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REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) ON THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS
THE AFRICAN UNION SUMMIT
REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (CAHOSCC) ON THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS THE AFRICAN UNION SUMMIT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This report covers the outcomes of the 22nd Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC – CoP22), the 12th Conference meeting of the Parties (CMP 12), and the 1st Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) held in Marrakech in November 2016, as well as other regional and international meetings on matters related to climate change including: the 6th special session of AMCEN held in Cairo in April 2016, the latest activities related to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the progress in Africa’s initiatives in adaptation AAI and renewable energy AREI.

2. The report therefore covers the implementation of the January 2016 Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.603 (XXVI)), which, inter alia, (i) Called on all Member States to ratify the Paris Agreement; (ii) Acknowledged the UNFCCC Decision to host the Twenty-second session of the Conference if the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22) on the African Continent, in Marrakech, the Kingdom of Morocco from 7 to 18 November 2016; (iii) Called on Member States to support the continued mounting of an African Pavilion at future COPs; (iv) Called on AMCEN, the Commission, AfDB, to take appropriate measures, under the guidance of CAHOSCC, to ensure finalization of the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and the operationalization and implementation of the African Renewable Energy Initiative AREI; and (v) requested AfDB to the appropriate measures in consultation with AMCEN and the Commission to complete its work on the instrument establishing the AREI governance framework and related establishment documentation, which shall be adopted by the AREI Governing Board at its initial meeting convened by CAHOSCC.

3. The report includes CAHOSCC recommendations on the way forward on different items under discussion, aiming at providing African negotiators and other African institutions with clear political guidance on the way forward on the issues of priority.

B. HIGH-LEVEL SIGNING CEREMONY OF PARIS AGREEMENT

4. The High-level signing ceremony convened by the United Nations Secretary-General. H.E. Ban Ki-moon took place on 22nd April 2016 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, United States of America. With the adoption of the Agreement, States Parties are required to adopt the agreement within their respective legal systems, through ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. The key objectives of the High level signing ceremony were:

   a) To heighten the political momentum for implementation and ratification of the Paris Agreement following its adoption on 12 December 2015 at COP 21 in Paris, France; and
b) To open the Paris Agreement for signature in New York, USA from 22 April 2016 until 17 April 2017.

5. The Ceremony took place on 22 April – the Day the International Community marked the Earth Day. Following the opening ceremony, 175 countries signed the Paris Agreement, the largest number of countries to ever sign a multilateral agreement on the day on which it was opened for signature. After Signing the Agreement, Heads of State and Government delivered national statements, expressing their intention to ratify it and outlining their national Climate Change policies and actions. In the afternoon, there was a High-level Special event under the theme: “Taking Climate Action to the next level: Realizing the vision of the Paris Agreement”. The day concluded with delegates hearing statements from past, present and future Presidents of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP), and an address by the UN Secretary-General H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

6. During the 2016 high level Opening Ceremony for signature, 175 Parties (174 countries and the European Union) signed the Agreement, and 15 States deposited instruments of ratification. Forty six (46) African countries signed the Agreement during the signing ceremony.

C. GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Structured Dialogue with Africa

7. The First structured Dialogue with Africa aiming to accelerate African countries’ engagement with the GCF took place from 24-26 October 2016 in Cape Town, South Africa. Its main objectives were:

- To increase understanding of GCF and related developments such as support for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation planning processes;

- To help National Designated Authorities/Focal Points (NDAs/FPs) identify Accredited Entities and other partners to support the design and development of country programme proposals that contribute to national priorities and regional initiatives on adaptation and renewable energy; and

- To develop a roadmap and action plan for African countries, Accredited Entities and the GCF which articulates concrete funding proposals for impact.

8. The dialogue brought together 103 officials from 48 countries, several GCF Board members and representatives of 24 accredited entities and 18 other organizations. During the dialogue over 130 projects worth a potential US$2.4 billion in GCF funding were proposed. Combined with existing African pipeline, the approximate value of all projects is USD 4.3 billion.
Fifteenth Meeting of the Board of the GCF

9. The fifteenth meeting of the board of the GCF took place from 13-15 December in Apia, Samoa. The Board approved projects and programmes valued together at USD 315.24 million and accredited a further seven entities.

Recommendations:

- The CAHOSCC commends the efforts and the commitment of the African board members of the GCF, as well as their pivotal role in laying the foundational documents of the Green Climate Fund;

- The CAHOSCC stresses the importance of the Green Climate Fund as a main funding mechanism for climate change, and highlights that ensuring sustainable and adequate funding for the GCF is crucial to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement;

- The CAHOSCC calls upon the African members of the GCF to continue their effective role to ensure that Africa’s priorities are well served.

D. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

10. The 44th session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-44) convened from 17 – 21 October 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand, and brought together 109 countries. The IPCC addressed items including: the outline of the Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global Greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, and the outline of Methodology Report to refine the 2006 Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories.

11. The IPCC adopted the following 12 Decisions: Outline of the Special Report on the Global Warming of 1.5 Degree Celsius; IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget; Admission of observers; Expert Meeting on Mitigation; Sustainability and Climate Stabilization Scenarios; Communications and Scoping process; Future of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA); Review of IPCC Communication Strategy; Review of IPCC Conflict of Interest Policy; Review of the IPCC Scholarship Programme; Outline of the Methodology Report to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories; and Workshop on Climate Change and Cities.

Recommendations:

- The CAHOSCC highlights the importance of linking science to actions, and the important role of IPCC reports in informing climate change negotiations.

- The CAHOSCC stresses the importance of utilizing the IPCC reports to highlight the specific impacts of climate change on the African continent, in particular with regards to adaptation, and requests the commission in
coordination with the AGN and under the supervision of the AMCEN to provide, as appropriate, an annual report to the CAHOSCC on the main elements related to impacts of climate change on Africa in relevant IPCC reports and documents.

E. AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT (AMCEN)

12. Over the recent years, Africa played a central role in the UNFCCC negotiation process, consistently advocating for a binding and fair agreement to address climate change, which resulted in the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Africa has shown leadership in the global Climate Change negotiations by establishing the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) in 2009 to coordinate the work of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), all to ensure that Africa continues to speak with one voice at all levels of the Climate Change negotiations.

13. AMCEN held its 6th special session in Cairo from the 16th to the 19th of April 2016, under the theme "Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement: From policy to implementation in Africa". The special session started by a meeting of experts for two days (16th and 17th of April) followed by the high level ministerial segment for two days (18th and 19th of April).


15. The above mentioned decisions and the outcome document contained key messages from the African ministers of Environment which provide political guidance to the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN), and reflect the African positions and priorities towards the implementation of the outcome of CoP21 of the UNFCCC including the "Paris Agreement" in its entirety, as well as the operationalization of the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) and the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI).

17. There was a preparatory meeting of AMCEN with the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change on 13 November 2016, which facilitated the African Group to speak with one voice at COP 22.

18. The experts presented the African Ministers with an overview of the negotiations and detailed presentations on progress in relation to the Paris Agreement (in negotiations under the Conference of Paris serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) and the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) and on Finance.

19. Ministries considered a revised set of Key Messages, which Africa used as the basis for negotiations at the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech addressing issues arising in the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech; and also relating to the two new African Initiatives launched by the Coordinator of the CAHOSCC H.E. President Abdel Fattah El Sisi at COP 21 in Paris—the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and African Renewable Energy (AREI); and relating to Climate Change Finance and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Recommendations:

- The CAHOSCC appreciates the work done by the AMCEN in guiding and formulating the African Common position in climate change, it further endorses AMCEN decision (5/SS6) entitled "Climate Change and Africa’s preparations for COP22 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" and the "Cairo Declaration".

F. RATIFICATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

20. The Paris Agreement provides a great opportunity to strengthen the global response to the threat of Climate Change in the context of Sustainable Development and poverty eradication.

21. The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015 as part of the outcomes of the Twenty-First session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. In accordance with Article 20, the Agreement was opened for signature, by states and Regional Economic Integration Organizations that are Parties to the UNFCCC, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 until 21 April 2017.

22. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016; in accordance with Article 21 (1) which stipulated that The Agreement enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global Green House Gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
23. As of 12th of January 2017, out of the 125 countries that ratified the Paris Agreement 31 are from Africa.

Recommendations:

- The CAHOSCC encourages the African countries to expedite the process of signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement;

- The CAHOSCC highlights the importance of fulfilling the pre-2020 pledges and commitments including those related to the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol to reflect developed countries leadership and commitment to tackling climate change;

- The CAHOSCC further highlights the urgent need to ensure enhanced support to adaptation in light of the immediate and short term adverse impacts of climate change which African countries are facing;

- The CAHOSCC stresses that raising the ambition and fully implementing Africa’s NDCs requires additional, predictable and sustainable means of implementation in particular finance and processes to facilitate African countries access to financial resources in a timely manner; in line with article 4.7 of the Convention and article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement.

G. TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON THE CLIMATE CHANGE (COP22) ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT, IN MARRAKECH, THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO FROM 7 TO 18 NOVEMBER 2016

24. COP22 was labeled the "Implementation CoP". The Paris Agreement is expected to have significant implications and prospects for Africa’s development over the coming years.

25. Therefore, COP 22 offered Africa an opportunity to demonstrate leadership on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), while ensuring that the means of implementation indicated in the Paris Agreement, namely Finance, Capacity Building and Technology Development and Transfer are provided, as these represent critical aspects for Africa.

26. With the coming into effect of the Paris Agreement and the NDCs, it is important for African Countries to re-affirm their determination and ensure means of implementation (finance, capacities, and technologies) for their NDCs in line with their capacities and as reflected in their INDCs. In addition, alignment of NDCs with existing national development priorities and other ongoing Climate Change initiatives such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs) and the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) is required, based on national circumstances and capabilities of individual African countries.
27. In addition to national contributions through the NDCs, the implementation of the Paris Agreement could be supported by inclusive pan-African initiatives and programs. Following the successful COP 21 in Paris, COP 22 convened at the Conference Centre in Bab Ighli, Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco from 7-18 November 2016. Meetings were held in formal and informal consultations on preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement under the Presidency of COP 22. African countries provided their full support to the Kingdom of Morocco, in its capacity as Presidency of the UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech.

28. The following sessions took place at the Conference:

- Twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12);
- Forty–fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 45) and Forty–fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 45);
- The second part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA1.2);
- First session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1).

29. The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech, Morocco resulted in a major set of decisions under three main constituted bodies of the UNFCCC:

i) The CoP comprising Parties to the UNFCCC, adopted Twenty-five (25) decisions including Decision 1/CP.22 addressing “preparations for entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the First session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement”;

ii) The CMP comprising Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, adopted eight (8) Decisions addressing a range of matters related to the Kyoto Protocol and its Adaptation fund; and

iii) The CMA, comprising Parties to the Paris Agreement, adopted two (2) Decisions addressing matters related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement; and the rules of Procedure for the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

30. The COP 22 Decision on “Preparation for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement (PA)” has 6 sections namely; I. Entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement; II. Completion of the work programme under the PA; III. Additional matters relating to the implementation of the PA; IV) Adaptation Fund; V. the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue by the Presidency of COP 22 in collaboration with the Presidency of COP 23; and VI. Enhanced Action prior to 2020 (on this South Africa on behalf of the BASIC group
namely: Brazil, South Africa, India and China requested expedited action. CMP 12 and COP 22 closed on 19 November 2016 and would reconvene in 2017.

31. The decision adopted by CMA 1 on matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement has 3 sections: I. Entry into force and Signature of the Paris Agreement; II Completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement including review of the progress; and III. Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. After the adoption of the Decisions, CMA 1 suspended its session on 19 November 2016 and will reconvene in 2017.

32. Another major outcome of the Marrakech COP 22 is that the adaptation Fund received a pledge of 80 million USD to support Developing Countries.

33. The King of Morocco Summit with the African Heads of State and Government also adopted the Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development. The Marrakesh Conference had a Ministerial Session on Sustainability, Stability and Security in Africa (3S) and in addition adopted the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. A summary is attached as Annex I.

Recommendations:

- The CAHOSCC recognizes the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change. To this end, the CAHOSCC stresses that matters related to agriculture within the climate change negotiations shall be addressed as a matter of priority under the convention, and in the context of adaptation and adaptation co-benefits. Developing countries, including African countries, shall be ensured access to means of implementation including finance, capacity building and technology transfer. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade in accordance with article 3.5 of the Convention;

- The CAHOSCC stresses the importance of respecting the principles and provisions of UNFCCC, in particular equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities in the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

- Securing adequate, predictable, sustainable provisions of means of implementation is crucial for ensuring the effective and successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore it is crucial to maintain the parity between adaptation and mitigation in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement;

- The CAHOSCC notes the various initiatives aiming at tackling climate change, and stresses that such initiatives should respect the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and that measures taken to combat climate change, including
unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade in particular from African countries;

- The CAHOSCC highlights the important role of AMCEN in supporting and guiding the AGN efforts in the negotiations in line with the African Common Position;

- The CAHOSCC commends the work done by the African Group of Negotiators AGN in the process leading to the COP22-CMP12-APA1 in Marrakech.

H. **Africa Pavilion and Africa Day at COP 22**

34. The Commission in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), Africa Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa provided the necessary technical backing for Africa’s engagement at COP 22 and also held an Africa Pavilion in the Blue Zone, where there were exhibitions and over 90 side events showcasing success stories regarding Africa’s responses to Climate Change.

