

Decision 5/SS6: Climate Change and Africa's preparations for COP22 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

We, African ministers of the environment,

Having met in Cairo from 18 to 19 April 2016 at the sixth special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,

Recalling the decisions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Cairo from 4 to 6 March 2015, on achieving parity in the treatment of mitigation and adaptation including in allocation of resources and on an ambitious global mitigation regime in line with a global average temperature increase above pre-industrial levels that is well below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels,

Expressing appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt, as the President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, for outstanding achievements in providing political direction and maintaining the unity of Africa in the pursuit of its interests in the climate change negotiations,

Expressing appreciation also to the African Group of Negotiators 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,

Welcoming the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, adopted by nearly 200 countries from across the globe in Paris in December 2015, and providing a new global climate agreement under the Convention which respects the principles and provisions of the Convention, including the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, recognizes the equal priority of adaptation and mitigation and recognizes adaptation efforts by developing countries,

Noting with concern the findings of the 2015 Emissions Gap Report that the collective effect of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions submitted by Parties in advance of the Paris Conference put the world on track for a 3 - 3.5°C warming scenario by 2100 and represents extremely dangerous interference with the climate system, and also *reiterating* the call by Ministers in the AMCEN Cairo Declaration on Managing Africa's National Capital for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication for warming to be limited to well below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in order to limit soaring adaptation costs in Africa and unprecedented climate impacts, *noting also* that the means of implementation, including the financial resources, is required to enable effective implementation of these intended contributions,

Recalling the 14th and 15th AMCEN Decision and Declaration on the Africa's vulnerability to climate change as highlighted in the different reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and that Africa's adaptation costs could rise to \$50 billion per year by 2050 in a below-2°C world scenario and that such costs could double to \$100 billion per year by 2050 under a scenario that has the world warming by more than 4°C by 2100

Recognizing that agricultural production plays a key role in ensuring food security and sustainable socio-economic development in Africa, and that there is a need to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts taking into account possible adaptation co-benefits,

Recognising the importance of climate scientific research and data for decision making,

Recognizing that today Africa faces numerous, severe and growing negative impacts arising from of climate change and that these impacts are undermining Africa's efforts to attain its development goals, and further that climate change impacts in Africa are projected to severely affect numerous economic sectors with direct adverse impacts as well as consequential impacts on African countries' growth and development in terms of gross domestic product as well as expenditures,

Concerned by the inadequate mitigation ambition with respect to the pre-2020 period by developed countries which has resulted in the current ambition gap of 8 to 12 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for a scenario in which warming is limited to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and a larger ambition gap for an equivalent probability of remaining below 1.5°C,

Noting the re-confirmation of commitments by developed countries to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, recognizing the needs of particularly vulnerable developing countries including in African States, owing to their special circumstances, levels of vulnerability, capabilities and development,

Reaffirming our commitment to implement the Paris Agreement in line with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ensuring parity in the content and legal status of mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation,

Recognizing the opportunities the Paris Agreement provides for a transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development in Africa in line with the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals, and Africa's Agenda 2063,

Recalling the Lima work programme on gender and the decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18,

Welcoming Article 5 of the Paris Agreement on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which reaffirms the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forest,

Aware of the forthcoming twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Marrakesh from 7 to 18 November 2016, and *reaffirm* the support of African countries to the incoming COP 22- Presidency, Morocco, in their efforts to advance the decisions of the Paris Agreement in a balanced, fair and rules-based manner.

Decide:

