perspectives on what it takes to place the continent on the path to climate-smart agriculture. It aims to garner solutions for better implementation and promote innovations to bring to scale.

18.00 – 19.30

**Relevance of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and cooperative mechanisms in the new climate regime for Africa**

Hosted by: Perspectives GmbH

No record provided

**Abstract**

Reforms of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) such as programmatic approaches and simplified methodologies have strengthened access to the CDM for African countries.

Learning the lessons from Africa’s CDM experience and promoting current negotiation positions is critical to shaping both further CDM reform as well as the multilateral rules for future cooperative carbon market mechanisms. These processes will have a critical impact on the equitable participation of African countries in future carbon markets and results-based finance schemes.

This event provides a platform to discuss African negotiation positions, efforts by the UNFCCC Secretariat, as well as experience from research regarding the challenges and opportunities of carbon market and results-

based finance mechanisms for Africa. This will be the chance to consult with an international expert audience to generate further ideas for defining strategies for the future of green economies in Africa.

# Thursday December

3<sup>rd</sup> 10.00 – 11.30

**REDD+ Readiness in Ethiopia**

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

**Approximate number of attendees: 50**

**Speakers / Panelists Summary Outcome**

Minister Dr Shiferaw Telkmichael

State Minister Ato Kare Kawicha

Mr Anders Vatn

Dr Tefera Mengistu

**Summary**

The Government of Ethiopia organized this session, titled “REDD+ Readiness in Ethiopia,” during which presenters shared the country’s experience with readiness activities as part of REDD+ (reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks).

Dr. Tefera Mengistu, Advisor to the State Minister of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ethiopia, opened the session by noting the importance of collaboration with partners. Anders Vatn, Counsellor, the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Ethiopia, began by noting that Norway is one of the initial donors to Ethiopia’s green growth strategy and invited other donors to join the effort.

Three presentations one on general REDD+ readiness status, another on REDD+ strategy and the third n REDD+ safeguards were presented to the participants composed on donor representatives, African countries participants and others.

Dr Yitebitu Moges, National REDD+ Coordinator, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ethiopia, presented on REDD+ preparations in Ethiopia noting progress in developing a national strategy, safeguard instruments and a measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system. The vision, he said, is to conserve 17 million hectares of forest and store 2.9 gigatons of carbon in order to improve hydropower and irrigation development, conserve biodiversity, raise incomes through timber and non-timber forest products and boost tourism. He said that Ethiopia has finalized REDD+ readiness (phase 1 of the mechanism) and will now move to phase 2 on implementation. He highlighted a model REDD+ pilot program, the Oromia Forested Landscape Program, which has mobilized US\$68





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million in financing (US\$50 million of which is for emissions reduction payments), although he said this is not yet adequate, it is a good start.

Ato Tsegaye Tadesse, Ethiopia Team, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), presented on Ethiopia's REDD+ strategy. He said that REDD+ is an integral part of the CRGE strategy in order to reduce emissions, increase carbon stocks, protect biodiversity and watersheds, and enhance the role of forests in the economy. He said that an absence of benefit sharing mechanism, weak enforcement, demand for agricultural land and fuelwood and common land access are major drivers of deforestation.

Ato Solomon Haile, Safeguard Specialist at REDD+ Secretariat, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ethiopia, presented on Ethiopia's REDD+ safeguards. He introduced the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment tool, the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Process Framework, the Resettlement Policy Framework. The latter, he said, will be triggered when a proposed REDD+ project would need to acquire land. Underscoring the importance of safeguards, he said although he does not expect the need for resettlement, it is important to be prepared.

During discussion, panelists, including Mr Shiferaw, responded to questions on civil society participation, government strategies to encourage public participation in tree planting and women's involvement. Panelists said it is important to manage how people interact with forests and therefore people must be engaged in value addition to forest products. Yitebitu Moges said the idea of common access to land should be completely abolished in Ethiopia, because lands without defined property rights will simply be destroyed. Tsegaye Tadesse said the role of women and youth should be enhanced particularly regarding communication and participation. Solomon Haile said attention should be given to implementation of biodiversity conservation laws. One audience member underscored the centrality of local communities to the sustainability of any forest-related programs.

The key message was that Ethiopia has satisfactorily accomplished the REDD+ Readiness Phase in about 2 and half years and intends to move to Investment Phase for which support on national capacity and finance for investment are requested to the donor partners.

### Outcome

Awareness on the status of REDD+ Readiness implemntant and commitment of the government of Ethiopia on REDD+ mechanism was created to several participants. Donors and other participants applauded the holistic approach of REDD+ for development and showed interest to support the program. The Chair of Civil Society Consortium consisting of 58 member organizations in Ethiopia expressed to the participants that the REDD+ strategy and overall process is done in partnership with civil society organization and will continue to support the program.

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10.00 – 11.30

### Young African Lawyers (YAL) Programme in Support of Africa's Climate Negotiations

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

No record provided

### Abstract

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), in recognition of the need of legal support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), established the Young African Lawyers Programme. The objective of the programme is to develop the capacity of Young African Legal (YAL) Experts to strengthen the continent's negotiating position and ensure African countries get the best possible deal under the UNFCCC process. This will also build their legal expertise on issues of climate change to support African countries respond to climate decisions by designing appropriate policies, strategies and laws. YAL members closely followed the 2015 agreement negotiations and provided legal support to the African Group of Negotiators. They will share their experiences with this process and lessons learned.

12.00 – 13.30

### Satellite observation as a tool to assess the security risks associated with climatic and environmental changes

Hosted by: Institute for Environmental Security

Approximate number of attendees: 30

### Speakers / Panelists

Ms Melody Rosdahl  
Geospatial Analyst, Imagem Benelux

Mr Claudio Mingrino  
Executive Director Europe, Middle East an Africa, Hexagon Geospatial

Dr Andre Kamga Fouamouhoue,  
Project Manager, African Center of Meteorological Applications for Development ACMAD-MESA

In his introductory remarks Dr Leroy pointed out that large investments have been made in satellites, ground stations, and training of technical staff in order to collect and analyse data related to climate change issues faced by African countries. In cooperation with African Partners, the European Union has been active in this area for close to twenty years, currently funding the MESA Programme (Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa), which was preceded by similar efforts including AMESD and PUMA. However, it appears that there is still a gap between the large amount of data which are available, and the limited use to which they are put in working out policies relating to adaptation and general measures in response to climate change in African countries. The purpose of this session was to bring to the attention of policy makers that satellite observation provides data and tools to assist with formulating policies in a targeted and timely manner.

Mr Mingrino reviewed the potential of earth observation, adding that there is a need to complete the chain from data collection to decision making. He used a number of examples of how already implemented geospatial solutions have been applied. For instance, satellite observation can be used to assess the extent of natural disasters, including how electrical systems have been affected.

Through a comparative approach, Ms Rosdahl presented technological and conceptual shifts taking place in today's geospatial industry with, for example, online innovations such as Smart M.Apps. Improved techniques to make and access maps provide decision makers with dynamic insights into locations of environmental issues. Furthermore, when coupled to selected geolocated data (from satellites, airborne sources and businesses), the applications can be automatically updated and are interactively accessible. Thanks to the geospatial technology behind smart mapping, tailored online applications can be generated to display variables relevant to climate change and track these through time and space. These applications can provide policy makers with a simple but valuable decision tool.

Dr Andre Kamga Fouamouhoue explained that the analysis of climatic variables derived from satellite observations can be strengthened by also including data derived from ground sensors. He provided examples of the current use of satellite data related to activities in Africa. Dr Kamga thought that the gap between data analysis and policy making can largely be tackled through training. The warming rate in Africa stands at 2.5 to 3 degrees C per century since 1990. This requires measures to deal with the potential impact and increased climate-related hazards, such as flood alerts.

**Outcome**

The session provided an opportunity to demonstrate and discuss concrete examples of the use of satellite imagery in the context of various issues related to climate change, as well as insights into the latest mapping innovations in the geospatial industry.



From left to right: Claudio MINGRINO (Hexagon Geospatial), Melody ROSDAHL (Imagem Benelux), Marcel LEROY (Institute for Environmental Security) and Andre KAMGA (MESA). Credit: Matt LUNA (IES).

12.00 – 13.30

**Living on the Edge: Saving West Africa's Coastal Assets**  
Hosted by: World Bank

No record provided

**Abstract**

Africa's development and climate agendas are inextricably linked. If unaddressed, climate variability and change will jeopardize Africa's hard-won development achievements and thwart its aspirations for further growth and poverty reduction.

The side event will discuss the effects of climate change to West Africa's coastal areas, while highlighting avenues for mitigation and adaptation.

The main issues to be highlighted are coastal erosion and coastal flooding, which are taking lives and reducing productivity in West Africa. They are the most visible evidence of the climate changes occurring to the region's coastal areas. The event aims to enhance understanding of current challenges in West Africa coastal areas, cement regional political will, and spark willingness to support future investments in coastal erosion and flooding measures in the context of climate action



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14.00 – 15.30

**Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) in the Southern African subregion**

Hosted by: UNEP

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Adaptation knowledge gaps have been repeatedly identified as a barrier to widespread and successful adaptation actions. The persistence and recurrent mention of such gaps, in spite of the growing body of adaptation knowledge, suggest the need for a better alignment of the supply and demand for such knowledge and efforts to respond to adaptation knowledge gaps. UNEP and the UNFCCC Secretariat are currently running a Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI) in the Southern African sub region to identify and prioritize adaptation knowledge gaps and possible response actions with the involvement of multi-disciplinary stakeholders. The side event aims to increase awareness of LAKI; better align supply and demand for adaptation knowledge, and for efforts to respond to related knowledge gaps; determine potential replications of adaptation knowledge initiatives in other regions; facilitate responses to knowledge needs through identifying and re-packaging knowledge and sharing and disseminating it; and pool actors and organizations to fill the adaptation knowledge gaps.

14.00 – 15.30

**Seizing Opportunity for Africa: Prioritizing Water in the new Climate Financing Mechanism**

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**Approximate number of attendees: 40**

**Speakers / Panelists**

Dr. Han Seung-soo

Special envoy of the UNSG for Disaster Risk Reduction & Water/Former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea

Mr. Collins R.U. Ihekire

Executive Secretary, Niger Basin Authority

Mr. David CRAIG,

Senior Advisor, Secretariat of the Green Climate

Dr. Chukwumerije Okereke

Principal Investigator of the Africa Adaptation and Loss & Damage Initiative, the Africa Group of Negotiators



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Mr. Bai Mass Taal

Executive Secretary of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)

Ms. Sheila Khama

Director, Africa Natural Resources Centre (ANRC), AfDB

**Summary**

In the earlier years of the COP negotiation process, water was never considered as climate change influencer – it was considered a social issue, whereas, water-related hazards account for 90% of all natural hazards, and their frequency and intensity is generally rising. Disaster risk levels are driven by factors such as climate variability, poverty, poor land-use planning and management, as well as ecosystem degradation and all these are causes of symptoms of climate change. There has been progress in the lobby to include water related issues in the UNFCCC negotiation text.

Vital statistics on Africa Water:

- Africa uses only 3% of its water resources
- 12% of its hydropower potential
- US\$1 spent on project preparation attracts US\$34 of financing

Finance: Of the first eight projects approved by the GCF, two of them are water projects. GCF committed 50% of its funding to adaptation and water resource management is one of the key contributors to climate change adaptation.

Governance: Africa has a solid structure for management of water issues on the continent which is the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) which reports to African Heads of State. A clear platform to garner political will exists. The main challenge is technical capacity and financing for transboundary water projects.

**Outcome**

- Water has to be among the key outcomes of COP21 agreement
- Political will is critical to delivering water obligations in addressing climate change
- Capacity building at the national level is important to safeguard results.
- Africa already has sufficient institutions to drive the water agenda in climate change – there is no need to create new ones. What is required is to empower existing institution with adequate resources.
- Need for cooperation in the management and development of trans-boundary water resources is one of the building blocks of regional integration.



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Water tourism could create alternative sources of income for coastal communities whose fishing and agricultural livelihoods are threatened due to climate variability and change.

16.00 – 17.30

### **Climate Change, Agroecology, Nutrition, and Food Security: Critical lessons from project interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Hosted by: Cornell University, International Food Policy Research Institute, UNDP

**Approximate number of attendees: 70 participants & 151 watching live streaming via IFPRI**

#### **Speakers / Panelists**

Allison M. Chatrchyan

Sr. Research Associate and Director of the Cornell Institute for Climate Change and Agriculture at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY.

Johannes Lehmann

Professor of Crop and Soil Sciences at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY.

Charles Nyandiga

Project Manager with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in New York, NY.

Yves Martin Prevel

Senior Researcher at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD) in Montpellier, France.

#### **Summary**

Dr. Chatrchyan introduced the session and the panelists. The session was organized to provide an overview of findings regarding the nexus of climate change, agroecology, food security and nutrition from international research projects and development projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. Climate change, with increasing temperatures, extreme precipitation and drought, and new pests and diseases, will have increasing implications for African farming communities and populations that are already experiencing food insecurity and malnutrition. We will provide an overview of lessons learned from the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) regarding food security interventions that also contribute to mitigating climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa. PSNP's sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration interventions deliver climate-change mitigation benefits by

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sequestering carbon in soils and biomass and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the agricultural, forestry and other land use sector, as well as a clear benefit in reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs) opening a new line of thinking and opportunity where persistent food insecurity coupled with food security interventions could be considered as a vehicle for climate change mitigation. The session will cover the outlook and opportunities for Africa based on the newly released Global Nutrition Report 2015 from the International Food Policy Research Institute. Finally, we will provide important examples of community level approaches to climate resilience, agroecology, and food security from the UNDP GEF Small Grants Program in Sub Sahara Africa, that started in 1992 now covering over 125 countries, promotes community-based innovation, capacity development, and empowerment through sustainable development projects of local civil society organizations. The programme's goal in supporting agroecology, food security and reducing land degradation is aimed at engaging small holder organizations in the participatory analysis of how agroecology principles are being applied in community farming systems, assessments of agroecosystem vulnerability to impacts of climate change as well as ways to improve resilience outcomes at the local level.

Dr. Lehmann presented a talk on "Food Security Interventions for Mitigating Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from Ethiopia's Social Safety Net Program."

Dr. Prevel presented a talk on "Nutrition and food security in a warming world: Outlook and Opportunities for Africa."

Dr. Nyandiga presented a talk on "Community level approaches to Climate Resilience, Agro-Ecology, and Food Security: The experience and future plans of the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme."

#### **Outcome**

The participants at the side event were very engaged in the discussion and many excellent points were raised. The researchers provided their email contact information and can be contacted for clarification or follow-up on the information provided in their individual talks.

The interconnections between climate change, food security, and nutrition were highlighted by the speakers; the international community needs to continue to ensure that these sometimes differing spheres of work strive to share information and support distinct elements in all development programs (e.g. a food security project in Sub-Saharan Africa should by necessity also incorporate climate change and a focus on nutritional outcomes).

One participant raised the point that there is a seeming friction and politicization of the various terms being used by different international actors related to climate smart agriculture, climate smart farming,



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agroecology, community resiliency, climate adaptation, and ecosystem restoration or services. In fact, the terms often have similar meanings and ultimate goals, but may be operationalized in different ways at different levels. There is a need for a research brief or conference to delve into these concepts further – what is shared among them vs. the differences – to develop a shared understanding and framework for international action. Cornell University is willing to partner with international institutions on such a research project.

The partnership between Cornell University, IFPRI, IRD and UNDP to organize this side event was very productive; the experts agreed to share other opportunities for future collaboration. One such follow-up interaction has already been initiated.

16.00 – 17.30

## International carbon policies, measures and markets

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Approximate number of attendees: 20

### Speakers / Panelists

Henry Derwent CB,  
Climate Strategies

Prof Robert Stavins,  
Harvard Environmental Economics Program

Prof Cameron Hepburn  
Director Vivid Economics

Ephraim Mwepya Shitima  
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection – Zambia

Benoit Leguet,  
CEO, Institute for Climate Economics

Eva Filzmoser,  
Director, Carbon Market Watch

### Summary

As the title might suggest, it's not exactly an everyday topic of conversation however as one of the six panelists observed beforehand, it is an early foray into an as yet unexplored world. The issue at the core of discussion is

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how can developing countries make the best use of the assets which they are “grabbing” via their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions? The EU, for example, used the EU ETS to monetize a portion of their AAUs under the Kyoto Protocol, creating wealth for their economy (good) and handing out (too many) state-owned assets to polluting companies for free (less good). With improved design, could developing countries do the same thing? If there is to be international trade and transfer of units, what might it look like? And what kinds of safeguards are required ensure environmental integrity, and social and inter-generational equity?

The moderator put these, and other questions to a panel stacked with policy wonks and market junkies: Henry Derwent CB, Climate Strategies; Prof Robert Stavins, Harvard Environmental Economics Program; Prof Cameron Hepburn, University of Oxford; Benoit Leguet, CEO, Institute for Climate Economics; Eva Filzmoser, Director, Carbon Market Watch and Ephraim Mwepya Shitima Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection – Zambia.

The panel did not solve anything in particular but we did raise a number of issues that need, and are likely to receive further consideration. I won't try to attribute specific comments but here are some points to consider:

- The magnitude of the problem: if we are to avoid going beyond 2°C, we need to stop building fossil fueled power plants in 2017.
- We are entering a fundamentally different world which in fact will bear little resemblance to the Kyoto world which is our current point of reference.
- No single policy will appropriate for all countries but carbon pricing, in the form of a tax or an emission trading system (ETS), could play an important role because of its practicality and its ability to communicate a clear message to the private sector.
- Markets have a long list of benefits, well-rehearsed elsewhere, and importantly the role of markets does not need to be explicitly defined in the Paris Agreement – we can achieve much with domestic instruments which can merge or link, lowering prices and enabling increased ambition.
- Markets have had issues with equity, environmental integrity and unexpected impacts, and whilst we are much more aware of these issues now, there are new lessons to be learnt under a Paris Agreement.
- For Africa, market based policies and measures may not easily address the needs of agricultural economies and the Sustainable Development Goals; different policies and measures may be required.
- A better understanding of the impact of INDCs and national accounting and reporting under a transparency framework on existing and new CDM projects is required. Governments may need to think about policies to address existing CDM projects and the expectation that CERs can be exported post 2020.
- However the CDM was seen as a useful mechanism for deploying climate finance, not necessarily with the export of issued CERs but

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rather their cancellation towards host country contributions.