35. The Africa Day is a major event at the COPs and this year’s Africa Day was organized with the above mentioned Partners and in collaboration with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS). The Africa Day was Celebrated on 16th November 2016 under the theme: Implementation of the Paris Agreement: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Africa: Moving from Commitment to Action."

36. The day was graced by High Level dignitaries which provided the needed political momentum at the Africa Pavilion and at the UNFCCC Austral side event room. The High Level Dignitaries included H.E. Professor Alpha Conde, President of the Republic Guinea and Coordinator of Renewable Energies in Africa; H.E. Lt Gen. Dr. Sereste Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana; H.E. Faure Gnassingbe, President of Togo; and H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf President of Liberia.

37. The Africa Day also witnessed a broad range of stakeholders as well as Ministers, Members of African Parliaments including PAP members; Journalists; Researchers and Partners and provided an opportunity to discuss Africa’s needs and aspirations as well as its efforts to implement the Paris Agreement.

38. Other landmark side events held at COP 22 included the Launch of the African Environmental Partnership Platform (AEPP); Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Phase 2 Business Plan. The Summary of activities at Africa Pavilion and Africa Day as well as a list of dignitaries who attended the Africa Day are listed in Annex II.
Recommendations

- The CAHOSCC commends the efforts exerted by the AU Commission, the UNECA and the AfDB in preparation for the African Pavilion and the Africa day, and highlights the importance of continuing to have similar activities in coming CoPs, and requests the Commission to ensure the widest possible participation from all African stakeholders;

I. Finalization of the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI)

39. Progress was made in relation to the African Adaptation Initiative, building on the Technical working group meeting chaired by AMCEN during 2016.
40. AAI was developed in response to a mandate by African Heads of State at the 25th AU Summit in June 2015 to enhance support to Africa on adaptation and on loss and damage, in the context of the UNFCCC and GCF.
41. The 26th AU summit in January 2016 established a Technical Working Group to guide the further development and operationalization of AAI.
42. The initiative featured during discussions on finance at the GCF Structured Dialogue with Africa, and UNDP and UNEP offered to host the AAI Technical Support Unit in 2017.
43. AAI held three events during COP 22 to raise awareness and sensitize Member States, Regional Economic Communities on its implementation and further to garner support from Development Partners.

Recommendations:

- CAHOSCC welcomes the progress in the operationalization of the African Adaptation Initiative AAI and requests the Technical Working Group TWG to continue its work under the guidance of AMCEN, and supported by the AUC, AFDB, NEPAD, and in coordination with other stakeholders as per the relevant AU decisions AU/Dec.603;
- CAHOSCC stresses the important role of AMCEN and AGN in developing, supporting and operationalizing the initiative including through the outcomes of the COP22 and APA1/2, and CMA 1;
- CAHOSCC stresses the importance of the political support and guidance at the highest level through CAHOSCC and AMCEN to the initiative which is considered as the umbrella initiative for the various adaptation efforts and initiatives in Africa.
J. **Operationalization and implementation of the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)**

44. The members of the CAHOSCC express their gratitude to H.E. President Abdel Fattah El Sisi for his role in launching the AREI during CoP21 and for promoting the initiative during its preparatory phase.

45. The CAHOSCC welcomes with appreciation the efforts of H.E. President Alpha Condé the President of the Republic of Guinea, in his capacity as the coordinator of renewable energies in Africa, together with the African Development bank (AFDB) and the Commission of the African Union (AUC), in accordance with the mandate defined by the relevant AU summit decisions including (Assembly/AU/Dec.580/XXV), (Assembly/AU/Dec.603/XXVI) and (Assembly/AU/Dec.609/XXVII) to operationalize the Initiative.

46. The CAHOSCC highlights the important role of the Technical Working Group (TWG) chaired by AMCEN President, and comprised of AUC, NEPAD Agency, AGN, AFDB, UNEP and IRENA to formulate concrete proposals and projects for the AREI, with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring unity of purpose for Africa, in line with Agenda 2063 as reflected in (Assembly/AU/Dec.580/XXV).

47. The CAHOSCC, while stressing the ownership of the African countries of the AREI, commends the important role of the African institutions, particularly the AU Commission, NEPAD and the AFDB, in operationalizing the AREI, and looks forward to their continued support to African countries in this regard.

48. The CAHOSCC also extends its appreciation and gratitude to the development partners and to the relevant international organizations, for their vital role in launching the initiative and for providing support to it including through financial pledges and technical assistance, and looks forward to further concrete steps from the development partners in support of this initiative which represents a significant contribution from Africa to the global efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change.