1. To urge the African Group of Negotiators to continue and maintain the unity of the group represent African interests in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process, and also urge partners including organization and countries to continue supporting the AGN.
2. To encourages African Member States to sign and ratify the Paris Agreement;
3. To urge developed countries to fulfill their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to enhanced implementation in the pre-2020 period, and to call on all Parties to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, which establishes the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, while highlighting that developed countries must fulfill their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol by 2020 and any deficiency in achieving such commitments shall not be deferred to commitments under the Paris Agreement post-2020;
4. To further call upon developed countries to raise their pre-2020 mitigation ambition in order to limit temperature increase to well below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity building support to developing countries;
5. To welcome the establishment of the technical examination process on adaptation to enhance adaptation action in the pre-2020 period, and to stress the importance of operationalizing the technical examination process with active engagement of Parties in this process as a matter of urgency;
6. To reaffirm that the implementation of the Paris Agreement shall be in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular the principles equity and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;
7. To also reaffirm that the implementation of the Paris Agreement shall enhance the implementation of the Convention and its Annexes, be consistent with science and equity, and further enhance the multilateral rules-based regime in a balanced and ambitious manner;
8. To further reaffirm, in line with AMCEN decision 15/9, that the implementation of the Paris Agreement shall reflect parity between adaptation and mitigation and to this end, to encourage the African Group of Negotiators to take full advantage of the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including the global stocktake in its Article 14, and of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, to ensure parity between mitigation, adaptation and provisions for enhancing means of implementation, including balanced allocation of finance, as called for in Article 9(4), and to fast-track progress towards the goal of limiting global average temperature increase to "below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels" noting the increased burden for adaptation in developing countries from inadequate aggregate mitigation efforts by developed countries;
9. To call for the enhancement of mitigation ambitions in line with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, and to take full advantage of the global stocktake and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to monitor progress with a view to achieving the target of limiting average global warming to well below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;
10. To note the further work required under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to give effect to the Paris Agreement and to operationalize many of its provisions and in, this context, to urge the African Group of Negotiators to develop a common position and to actively engage in the negotiations of these issues, including, *inter alia*:

11. Further guidance on features of Nationally Determined Contributions (Para 26 – 1/CP.21);
 - a. Further guidance on info to be submitted to facilitate clarity on Nationally Determined Contributions (Para 28 – 1/CP.21);
 - b. Guidance on accounting of Nationally Determined Contributions (Para 31 – 1/CP.21);
 - c. Guidance for cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards Nationally Determined Contributions (Para 37-1/CP21);
 - d. Modalities and procedures for the new sustainable development mechanism (Paras 38 – 1/CP.21);
 - e. Modalities and procedures for transparency of action and support (para 92 – 1/CP21); and
 - f. Modalities for the global stocktake (Para 103 - 1/CP.21);
12. To call on all Parties to participate actively in developing modalities for the improved forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and to support the establishment of a mechanism to avoid and minimize the negative economic and social consequences of response measures taken by developed country Parties in relation to developing country Parties and, in particular, to address policy issues of concern, such as unilateral measures;
13. To reiterate that operationalization of the Paris Agreement in relation to adaptation must fully reflect, *inter alia*:
 - a. The global goal on adaptation as established in its Article 7.2;
 - b. The global responsibility for adaptation as recognized in its Article 7.2;
 - c. The principles and provisions of the Convention; and
 - d. The adaptation communications and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by Parties, which take into account adaptation needs and associated costs, including the required support for developing countries to implement adaptation actions;
14. To further call for the global stocktake established in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement to assess progress in achieving the global goal for adaptation and the adequacy of adaptation support provided to developing countries, and recognize investments made by developing countries to this end;
15. To call for the adaptation support provided under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement to be consistent with the scale of the adaptation needs of developing countries, recognizing the commitments of the developed countries under Article 4 of the Convention and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement to provide support for the full range of adaptation actions, including concrete national and regional initiatives, national adaptation planning processes, and the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans;
16. To further call, under Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, for the full operationalization of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts including provisions of support to enable African countries to deal with losses and damages associated with climate change impacts and ensure the continuation of the Executive Committee of the mechanism after its review at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;
17. To urge Parties included in Annex II and other developed country Parties in accordance with Article 4 the Convention to provide climate finance in line with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and as a means of enhancing action towards fully achieving the objectives of the Convention and its Paris Agreement;
18. To urge developed country Parties to significantly increase adaptation finance from current levels with a view to at least doubling, as a minimum, the provision to financial support to adaptation action and initiatives in the pre-2020 period to address the immediate needs of developing countries that particularly vulnerable to climate change, recognizing the special circumstances of African States and the importance of scaling up regional and international cooperation through early and effective operationalization and implementation of initiatives such as the Africa Adaptation Initiative;
19. To call on the Board of the Green Climate Fund to ensure adequate resources for the Fund's readiness and preparatory support programme in order to facilitate enhanced access by developing countries to the resources of the Green Climate Fund and to strengthen country programming and ownership;
20. To urge African countries to take advantage of the resources available for readiness and preparatory support, as well as the project preparation facility, in order to strengthen national designated authorities/focal points, to strengthen strategic frameworks, to ensure accreditation to the Fund, and to enable development of country pipelines of programmes and projects;