- The World Bank's Partnership of Market Readiness (PMR) was highlighted several times and countries interested in exploring market based mechanisms and carbon pricing were urged to consider joining the PMR; likewise, the Harvard Economics Program offered free advice and support to Governments on the development of policies and measures.

The African Development Bank has a key role to play in deploying grant and concessional finance through various windows, combined with its convening power, to identify and address risks for early movers and break down barriers to sustainable private sector involvement.

## Outcome

As noted above, the event brought together a group of very experienced climate policy specialists and discussed some complex climate policy issues in depth. Those not knowing their CDM from JI and their INDCs from their NAMAs may have found it heavy going but nevertheless, these issues need to be explored and understood if the implementation of a climate agreement is going to result in stable and effective long term policies that can deliver on a 2°C target.

## 18.00 – 19.30

### Paris outcome and Africa's adaptation need

Hosted by: The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

No record provided

## Abstract

The PACJA side event on adaptation will explore whether the Paris outcome will respond to Africa's adaptation needs and priorities given the increasing magnitude of climate change impacts. Our speakers are drawn from diverse sources including Northern and Southern partners, international climate action networks, and faith-based organizations. They are all experts who specialize in different aspects of climate change and work on different areas of adaptation through their respective organizations and personal research. The event will begin with an introduction by PACJA's Secretary General followed by a presentation from the Programme Manager on Africa's adaptation context and sharing PACJA's expertise in this arena. There will then be a presentation from Mohammed Adow, Co-Chair of Climate Action Network International, highlighting some of the key issues on adaptation in the Post-2020 agreement and exploring what the

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negotiations and their aftermath mean for this issue. The panel discussion will include three speakers who will tackle the topics of gender, climate financing, and the responsibilities of developed and developing countries, all in relation to adaptation. There will be a Q&A discussion session after their presentations.

## 18.00 – 19.30

### Uganda's economic assessment

Hosted by: Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

No record provided

## Abstract

Uganda has undertaken a study on the economic assessment of the impacts of climate change. The study which has been completed provides policy and decision makers with an evidence base for investment in climate compatible development in key sectors in the medium and long-term. The study has already generated a high level of interest in Uganda and elsewhere, and without further investment in outreach, there is a risk that the significant investment made will not achieve as great an impact. It is therefore necessary to communicate the findings of the study to generate support for investment climate change adaptation in Uganda.

## 19.30 – 21.00

### Africa relevant climate finance

Hosted by: One World/Global Water Partnership

No record provided

No abstract available

## 19.30 – 21.00

### Five years of climate compatible development: Taking stock and looking beyond Paris BOOK LAUNCH

Hosted by: Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

No record provided

No abstract available



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10.00 – 11.30

**The Status of Climate Observations in Africa Hosted by:  
International Meteorological Organization (IMO), Global Climate  
Observing System (GCOS) Cooperation Mechanism**

**Approximate number of attendees: 50**

## Speakers / Panelists Summary Outcome

**Carolyn Richter**  
Director, GCOS Secretariat (Introduction, Moderator)

**Simon Eggleston**  
Senior Scientific Officer, GCOS Secretariat (GCOS Status Report and its  
focus on Africa)

**Tim Oakley**  
GCOS Network Manager, GCOS Secretariat (Cooperation Mechanism in  
Africa)

**Jeremiah Lengoasa**  
Deputy Secretary General, WMO (Perspective of the WMO)

**Stephen Briggs**  
Chairman of the GCOS Steering Committee (Prospect of GCOS)

**Youba Sokona**  
South Centre, Vice-Chair, of IPCC, GCOS Steering Committee (View of  
African Science Community)

## Summary

The Convention calls on Parties to promote and cooperate in systematic observation of the climate system, including through support to existing international programmes and networks (Articles 4.1(g) and 5). Implementation is supported through cooperation with the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

This side event introduced the GCOS 2015 Status Report of the Global Climate Observing System and presented some of its findings relevant to Africa. While this report outlines significant improvements there are still gaps and limitations in African monitoring. The side event also presented the support and assistance to fill some of these gaps, most recently in Madagascar, Zimbabwe and Zambia provided through the GCOS Cooperation Mechanism.

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Outcome

There was an opportunity for a discussion so participants gave their views in the future development of African climate observations and GCOS.

There was general agreement that observations are vital for a range of issues including advancing scientific knowledge on climate change and advising and informing policymaking on adaptation, early warning and emergency response preparedness. Adaption to climate change and climate variability is important for reducing a range of risks, including those to water availability, agricultural systems, food availability, health and economic security.

There was also a strong call for a well-trained next generation of scientists in Africa to service the observational needs in future. The need was highlighted to better communicate the "narrative" behind systematic observations.

The meeting closed about 10 minutes past the scheduled time, as at the number of questions to the speakers had increased significantly, so that onyl with regret, the list of interventions had to be closed at some stage. There was an expressed expectation that this topic could be continued to be discussed next time again.

10.00 – 11.30

**Making Adaptation Finance count in Africa applying good adaptation principles and practices**

Hosted by: CARE International

**Approximate number of attendees: 100**

Speakers / Panelists

Omar Tankari  
CARE International Niger

Stephen King'uyu  
Kenya Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources

Wangare Kirumba  
National Environment Management Agency  
Emma Bowa  
CARE International Kenya

Nafisatu Yussif  
ABANTU for Development Ghana

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Summary

Omar Tankari discussed on how climate finance can address the needs of the most vulnerable through ensuring they are able to continuously anticipate, change, absorb, adapt and transform their livelihoods in the face of a changing climate. He explained how community based adaptation is an effective approach through which to do this and demonstrated some of the positive impacts experienced by communities. He also explained how adaptation can be taken to scale through integrating local plans into district development plans and how CBA is a wise economic investment. He finished by outlining the Joint Principles for Adaptation which can provide guidelines for climate finance investments.

Stephen King-uyu spoke on the importance of ensuring all levels of capacity for receiving and using funds to deliver climate adaptation projects, but also how adaptation needs to be institutionalised in order to move away from a projectised or research focus and ensure that adaptation is mainstreamed across all sectors and into development planning. He also outlined that there were gaps in technology and scientific data which need to be addressed for adaptation to be effective.

Wangari Kirumba talked about the experience of Kenya's National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) in gaining accreditation to be able to access the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund but that the challenge now was to ensure critical functions of accountability, capacity, program design in order to be sure to deliver on project objectives and achieve results.

Emma Bowa described the Participatory Scenario Planning process developed by CARE International which involves multi-stakeholder dialogue to share, translate and combine traditional and scientific seasonal weather forecasts in order to develop seasonal advisories which contain



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actionable livelihood and risk reduction activities. She also explained how capacity building is often one off, but adaptation needs to be a long term process, in order to respond to ongoing change and uncertainty you need continuous analysis, response and capacity development.

Nafisatu Yussif spoke about ensuring that climate change adaptation funds and resources are gender-responsive. Women are impacted differently from men by climate change and different women are impacted in different ways, important to analyse and understand these difference and then direct finance to women in ways which will support the different responses they take to adapting to climate change.

Questions posed to the audience:

- According to you what criteria or standards are needed to ensure climate finance decisions and projects results in good adaptation practice and climate resilience?
- How do we take good climate adaptation to scale?

## Outcome

### Key points arising from the discussions:

- People are part of the solution and not only victims, this is a paradigm shift and important for decision making. The role of government and role of communities must be more clearly defined and decision processes clearly allow for participation by all.
- We are beyond the discussion on whether climate change is real, Africa knows it is real as it is already experiencing the impacts – the question is what needs to be done to respond to it.
- Adaptation must be institutionalised and happen at scale – a project / pilot approach is not sufficient to deal with the scale of the challenge we are facing.
- We need to go to the lowest possible level and involve communities in the decision making, design, planning and implementation in order for adaptation initiatives to be effective. This must involve drawing on existing community/local knowledge and encouraging ownership for making well informed and flexible adaptation decisions and actions.
- Climate information services are an essential part of the solution, providing information that should be coordinated with adaptation planning.
- Accountability is essential – monitoring, reporting and verification systems must be in place.
- Adaptation finance must reach final beneficiaries. So far, a high proportion has been channeled to consultants for policy and programme design /implementation - how can we address this challenge?
- Gaps in data and technology must be addressed in order to enable effective adaptation to progress in Africa, although priority should

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be on local solutions.

- Interest from the private sector in funding adaptation must be increased – currently only 6% of private sector funds in Kenya go to adaptation (94% to mitigation) but funding must be flexible, low cost, delivering multiple benefits and be based on sound analysis and evidence.
- However it is not just about available finance – it is about affordable finance which is predictable, continuous and adequate.
- Adaptation is about a continuous process therefore learning opportunities and capacity development including a learning by doing approach should be promoted as part of adaptation initiatives so that people are able to respond to change and uncertainty on an ongoing basis.
- Differential vulnerability must be an integral consideration in the design and implementation of adaptation initiatives. If anyone is left behind then the potential impact of inequality and maladaptation/ trade-offs will realise a negative outcome for all locally, nationally and globally.

## 12.00 – 13.30

### The Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture

Hosted by: NEPAD, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

No record provided

### Abstract

The main task of the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) is to support governments, farmers, scientists, businesses, and civil society, as well as regional and international organizations to adjust practices and attain new knowledge in the face of climate change. In particular, this applies to right-based agricultural practices, food systems and social policies.

There is broad international consensus that sustainable agriculture is foundational to building resilient and sustainable societies. This insight is the main rationale for GACSA's existence. The key is to identify opportunities in the local and national settings, and to build on these.

There is empirical evidence that fundamental changes take place when climate-smart approaches are applied to agriculture. Here is where the significance of the three action groups of the Alliance comes into play. Widening the knowledge base; enhancing awareness about investment opportunities; and adapting policy frameworks to suit the quest for greater food security, spur the Alliance to action. This side event will mirror and disseminate this commitment.

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The overall objective of this event is to contribute to enhanced awareness about climate-smart approaches, and how GACSA can rally a growing global movement for scaling-up CSA. The meeting will establish a platform for dialogue among the participants.

12.00 – 13.30

**Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience in Sub- Saharan Africa, Africa Hydromet programme**

Hosted by: World Bank

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Africa's climate and development agendas are inextricably linked. Floods and droughts cause heavy loss of livelihood and lives and derail economic development. If left unaddressed, climate variability will jeopardize Africa's development gains and its aspirations for growth.

Improving National Hydrological and Meteorological Services (NMHSs) is integral to strengthening resilience and development across Africa. Key sectors benefitting from this include agriculture, energy, water, public works, disaster risk management, health and transport. The cost-benefit ratio of hydromet services is between 1:3 and 1:15.

Most NMHSs in Africa are unable to meet citizens' needs. Less than 20 percent of Sub-Saharan countries have reliable hydromet services. According to the WMO, 48 percent of surface and 40 percent of upper-air stations do not produce data.

To address this, WMO, African Development Bank, and the World Bank Group launched a collaborative open framework program in June 2015 for the modernization of African Hydromet Services at national and regional levels. This is an open collaborative framework program covering 15 NHMSs and 4 regional centers at a cost of \$600 million to meet the investment, technical, and capacity needs of hydromet services.

This event will provide a platform to present this initiative and position hydromet services' improvement as an essential ingredient of sustainable development, as well of downstream climate resilience actions.

14.00 – 15.30

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**Integrating climate services information systems and policy making for development of smart African agriculture and energy sectors**

Hosted by: African Centre for Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

**Approximate number of attendees: 30**

**Speakers / Panelists**

Ms. Olushola OLAHIDE  
Officer in Charge-DREA/AUC

M. Alhassane ADAMA Diallo  
DG/ACMAD

Dr. Wilfran Moufoumia Okia  
Expert/ UNECA-ACPAC

Dr. Justus KABYEMERA  
Expert/African Development Bank

Daouda Konate  
Director/ meteorological Services of Côte d'Ivoire

**Summary**

Climate Hazards and impacts in Africa in 2015 were summarized with:

- heavy rains and floods in Eastern Africa and persistence of drought during the last quarter of 2015 over southern Africa
- Late onset of the African monsoon rainfall in summer 2015

Impacts of these hazards included:

- damages to road infrastructure and disruptions in commodity transportation in eastern Africa (e.g. Nairobi-Mombassa road)
- Power brownouts due to drought in southern African countries like Zimbabwe
- White maize price increased between 40 and 50%, 5 provinces out of 9 in south Africa were classified in state of natural disaster in November 2015
- several thousands cattle died because of lack of grazing opportunities in southern Africa or early northward migration during the 2015 late monsoon onset over the Sahel

The southern African drought that characterized the region during the second half of the past precipitation season has persisted during the first half of the current season. Urbanization and migration of population toward crowded cities slums are significant as impacts of drought. Agriculture



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reforms should target vulnerable households (smallholder farmers) providing support in case of climate shocks and particularly drought.

The African Union Commission has spearheaded the development of policies including the Malabo declaration and strategies on climate change, disaster risk reduction and meteorology. Climdev-Africa, the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Malabo declaration on African agricultural transformation and food security in the 2015-2025 decade. The MESA programme was indicated as an African flagship programme on environment.

UNECA-ACPC provides secretariat support to ClimDEV-Africa and provide technical assistance to countries for implementation of the UNFCCC and related protocols and agreements. Pilot efforts are being carried out in countries to upgrade climate observations and services capacities (e.g. Rwanda). Policies on long term investment in climate, sustainable capacity, reliability of climate information and its packaging, channeling climate information into policy are required.

AfDB manages climdev special funds. Support has been provided to Climate Institutions at regional level and will continue together with national climate institutions involved. AfDB is planning to increase by 40% investments on climate services through the climdev special fund.

ACMAD provides climate monitoring, forecasting and projection information for the continent with support from AfDB, EU and other partners. The centre is at the forefront to develop better climate services for climate resilience at continental level. However, substantial gaps including weak capacity and interface between regional and national institutions as well as between users and providers of climate services were noted. Future projects under Climdev-Africa, GMES-Africa, GFCS-Africa and other programmes. ACMAD completed the demonstration phase and was designated by the WMO as the African Regional Climate Centre with mandate on the continent. GFCS is currently supporting countries capacity building. 7 UN organizations and international agencies are working together to identify and fill the gaps in climate Services through national consultations across Africa. About 700 millions fragmented projects are being implemented with little coordination.

The Meteorological Services of Côte d'Ivoire presented mission, objectives, activities, infrastructure and services on meteorology at the national level. Challenges to maintain a reasonable operational observing network, process and manage large datasets and deliver tailored services at national level were highlighted. Future development and cooperation funding may help address some of these challenges.

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Hazards and impacts in Africa in 2015 were presented to highlight the socio-economic effects of climate variability during the year with a focus on agriculture and energy sectors impacts. The high magnitude of drought impacts in southern Africa in 2015 was mentioned as another call for urgent actions on climate resilience. Strengthening provision and use of climate services in agriculture and energy sectors, acceleration of intra Africa exchanges and trade, establishment of a continental agricultural commodity reserve, and an emergency/stabilization.

14.00 – 15.30

## Scaling up innovative approaches to climate-smart agriculture in Africa

Hosted by: The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation EU-ACP (CTA)



COP21 Africa pavilion: Scaling up innovative approaches to climate-smart agriculture in Africa © V. Atakos (CCAFS)

Approximate number of attendees: 100

## Speakers / Panelists

James Kinyangi  
CCAFS East Africa

Ms. Aïda Ndong  
Director, Senegal Meteorological Services (ANACIM)

Dr. Delali Kofi  
MoFA, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana

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Gargule Achiba  
University of Berne Switzerland

Prof Idowu Oladele  
North Western University, South Africa

Isabelle Coche  
International Agri-Food Network (IAFN)

Bernard Rey Director  
Sustainable Growth and Development, Directorate Development and  
Cooperation, European Commission  
Moderated by Michael Hailu, CTA

### Summary

This session focused on innovation in scaling up climate-smart agriculture in Africa, and featured perspectives from implementing agencies, researchers, investors and funders.

James Kinyangi highlighted the work of CCAFS\_CGIAR in developing and implementing technologies and innovations to address the challenge of food security under climate change. This includes working in partnership with African countries in developing policies and programs to ensure agriculture is part of the solution. He also mentioned the need for researchers to work very closely with farmers organisations and private sector, to identify and scale up sustainable solutions.

Ms. Aïda Ndong, Director, Senegal Meteorological Services (ANACIM), shared an innovative program where more than 4 million rural people in Senegal now have access to climate information via rural radio and SMS. This system helps farmers deal with uncertainties around weather and climate, by offering short range weather forecasting and nowcasting. The information given includes the optimal date for sowing and harvesting as well as advice on which varieties are likely to be more climate resilient. The Senegal program is a model for scaling up, and an excellent example of how a national agency can directly support farmers.

Dr. Delali Kofi, MoFA, Ghana, shared the country's CSA national action plan, which addresses effective adaptation, low carbon growth and social development. He highlighted the goal which is to ensure a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy. Local action is very central, as climate change effects are location specific. Site specific responses are developed through inclusive partnerships that include multiple levels of agriculture, ensure gender representation and also include multiple levels of government.

Gargule Achiba, Researcher, University of Berne Switzerland, presented Index-based livestock insurance (IBLI) as an innovative tool to combat losses from drought in Northern Kenya, where livestock contributes about 40%

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of household income. He explained how index-based livestock insurance can reduce climate risks for African pastoralists by compensating herders for losses when weather reaches a pre-set threshold for example days of drought or a maximum temperature. He highlighted that public-private partnerships have made this initiative a success in Kenya. The key to scaling up is to ensure coverage of 40% of pastoralists, using information and extension services to stimulate demand, and designing systems based on high quality data.