49. The ongoing efforts to operationalize the AREI have witnessed significant progress through the establishment of the Interim Independent Delivery Unit, hosted by the African Development Bank.

50. AREI convened a High-Level side event of Heads of State and Ministers on 21 September 2016 on the margins of the Seventy- first session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA-71) in New York, and an additional event on AREI was hosted during the same period by COP 21 President and French Minister, H.E. Segolene Royale, to note progress in relation to the ongoing process of operationalization of the initiative.

51. A set of major meetings was organized on AREI at the African Pavilion at COP 22 to raise awareness and further strengthen momentum. These included:
i) Africa Renewable Energy Initiative – Setting the stage was held on 9 November 2016; and Africa Renewable Energy Initiative – Taking Off was held on 10 November 2016; and

ii) High-level event on: Africa Renewable Energy Initiative – Moving Forward, was held on 16 November 2016 during the Africa Day at COP 22.

52. Together these events provided information on the AREI mapping, multi-Stakeholder engagements, renewable energy options for Africa and other issues. Further information on these events is available at www.arei.org.

53. Significant funding has been committed to support the initial phase of the Independent Delivery Unit, including contributions from France and Germany.

**Recommendations:**

- The CAHOSCC stresses the importance of maintaining harmony amongst the main African bodies entrusted with representing Africa on issues related to Climate Change, namely; the CAHOSCC, the AMCEN and the AGN;

- The CAHOSCC acknowledges the importance of the continuation of Egypt’s supportive role and its contribution to the initiative, and welcomes the offer made by the Government of Egypt to host the meetings of the board of the AREI in Cairo during its first implementation phase till 2020;

- The CAHOSCC endorses the outcomes of the meeting of the technical working group held in Cairo in July 2016, in line with the framing document endorsed in (Assembly/AU/Dec.603/XXVI) which included the goals and guiding principles of the initiative;

- The CAHOSCC requests the AU summit to consider and discuss the proposal by H.E. President Alpha Condé regarding the Governance structure of the AREI including the proposed governance instrument with a view to adoption during the summit, while taking into account the need to conform with the relevant AU decisions and the outcome of the various meetings of the TWG, and to ensure conformity with the mandates of AMCEN and CAHOSCC.

K. **CAHOSCC Coordination Mechanism:**

54. The CAHOSCC was originally established in the AU Summit 2009 in Sirte, Libya, with the aim to promote the African common positions with regards to climate change in different fora and at the highest level, based on the reports and recommendations of the AMCEN and AGN.

55. The CAHOSCC working modalities were further enhanced through Decision (Assembly /AU/Dec.457(XX) adopted in January 2013 aiming at bringing greater coherence in the work of the various bodies that constitute CAHOSCC.
56. As the highest representative body within the African Union promoting issues related to climate change, there is a need to ensure wide and equal participation of interested African countries from different sub-regions aiming at enhancing the role and effectiveness of the CAHOSCC, different ideas were considered in this regard.

57. The Coordination of CAHOSCC under the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to use this medium to appreciate the good cooperation and collaboration of all the member countries during its period of coordination from 2015 to 2017.

58. The CAHOSCC expresses its appreciation to H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, the President of Mali and the current chair of the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN), for their valuable contributions in upholding African interests and coordinating African positions in the area of climate change.

59. The CAHOSCC welcomes the incoming Coordination under the Republic of Gabon and wishes H.E. the President of Gabon a successful tenure of office.

**Next Steps**

60. Global negotiations of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies and CMA 1 continues in 2017 along with COP 23/ CMP 13 that would be chaired by Fiji as the next President.

61. The Commission plans to continue to facilitate the continental initiatives of AAI; AREI; implementation of the Phase Two Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa); follow the IPCC process in the report of AR6; support Members States in the Implementation of the NDCs that have ratified the Paris Agreement and to continue to support AGN, AMCEN under the leadership of CAHOSCC for Africa to realize our Africa Agenda 2063.

62. CAHOSCC proposes the attached draft Decisions for consideration by the Assembly in the inspiration of the global Climate Change Negotiations.
African Leaders Summit at COP 22 and New Commissions

- African Heads of State met in Marrakech on 16 November 2016 at the invitation of his Majesty Mohamed VI, King of Morocco, at the “First African Summit of Action to Promote Continental Co-Emergence”, on the margins of COP 22.

- Among other things, it was agreed to make action for climate a lever of emergence, in order to build an inclusive and sustainable development model responding to the legitimate aspirations of the African populations and preserving the interests of future generations.