Prof Idowu Oladele, North Western University, South Africa highlighted the Use of ICTs as a solution to improve farmers' resilience to climate change in Ethiopia and Kenya. Information and advisory services are designed to stimulate practices that are water-smart, energy-smart, crop-smart and weather smart. The agro-advisories are shared via SMS, radio, newsletters, interactive voice response and television. Agro-input dealers are major partners in the project, which helps ensure wide-spread availability of information and advisories. Input dealers are able to promote climate-smart agriculture as a means for them to market their products.

The panel discussion, moderated by Michael Hailu, director of CTA, included Isabelle Coche, representing the private sector group International Agri-Food Network (IAFN), and Bernard Rey Director, Sustainable Growth and Development, Directorate Development and Cooperation, European Commission. Coche expressed satisfaction that many of the examples given are already scaled up. She highlighted that the private sector can bring knowledge, tools and technologies to a partnership but they are limited, as they cannot influence national policy. As well, there needs to be demand from farmers and communities for solutions. She pointed to the Ghana initiative as a model – the national policy is a crucial framework for scaling up. “We can't just add up many small-scale projects for scaling up,” said Coche. “We need alignment of policies and strategies.” Ultimately, national and regional governments need to support infrastructure and create a good regulatory environment that encourages private sector initiatives.

Bernard Rey highlighted the critical impact climate change is having on all aspects of development and all investments related to development. He noted that the EU is going to assist partners in 60 countries around agriculture and food security, bringing more than 8.5 billion Euros in a 6 year period. He noted that adaptation as well as mitigation need to be integrated into initiatives. The EU has recognized the need to work with the private sector, he said, though more work is needed to address risk and address the public good. “We want to ensure that development assistance contributes to a world without hunger, and a world better equipped to deal with climate change,” he said.

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#### Outcome

There was general agreement that solutions require input from all actors to ensure large-scale and sustainable impact. This includes participation from governments (to create regulatory environment), farmers (to share knowledge and create demand), the private sector (for innovations and technologies) and researchers. In particular, women and vulnerable groups need to be part of the process, and should be targeted for interventions.

Speakers also agreed on the importance of practices that deliver multiple outcomes – if done well, good practices for adaptation deliver mitigation benefits and vice versa.

16.00 – 17.30

#### Piloting innovative solutions for climate information services in Africa: Lessons, best practices and scaling up of results from ClimDev-Africa phase I

Hosted by: UNECA

No record provided

#### Abstract

The Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme is an initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). It is mandated at the highest level by African leaders (AU Summit of Heads of State and Government). The Programme was established to create a solid foundation for Africa's response to climate change. Beyond the AUC-UNECA-AfDB partnership, the Programme works closely with other African and non-African institutions and partners specialized in climate and development.

The first phase of ClimDev-Africa consisted of piloting innovative solutions to strengthen the meteorological capacity of three countries – Ethiopia, Rwanda and Gambia through investments in hydro-meteorological observing networks, early warning systems, data and information management, co-production of climate information and climate information services delivery. The pilot phase has shown some remarkable results that are informing the design of integrated and comprehensive approaches to addressing climate risks in member countries in the second phase of the programme.

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This event will discuss the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa Phase I activities focusing on the piloting of innovative solutions for climate information and climate information services delivery. It will begin with four key presentations on the context/background and status of implementation which will be followed by extensive discussions on successes, lessons learnt and outlook for scaling-up in future programming.

16.00 – 17.30

#### Low Carbon Development, Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security

Hosted by: Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network, Addis Ababa University

Approximate number of attendees: 60

#### Speakers / Panelists

**Moderator,** Dr. Muawia Shaddad  
President of HoA-REN

Mr. Samuel Ogallah Samson  
Programme Manager, PACJA

Mr. Fitsumbrhan Tsegaye, Sustainable Energy Programme  
HoA-REC&N

Mr. Haile Fisseha, General Manager  
Addis Ababa City Administration, Ethiopia

Dr. Chukwumerije Okereke  
Professor at the University of Reading

Dr. Almaz Tadesse  
Deputy Director, Social & Ecological Sustainability Partnership Programme,  
HoA-REC&N

Mr. Adane Kebede  
Climate Change Programme Coordinator, HoA-REC&N



Reflection and presentation where made on:

1. Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security – A Continental Perspective
2. Integrated Land-use & Development Plan for Gambella Region, Ethiopia
3. Horn of Africa Landscape Approaches: Climate Smart Agricultural Practices in the Gambella Eco-Hub & Central Rift Valley
4. Local Government and Community Level Action, Addis Ababa City Waste Management and Light Rail System

Outcome

Question and answer where entertained from the audience, especially with regards to involving the youth, replication of similar good practice in the Horn of Africa Region, and COP21 agreement in addressing the bottlenecks with Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa.

18.00 – 19.30

A Showcase of how African projects have mainstreamed climate change mitigation and adaptation (carbon emission reduction) strategies

Hosted by: Carbon Exchange Trade, Nigeria, SMEFUNDS, Green Energy and Biofuels



The members of the Discussion Panel are identified as follows: L-R: Mr. Femi Oye, Prof. Femi Ajibola, Prof. Chinedu Nwajiuba, Dr. Victor Fodeke, Mr. Thiana Mahama and Mr. Innocent Azih

Approximate number of attendees: 30

Speakers / Panelists

Prof. Chinedu Nwajiuba  
Nigeria Climate Change Study Action Team

Dr. Victor Fodeke  
the African Climate Change Summit.

Mr. Thiana Mahama  
West Africa Director, ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)

Prof. Femi Ajibola  
Managing Director, New Nigerian Foundation

Mr. Femi Oye  
CEO of Green Energy and Biofuels.

Moderated by Mr. Innocent E. Azih  
Director, Carbon Exchange Trade

Summary

The Dialogue sought to showcase projects that have been used to indicate the capacity and preparedness of African states to sustainably follow the low-carbon path to economic development. This is critical given envisaged global divestments from fossil-fuel led economic opportunities for macro-growth, inclusive economic development, employment generation and enhanced livelihood. The linkage of effort across the continent to increase access to clean energy and agricultural productivity enables a reduction in energy poverty and improve inclusive access.

The topics of the discussion included: 'Scaling sustainable farm productivity and Conservation practices under the Climate smart Agriculture regime', 'Inclusive Pathway and Projects for Low-Carbon Economic growth in Africa' and 'Scaling Clean Energy Schemes for Africa's rural and urban economic growth'.

The key expectation was in further opening up opportunities for increasing financial and technical engagement with global players to spur growth in projects with high economic impacts in agricultural productivity, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation or adaptation.

Participants agreed that Africa remains a green land, where the world will need for the purpose of attaining its sustainable development goals in the next decade.

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It is however, up to Africa to reach out to the benefits that will accrue by the partnership with the developed economies in order to scale up its capacity to grow and develop. It is agreed that the development trajectory for Africa that is based on renewable energy will be most beneficial. Consequently nations and governments of Africa were enjoined to prepare their economies with policy design and intensive investment in renewable energy and adaptation technologies.

Examples of renewable energy and energy efficient initiatives in Africa that were in focus of discussion for scale up included:

1. Clean cooking technologies such as cookstoves and Biofuel/biogas. The works of SMEFUNDS/Green Energy and Biofuels in cookstove and biofuel deployment around African countries was a case in point. The biofuel projects have a cost-recoverable feature



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of 3 years and pays twice the cost expended. The health benefits are already acknowledged as it removed carbon in indoor cooking activities. Carbon Credit is also earned by participants in the distribution of the cookstove and biofuel.

2. Solar and wind energy initiatives for home lighting, heating and agro-processing schemes. The case of SMEFUNDS/Gosolar Africa initiatives in Solar PV deployment on a pre-paid basis was also used for discussion. The concerns about the life span and quality of both the battery and PV materials were explained and the need for local investments into its production in Africa stressed.
3. Energy efficient initiatives in housing development. The example of Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND) of Nigeria was cited for the discussion. The project is meant to reduce heat insulation, noise pollution and the need to use airconditioning facilities. The project is meant to be scaled.
4. The initiatives of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) was also discussed, which has promoted the deployment of small solar, wind and geothermal sources in some energy-poor communities in the subregion. The high cost of renewable energy deployment in Africa was agreed to be the reason of its low-scale adoption. The success of the 10GW solar energy project in the Sahel, motivated inspiration for W. Africa to plan a 1GW project per country at a cost-effective, affordable and competitive rate of 5c/kwh. Currently South Africa's rate is 6.6c/kwh. These African projects indicate that could be affordable and payback period as low as 5 years. ECREEE had already deployed about one (1) million CFL lamps in Nigeria.
5. Agriculture is a major economic resource for Africa's low-carbon development too. The need to renew the knowledge and productivity of African farm with information in Climate-proof practices is a welcome innovation. This renewable capacity is to enhance their timely understanding of both climatic and efficient energy-use issues for agricultural production.
6. Overall, the carbon markets will need support. The need to grow domestic mobilization of resources to finance local projects seen from the need to significantly empower carbon exchange schemes in Africa was agreed to be one of the core schemes to grow projects execution and multiplication. This again will not only need regulatory provision but also regional and national institutional support for even the voluntary schemes.

### Outcome

Participants agreed that Africa is the next frontier for climate change activism in terms of agricultural productivity and renewable energy projects that will reduce the concern of international development and economic players on global warming. To this extent, participants made the following as the declaration / demands coming from the Dialogue:



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1. African countries should brace up to benefit from global plan for green economic growth. This will require inclusive efforts (public-private) to scale existing initiatives in this direction – whether as public or private projects.
2. African countries need to scale their local capacity for policy and projects implementation / execution to enable increased access to resources mobilized for climate change finance.
3. African countries will need to also intensify their Domestic Resource Mobilization effort to avoid resource gap that may be occasioned by over dependent expectation on the financial pledges from developed countries.
4. The relationship between the governments and businesses in Africa with the European Union need to be strengthened to enhance additional support particularly in capacity building
5. Regional initiatives in renewable energy and energy efficiency will require global and regional institutional support to ensure efficient resource application. Consequently the African Development Bank (AfDB) will be required to raise its tempo of support not only for projects but also programmes such as carbon pricing and civil society activism.
6. The participants called upon COP21 negotiators and other stakeholders to ensure that financial provisions promised developing countries, particularly Africa's, green growth through clean energy and agricultural productivity receives early and prompt attention post-Agreement.

18.00 – 19.30

**Taking Forward the Implementation of National Climate Smart: Agriculture Programmes in East Africa**

Hosted by: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Eastern African Community (EAC)

**Approximate number of attendees: 150**

**Speakers/ Panelists**

Facilitator: Mr. Jean Havugimana  
Director of Productive Sectors- EAC Secretariat

Hon. Jesca Eriyo  
Deputy Secretary General, East African Community

Gideon Galu  
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

Evan Girvetz  
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

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Ms. Shakwaanande Natai  
Head, Environment Management Unit Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, Tanzania

Stephen Muwaya,  
SLM Program Coordinator/CSA Focal Point Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda

Vincent Ogwang,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MoALF) Kenya

Samson Ogallah,  
Programme Manager, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)

**Summary**

The meeting has been summarized as a blog which has been published on the CCAFS website, this is accessible via <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/ready-take-east-african-countries-develop-climate-smart-agriculture-frameworks#VnDzdPmqpBd>

**Text as in blog story:**

Ready for take-off: East African countries develop climate-smart agriculture frameworks

Report back from African Pavilion Side Event at the just concluded UN Climate Change Conference (COP21).

By Catherine Mungai, Brian Otiende and Vivian Atakos





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Countries in East Africa are ready to tackle the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector by implementing climate-smart practices. With guidance from several key regional economic commissions (RECs) and the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have already set up enabling frameworks to address climate related risks that impact on food security. These countries (together with Botswana and Namibia in Southern Africa) have prepared country climate-smart agriculture framework programs (CSA-FPs) thereby planning responses and integrating climate resilience into their agricultural development plans.

East African policy makers, researchers and development practitioners shared their experiences on preparation of CSA-FPs at a side event held on 4th December at the African Pavilion during the United Nations climate talks (COP21) held in Paris from 30th November to 11th December 2015. The event was hosted by CCAFS and the East African Community (EAC).

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### Regional Economic Communities Play Essential Roles

In her keynote remarks, Hon. Jesca Eriyo, Deputy Secretary General, (EAC), emphasized that one of the key roles of RECs such as the EAC is to support the implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices that are well anchored under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework and other climate change and agricultural sector policies and strategies at national levels.

“The EAC will support the establishment of national CSA task forces to provide technical oversight in the implementation of pilot projects and promotion of national CSA policy and practices. Additionally, the task forces will oversee the development of CSA investment frameworks to mobilize additional resources for up-scaling CSA activities in partner states,” Hon Eriyo said.

[Access her presentation here: CSA policy framework and coordination in the East African Community: role of RECs](#)

### The Science-Policy Interface

The role of science in informing policy design and implementation cannot be overlooked. Evan Girvetz, a CCAFS scientist based at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) demonstrated this through his presentation on mainstreaming CSA in national programs and policies. He pointed out that the focus of the program is to use science to support CSA integration across scales in Africa from continental, regional, national to local level actions. This is achieved through a ‘CSA plan’ which comprises key steps: situation analysis, targeting and prioritizing, programing design and monitoring and evaluation across scales and systems all undertaken through engagement and capacity building.

[Read more: climate-smart agriculture plan: a guide to scaling CSA](#)

Gideon Galu from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) made a presentation on climate-smart tools for East Africa. He highlighted climate datasets and tools such as Climate Hazards InfraRed Precipitation (CHIRP 2.0), GeoClim and Community Based Adaptation (CBA) which can be used to identify risks and vulnerabilities across scales and systems and also subsequent adaptation strategies. He emphasized that post COP21; partners need to enhance quality, quantity and applications of climate services in-line with the Global Framework of Climate Services (GFCS).

### Zeroing in to National and Local Scales

National CSA-FPs were presented from three countries; Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya by the following:

- Ms Shakwaanande Natai, Head, Environment Management Unit Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, United Republic of Tanzania – [view presentation](#)
- Stephen Muwaya, SLM Program Coordinator/CSA Focal Point Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda – [view presentation](#)



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- Vincent Ogwang, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Republic of Kenya – [view presentation](#)

The CSA-FPs aim to deliver on multiple benefits, including: food productivity and nutritional security, and incomes especially to women and other vulnerable groups; building resilience in the agriculture sector and the adaptive capacity of the farmers; and contributing to reducing or removal of greenhouse gas emissions from the agriculture and land use sectors thus contributing to the global public good. . While Kenya integrated adaptation and mitigation components from the CSA-FP into their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Tanzania, on the other hand, is using the plan developed as a foundational document to support a proposal to transform agriculture in the country to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

[Read more: Kenya integrates CSA into its INDC](#)

In Tanzania, a program by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and Yara International intends to support CSA piloting in three districts of Mbeya region with target crops: cereals, legumes and oilseeds in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) region. This will enable smallholder farmers transit towards more productive and commercial agriculture so as to improve their own livelihoods and the efficiency and sustainability of the sector. Uganda, on the other hand, has put in place institutional frameworks such as a multi stakeholder CSA taskforce (Community of Practice) and CSA Networks for CSOs, private sector and faith based organizations to support the implementation of CSA in the country.

[The national CSA-FPs can be accessed here.](#)

## Role of Civil Society Groups in CSA

Successful adoption and upscaling of CSA technologies and practices requires the participation and engagement of multiple stakeholders. Representing civil society organizations, Samson Ogallah, Programme Manager, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) emphasized that CSA policy and actions should achieve the following: protect livelihoods, tackle root causes, promote inclusive values and processes, promote sustainable partnerships, promote gender equality, build on previous success and finally, explore and expand new areas. Access his presentation on CSA: Building resilience and safeguards for smallholder farmers in Africa.

This side event provided an opportunity to dialogue on the appropriate policy and financing mechanism to scale-up the adoption of CSA practices in defined farming systems in East Africa. It is anticipated that the CSA-FPs will catalyze increased public-private sector investments to reach more than 100,000 agricultural service providers benefitting 10 million smallholder farmers (including women and youth) and small-scale food producers by 2025.

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## Outcome

The event identified innovative partnerships for promoting gender responsive climate resilient agriculture policy and practical actions supported by investment frameworks Africa. And a coherent process for increasing technical understanding of CSA options and directing climate change and agriculture investment to assist national and region planning.



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10.00 – 11.30

### REDD+ Non-Carbon Benefits (NCBs) in Africa

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

No record provided

#### Abstract

The objectives of the high level discussion session are to:

1. Highlight the importance of NCBs as an integral part of REDD+ by sensitizing and raising the profile of NCBs among Africans and climate change actors, institutions and countries;
2. Stimulate preparedness among key stakeholders and explore options to transforming UNFCCC decisions on NCBs into concrete implementable NCBs projects and programmes at the regional, national and subnational levels in Africa;
3. Discuss concrete examples on how governments can implement NCBs.

10.00 – 11.30

### Climate-Smart Food Systems for Enhanced Nutrition

Hosted by: Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

Approximate number of attendees: 45





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Speakers/ Panelists

Rachel Kyte  
Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change, World Bank, and  
Global Panel member

H.E. John Kufuor  
former President of Ghana and Global Panel Co- Chair.

Rt. Hon Justine Greening  
MP, Secretary of State for International Development, UK government

Dr. James Kinyangi  
Regional Programme Leader in East Africa for the CGIAR Research Program  
on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)



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Prof. Sandy Thomas  
Global Panel Director

Summary

In response to climate change, how can agriculture and food system policies improve nutrition in Africa?

Achieving food security and improved nutrition (undernutrition and obesity) for countries impacted by the effects of climate change requires commitment and action at all policy levels. Climate-smart agriculture must consider options for investments through a nutrition and diet quality lens. Malnutrition in all its forms is already undermining the health and economic opportunities of 1 in 4 people in Africa, having ripple effects beyond affected individuals to society as a whole. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia face the prospect of most serious impacts of climate change. These regions already have the highest burdens of malnutrition and the greatest reliance on agriculture.

As diets are fast changing, it becomes critical to better manage food systems in the context of climate change. Urgent policy action is needed to link food system resilience with higher quality diets and nutrition.

This side event will explore the policies needed to achieve food and nutrition security under climate change, including ensuring that agriculture and food systems deliver high quality diets. The Global Panel will present its vision on how this can be achieved.

Outcome

Useful Links:

[Press Release of Climate Change Statement](#)

[Climate Change Statement](#)

[Climate Change Statement in French](#)

[Flickr Pictures: https://www.flickr.com/photos/globalpanel/albums/72157662214756415](https://www.flickr.com/photos/globalpanel/albums/72157662214756415)

The event was chaired by Global Panel Director Professor Sandy Thomas, and was attended by Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission, and Global Panel member.

The link between agriculture, nutrition and climate change

Setting the scene, Rachel Kyte explained that volatile weather can lead to lower yields for farmers in low and middle income countries. This could make it challenging for communities to produce sufficient and nutritious food to meet local needs. It can also result in the nutritional quality of crops being diminished. Kyte emphasised that understanding these connections

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is critical to building agriculture systems that focus on nutritional outcomes rather than yield production. Given the pace of climate change, it is essential for the nutrition community to prioritise this linkage and further the conversation.

### **Climate change and community resilience**

There is a critical need to increase resilience to climate change among the most vulnerable in society. Rachel Kyte argued that one of the indicators of resilience has to be nutritional value. “We cannot consider ourselves resilient unless we provide nutritious food for all,” said Kyte. When building resilient strategies in agriculture, Kyte said that we have to specifically aim at achieving nutrition security for the poorest of the poor, and helping countries to think of effective strategies to increase resilience among the most vulnerable.

Kyte also pointed out that conversations on climate change must also include nutrition, saying that the World Bank and the Global Panel are aware of the fact that people should be able to achieve a basic level of diet that allows them to be sufficiently sustained. To this, H.E. John A. Kufuor added that nutritious diets not only give people physical power, but also the mental power necessary to overcome obstacles and thrive.

On a similar note, James Kinyangi pointed out that in light of rising staple food costs, vulnerable people reduce the quantity as well as the quality of food consumed. “Global mapping shows that several regions of sub-Saharan Africa have significantly lower calorific intake. In these regions children suffer from severe stunting due to malnutrition, a problem that we still need to address” he commented.

### **Investing in nutrition-smart agriculture**

The panel unanimously highlighted the importance of investing in agriculture. Rachel Kyte noted that Africa is on the frontline of both solutions and challenges regarding food security, and investing in agriculture is crucial to increase nutrition security. She added that by focussing the research on strengthening yield resilience to volatile weather, for instance, by investing in bio-fortification, in drought-resistant and rain-resistant seeds, and in improving transportation and storage, more public-private partnerships will develop.

Investing in nutrition would not just be the right thing to do, commented the Secretary of State Rt. Hon. Justine Greening, but the smart thing to do in the context of development. Greening pointed out that it has the potential for very substantial returns on investment, as for every pound invested, 16 pounds are generated from better nutrition. She noted that hunger remains a hidden emergency that it is easy to lose sight of: “Nutrition is such a fundamental aspect of development, and whether you are the government or a business, we all have to up our game”.

### **Political leadership and the ‘African Leaders for Nutrition’ initiative**

Acknowledging the urgency to attract nutrition-smart investments, H.E. John A. Kufuor announced that the African Development Bank and the Global Panel had agreed to cooperate in deepening the commitments

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of African political leaders to prioritise nutrition in their national policies. African Leaders for Nutrition is a call for leaders on the continent to cooperate to increase nutrition security. The initiative was welcomed by Rt. Hon. Justine Greening.

Dr James Kinyangi also commented on the potential impact of political leadership on nutrition, noting that there are several means for leaders to promote climate-smart agriculture, for example by encouraging the breeding of climate-adapted crops and livestock. The International Rice Research Institute, for instance, is breeding drought and flood resistant rice varieties. Cross breeding native goats able to withstand the heat and provide milk for local communities is also considered a great investment according to Dr. Kinyangi, who added that it is essential that such initiatives are mainstreamed into government plans, and only then combined with efforts from the private sector.

### **Food security and conflict**

Dr. James Kinyangi commented on the link between Food Security and conflict, noting that it is not just a health concern. Taking Somalia as an example, he said that the disconnection between food security and nutrition leads to political instability, and that the control over food sources triggers conflicts and fuels political instability.

### **Food waste**

Noting that between one third and one fifth of the food produced in Africa is wasted, Dr. Kinyangi said that one real challenge in the policy and science community is containing food waste, and that priority must be given to investing in systems that ensure better storage.

### **Women’s leadership**

The Rt. Hon. Justine Greening said that agriculture is a great sector for women to show leadership, and that her administration is increasingly focusing on women’s economic empowerment.

### **Foresight Project**

Greening also commented on the Global Panel Foresight Report, which will be published next year. A team of experts is looking at the changes that we are likely to see in people’s diets and over the next two decades. The Foresight Project will provide a strong evidence-base to reform policies and to promote nutrition-smart agriculture.



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12.00 – 13.30

## Addressing water vulnerability in Sahelian and dry countries, case of Senegal

Hosted by: Senegal

No record provided

No abstract available

12.00 – 13.30

## Regional Flagship Programmes – Africa's Green Growth Strategies

Hosted by: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Approximate number of attendees: 100

### Speakers / Panelists

Dr. Mohamed Monem

Special Adviser to Minister of Environment, Egypt and AMCEN President

Mrs. Estherine Fotabong

Director of Programmes, NEPAD Agency

Dr. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo

Director & Regional Representative, Office for Africa, UNEP

Dr. Aly Abou Sabaa

Vice President, African Development Bank

Dr. Luc Gnacadja

Former Executive Secretary, UN Convention to combat desertification

### Summary

To achieve the ambitious aim of the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) of keeping global warming below 2°C and minimizing the negative impact of climate change, a number of interventions and initiatives will be required to respond to climate change and improve upon the livelihoods on the African continent. One such intervention is the Regional Flagship Programmes (RFPs).

Under the patronage of the President of African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and Minister of Environment for the Arab Republic

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of Egypt, the NEPAD Agency hosted an event on the side-lines of COP21 to create awareness on the RFPs and discuss practical ways of implementing the programmes. The 5 flagships are: 1) African Green Economy Partnership (AGEP), 2) Sustainable Land Management, Desertification, Biodiversity and Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change (LDBE), 3) Partnership for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Africa, 4) African Programme on Sustainable Energy Development and 5) Africa Integrated Environmental Assessment for Sustainable Development

Participants reiterated the importance of the lead institutions for each of the Regional Flagship Programmes to accelerate the processes of developing and implementing the regional flagship programmes and called for closer collaboration amongst the agencies.

### Outcome

Discussions deepened the understanding of the Regional Flagship Programmes and factors that could hinder or accelerate the implementation of the Regional Flagship Programmes in Africa. The Side Event also informed on Africa's efforts to implement the outcomes of the Rio+20 summit and discuss new opportunities for collaboration as well as strengthening or refining existing ones – both in terms technical collaboration as well as finance-investment partnerships.

14.00 – 15.30

## Implementing INDC in data and tool scarce countries: Steps to success in Africa

Hosted by: World Agroforestry Center

Approximate number of attendees: 20

### Speakers / Panelists

Alexander Meybeck

Senior Policy Officer, Agriculture, Environment and Climate Change, FAO

Topic - Harnessing mitigation-adaptation (A-INDC and M-INDC)

Eric Toensmier

Perennial Solutions

Topic - Carbon farming in the tropics and INDCs

Henry Neufeldt,

World Agroforestry Centre

Topic - Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) support to INDCs in Africa

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Cheikh Mbow

World Agroforestry Centre

Topic - Carbon sequestration potential of agroforestry systems and INDCs

## Summary

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are a policy instrument to communicate the steps that reflect each country's ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. INDCs are context specific and may or may not include adaptation to climate change impacts and the support required to adopt low-carbon pathways.

Africa is the only region where emissions of greenhouse gases from the agriculture and land use (AFOLU) sector, is greater than other sectors such as energy or transport. African INDCs therefore, typically include AFOLU activities in their mitigation targets.

Although the objectives of the INDCs are definitive, the methods to achieve the mitigation targets in relation to land use are unclear. Existing INDCs show these limitations are shared with countries in other continents such as Indonesia. Both technical and practical challenges obscure the pathway to achieving intended goals by 2030

Given the variety of options for land-based mitigation strategies, many opportunities exist but their feasibility and implementation should be context specific. African countries should, early in the process, identify the barriers and trade-offs with other development needs.

This session assessed the various gaps, caveats and need for transparent appraising that requires gathering of international best practices suited for accounting performance in the land use based INDCs.

## Outcome

### Key messages

- Agriculture and Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) are generally prominent in INDCs and the foremost priority, with water, in adaptation actions. Agriculture and LULUCF have the strongest potential for co-benefits, both mitigation-adaptation and other, among all sectors.
- Carbon farming offers a viable solution to the implementation of climate actions in Africa. Conservation agriculture and agroforestry are types of carbon farming that are easy to practice, and offer co-benefits such as soil fertility, nutrition, energy and shade.
- Mechanisms such as the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN) promote the transfer of technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of countries.

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- Agroforestry carries great carbon sequestration potential within the context of climate actions in Africa. However, for it to be effective, there is need to harmonize time-series data and fill data gaps, improve data access, agree on indicators and set up more long-term field surveys.

14.00 – 15.30

## Monitoring and Evaluation Adaptation: challenges and opportunities

Hosted by: UNEP

Approximate number of attendees: 20

## Speakers / Panelists

Chaired by Balgis Osman-Elasha,  
AfDB

Anand Patwardan  
Provia SSC

Kristi L Ebi  
Provia SSC

Xu Yinlong  
Provia SSC

## Summary

Monitoring and Evaluation often faces barriers due to under-investment and lack of commitment from stakeholders, while there is a need to invest in M&E activities; learning has to be one of the main objectives of M&E systems, and it is important to recognize the role of failure, which can be useful for learning; M&E of projects needs to evolve into building M&E systems at the national level, with country-based M&E systems tracking progress and outcomes of adaptation interventions that will need to be mainstreamed into M&E of development interventions.

The Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) has launched an initiative to strengthen the scientific basis for measuring, monitoring and evaluating adaptation. The initiative includes a number of commissioned papers that explore different aspects of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The papers focus on the M&E of programmatic and institutional interventions; establishing two-way linkages between project-level indicators and national-level

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outcomes; drawing lessons from M&E of development interventions for climate change adaptation; and addressing the data and information needs of M&E.

## Outcome

The side event present an opportunity to share some of the key findings, lessons learned and identified gaps.

PROVIA's Monitoring and evaluation initiative and other relevant initiatives developed by international and regional organizations and development agencies provided a platform for the practitioners and experts in adaptation, monitoring and evaluation to meet and reflect on their experiences of adaptation and evaluation practice in Africa, and Shared updated information on existing M&E initiatives including knowledge on case studies, and lessons learned from Africa and insight on challenges and opportunities for implementing M&E in Africa

16.00 – 17.30

## Will Paris pave way for Africa's prosperity and transformation?

Hosted by: The Energy and Resources Institute

No record provided

## Abstract

From an African perspective, there are two key aspirations at COP21 in Paris. First, the post-2020 climate agreement should be ambitious and equitable enough to keep global warming within the 2°C threshold while ensuring prosperity for all. Second, the climate deal should be strongly reflective of finance, technology, and capacity building transfers from developed to developing countries.

The objective is to convene diverse stakeholder groups to deliberate on 'will' and 'how' the Post 2020 Climate Agreement can meet Africa's expectations to emerge as leaders in transitioning towards low carbon development strategies. In collaboration with the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) the panel shall prepare a policy brief outlining the key conclusions of the deliberations. In addition, PowerPoint presentations shall be disseminated through relevant blogs/websites.

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16.00 – 17.30

## Green Growth in Africa

Hosted by: Global Green Growth Institute

No record provided

## Abstract

This side event will explore how we may best mobilize climate finance for green growth in Africa. Senior representatives from Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Facility, Rwanda's National Fund for Environment and Climate Change, Senegal and Uganda will discuss how they are dealing with the challenge of mobilizing climate finance for their green growth programs and projects.

18.00 – 19.30

## Climate Research for Development in Africa (CR4D)

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

No record provided

## Abstract

There is high expectation that COP21 will deliver a comprehensive global agreement that can guide concrete post-2020 actions on climate change that will be particularly important for Africa in the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, in order to safeguard Africa's already highly vulnerable climate-sensitive socio-economic sectors that also determine the continent's attainment of SDGs, there is need to build an enabling environment and strong infrastructure for co-generation of evidence-based climate information and services that can be mainstreamed into sustainable development planning.

The Climate Research for Development (CR4D) in Africa initiative was launched in February 2015 and is intended to contribute to this endeavor by strengthening links between climate science research and climate information needs for development planning in Africa. The primary goal of the initiative is to create regional climate partnerships that involve diverse expertise from the natural, biophysical and social sciences to co-design integrated research that translates into appropriate and actionable information for policy and sustainable development planning.

The side event is aimed at discussing the best strategy to tighten interconnectedness between climate science, services, and policy in



order to improve co-generation, quality, access, and dissemination of climate information services necessary to improve climate-resilient development planning and the achievement of SDGS. It will target African and international participants/delegates at COP21, including members of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), NGOs, youth and gender groups, and CSOs. It will also provide the opportunity to showcase that user-driven research can lead to incremental improvement in usable climate information and services for different user sectors.

**18.00 – 19.30**

**Climate Change Adaptation funding in Africa: Experience from the LDCF/SCCF and AfDB**

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Through the provision of targeted technical assistance, training and support, Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB) has equipped African countries to more effectively formulate strategies for long-term climate adaptation and development planning in areas such as: institutional (both subnational and national) effectiveness, community level livelihood diversification, and building capacity to interpret, analyze and apply critical climate information systems and data across multiple sectors.

The Adapting Africa side event will connect practitioners, development experts, and other thought leaders to highlight the defining achievements, experiences and critical lessons learned from the AfDB-GEF program and highlight how these interventions are leading to transformational change while supporting African countries in their pursuit of climate-resilient development paths. Key discussion topics will center around the challenges and way forward for successfully financing environmentally sustainable and climate resilient development in Africa in the 21st Century, including: adaptation financing needs of the continent; building resilience in rural vs. urban contexts; and the role adaptation plays in a green growth model.

**Sunday  
December**  
**6<sup>th</sup>** **AMCEN Meeting**





# Monday December

7<sup>th</sup> 10.00 – 11.30

**Climate change in Africa: Financing low-carbon pathways for Development**

Hosted by: UNECA, the New Climate Economy

No record provided

**Abstract**

The economic growth reported for many African countries in recent years in terms of GDP has been as a result of increased exports of raw commodities and has not been inclusive. Unemployment is still increasing and poverty remains a chronic challenge for the continent. Structural transformation of African economies - through shifting employment and GDP to higher value-add economic activities - is a key prerequisite for eradicating poverty on the continent. However, structural transformation requires substantial energy inputs. Against a background of abundant raw materials, renewable energy and fossil fuel resources, African countries have the option to develop along carbon-intensive or low-carbon pathways. In a climate-constrained development agenda only low-carbon pathways that reduce resource input intensity and use clean energy options can ensure that economic growth is truly sustainable and inclusive. As cleaner technologies become increasingly cost-competitive, including in areas such as the provision of bottom of the pyramid services, African economies now have the opportunity to “leapfrog” traditional methods of growth and become world leaders in low-carbon development. But how would such development pathways be financed? Public finance, while helpful, will not be sufficient to accommodate the scale and impact of the low-carbon development transition required. Therefore, Africa’s future development presents significant private sector investment opportunities, and public finance can be used to encourage such investment.

The side event aims to trigger a discussion on best practices for quickly attracting private sector investment in low carbon development consistent with the national development priorities of African countries.

10.00 – 11.30

**The Effective Deployment of Mitigation Finance: Lessons from the CTF**

Hosted by: Climate Investment Fund

No record provided





Monday  
December  
7<sup>th</sup>

Abstract

Having mobilized US\$ 6bn for global, targeted investments in clean and renewable energy, the Climate Investment Funds will identify key lessons and approaches that enable the effective delivery of climate finance to support country-driven efforts to deploy renewable energy at scale. Panelists will discuss how concessional climate finance can be targeted to unlock investment for low carbon development. Specifically, the event will: identify vehicles and approaches that can deliver the financing necessary to close energy funding gaps in developing and emerging economies; explore how an enabling environment can be created to leverage private sector financing; provide examples of countries that have effectively utilized scaled-up climate financing  
Panel members:

12.00 – 13.30

**Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance- Agriculture and Climate Change**  
Hosted by: NEPAD

**Approximate number of attendees:** 45

Speakers/ Panelists

- Dr. Mohamed Monem  
Special Adviser to Minister of Environment, Egypt and AMCEN President
- Mrs. Estherine Fotabong  
Director of Programmes, NEPAD Agency
- Mr. Fred Kossam  
African Group on Negotiators (AGN) on Climate Change
- Mr. Martin Bwalya  
Head of Programme Development, NEPAD Agency
- Mr. Miti Chikakula  
Climate Change Coordinator, COMESA Secretariat
- Mrs. Natai Shakawande Roland  
Head of Environment Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture- Tanzania
- Mr. Justin Chuunka  
Lead Person for climate change and Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia



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Moderator, Tim Mealey  
Co-Founder and Senior Partner, Meridian Institute

Summary

NEPAD Agency is spearheading the implementation of the African Union decision of having 25 million African farmers practicing climate-smart agriculture by 2025. Through this NEPAD is supporting sustainable increase in productivity, resilience and adaptation, as well as build capacity at all levels, especially for smallholder farmers and institutions

The theme of the side event was “COP 21 and beyond, what’s in it for Africa’s Agriculture”? Panellists gave an overview of expectations for Agriculture in the Paris Agreement and how Africa should position itself beyond COP 21. The Side Event also discussed the Africa’s approach to climate change and agriculture, and discussed progress, experiences and lessons from recent work to support scaling up of CSA at local, national, regional and continental levels.