- Participants agreed to accelerate the implementation of initiatives already identified or launched including those to strengthen resilience particularly the African Adaptation Initiatives, the Adaptation of African Agriculture Initiative (“Triple A” Initiative), the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel, the “Security, Stability and Sustainability” initiative, the “Rural Resilience” initiative, and the “Forest in the Mediterranean Region and Sahel “ initiative.

- They also agreed to strengthen initiatives in favor of sustainable African co-emergence, in particular the “African Renewable Energy Initiative”, the “Conservation of the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem” and the “Blue Growth”, or The African Clean Energy Corridor and the Blue Fund for the Congo Basin.

- To strengthen cooperation in the fight against climate change and achieve sustainable development as well as the mobilization of bilateral or multilateral partners in the Hemisphere and decide in this context to set up three commissions dedicated to: The Sahel region, chaired by the republic of Niger; 2) The Congo Basin region, chaired by the Republic of Congo; 3) the Island States, Chaired by the Republic if Seychelles.
Africa Pavilion and Africa Day at COP 22

1. The Commission in collaboration with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), Africa Development Bank and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa provided the necessary technical back up for Africa’s engagement at COP 22 and also mounted an Africa Pavilion in the Blue Zone, where there were exhibitions and over 90 side events showing success stories on Africa’s responses to Climate Change.

2. The Africa Day is a major event at the COPs and this year’s Africa Day was organized with the above mentioned Partners and in collaboration with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS).

3. The Africa Day was celebrated on 16th November 2016 on the theme: Implementation of the Paris Agreement: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Africa: Moving from Commitment to Action.”

4. The Day was graced by High level dignitaries that gave a good political momentum at the Africa Pavilion and the UNFCC Austral Side event room. The High Level Dignitaries included: H.E. Professor Alpha Conde, President of the Republic Guinea and Coordinator of Renewable Energies in Africa; H.E. Lt Gen. Dr. SeresteKhama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana; H.E. Faure Gnassingbe, President of Togo; and H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf President of Liberia.

5. Other dignitaries included: H.E. Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank; H.E. Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, President-Designate of COP22 and CMP 12; H.E. Ségolène Royal, COP21/CMP 11 President and French Minister of the Environment; Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Acting Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa, H.E. Marcel Alain de Souza, President, ECOWAS Commission; Mrs. Estherine Fotabong who represented H.E. Ibrahim Assane Mayake, Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency; and Dr. Jacques Diouf the former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

6. The Africa Day commenced with a High level opening by H.E. Dr. Khaled Fahmy, Minister of Environment, Egypt and President of AMCEN who represented the CAHOSCC Coordinator; and H.E. Mrs. Amina J. Mohamed, Minister of Environment, Nigeria who represented the President of Nigeria. The opening was followed by a High level panel discussion on the “African Renewable Energy Initiative: moving forward”, which featured statements from the AREI Coordinator. The morning session of the Africa Day was moderated by H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace and the statement of the AU Commission Chairperson was delivered by H.E. Dr. Elham Mahmoud Ahmed, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy. The session heard statements from AfDB President, EU Commissioner, Dr. Youba Sokona, Head of the Interim Delivery Unit of AREI and
representatives of Partners: Sweden, France and Germany. There was a presentation on the Progress on the African Adaptation Initiative by H.E. Yasmine Fouad, Assistant Minister of Environment, Egypt while an “Update on the African COP 22 position” was presented by H.E. Ambassador Seyni Nafo, Chair of the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN). This session was followed by a Ministerial Dialogue on “NDCs in Africa: Policy implications and future prospects” chaired by H.E. Suleiman Adamu, Honourable Minister of Water Resources, Nigeria. The Ministers of Liberia, Rwanda and Botswana and members of African Parliaments were among the discussants at the dialogue.

7. Africa Day at COP 22 culminated with a High level Parliamentarian Dialogue on the Role of Africa Parliamentarians in the advocacy for the ratification and implementation of the Paris Agreement chaired by H.E. Hon Roger Nkodo Dang, president of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP). More than 80 Parliamentarian from all five regions of Africa were in Attendance.

8. Africa Day also witnessed a broad range of stakeholders as well as Ministers, Members of African Parliaments including PAP members; Journalists Researchers and Partners to discuss Africa’s needs and implementation of its commitments and the Paris Agreement. Overall, the Day provided a platform that brought together African Leaders and policymakers in a dialogue to chart a course regarding implementation of the Paris Agreement in the continent.