Outcome

Africa’s approach to climate change and agriculture showcasing progress, experiences and lessons from recent work to support scaling up. The side event also explored the “way forward” beyond the Paris CoP 21 and what efforts are required by both Africans and development partners to bring out practical and grassroot-based action on agriculture and climate change and open up new opportunities for African farmers.

Strengthening existing partnerships and building new ones to upscale climate change and agriculture interventions in Africa.

12.00 – 13.30

**Eco-innovation strategies for tackling climate change in Africa**  
Hosted by: Lancaster University

**Approximate number of attendees:** 30

Speakers / Panelists

- Moderated by Mr Gareth Phillips  
Chief Climate Change and Green Officer, African Development Bank
- Her Excellency Tumusiime Rhoda Peace  
Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union



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Mr Tim Clarke  
Strategic Advisor, Centre for Global Eco-Innovation, Lancaster University

Prof Nigel Paul  
Director, Centre for Global Eco-Innovation, Lancaster University

Dr Ruth Alcock  
Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University

Prof. Lawrence Ezemonye  
National President Nigerian Environmental Society and Deputy Vice  
Chancellor, University of Benin

Mr Nigel Smith,  
FutureLearn

## Summary

Extreme weather in the UK meant that not all speakers were able to travel to Paris, but despite this all speeches were delivered either by substitutes or via video. Her Excellency Rhoda Peace provided an excellent overview of eco-innovation, especially as it related to food security and sustainable development. Mr Tim Clarke, ex EU ambassador to the AU, developed the theme of eco-innovation contributing to equitable and sustainable development within the framework of the expected Paris Agreement. Mr Clarke was followed by a short "video taster" for the proposed massive on-line open-access course (MOOC) on eco-innovation for climate change adaptation in Africa. After the video Prof Paul highlighted the success of Lancaster's Centre for Global Eco-innovation in building synergistic collaborations between universities and business to advance the development of products, technologies and services that deliver both environmental and economic benefits. Dr Alcock's speech then developed this to explain the benefits of such collaborations for businesses, employment and regional economies. Prof Ezemonye's (a video presentation) placed Lancaster's experience in the context of African Universities, based on his own experience at University of Benin. Finally, Mr Nigel Smith from FutureLearn gave examples of the breadth of existing MOOCs and their power to communicate to a very wide audience using modern mobile communications.

## Outcome

All contributions were well-received and generated more questions than there was time available to answer. Questions and bilateral discussions continued within the African Pavilion after the end of the side-event. Beyond that the side-event formed the basis for further meetings between Lancaster (Tim Clarke and Nigel Paul) and:-

# Monday December 7<sup>th</sup>

- i. Gareth Phillips and Kurt Lonsway of AfDB to discuss moving forward with the massive on-line open-access course on eco-innovation for climate change adaptation in Africa.
- ii. With Commissioner Peace and Prof Ayalneh Bogale Director of the African Centre for Food Security to discuss further the power of eco-innovation as a tool for sustainable and equitable development. The side-event had demonstrated clear areas of common interest, for example the key role of very small businesses within the small-medium sized enterprise spectrum. These discussions will be developed further bilaterally.
- iii. With Dr Juliette Biao Koudénoukpo, UNEP Regional Director for Africa, again exploring how eco-innovation might be developed in African countries. Again, this meeting has been followed-up subsequently.

The side-event also formed the basis for a number of other interactions that are now being developed via e-mail.

Overall, it appeared that the side-event was successful in engaging the audience with the topic of eco-innovation and in highlighting its relevance as a tool for Africa to respond to the post-Paris agenda.

## 14.00 – 15.30

### Low Carbon Ethiopia: Vision and Action

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

No record provided

## Abstract

In COP17 Durban South Africa, Ethiopia announced the development of a Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy addressing both climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives. We have now started the implementation of the green economy strategy, which is being fully integrated into our five-year Growth and Transformation Plan. Our goal is quickly to improve the living conditions of our people by reaching a middle-income status by 2025 based on carbon-neutral growth. We are committed to effectively transforming Ethiopia into an early adopter of a low-carbon growth path, and our CRGE initiatives are already being translated into investment-ready projects.

The aim of this event is to showcase Ethiopia's Effort towards a low carbon economy and strengthen partnership with supporters of the vision for the better implementation of the strategy.

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14.00 – 15.30

**Africa and Agriculture : Increasing Land Use Efficiency for Food Security and Mitigation**

Hosted by: Benin Republic

**Approximate number of attendees:** 45

**Speakers/ Panelists**

Arthur Riedacker

Former member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Chair of Institut Oikos

Jean Marc Boussard

Fellow of the French Academy of Agriculture, past Chair of this Academy

Joseph Racapé

Farmer from Brittany ( Western Part of France)

Excused but with contributions included in Arthur Riedacker's presentation:

Professor Firmin Adjahossou Cotonou Benin,  
Sedamie Adjahossou Scientist Abomey Calavi, Benin and  
Amede Tilahun (Senior Scientist)  
CGIAR in Adis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Summary**

Arthur Riedacker presented the necessity for Africa, as well as for other countries, to increase Land Use Efficiency in order to increase simultaneously Food Production and Food Security, to adapt and to mitigate Climate change. It has also been shown that this is the first and best option to consider by countries and farmers before grassland conversion or deforestation. This is true for developed countries ( e.g. for France ) as well as for developing countries (e.g. Benin) as was shown by Professor Adjahossou and Sedamie Adjahossou. Intercropping ( e.g. maize and peanut) is also a good option to increase Land Use Efficiency as was shown for Benin. In semi arid countries adding some fertilizer (for instance in Zaïrs, as was shown by Amede Tilahun, or at the beginning of the vegetation period with micro-doses of fertilizer, as was shown by Icrisat for the Sahel) is also very efficient. The NEPAD resolution at the Abuja Conference in 2006 recommended to augment the average input of fertilizer per hectare in Sub Saharan Africa from 8 kg in 2006, to 50 kg in 2015 (today ! ). The average world input is about 100 kg per ha. In India and Bangladesh the input is now close to 200 kg As the present input per hectare in Africa is still much below 50 kg (as low as 3 kg per ha in Madagascar), this recommendation deserves to remain the top priority .

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Jean Marc Boussard stated also that Africa needs more intensive farming with more fertilizer . But for family farmers, to buy fertilizer, need also to sell some of their products to the market. He showed how European agriculture evolved since 1800. Up to the 20th century , and even up to 1950 the cereal production was very low, about one ton per ha as in Africa today . Now it is 8 times higher. The agriculture was not sustainable in the past as it depleted also soils minerals, like in Africa. Factors which helped to increase farm production were inter alia the stabilization of prices, protection from foreign country imports with higher prices than on the world market (that means with an European preference). This allowed to increase fertilizer use. This policy worked also in Malawi, and of course in India and China. Access to credit is also an important point. In addition to this, irrigation should also be boosted in Africa .

Joseph Racapé explained how agriculture has been transformed since 1950 in Brittany. Right after the second world war agriculture in Brittany was as inefficient as in Africa today. There was no electricity, no tractors, no chemical fertilizer. Farmers had to organize themselves, to buy material in common and to fight to defend their interests. Otherwise the government would not have supported their activity. The Common Agricultural Policy of Europe helped also the modernization of agriculture. Today this region is one of the most productive regions of France. But some small farmers were nevertheless forced to leave their farms and to find jobs elsewhere.

**Outcome**

An interesting discussion followed these presentations. About 45 participants attended the side event. It appeared , as well as during other side events during this COP, that most environmentalists and also many decision makers do not know that farming without mineral inputs to replenish soils, and that very low input farming or organic farming are to inefficient to avoid land use change- and therefore to limit GHG- emissions when the demand and the population is growing.

We therefore suggest to UNECA to launch, with Oïkos institute, a survey to compare (1) Conventional farming with mineral inputs up to 100 kg per ha in Africa and elsewhere with (2) organic or very low input farming.

The output of this study would help to write, for the next COP taking place in Marrakesh in December 2016, a booklet for ministers in charge of agriculture, environment and finances and also other environmentalist to understand more precisely the relationship of climate change mitigation, adaptation and food security



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16.00 – 17.30

## Sustainable Food systems and Health

Hosted by: International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS)

No record provided

### Abstract

Climate change has a negative impact on food and nutrition security and the health of millions of vulnerable people. According to the IPCC, if current trends continue, it is estimated that 200-600 million people will suffer from hunger by 2080, particularly in Sub-Saharan African countries. At the same time, increasing concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere reduces the nutritional value of important staple crops and will likely increase malnutrition in most affected countries. Climate change and under-nutrition undermine sustainable development efforts and the ability of many African countries to adapt. This event aims to provide a forum to explore co-benefits to health and the environment of nutrition-sensitive climate adaptation and mitigation in Africa, focusing on sustainable and healthy food systems; discuss successful strategies to promote sustainable food systems and healthy dietary patterns; and make recommendations on what UN, governments, academia and social movements can do to address and finance sustainable and healthy food systems in Africa.

16.00 – 17.30

## Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI)

Hosted by: Makerere University

### Speakers / Panelists:

Dr Revocatus Twinomuhangi

Dr David Mfitumukiza

Dr Lynne Carter

### Summary

Climate change is not merely an environmental issue, but also a development issue. Its broad scope therefore requires individuals from many disciplines and capacities to come together to understand the full extent of the problem and to analyse and develop potential solutions. The establishment and inclusive approach of MUCCRI offers a key focal point

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to support creation of a regional practice on climate change to increase knowledge- sharing and collaboration on capacity development, research, and policy engagement. It also provides a platform in which to engage collaboratively on policy and other climate change related issues.

The session took place exactly as planned. There was a small turn out but the participants seemed engaged and asked questions following the panel presentation. It seemed as though there might be some very interesting connections that will come from this specific effort over time.

There were two goals in offering and preparing this presentation:

1. To generate interests across Africa and around the world for partnerships and collaborations between MUCCRI faculty and researchers and others where we may find new information and new research questions to develop shared understandings.
2. To share innovative educational approaches for teaching and research that will ultimately allow us all to better cope and thrive under changing climate conditions.

The presentation was divided into two parts (the entire presentation is attached): Dr. Carter introduced the presentations, speakers, and described their focus as well as lead the discussion following.

**Part 1:** was presented by Dr. Revocatus Twinomuhangi and included a description of MUCCRI as well as the vision, mission, goals, themes of focus and more.

**Part 2:** was presented by Dr. David Mfitumukiza and explored in some depth the approach that the Activity (ERICCA – one of the activities under the auspices of MUCCRI) is applying that we trust will change the face of development in Uganda through education, additional content in courses, and hands-on activities.

MUCCRI is utilizing some traditional theme-based approaches and some innovative and creative activities. Since we need to recognize that our past thinking got us into these problems but new thinking and approaches are needed to get us out of them.

We are grateful for this opportunity to participate in the COP-21 at the African Pavilion and appreciate that the review team saw the potential for real sharing in our work in the past and for the future.

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18.00 – 19.30

**Climate Change and Development in Africa: An Entrepreneurial Approach to Innovative Solutions**

Hosted by: UNECA, Department for International Development (DFID), Power for All

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Entrepreneurship and innovation have catalytic roles to play in finding solutions that address climate change and development challenges. Various entrepreneurs in Africa and beyond have delivered innovations in technology, finance and services that are already making impact on the continent.

This event is aimed at showcasing “can do” approaches and solutions to climate-constrained development challenges by entrepreneurs in Africa and abroad.

18.00 – 19.30

**Strengthening Community Resilience in Disaster and Mitigation Measures in Africa: Application and Dissemination of Do-nou Technology for Rural Empowerment**

Hosted by: Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

The “university for the climate change industry” at Addis Ababa Science and Technology University (AASTU) provides an environment which allows for a rich education, scientific research and technology transfer, as well as international exchange. Its goal is to graduate market-ready individuals in climate-related fields of study. An agreement between Kyoto University and AASTU has led to education, capacity building, research collaboration, and technology transfer of do-nou technology for community empowerment in its application and dissemination as a climate-proofing technology for rural infrastructures in Africa. This side event will present three major topics: (1) AASTU: A University Model for the Industry to Cope with Climate Change through S&T Education for Sustainable Development; (2) Climate Change Research for Development and Technology Transfer Agenda in Africa; and (3) Strengthening Community Resilience in Disaster and Mitigation Measures in Africa: Application and Dissemination of Do-nou Technology for Rural Empowerment.

# Tuesday December

8<sup>th</sup> 10.00 – 11.30

**The necessity of scaling up climate change solutions for family farming**

Hosted by: SOS Sahel

No record provided

**Abstract**

Climate change is expected to have a number of consequences for agro ecosystems and forests globally, including effects on crop yields, livestock, productivity and forest cover.

Given the scale of the phenomenon of climate change (in geographical terms but also in terms of intensity) and the large and always growing number of people affected – 200 millions people in the Sahel Region, development stakeholders now need a broad and massive transition to scale up the solutions.

Despite strong political ambition, and investments in line with the needs of the local context, today there are obvious gaps to fill to make an effective solution at a micro disseminated at a macro level. As one of a COP 21 major subject is to find systems to develop and finance programs at national and international levels, SOS SAHEL proposes here to bring together a diversity of actors to explore concrete solutions to meet the challenge of making the most of local successes.

10.00 – 11.30

**The Continued Relevance of CDM in Africa: a call for action**

Hosted by: Carbon Africa Limited, Kenya

No record provided

**Abstract**

Despite the rapid decline of international carbon market prices and the persistent low prices for Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), many stakeholders in Africa still believe that the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has a critical role to play in channeling climate finance to low-carbon projects in Africa. The side event will bring together representatives from governments, UNFCCC, CDM project developers and climate advisory firms in Africa to discuss the continued relevance of the CDM for projects and programmes in Africa. Based on testimonies and experiences from project developers in Africa, the side event will stress the opportunities





Tuesday  
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and highlight key strengths and advantages of the CDM for channeling climate finance to Africa. The side event will call upon governments to come up with the necessary measures to create a clear pricing signal for CERs in the medium and long-term to ensure the survival of the CDM.

12.00 – 13.30

**Climate Change perspectives from Eastern and Southern Africa**

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC), COMESA

No record provided

**Abstract**

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa-East African Community-Southern African Development Community region is a vast geographical area with different ecological and agricultural zones. Some of the countries in the region are among the most vulnerable to climate change in Africa and the whole world. Substantial human and financial resources are therefore needed in the short, medium and long terms if real adaptation and mitigation are to be realized. This tripartite Climate Smart Agriculture programme presents an opportunity to introduce new technologies that sustain productivity and adapt to climatic change. Appropriate policies, strategies and action plans on climate change have the potential to elevate the role of agricultural production beyond fulfilling the goal of poverty reduction objectives to additionally addressing sustainable development needs. The objective of this side event is to discuss climate change perspectives from Eastern and Southern Africa, exchange views, lessons learnt and plans for the future.

12.00 – 13.30

**Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)**

Hosted by: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

No record provided

**Abstract**

Home to the second largest tropical rainforest in the world, Central Africa is struggling with accelerated forest loss despite ongoing mostly government-led efforts. In an effort to recognize and preserve the value of the forests in the region to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty, and contribute to sustainable development, a coalition of European

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donors together with Central African partner countries established the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI). These objectives will be attained through the implementation of country-led, national scale REDD+ and Low Emissions Development investment frameworks that include policy reforms and measures to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable development. The goal of this side event is to advance the CAFI and provide an opportunity for additional countries to sign the CAFI Joint Declaration and donors to announce additional support; engage additional stakeholders on its future, and discuss the challenges and opportunities on the road to implementation.

14.00 – 15.30

**Climate change and sustainable energy development and low carbon development in the ECOWAs region**

Hosted by: ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency – ECREEE

No record provided

**Abstract**

The West Africa sub-region is characterized by interrelated challenges of energy access, energy security and climate change. This trio of challenges in turn considerably complicate the implementation of regional strategies aimed at fostering socio-economic development. The potential for renewable energy in de-carbonizing the energy sector is widely acknowledged due to the high renewable energy potential in the sub-region.

The ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) promotes the market penetration of renewable energy and energy efficiency and aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The high level interactive panel will facilitate discussion and exchanges on how the region can further mobilize its potential in advancing low carbon development by examining the needs, benefits and the way forward for such development in the ECOWAS Region.

14.00 – 15.30

**The Impact of Climate change on the Social and Environmental determinants of health in Africa: Engaging Communities to build their resilience**

Hosted by: WHO – Regional Office for Africa

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**Abstract**

Environmental determinants of health include drinking water and sanitation, air quality, food safety and nutrition, and disease. These determinants are affected by socioeconomic conditions including agriculture and food production, education, living and working conditions, unemployment, access to healthcare services, housing, unplanned urbanization and urban migration. Until recently, the focus has been on interventions that are the responsibility of national and state public health agencies. These include top-down national and international processes such as the National Adaptation Plans of Action, National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions. Although these interventions are critical, they will not be sufficient, unless additional activities are undertaken by individuals within their communities. The goal of the panel is to raise awareness for an improved representation of the health dimension in climate change-related policy and strategy development with emphasis on the potential role of communities in the response system.

16.00 – 17.30

**Climate Resilient Development Facility**

Hosted by: World Bank

No record provided

**Abstract**

A recent World Bank/UNECA study, “Enhancing the climate resilience of Africa’s infrastructure” showed that proper integration of climate change in the planning and design of infrastructure investments may considerably reduce the risk posed by future climate change. The Africa Facility for Climate-Resilient Investment is being proposed in an effort to increase climate-resilient investments by assisting governments, planners and developers integrate climate change in project planning and design, thereby attracting climate finance from relevant sources such as the Green Climate Funds. The objective of the side event is to introduce the Facility and mobilize the political, institutional and financial support required for its implementation. The event aims to: raise awareness on the challenge of planning long-lived investments in the context of a changing climate; receive an indication of commitment and support by African leaders for the initiative; and assess donor interest in supporting the Facility.

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16.00 – 17.30

**Linking communities with climate information services for flood risk management**

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB), Maseno University

No record provided

**Abstract**

Inadequate information and weak institutional mechanisms for climate change disaster risk assessment and management exist at county and national government levels in Kenya. This gap can be addressed through capacity building and partnerships between county and national governments, universities, research institutions, and local community organizations. The objective of this event is to bring together policy makers, climate change experts and donors to discuss strategies for policy formulation, resource mobilization and implementation of projects to address this gap. The panel intends to identify: policy initiatives for dissemination of relevant climate science information to end users at the community level for coping and adaptation to climate change impacts; opportunities for partnerships between research institutions and community organizations that can be used to deliver climate change specific development projects; and opportunities for mobilizing resources for targeted flood risk management projects in Africa such as ClimDev.

17.30 – 19.00

**Building resilience to climate change in African SIDS: Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway**

Hosted by: UNECA

No record provided

**Abstract**

Africa’s Small Island Developing States (SIDS)—Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome & Principe and Seychelles— feel the amplified effects of climate variability and are at great risk of climate-related disasters. Responding to the urgency of the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, panelists will aim to articulate African SIDS expectations of the COP21 negotiations and modalities for implementation of outcomes; increase collaboration to build robust climate information services for informed decision making; and gather input from African SIDS and partners on how best to enhance, intensify and scale-up ongoing technical support and services. Presentations will focus on perspectives, status of current implementation and the outlook for the future at the continental, regional and national levels. Discussion with contributions from each of the African SIDS will follow.

18.00 – 19.30

**Multi-sectoral Protected Areas Management Approach as a better Practice: The case of Awash & Simien Mountains National Parks of Ethiopia**

Hosted by: PHE Ethiopia

**Approximate number of attendees: 60**

**Speakers/ Panelists**

Mr Kare Chawecha  
State Minister of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Clianmte Change,

Mr Negash Teklu,  
Executive Director of PHE Ethiopia Consortium,

Dr Lalao Aigette Raraoarinorotsihoarana,  
Coordinator, Blue Venturres, Madagascar,

Dr Doreen Othero  
Coordinator of PHE at Lake Victoria Basin Commission,

Moderator, Ghrimawit Haile  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

**Summary**

The meeting started on time by showing a film that shows the PHE Approach activities in Tanzania, Madagascar, Philippines, and Ethiopia and then the presentations followed. The presentation time was followed by comments and question and answer session on the remaining 40 minutes where many questions were raised. As this thematic area was on the importance of integrating the social issues of population dynamics, health and gender as part of resilience building and adaptation the experience was important to organisations working in non health areas and the need to harmonise and integrate those social issues was well taken. In addition, the experience from the different countries was very informative which have attracted to new partnership, networking and membership to PSDA. The participants were from all continents. Publications were distributed related to the subject discussed.

**Outcome**

- Awareness on the integrated and multi-sectoral approach created
- Networking and partnership established
- The need of addressing social issues in sustaining protected areas, lakes and coastal areas understanding created
- The alliance’s visibility strengthened



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Africa Energy Day

10.00 – 11.30

## Coordination of Energy and Climate Change Initiatives in Africa

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

No record provided

### Abstract

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) is a joint long-term framework for strategic dialogue between Africa and the EU aimed at sharing knowledge, setting political priorities and developing joint programmes on key energy issues and challenges of the 21st century. As AEEP is only a platform for political dialogue, it has set up AEEP Action Groups (AGs) in order to undertake the tasks set out. They are therefore the core implementation actors based on thematic topics and work streams. This side event aims to establish a roadmap for the AGs to mobilize respective constituencies in order to shape and contribute to the monitoring of thematic work streams; identify specific financing mechanisms for supporting the activities of the AGs; draw synergies for the facilitation of the partnership; and allow for more inclusion but also flexible, and not fixed membership to the Action Groups.

10.00 – 11.30

## Responding to climate change in Small Islands and coastal States in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific region

Hosted by: African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat

No record provided

### Abstract

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and low-lying coastal countries are at the forefront of climate change. Scientific evidence indicates that SIDS will become increasingly more vulnerable to the devastating effects of climate change such as sea-level rise and storm surges, floods, droughts and extreme weather events, coral bleaching, coastal erosion and changing precipitation patterns. The main objective of this side event is to facilitate dialogue and exchange of best practices among SIDS and coastal countries in the African, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) Group of States on the use of their marine and coastal resources to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation within the context of sustainable development.



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Key messages from this event will be channelled to negotiators taking part in the climate change discussions and will serve as guidelines for the implementation of the outcome of the conference, providing opportunities for the use of climate change-related funds including the Green Climate Fund by ACP Countries.

**10.00 – 11.30**

## **EC funded LEDS Planning and Modelling Support for Africa**

Hosted by: Africa LEDS Partnership

**No record provided**

### **Abstract**

The LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS-GP) is a collaborative platform of more than 120 countries and international organizations conducting peer learning, technical cooperation, and advisory support to assist developing countries in advancing climate-resilient, low emission development strategies (LEDS). The LEDS GP has regional sister platforms in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as global working groups on LEDS analysis, planning, finance, and sector measures. The platform in Africa is called Africa LEDS Partnership (AfLP). The co-secretariat of the LEDS GP and Africa LEDS Partnerships is the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), who work closely with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of the United States (NREL) to coordinate the partnership.

The AfLP and LEDS Global Partnership developed a proposal to the European Commission for funding to assist approximately eight selected African countries in starting their LEDS development, and to support them with capacity building on adapting and utilizing models to evaluate and design climate resilient low emission development options. The proposal has been approved and the EC will make funding available. The project will be implemented by a project management officer who will be based at UNEP Regional Office for Africa and operate under guidance from a Steering Committee comprising the European Commission, LEDS GP, Africa LEDS Partnership, and UNEP.

The MAPS Programme, meanwhile, is a stakeholder-driven research and modelling program for national LEDS planning, which grew out of work undertaken by SouthSouthNorth and the University of Cape Town's Energy Research Centre (ERC) to support the South African government-mandated Long Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS). The experiences of the MAPS programme from Latin America hold strong lessons for closing the development deficit in Africa through LEDS planning, and as such MAPS has direct links, through the Africa LEDS Partnership and LEDS GP, to the aforementioned EC-supported LEDS modelling work.

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The AfLP and LEDS GP side event intends to highlight the collaborative LEDS modeling and planning project, bringing in experience from the MAPS programme in a discussion around modelling Africa's LEDS trajectory.

**12.00 – 13.30**

## **Skills and human capital development for green growth and climate adaptation and green jobs in Africa**

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB), ILO

**No record provided**

### **Abstract**

The lack of adequate skills and human capital remains one of the key obstacles for many African countries to adapt to climate change and to achieve their full potential for green growth, decent work and green job creation and eradication of poverty. Building the right skills will enable African countries to create new jobs in a range of economic sectors, to attract investments and to create sustainable, decent and green jobs for a growing labour force. It will help increase productivity of the workforce and make African economies more competitive. The objective of this event is to provide insights on success factors, challenges and lessons learned in the promotion of skills and human capital development for green growth and green jobs in Africa, drawing on policy-relevant and solutions-focused analytical work conducted by AfDB and the ILO and the lessons from technical cooperation implemented to date. The event is expected to generate key policy messages that will inform the design and implementation of future programmes and projects and policy advice on skills and human capital development for green growth and green jobs in Africa. In addition, African countries will be able to share their experiences, learn from one another and benefit from experiences of projects implemented in other world regions.

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12.00 – 13.30

**IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS) and the Impact of the 2015 El Niño in the Greater Horn of Africa**

Hosted by: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

The IGAD region comprised of eight member countries in eastern Africa has been identified as one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate variability and change and is already experiencing the adverse impacts of the current El Niño in terms of drought and floods. In response to this, IGAD has taken several initiatives including developing a: regional climate change strategy, Drought and Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative, and establishing centers of excellence such as the Climate Change Prediction and Application Centre. This side event will highlight progress made in formulating IGAD's regional climate change strategy, its approach, opportunities and challenges. Speakers will also share ICPAC's experience in providing early warning information as well as impacts of the 2015 El Niño in the region.

14.00 – 15.30

**Africa Clean Energy Corridor, Sustainable Energy Marketplace**

Hosted by: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), UNECA, African Union Commission

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report recognises that a dramatic shift in energy production towards increased shares of renewables is needed to avoid catastrophic climate change. The deployment of renewables is increasing as technology costs continue to decline, creating a virtuous circle that is driving the a global renewable energy revolution - which has so far resulted in over 50% of new power capacity additions in recent years coming from renewable sources.

This global renewable energy revolution has the potential to unlock the paradox of Africa being so rich in renewable energy resources but having a chronic energy deficit as countries work towards transforming their economies for sustainable and inclusive growth. Some countries such as South Africa, Kenya and Ethiopia are already making substantive progress

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in unlocking the potential of their renewables energy resources. But what will it take for the renewable energy revolution to happen across Africa?

This event, jointly organised by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the African Union Commission for Infrastructure and Energy (AUC), will bring together ministers from several countries, project developers, policy makers, energy planners, development partners and investors to discuss opportunities for scaling out key energy initiatives in Africa such as the Africa Clean Energy Corridor and will scan challenges that need to be addressed to enable Africa to finance and sustain clean energy technologies tapping from several renewable energy sources.

14.00 – 15.30

**Public Private Partnership in support of early stage project development in the waste sector in Mozambique**

Hosted by: DG Environment, Federal Public Service, Belgium

**Approximate number of attendees: 50**

**Speakers/ Panelists**

Moderated by Mr. Ash Sharma,  
Special Adviser for Climate Change, Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)

Ms. Patricia Grobбен,  
Senior Policy Advisor, Federal Climate Change Service, Belgium

Ms. Marilia Telma Manjate  
National Climate Change Focal Point, Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development of Mozambique (MITADER)

Mr. Antoine Belon  
Director, AMOR - Mozambican Association for Recycling.

Mr. Sandro Conceição  
Superintend of coprocessing area, Intercement - Cimentos Moçambique

Mr. Adriaan Tas  
Founder and Director - Carbon Africa Limited

Ms. Marie Christine Marghem  
Belgian Federal Minister for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development



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## Summary

One of the most important challenges for low carbon development in Africa is the relative inability of project developers to take their projects beyond the concept level or pilot phase. This so-called “early stage valley of death” has a number of causes, including the immature nature of policy frameworks and the elevated learning cost of doing everything for the first time. Third-party financing for early stage project development remains almost non-existent causing an ‘Early-Stage Financing Gap’ which has become a critical market failure that the private sector has been unable to resolve on its own.

In this side event the host country government, the donor country and three civil society actors presented their respective contribution in an early stage project development initiative in the municipal waste sector in Mozambique. The side event made the case that financing for project development is much needed but that public entities will need innovative thinking about how to structure such financing, considering the public procurement procedures.

## Outcome

After his introduction of the topic, Mr. Ash Sharma (NEFCO) invited Ms. Patricia Grobбен (Belgian Federal Climate Change Service) to provide the context for the initiative. She explained that the process started in 2011 with a bilateral risk and reward sharing agreement between the Belgian federal climate change service and Carbon Africa Ltd for the development of a composting of municipal waste CDM Programme. Due to the fall in carbon prices, the scope of the agreement shifted towards the development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Proposal for the waste sector, implying the involvement of more actors, such as local and national government entities. Ms. Grobбен stressed that critical success factors for multi-stakeholder partnerships in early phase project development include a strong commitment of all parties involved, sufficient time and an open and transparent communication.

Ms. Marilia Telma Manjate (MITADER) introduced Mozambique’s National Climate Change Strategy and its Integrated Waste Management Strategy that provides a basis for integrated management of municipal solid waste, taking into account the minimization of production, collection, transport, treatment and final disposal of waste. For the implementation of the strategy Mozambique wants to promote partnerships between public sector, private sector and civil society. Since many activities reduce or avoid GHG emissions, climate finance could be an avenue for the implementation of the strategy. She explained that a Task force, consisting of several local and national government entities and civil society actors, was established in 2014 for the development and formulation of NAMAs and other climate finance opportunities in the waste sector in Mozambique. The Task Force prepared several NAMA proposals. The national approval process for submitting them to the NAMA registry is on-going.

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Mr. Antoine Belon (AMOR) explained the NAMA architecture for the waste sector which is based on the hierarchy of the waste treatment practices : first recycling, then waste to energy, and finally deposit in controlled or sanitary landfill. He provided further insights for the three specific component NAMAs that Mozambique intends to submit soon to the NAMA registry. The component NAMA “Recycling through Waste Transfer and Recycling Centers” is being implemented at pilot scale in two municipalities but needs further support for the development of the financial mechanism and for capacity building at municipal level. The component NAMA “Use of Waste as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) for cement factory” received financial support from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) for the development phase and will soon look for financial support for implementation. He concluded with an overview of the activities identified for the development of the component NAMA “Waste Management Models and Sanitary Landfills”.

Mr. Sandro Conceição (Intercement) provided the audience with further insights in how cement companies can contribute to management of municipal waste, using it as a final destination and recovery of energy and minerals contained in it. The co-processing of waste reduces GHG emissions, as it replaces fossil fuel use. Sandro Conceição explained that his company plans to start using waste in 2017 and want to reach an annual use 40.000 tons from 2018 on-wards or 20% of the annual municipal waste production in Maputo and Matola, thereby reducing 50.000 ton of CO2 per year. Upon a question from the audience, Sandro Conceição explained that RDF and landfilling is at present the best option for Mozambique. The municipal solid waste is an urgent problem to solve, and must be done with local support and local companies. The incineration is not the solution for now as it requires a huge amount of investment which is not available at present so the government decided to install a new landfill. By co-processing the RDF in the cement kiln, Intercement valorises the energy available in the waste. RDF represents 20% of the total waste and so there is space to implement alternative waste treatments. For now a solution engaging all the stakeholders (collectors, government and private companies like Intercement) needs to be urgently implemented.

In the final presentation of the side event Mr. Adriaan Tas (Carbon Africa Ltd) made a strong case for the need for innovative approaches in financing early project development. Project development implies moving along a bumpy and risky road and the deliverables of a pre-feasibility phase are less tangible, as it involves mainly laying an institutional foundation to bring the project to the next level. Early project development implies bringing different stakeholders together, working on a common vision and identifying win-win situations. Answering a question from the audience, Adriaan Tas confirmed that according to him several project developers are willing to work in a risk and reward sharing structure but the difficulty lies in the identification of the risks and the benefits. He emphasised again that a support mechanism targetting the early phase of project development can help entrepreneurs in this risky environment.

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The Belgian Minister for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development, Ms. Marie Christine Marghem, concluded the side event. She mentioned that the commitment shown by the task force contributed to creating the conditions for Mozambique to access additional climate finance. She further informed the audience that the Belgian federal government remains committed to supporting developing countries for the implementation of their climate policy. Besides contributing to different climate funds and international initiatives, the Belgian Federal Government will also investigate how it can use the lessons learned from this successful pilot case to develop a strategy for early phase project support, preferably through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

There were a number of questions and comments from the audience moderated by Mr Sharma. These related to the need for national and local governments to apply public procurement procedures in tendering, the possibility for Africa to leapfrog waste treatment technologies and moving up the waste hierarchy in Africa, risk sharing with the private sector and the role of the Green Climate Fund in project preparation.

**16.00 – 17.30**

## **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as catalyst for inclusive, sustainable rural development in The Gambia and Namibia**

Hosted by: UNDP

**Approximate number of attendees: 40**

### **Speakers/ Panelists**

Mr. Bubacar Jallow

Principal Climate Change Officer for the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forestry and Wildlife, The Gambia

Mr. Paulus Ashili

Conservation Scientist, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia

Mrs. Belaynesh Birru

Director Environmental Impact Assessment & Social Development Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity, Ethiopia

Mr. Renat Heuberger

CEO, South Pole Group • global sustainability solutions

Moderated by Mr. Yamil Bonduki

UNDP, Manager Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme

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## **Summary**

Three ambitious, energy sector-transformative NAMAs were presented by representatives from Ethiopia, Namibia and The Gambia. These NAMAs are considered as promising voluntary instruments for reducing GHG emissions/establishing low-carbon pathways in developing countries that offer flexibility as to the interventions that can be employed. The objectives of these NAMA go far beyond its desired impact on GHG emission reductions/green growth to include the achievement of significant sustainable development goals that can benefit the country and its inhabitants as a whole.

Ethiopia, Namibia and The Gambia are taking ambitious steps to implement NAMAs to help them achieve their growth objectives and participate in the global climate change mitigation agenda.

The presented NAMAs on rural development through electrification with renewables in these countries shall help the governments leverage national and international support to achieve appropriate, effective and transformational GHG mitigation and sustainable development targets for their countries.

The governments build on their existing policy frameworks, which target the implementation of various policies, plans and actions aimed at mitigating GHG emissions while achieving a sustainable development, so as to define comprehensive and coherent NAMA development frameworks for Ethiopia, Namibia and The Gambia.

## **Outcome**

- Peer to peer exchange was demonstrated among panelist and with the attendees. A number of attendees came up to speak with the presenters at the end.
- Similar challenges and lessons learned were communicated, both through the presentations and among those delivering questions during the Q and A. The shared experiences will hopefully encourage potential areas for collaboration in future.
- Gender and Sustainable Development were both brought up in the Q & A thus demonstrating the importance of considering both elements in the NAMA design and implementation.
- A rich discussion about mitigation actions that countries are taking in Africa and some of the lessons learned globally to further strengthen and support such actions.