9. Other landmark side events held at COP 22 included the of the African Environmental Partnership Platform (AEPP); Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Phase 2 Business Plan; Ministerial Session on Sustainability and Security in Africa(3S); and the King of Morocco Summit with the African Heads of State and Government, which adopted the Marrakech Action Proclamation for our Climate and Sustainable Development.
The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Coordinator of the Committee of the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), H.E. Abdel Fattah El Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on climate change action in Africa and preparation for Global Climate negotiations; and **ENDORSES** the recommendations and key messages contained therein;

2. **CONGRATULATES** the Kingdom of Morocco on successfully hosting the Twenty-second Conference of the Parties (CoP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and **WELCOMES** the entry into force of the Paris Agreement under the Convention on 4 November 2016 and the successful convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) at CoP22 in Marrakesh;

3. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) as well as the Commission, and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) for representing the interests of Africa in the climate change negotiations and the constructive manner in which they have advanced the UNFCCC process; **URGES** AMCEN, the Commission and AGN to continue to maintain the unity of the group and to continue to represent African interests in the UNFCCC process; **CALLS ON** the AGN in collaboration with the Commission to continue to provide the necessary technical support and advice to CAHOSCC through AMCEN;

4. **COMMENDS** the Commission, the African Development Bank, and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), as well as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) for the establishment and the effectiveness of the Africa Pavilion and the Africa day at CoP22;

5. **WELCOMES** progress on the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI); **COMMENDS** the work done by the co-leaders of the AREI and technical working groups of AAI in collaboration with other relevant partners; and **URGES** Developed Countries to support the implementation of these two initiatives launched by H.E President Abdel Fattah El Sisi the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Coordinator of the CAHOSCC at CoP21 along with the High Level Work Programme on Climate Change Action in Africa (WPCCAA), The Phase 2 ClimDev-Africa and the African Environmental Partnership Platform (AEPP) launched at CoP22 through the provision of new and additional resources;

6. **ACKNOWLEDGES** the progress made in advancing the AREI by the co-leaders along with the Coordinator of Renewable Energy in the African continent and
COMMENDS the ongoing efforts in the operationalization of the initiative in accordance with the previous decisions of the Summit of the African Union; and STRESSES the importance of ensuring full coordination and cooperation with the AMCEN and the CAHOSCC in this regard;

7. WELCOMES the convening of the meeting of the African Heads of States and Government in Marrakesh on 16 November 2016 at the invitation of His Majesty Mohamed VI, King of Morocco, under the title “the first African Summit of Action”, on the margins of CoP22; and TAKES NOTES of its outcomes including the establishment of three commissions dedicated to Sahel region, Chaired by the Republic of Niger, the Congo Basin region, chaired by the Republic of Congo, the Island States, chaired by the Republic of Seychelles; and STRESSES the importance of ensuring full coordination and cooperation with the AMCEN and the CAHOSCC in this regard.

8. REQUESTS the AGN in collaboration with the Commission and AMCEN to elaborate a High-Level Framework for Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Support in the context of jointly mobilized annual USD 100 billion goal by 2020 by Developed Countries with a view to enhancing the scale, country-driven and ownership of action in Africa, and strengthening outcomes to address climate change and sustainable development.
1. **Welcomes with appreciation** the Report of the Coordinator of the Committee of the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), H.E. Abdel Fattah El Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt on climate change action in Africa and preparation for Global Climate events in 2016 and 2017, and endorses the recommendations included in the report;

2. **Commends** the work done by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in the preparation to and during the Paris conference and the Marrakesh COP, aiming at securing Africa's interests in the outcomes of COP21, CMP11 and in particular in the Paris Agreement, and in the process of implementation of the Paris Agreement and other outcomes of the climate change negotiations;

3. **Expresses Appreciation** to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) for representing the interests of Africa in the climate change negotiations and the constructive manner in which they have advanced the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process, leading to reaching a global agreement on climate change "Paris Agreement" as part of the outcomes of COP21, CMP11, and further in the negotiations related to the operationalization and implementation of the "Paris Agreement";

4. **Welcomes** the outcomes of the COP21, CMP11 in particular the "Paris Agreement", and expresses appreciation of efforts by H.E. Francoise Hollande President of France and the Government and people of France in reaching this historic agreement, and commends the work done by Morocco as the Presidency of COP22, CMP12, APA1 in advancing the work related to the implementation and operationalization of the COP21, CMP11 outcomes in particular the "Paris Agreement" under the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC;

5. **Further welcomes** the ratification by many countries of the "Paris Agreement" and highlights Africa’s commitment to effectively participate in the global action to tackle climate change in line with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, and highlights that Africa is looking forward to all parties fulfilling their respective commitments and honouring their pledges;