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16.00 – 17.30

**Creating Enabling Environments for Private Sector Finance for Renewable Energy in Africa**

Hosted by: African Development Bank

**Approximate number of attendees: 20**

**Speakers/ Panelists**

Mafalda Duarte  
Managing Director Climate Investment Fund

Jan-Willem van der Ven  
EBRD

Alex Mulisa  
FONERWA, Rwanda

Bruno Bensasson  
ENGIE Africa

Assaad Razzouk  
Chairman, ASrIA, The Association for Sustainable & Responsible Investment in Asia

John Ward  
Vivid Economics

**Summary**

Hundreds of billions of USD are required, each year, to start to build the infrastructure required to move developing countries onto a clean and low carbon development pathway. In fact, so much money is required that the \$100bn a year by 2020 pledged in Copenhagen seems rather insignificant. Whatever the figure, it must be clear to most that all this money will not come from Governments; a significant amount will come from the Private Sector.

Private Sector investment is driven by risk – the higher the risk, the costlier the money. We can broadly distinguish between technical risks, which investors can address and manage, political risks some of which can be managed, and in some sectors, climate risk. When the un-manageable risks become too high, the money stays away.

Developing country governments, donors and development banks, can work together to overcome such unmanageable risks and create “enabling environments” in which private sector investors can feel more comfortable.

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Mafalda Duarte described the cost of power for low-income / rural African users at \$10 per kWh equivalent compared to 12 – 15 US cents in developed countries explaining why energy needs special attention. The Climate Investment Fund (CIF) has distributed \$6.4 Bn to clean energy projects, \$2bn in Africa through Clean Technology Fund and Scaling up Renewable Energy Projects (SREP) and across renewable technologies. Enabling Environments need policy and regulatory framework but also better markets, PPAs, access to grid, permitting. Local banks need to better understand how to finance renewable energy projects and understand the risks. Technical risks need to be addressed, hence SREP’s focus on concentrated solar power and de-risking of exploratory geothermal drilling.

Jan-Willen van der Ven explained that EBRD was the leading MDB in private sector transactions and was working to facilitate market transition in a number of countries, now spreading to North Africa, particularly addressing energy efficiency and renewable energy in carbon intensive economies.

Alex Mulisa explained how the private sector was seen as being vital to the country’s aim to achieve middle income status by 2025 and that the country had developed a master plan, part of which included the creation of FONERWA as a means of channeling both domestic and international finance into clean and low carbon projects in the Private Sector in Rwanda. Such is the demand for energy for development and industrialization that 100% of FONERWA’s projects to date are investing in renewable energy. Rwanda recently received approval for \$50m of support from SREP under the CIF which will make a material difference to the development of the energy sector.

Bruno Bensasson will take over as Head of Africa for ENGIE in the New Year. ENGIE employs 150,000 people world wide and invests in and builds and operates energy projects globally. Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa has only 45 GW of installed capacity, equivalent to Spain. There is a massive need for power. He highlighted the need for trust and respect between investors and their market / customers as being essential to attract private sector investors. Investments need to be profitable and tools such as guarantees can help to reduce the risks. Whilst conventional thermal power may still be cheaper in some places, he highlighted the benefits of renewable energy including its low / zero carbon status (as emphasized here at the CoP), decentralized nature, quick construction, competitiveness.

Whilst we still need a centralized network to transport energy, concessional loans, guarantees etc can definitely help. Master plans / national plans giving long term outlook are also essential to build confidence for the private sector. Carbon pricing / tax and removal of fossil fuel subsidies may also have a role to play.



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Assaad Razzouk said that \$300 – 400bn of finance is required for the energy sector alone in Africa; Clearly there are competing demands for this money and Governments and donors do not have these funds; the money resides with institutional investors. Several things are essential to attracting institutional investors: domestic investors – private sector money does not like to go where domestic investors won't go; Institutional investors also seek stable and predictable policies – which needs stable governments. They also demand transparency – for example land registers which enable secure title of land are essential for renewable energy projects. These conditions can take time to create whilst we do not have a lot of time. Private money also requires a return and at present there is not enough money available in Africa to pay a 15% on a \$300 – 400 bn investment so the development of energy must go hand in hand with increased economic output. Assaad also highlighted the gap between what was taking place in the negotiations and what went on in the minds of fund managers. He said what was required was a change in the instructions given out by fund managers to investors when they lend significant amounts of money.

John Ward highlighted the need for simplicity – for example a country's electrical infrastructure needs to fit on the back of an envelope in order to enable investors to understand how and where they can build and operate infrastructure. He echoed Assaad's call for stable policies and cited the disastrous impact of changing policies in the renewable sector in Spain. Grid infrastructure is vital to enable grids to operate efficiently and maximise the benefits of renewable energy; Ease of doing business is very important and he suggested the creation of a more specialized index on ease of doing business in the renewable energy sector in Africa.

There then followed a round of moderated questions followed by questions from the floor before speakers had to leave.

## Outcome

The event brought together speakers from a range of actors across the renewable energy ecosystem and the outcome of the event was to improve our understanding of how to attract private sector investors to the renewable energy space in Africa.

Speakers listed the criteria which they considered to be important.

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18.00 – 19.30

## Mapping of Energy Initiatives in Africa in Collaboration with the Africa EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

No record provided

No abstract available

18.00 – 19.30

## The Electricity Model Base for Africa (TEMBA)

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)

No record provided

## Abstract

A secure supply of reliable energy services at affordable prices is essential to promote economic development. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 13% of the world's population, of which 37% live in urban communities and yet just 32.5% have access to electricity. Even within this region there is a great disparity between countries. At the same time, Africa is an energy resource-rich continent - both renewable energy sources and fossil fuels. However, the vast majority of this potential remains unexploited due, in part, to the underdeveloped power generation system and grid network. Transformative investments are needed to unlock this paradox. However, as yet, no open and transparent continent-wide investment outlook with a country-level resolution is available to energy analysts.

This side event discusses the urgent need for such a toolkit – for investors, practitioners, and technology developers – and presents The Electricity Model Base for Africa (TEMBA), a world-first attempt at modelling the electricity supply systems of forty-seven countries individually, linked together via trade links. A scenario comparison of the an evolving generation mix in each African country up to 2040 shows that an enhanced grid network can alter Africa's overall generation mix and result in a reduced electricity generation cost. These insights have important investment, trade and policy implications.

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9.00 – 10.00

## **Video Documentary: Nowhere to Run: Nigeria's Climate and Environmental Crises**

Hosted by: NEPAD Agency, Yar Adua Foundation

**No record provided**

### **Abstract**

“Nowhere to Run: Nigeria's Climate and Environmental Crisis” is a feature length film produced to raise awareness of the impact of climate change and environmental degradation in Nigeria. Depleting environmental resources in every part of the country, occasioned by climate change and human activity, pose a grave challenge to Nigerian national development in the face of a rapidly growing population. Due to lack of public awareness, managing the impact of climate change and environmental degradation is scarcely a consideration in the national development discourse. The documentary, produced by the Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Foundation, tells the story of climate change, environmental threats and unique challenges to security from the perspective of affected communities in Nigeria. The film sensitizes the general public and inspires stakeholders to embrace efforts to mitigate potential crises due to climate change. This event will feature a 20-minute panel discussion following screening of the documentary.

10.00 – 11.30

## **Advancing Africa's “readiness” for climate resilient, low carbon development and green growth**

Hosted by: African Development Bank (AfDB)

**Approximate number of attendees: 50**

### **Speakers/ Panelists Summary Outcome**

**Moderator: Anthony Nyong**  
Manager of the Compliance and Safeguards Division at the AfDB

**Kurt Lonsway**  
Manager of the Environment and Climate Change Division at the Africa Development Bank

**Aboubacar Diabate**  
Director of the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development in Mali. (did not turn up)



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Phyllis Ombonyo

Director of Business Development at Kenya's National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)

David Craig

Senior Advisor at the Green Climate Fund Secretariat

Rose Mukankomeje

Director General of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority, which is Rwanda's NDA to the GCF

Axel Olearius

Director of the GIZ's Climate Policy Support Programme

### Summary

During this session panelists discussed various readiness initiatives that are in place to allow African countries to access climate finance. Panelists discussed climate finance from both the user and provider perspectives with an emphasis on preparing for accreditation to climate financing mechanisms. Organized by AfDB, the panel included representatives of multilateral development banks, bilateral partners and the climate finance funds themselves.

Anthony Nyong, Manager, Compliance and Safeguards Division, AfDB, moderated the session. He began by asking "how ready are African nations to access climate finance?" He noted the high fiduciary standards required for countries to access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as well as the environmental and social safeguards that must be in place. He said the GCF is the fund that "everyone is looking up to," and it is important that all countries have a feeling they can participate.

David Craig, Senior Advisor, GCF, described the GCF's readiness program that helps establish the institutional arrangements needed to coordinate and mainstream climate finance activities. The GCF has received about US\$10 billion in pledges, he said, and it has already signed up US\$6 billion in contribution agreements. He noted the GCF board has already approved a first round of eight projects at a cost of approximately \$168 million, but that the aim is to contribute up to US\$2 billion per year. The question, he said, is how to reach that goal. He underscored that currently just 10% of all climate finance globally goes to adaptation but that the GCF has set a target of providing 50% of funds for adaptation.

Axel Olearius, Director, Climate Policy Support Programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), discussed climate finance from the bilateral angle and underscored the challenge of developing bankable projects and the complexity of the finance landscape. GIZ primarily works bilaterally, he said, and its core task is capacity building for climate finance readiness in the areas of: strategic planning and

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policy development; strengthening institutions and financial governance; effective and transparent spending and implementation; and promoting private sector engagement.

Kurt Lonsway, Manager, Environment and Climate Change, AfDB, highlighted the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) established with a grant of US\$4.75 million from Germany. The fund was extremely popular, he said, with more than 350 proposals submitted in order to advance climate finance readiness. This high level of interest demonstrated by the number of proposals underscores the demand for climate finance readiness support, he said.

Rose Mukankomeje, Director General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority, framed her remarks by noting, "you don't get what you deserve, you get what you negotiate." She said readiness is about direct access to funds for countries affected by climate change but there is a paradox: "we can't access climate finance if we aren't ready, but how can we be ready if we can't access finance?" She said accreditation requires careful planning that includes all stakeholders.

Phyllis Ombonyo, Director of Business Development, NETFUND, Kenya, discussed the importance of national climate change legislation such as Kenya's plan to create both a directorate and a climate change council to be chaired by the president. She said the directorate will identify priorities and mobilize resources. She described Kenya's path to accessing the ACCF.

During the discussion, panelists responded to questions on: resistance to lending to the private sector; the balance between funding for adaptation and mitigation; civil society participation in the implementation of funds; and the prescriptive nature of GCF readiness support. David Craig said the GCF has an "excellent governing instrument" that is built on country ownership and has no limits on the type of institutions that can receive finance. Kurt Lonsway said AfDB provides direct access and is a wholly African institution but that access to all types of finance will come with some criteria. Rose Mukankomeje said there have been many activities aimed at building capacity for accreditation but that it is important to consider the next steps after accreditation as well. Phyllis Ombonyo said readiness activities include monitoring and reporting and that the definition of such activities is evolving because activities that are eligible for climate finance can change over time. Anthony Nyong closed by saying there is no reason any African institution cannot access climate finance and that the AfDB stands ready to help.

### Outcome

Increased awareness among African decision-makers and stakeholders on the importance of strengthening readiness for climate finance, and of development partners/donors on the importance of supporting African



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countries in this quest. Greater awareness of African stakeholders (governments, NGOs and others) of existing sources of climate finance and how to access them. Sharing of experiences and lessons allows for good practice to be replicated and existing readiness programmes to be strengthened. Potential donors commit increased funding to climate finance readiness in Africa, through existing channels (such as ACCF, GCF) or otherwise.

10.00 – 11.30

**Climate observing systems, climate information and African development**

Hosted by: Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), UNESCO, UNEP and Ramsar Convention Secretariat

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Adequate high-quality observations of climate variables are important to address diverse societal issues such as water resources, agriculture and food security, health concerns, and environmental management. Africa is known to have inadequate and inefficient observation networks, thus it is difficult to effectively address issues such as poverty reduction and national development, both of which are affected by climate variability and change. Many African countries need to improve climate observations in their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This side-event addresses the importance of improving Africa's climate observing systems, emphasizing that improved observations will lead to better climate services, and better climate services will enable more effective climate policies for sustainable development. Specifically, this side-event will be a framework to discuss (i) national capacity to report on systematic observation in accordance with UNFCCC guidelines; (ii) national and regional priorities for climate data, including priorities for assessing climate impacts, conducting vulnerability analyses, monitoring wetlands and undertaking adaptation studies; (iv) key gaps in the use of climate information from the perspective of the decision-making community at national and regional levels; and (v) assessment reports of national and regional action plans for addressing these priority needs and thus, improving environmental observing systems, as well as reasons for the lack of progress.

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12.00 – 13.30

**Carbon Tax: A Catalyst for Regional Integration in Southern Africa?**

Hosted by: Project Developer Forum

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

Regional cooperation can accelerate early action, attract immediate support and prepare the region for participation in more comprehensive global climate change market mechanisms and mitigation efforts. South Africa, with its innovative Carbon Tax proposal, provides for the use of carbon credits from qualifying existing and new investments and therefore has the capacity to catalyze early action and stimulate economic development. Meanwhile, other countries in the region, such as Swaziland, have made great strides in the area of renewable energy. The Project Developer Forum brings together a distinguished panel presenting public and private sector perspectives from several Southern African countries. The panel will examine the South African Carbon Tax Scheme and the Swaziland Renewable Energy Plan and compare them to other regional initiatives and engage the audience in a discussion about the opportunities and obstacles that these Southern African approaches present.

12.00 – 13.30

**Showcasing Ethiopia's climate Resilient initiatives**

Hosted by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia

**No record provided**

**No abstract available**

14.00 – 15.30

**Make visible the research activities and promote existing expertise of the CAMES space**

Hosted by: Conseil Africain et Malgaches pour l'Enseignement Supérieur CAMES (African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education)

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Approximate number of attendees: 45

**Speakers/ Panelists**

- Gaye Amadou
- Cathy Liousse
- Alfred Ngomanda
- Arona Diedhiou
- Christian Blondin
- Benjamin Sultan
- Jacques F. Mavoungou
- Souleymane Konate
- Abdourahamane Konare
- Magaran Bakayoko (OMS partner)
- Alexandre Foulon (MAE partner)
- S. Clarisse Kayo S. (National Assembly C.I. partner)

**Summary**

The principal objectives of this “side event” were to make CAMES research activities visible and promote the existing expertise in the CAMES region in fields related to climate change.

This event started with a talk by CAMES General Secretary General Prof. Bertrand Mbatchi, in the form of video recording introducing CAMES as a unique coordinating institution and organisation of higher education and scientific research in 19 African countries. He justified and stated the importance of CAMES organising such an activity at an event as unique as COP21. Following this introductory talk, the moderator of the event, Prof

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Abdourahamane Konaré, presented the objectives of the side event and announced the three communication panels structuring the event, namely:

- Panel 1: The stakes of climate change research in the CAMES region;
- Panel 2: Challenges and perspectives in climate change research in the CAMES region;
- Panel 3: Collaboration and partnership in climate change research in the CAMES region.

The rest of the activities consisted of a series of eight scientific presentations during the first two panels, representing a selection of scientific works carried out in the CAMES region related to the theme of climate change (CAMES Climate Change Thematic Programme). The last panel included participation of authoritative international organisations in the fields of cooperation and funding of scientific research in Africa (including MAE-France, the ICSU Regional Office for Africa, HEDA Resource Centre, WMO, IRD, the WHO Regional Office for Africa, AASTU), as well as representatives of national institutions of CAMES member states (including the Presidency of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire; the Embassy of Benin; The Regional Council of Cavally, Côte d’Ivoire; deputies of the Côte d’Ivoire National Assembly; the Economic and Social Council of Côte d’Ivoire; South Africa Delegation; the Egyptian Meteorological Authority). The representatives of these institutions all showed the clear links among the structures and themes discussed during this “side event”, and especially demonstrated their desire to establish or strengthen their relations with the CAMES.

**Outcome**

The main results of this “side event” can be summed up in three points:

1. Greater visibility and knowledge of CAMES and its research areas (climate change, biodiversity and health);
2. A truly international launching platform and research partnership for CAMES’ Thematic Research Programme in climate change; and
3. A significant demonstration of interest in CAMES on the part of international and national reference institutions. This was especially reflected in concrete invitations to CAMES by these institutions and by the possibility of establishing partnerships in the context of better understanding and the fight against climate change in Africa.

14.00 – 15.30

**Towards Africa Climate Justice: Priorities for COP 21**

Hosted by: OXFAM International

No record provided

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**Abstract**

Environmental degradation and adverse impacts of climate change continue to seriously affect the continent of Africa. Periodic droughts, flooding and the looming El-nino are a few of the impacts that African people continue to face as result of climate change. 2015 is a critical year for global climate change negotiations, a new climate change treaty will replace the Kyoto Protocol.

As one of the world's most vulnerable continents to climate change, Africa must strategically be engaged in this process to secure a mutually beneficial deal that delivers the much needed support to enable its people to adapt to the negative effects of climate change, whilst crafting strategies to help deal with global warming levels as recommended by scientists – below 1.5°C.

Oxfam International, is organising this event to showcase how various stakeholders are forging a partnership to ensure a strong COP21 outcome that will guarantee support to vulnerable communities in Africa.

**16.00 – 17.30**

**Consolidation of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership Action Groups in Monitoring of Energy Targets**

Hosted by: African Union Commission (AUC)

**No record provided**

**No abstract available**

**16.00 – 17.30**

**Climate change in Africa: Financing low-carbon pathways for Development**

Hosted by: UNECA, The New Climate Economy (NCE)

**No record provided**

**Abstract**

The economic growth reported for many African countries in recent years in terms of GDP has been as a result of increased exports of raw commodities and has not been inclusive. Unemployment is still increasing and poverty remains a chronic challenge for the continent. Structural transformation of African economies – through shifting employment and

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GDP to higher value-add economic activities – is a key prerequisite for eradicating poverty on the continent. However, structural transformation requires substantial energy inputs. Against a background of abundant raw materials, renewable energy and fossil fuel resources, African countries have the option to develop along carbon-intensive or low-carbon pathways. In a climate-constrained development agenda only low-carbon pathways that reduce resource input intensity and use clean energy options can ensure that economic growth is truly sustainable and inclusive. As cleaner technologies become increasingly cost-competitive, including in areas such as the provision of bottom of the pyramid services, African economies now have the opportunity to “leapfrog” traditional methods of growth and become world leaders in low-carbon development. But how would such development pathways be financed? Public finance, while helpful, will not be sufficient to accommodate the scale and impact of the low-carbon development transition required. Therefore, Africa's future development presents significant private sector investment opportunities, and public finance can be used to encourage such investment.

The side event aims to trigger a discussion on best practices for quickly attracting private sector investment in low carbon development consistent with the national development priorities of African countries.

**18.00 – 19.30**

**The GGWI for a climate resilient Sahara and Sahel region**

Hosted by: Sahel and Sahara Observatory

**No record provided**

**No abstract available**

**18.00 – 19.30**

**Science-Policy Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa: The Critical needs for Africa to invest in home grown Science and Technologies towards poverty alleviation Network of African Science Academies (NASAC)**

**Approximate number of attendees: 25**

**Speakers/ Panelists Summary Outcome**

Jackie Olang  
Executive Director of NASAC



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Vladimir Ryabinin,  
Executive Secretary of IOC/UNESCO

Justin Ahanhanzo

IOC/UNESCO Regional Liaison Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and Africa, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO);

Salif Diop

Member, National Academy of Sciences and Techniques of Senegal (ANSTS) and NASAC

#### Panel on Climate Change Adaptation

- Amb. Prof. Mary Khimulu, Chairperson, Kenya Water Institute and former Kenyan Ambassador, Kenyan Delegation to UNESCO
- Dr. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo, Director UNEP/ROA
- Dr. Edith Madela-Mntla, Regional Director, ICSU/ROA
- Dr. Valérie Quiniou-Ramus, Head of Geotechnics/Geophysics/Geomatics/Civil Eng./Metoccean Department of TOTAL S.A
- Prof. Marie-Lise Chanin, CNRS Research Director and Member of the Académie des sciences-Institut de France
- Prof. Norbert Hounkonnou, President, Académie Nationale des Sciences, Arts et Lettres du Bénin (ANSALB)
- Prof. Manta Nowbuth, Member, Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology
- Prof. Mark New, Member, South African Academy of Sciences (ASSAf)
- Prof. Jide Alo, Member, Nigerian Academy of Sciences (NAS)
- Mr. Wondifraw Mengist, Intern at IOC-UNESCO

#### Summary

The NASAC/IOC-UNESCO side event organised at the Africa Pavillon at the main COP21 venue at Le Bourget, France was supported by NASAC, IOC-UNESCO, the InterAcademy Panel, UNDP, and Africa Department of UNESCO. The Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie upon the kind request of the Delegation of the Republic of Senegal to the COP21/UNFCCC offered interpretation services. The side event was organised in collaboration with UNEP and ICSU Regional Office for Africa. The event brought together a wide range of African and Overseas partners including Representatives from Academies, universities, private sector including oil and gas industries, policy makers including Diplomats and Ambassadors and civil society. The meeting consisted of the following sequences:

- i. Introduction and science sessions
- ii. Science-policy dialogue panel and
- iii. Interactive exchanges and discussions session with participants.

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Ms. Jackie Olang, Executive Director of NASAC, co-organiser of the event welcomed participants and provided the background for the side event. She first, introduced NASAC to participants taking into consideration that many are unaware of the activities of the continental knowledge building Network. The main objective of NASAC is to serve as an independent platform, which provides science advices to African countries and regional institutions. Major activities include institutional capacity building at university and academic levels, empowering and engaging the youth in today's scientific challenges related to sustainable development in Africa including climate change. She recalled that on the eve of this side event at the Africa Pavilion, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, IOC/UNESCO hosted at its Paris based Headquarters on 09 December 2015, a full day COP21 Africa Science Seminar on the same topic bringing together African and overseas earth systems sciences specialists including marine scientists, oceanographers, climatologists, educators, social science specialists, policy makers including Diplomats, Ambassadors and Permanent Delegates at UNESCO, civil society and African youth. The African Youth Forum at the COP21 Africa Science Seminar was a cornerstone bringing together African students and start up entrepreneurs who provided candid look forward views on Africa's future.

The Executive Secretary of the IOC/UNESCO, Dr. Vladimir Ryabinin recalled the unique role and mission of the Commission, which is the sole United Nations body entirely dedicated to promote international cooperation and capacity building in ocean sciences, observations and services. The IOC/UNESCO with the support of the Africa Department of UNESCO and other partners fulfilled a needed commitment as they provided a platform for a full day seminar at UNESCO enabling thorough scientific exchanges, science-policy dialogue among scientists and policy makers and the youth at the UNESCO Headquarters, the day before. "I like what I saw yesterday, outstanding interdisciplinary and inter-generations exchanges on climate change", he said. He concluded his remarks with the view that Africa, oceans and climate change are three important challenges that require the world attention and support. He recalled that GOOS-AFRICA is an important framework aimed at supporting observations and ocean services needs in Africa. The IOC/UNESCO is engaged to embrace new partnerships with NASAC and local African universities and academies with the view to meet the capacity building needs of African Member States.

Dr. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo, Director UNEP/ROA and Dr. Edith Madela-Mntla, Regional Director of ICSU-ROA provided information on the activities of their institutions and their reiterated their willingness to cooperate with IOC-UNESCO and NASAC for the follow up activities arising from the side event.

Professor Salif Diop, Member of Académie Nationale des Sciences et Techniques du Sénégal, ANSTS and NASAC Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation presented the newly published NASAC booklet entitled "Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa: Recommendations

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to Policymakers”. He highlighted the salient points of the report including Climate change risks and vulnerabilities in Africa, adaptation and resilience in the context of climate change in African with respect to each sub-region in Africa. The booklet provided background on the assessment of sectoral impacts and adaptation. The booklet was officially launched at the COP21 African Pavilion. The purpose of the Recommendations to Policymakers are to guide with independent scientific advice African national regional institutions in the process of negotiations and implementation of UNFCCC.

Eminent scientists, Chairs of Academies and senior research Directors from universities and national research centers presented success stories from African scientific institutions with a particular emphasis on best practices on training and education within local universities in association with overseas academic institutions. Professor Norbert Hounkonnou, President of the Académie Nationale des Sciences, Arts et Lettres du Bénin (ANSALB) provided an inspiring presentation on education and training activities at the UNESCO Chair in Mathematical Physics and Applications hosting the unique Master and Ph. D programme in Physical oceanography and applications in west and central Africa. The training programme enrolls students from Africa and overseas. Owing to strong South/South and North/South partnerships, professors from Brazil, France, Belgium and USA contribute to the training programmes with lectures and exchange of students and staff. Win-win partnership is established with private sector, notably oil and gas industries, namely TOTAL, SA, which sponsors fellowships for students and visiting professorship, programme. Twinning with universities in the North enables dual recognition of diplomas.

Prof. Mark New, Member, Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), shed light on the challenge for Africa in scientific research in general and climate change research and applications in particular. Training young African specialists in earth observation systems is an imperative of African countries. There are pockets of expertise related to climate change knowledge in African countries, what is required is networking and synergy. When all these isolated groups and expertise are put together, the gross total is at the level of expertise available in Oxford or Cambridge. Networking between Africa research and academic institutions is the Key to African solutions to African challenges.

Justin Ahanhanzo, the IOC/UNESCO Regional Liaison Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and Africa, the initiator and co-organizer of the event presented a paper on Why Oceans and Coasts matter for Climate Change in Africa? He recalled President Mandela’s statement at Conference of the African Process in 1998 in Cape town: “Africa’s long and beautiful coasts and the abundance of marine resources can contribute to improve economic, food and environmental security for the continent. These coastal and marine resources, like the rest of Africa’s environmental resources, continue to be exploited in a manner that does not benefit AFRICA and her PEOPLE. This is a paradox of a people dying from hunger, starvation and poverty when they are

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potentially so rich and well endowed”. There is a critical need for African Governments and regional institutions such as African Union Commission to massively invest in scientific, technology and innovation infrastructures with modernisation of national universities and regional research centers towards promoting blue and green technologies for poverty alleviation in Africa. With appropriation of new technologies and innovations, Africa can lead the way to climate friendly infrastructures in the context of the UNFCCC.

Other speakers including Prof. Manta Nowbuth, Member of Mauritius Academy of Science and Technology, Prof. Babajide Alo, Member of the Nigerian Academy of Sciences, Prof. Marie-Lise Chanin, CNRS Research Director and Member of the Académie des sciences-Institut de France and Dr. Valérie Quiniou-Ramus, Head of Geotechnics, Geophysics, Geomatics, Civil Engineering and Metocean Department of TOTAL S.A also provided insights into the importance of networking to foster scientific research and applications to meet societal goals in Africa. “Fight against privileges” insisted one of the speakers - fight against the privilege that money is only for the rich but instead, invest in the basic scientific, technological and innovation infrastructures! Fight against elitist privileges so as to serve the needs of local populations, fight against the privilege of knowledge but instead educate the youth.

### Outcome

1. NASAC launched the booklet titled “Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa: Recommendations to Policy makers”.
2. Participants recognized that science-policy dialogue is an important foundation for African Delegates in the context of the COP/UNFCCC negotiations.
3. The meeting recommended that:
4. Partnership between NASAC and AUC, as well as between NASAC and UNFCCC Secretariat be pursued.
5. A similar side-event be organized for the COP22, which will be held in Morocco in 2016.
6. NASAC will lead the development of a network of African universities and overseas counterparts with the view to empower existing African academies and educational institutions in the fields of climate change research.
7. NASAC and IOC-UNESCO will promote “Oceans” as a key and unique component of climate change systems in Africa.
8. NASAC and IOC-UNESCO together with the event partners intend to work together to organize an international science conference on Ocean and blue economy for Africa.

# Friday December

11<sup>th</sup> 10.00 – 11.30

Conversion of Basmati 370 rice from C3 to C4  
Hosted by: Embu University College, Kenya

No record provided

### Abstract

Climate change has adversely affected food production and health. Endeavors to produce more food have contributed to climate change and more environmental-related diseases. Over 50 million people are projected to face malnutrition by 2050 if this is not stopped. One way of mitigation is the initiative to transform Basmati370 rice from a C3 to C4 photosynthetic pathway. The C4 crops are more efficient in fixing carbon dioxide to biomass and will increase food yields while consuming less water and increasing sequestration of greenhouse gases. In addition to an increase in yields, farmers will gain higher relative incomes as cost of production will be reduced and more land will be available for reforestation. This side event will discuss the initiative and potential of converting Basmati370 rice from the C3 to C4 variety to enhance food security and health.

12.00 – 13.30

Agroforestry and REDD+ in Africa  
Hosted by: World Agroforestry Center

Approximate number of attendees: 35

### Speakers/ Panelists

- Dr. Lalisa Duguma, Scientist- Sustainable Landscapes and Integrated Climate Actions, World Agroforestry Centre and ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins;
- Ms. Florence Bernard, Associate Scientist, World Agroforestry Centre and ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins
- Mr. Endeshaw Kassa, Program Officer, Civil Society Organization – EECMY Ethiopia.
- Mr. Stephen King'uyu, Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan Coordinator, National Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment, Water & Natural Resources (Kenya)
- Dr. Johnson Nkem, African Center for Climate Policy, UNECA
- Dr. Emmanuel Nuesiri, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Geography and Geographic Information Science, USA and Research Fellow, University of Potsdam, Germany





# Friday December 11<sup>th</sup>

## Summary

The meeting largely focused on how agroforestry could become part of the REDD+ discourse and implementation in the African continent. Dr. Lalisa Duguma gave a keynote presentation on the potential of agroforestry and the associated challenges in implementing it on a wider scale. Florence Bernard and Endeshaw Kassa presented specific case studies from DR Congo and Ethiopia which highlighted the strong potentials of agroforestry systems. During the panel discussions the emphasis was on the following key issues.

- Agroforestry is not recognized within the UNFCCC. What alternatives or policy pathways are there to embrace AF in the REDD+ discourse?
- Rights and ownership of trees, products and services such as carbon are not clarified and guaranteed. How could we address the tenure (tree and land) issue that constrains the adoption of practices for addressing REDD+?
- Investment barriers are high given that there is an initial period during which trees do not yield any income but require time and resources to tend them. What investment mechanism could be appropriate?
- An appropriate market infrastructure that allows for greater benefit from and value-added for tree products. How can appropriate market infrastructure and value addition mechanism for agroforestry produces enhanced?

## Outcome

### A. Key messages

1. Agroforestry has a strong potential to reduce the pressure on remnant forests of Africa.
2. There is a strong need for sensitizing and engaging policy makers who make decisions on the framework of integration of the Agroforestry systems into the REDD+ scheme. ICRAF and ASB should actually focus on these and move towards engaging the policy makers.
3. Choice of agroforestry practices that could be used should be made in a very participatory and inclusive process
4. There is a need for incentives particularly initial capital for starting the agroforestry practices for smallholder farmers who may not have sufficient capital. Besides, tenure and tree rights should be clarified so that smallholders could be engaged fully realizing they benefit from the practices.
5. Where Agroforestry practices result in marketable products, market access and market infrastructure should be part of the discussion.

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## B. Presentations

Lalisa Duguma: Agroforestry and REDD+ in Africa- potentials, challenges and the way forward

Endeshaw Kassa: Land use transformation hillside farming

Florence Bernard: REDD+ and agroforestry potential in the Democratic Republic of Congo

## 12.00 – 13.30

### Climate for Development in Africa Youth Platform

Hosted by: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

No record provided

## Abstract

The ClimDev- Africa Youth Platform (ACLYP) is established under the ClimDev Africa Programme. The Platform seeks to be a unique, transformative, intellectual and social platform that seeks to inspire and connect African youths to act against climate change. ACLYP aims to attract African youth from across the continent and the diaspora and partner with global youth groups as well as supporters and champions of youth programmes.

Through active participation in instructive dialogues, diplomatic negotiations, skills-development workshops and cultural exchanges, the platform aims to integrate African youth into national and international climate negotiations and policy discussions. The high-level plenary of ministers, regional representatives, youths and prominent experts will provide the opportunity to discuss the role of African youth in meaningful engagement in climate change and sustainable development issues.

## 14.00 – 15.30

### Mainstreaming Climate Change into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: Why Sustainability matters

Hosted by: African Development Bank

Approximate number of attendees: 50

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## Speakers/ Panelists

Moderator: Prof. Anthony Nyong,  
African Development Bank (AfDB)

Al-Hamndou Dorsouma,  
Chief Climate Change Officer, African Development Bank

Youba Sokona,  
Special Adviser on Sustainable Development with the South Centre based  
in Geneva, Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
(IPCC)

Mrs. Emily Massawa,  
Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisor, United Nations Environment  
Programme (UNEP)

Moussa Abou,  
Architect, Entrepreneur and Researcher, Niger

Moustapha kamal Gueye,  
Senior Specialist, Green Jobs Policies, International Labor Organization (ILO)

## Summary

Over the recent years, climate change has become an inevitable and urgent global challenge with long-term implications for the sustainable development of all countries. For Africa, climate change is a key challenge to sustainability, with a wide range of implications on food security, water availability and accessibility, biodiversity conservation, sustainability of livelihoods, and the overall stability across the continent. Other implications include, among others, pollution and poor air quality, deteriorating soil quality, desertification and land degradation. All of these are threatening the sustainable development of the continent.

Overall, the side event discussed the inter-relations between implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and the Outcomes of the Paris Agreement, in the context of Africa's development priorities.

### Key issues that have been discussed included, among others:

- Placing this discussion in the broad context of addressing climate change and global sustainability challenges, by introducing the dual relationship between climate change and sustainable development, highlighting the recent developments from the adoption of the Rio-Convention and the Agenda 21, to the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals and the new 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

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- Elaborating on Africa's perspective for sustainable development, by highlighting the continent's potential in engaging in the implementation of the SDGs while ensuring Africa's development first.
- Presenting the challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in Africa, by showcasing the needs for adequate climate data and information needed for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning while promoting socioeconomic well-being in Africa and addressing environment and climate change adaptation challenges.
- Showcasing practical Africa-specific green technologies (case of the Abou Green Technology) with multiple benefits for addressing sustainable development and climate change in Africa, including energy efficiency in the building sector, reduction of deforestation, reduction of GHG emissions and creation of green jobs.

Addressing the linkages between Climate Change, SDGs and Employment in Africa, through the implementation of the SDG 8 by ensuring economic growth and productive employment.

## Outcome

### The key outcomes from this Panel Discussion include, among others:

- The imperative need to consistently ensure that SDG implementation in Africa consider the challenges and opportunities related to climate change in Africa;
- The use of methodological approaches and sound economic, social and environmental and climate change related parameters to support decision-making processes about sustainable development in Africa, using practical experiences on vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning;
- Addressing unemployment challenges that are facing African countries while implementing the SDGs in Africa, by tapping into Africa's potential in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable infrastructure, renewable energy, energy efficiency to create 600 million by 2030 to meet Africa's employment needs;
- The success of SDG implementation in the context of climate change in Africa will require several factors including the need to consider a "development first approach" that requires good governance;
- Scaling up green technologies developed by Africans and relevant for Africa's contexts and circumstances while providing finance for their wider deployment;
- Ensuring better coordination and sound delivery of finance for sustainable development and climate change in Africa, by simplifying donor requirements to facilitate access and scaling up

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- of finance; and avoiding double accounting;  
• Addressing Africa’s capacity challenges relating to access to finance.

16.00 – 17.30

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