6. **Noting** with much concern the recent findings and climate observations which confirm the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which scientists reiterate linkages between the acceleration of human induced changes in the climate system, including sea level rise and desertification with negative implications and projections for the African continent;
7. Noting further the urgent need to tackle immediate, short and medium term adaptation challenges facing African countries, and highlighting the importance of considering the priority of supporting adaptation in Africa and ensuring the adequate and timely provision of means of implementation needed to complement national actions aiming at addressing and containing the adverse impacts of climate change on African development;

8. Acknowledging that there are various initiatives within and outside the formal UNFCCC process aiming at tackling climate change, and stresses that such initiatives should conform to and respect the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade in particular from African countries;

9. Stressing the importance of fulfilling the pledges and commitments related to accelerated implementation of actions needed to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period, including the ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, in order to close the ambition gap on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and to ensure full implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, and relevant decisions;

10. Welcomes with appreciation the pledges declared by African countries in their NDCs as Africa's contribution to the global effort to tackle climate change, and highlights the importance of securing facilitated access to adequate, timely, sustainable and predictable means of implementation to support and enhance national actions to tackle climate change;

11. Recalls the decisions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) at its sixth special session, held in Cairo, Egypt, from 16 to 19 April, 2016, under the theme "Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement: From policy to implementation in Africa ", and endorses the AMCEN decision (5/SS6) titled "Climate Change and Africa's preparations for COP22 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" and the "Cairo declaration" issued at the end of the meetings of the special session;

12. URGES the African Group of Negotiators to enhance its efforts to promote and update the African common position and to continue to reflect it in promoting African interests in COP22, CMP12 and APA that will be held in Marrakech;

African Initiatives

13. Welcomes with appreciation the political commitment that Egypt has shown in launching climate related initiatives in New York and Paris in 2015, and particularly its role in supporting and promoting the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), including through hosting and supporting the work of the Technical Working Groups of both initiatives, and further
welcomes the offer made by the Government of Egypt to host the meetings of the board of the AREI in Cairo during its first implementation phase till 2020;

14. *Highlights* the role played by H.E. Alpha Condé, President of Guinea as Coordinator of the African continent on matters related to renewable energy, and the role played by H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, the president of Mali as the current chair of African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN), and stresses the importance of coordination and cooperation between the efforts exerted by the Presidents of Egypt, Mali and Guinea in this regard, in order to ensure complementarity and to maintain the high level of political support for the initiatives, and in line with the relevant African Union decisions;

15. *Commends* the work done by the Technical Working Groups of the two initiatives in cooperation with AMCEN, African Union Commission AUC and the African Development Bank AFDB and other relevant partners as identified in (Assembly/AU/ Dec.580/XXV), and endorses the outcomes of the meetings of the two working groups held on 23-24 July in Cairo;

16. *Highlights* the important role of the two initiatives in mobilizing support for achieving sustainable development in Africa and enhancing cooperation and coordination between the African countries, and in this regard stresses the importance of the framing document as endorsed in (Assembly/AU/ Dec.603/XXVI) including the goals, guiding principles, governing rules and terms of reference for the projects and activities of the initiatives, and as reflected in the outcome documents of the TWGs, and in line with the principles of international law, as well as other relevant principles applied by international financial institutions like the World Bank, taking into account the need for enhancing provisions of means of implementation to Africa, in particular due to the increased burden for adaptation, and the need for a quick start up in mitigation;

**Green Climate Fund**

17. *Commends* the concerted efforts of the African board members of the Green Climate Fund, who played a pivotal role in laying down the foundational policies for the Green Climate fund, thus confirming the commitment of Africa to the full and effective operationalization of the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement;

18. *Note* the progress achieved so far in formulating the funds policies, in particular with regards to ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation funding, promoting and applying social and environmental safeguards and enhancing direct access, and highlights the importance of ensuring country ownership;

19. *Recognizes* the policies of the GCF regarding resource allocation, and stresses the importance of ensuring that Africa gets its fair share of funding from the Green Climate Fund, in particular in adaptation funding, and welcomes the GCF board decision to allocate financing for the preparation of National Adaptation Plans;
20. *Urges* all African states to enhance their institutionalization of their National Designated authorities NDA and increase the number of accredited national entities, to benefit from the established project preparation facility of the GCF to submit robust pipeline of projects in mitigation and adaptation;

21. *Calls upon the African Board members* to continue their efforts and effective role and ensures that Africa’s interests are taken into consideration and well served.