21. To stress the important role of the Adaptation Fund in serving the Paris Agreement and to call on the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to take appropriate decisions as a matter of urgency;
22. To further call on the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to address the sustainability and adequacy of financial resources for the Adaptation Fund and to urge developed country Parties to enhance their contribution to the Adaptation Fund;
23. To recognize the importance of enhancing approaches to address loss and damage in Africa, including the need to enhance understanding of the financial instruments and tools that are available to address the risk of loss and damage in Africa, and, in this context, to urge the active participation of African countries, regional institutions and civil society in the 2016 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on instruments that address the risk of loss and damage;
24. To further reiterate, based on Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, which establishes a Technology Framework, the need for this framework support the undertaking and updating of technology needs assessments; the provision of support for the implementation of the outcomes of technology needs assessments; the assessment of technologies that are ready for transfer; and the enhancement of enabling environments and addressing of barriers, to meet the specific needs and concerns of African States;
25. To underscore the importance of early implementation of Article 11 of the Paris Agreement on capacity-building for developing countries, in order to enable developed countries to deliver on their obligations under the Convention and the adherence to Article 13, paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 as crucial to assessing progress in implementing capacity-building efforts;
26. To stress the need for fast tracking the establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), which provides is the basis for a permanent institution for capacity building;
27. To urge and request the full involvement of the African Group of Negotiators in the further development of all initiatives related to capacity building under the Convention, including the elaboration of the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT) to be established by the Global Environment Facility; and further to request the Global Environment Facility to consult actively with African States to ensure the initiative is country-owned and country-driven;
28. To request the African Group of Negotiators, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, to work with IPCC national focal points, regional institutions and all other partners across Africa to help African countries establish scientific networks for coordinating, facilitating, harnessing and strengthening the exchange of climate change science and research activities to inform decision-making at sectorial, local, national and regional levels;
29. To call on the African Climate Policy Centre of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the NEPAD Coordinating Agency, and the Regional Office for Africa of the United Nations Environment Programme and all other partners to continue to provide targeted support to Member states with implementation of the Paris Agreement;
30. To reaffirm our support for the promotion of gender balance and gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy, as well as the improvement of the participation of women in the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of their representation in bodies established pursuant to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
31. To stress that closing the ambition gap requires global partnerships, including new forms of cooperative initiatives to accelerate and scale-up action;
32. To welcome the launch by the Coordinator of the Committee of African Heads of States and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), and endorsement of the two continental initiatives by the African Union Assembly in decision Doc. Assembly/AU/Dec.580 (XXV);
33. To recognize the call by African Heads of State in AU Assembly decision (Assembly/AU/ Dec.603/XXVI) for AMCEN, the Commission, AfDB, to take appropriate measures, under the guidance of CAHOSCC, to ensure finalization of the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and the operationalization and implementation of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI);
34. To Express appreciation to AMCEN and AfDB for convening a consultative meeting of the technical working group on the AREI governance framework and other related issues, held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire from 31 March -1st of April 2016 and call to expedite the preparation of the AREI governance framework and related

establishment documents in accordance with the relevant AU decisions and takes note, in this regard, of the offer by the AUC to host a consultative meeting with the Presidents of AMCEN and AfDB in view of holding the first meeting of the governing board in July 2016;

35. To request the AMCEN President to circulate an update on the implementation of AREI including a draft legal instrument for consideration by member states with a view of providing of inputs into the work of the technical working group established by the AU Assembly (Assembly/AU/Dec.580(XXV));
36. Recalling the decisions by the AU Assembly, (Assembly/AU/ Dec.580/XXV) and (Assembly/AU/ Dec.603/XXVI)], and acknowledges the progress that has been made with regard to developing the AREI; commends the efforts of the President of AMCEN and the technical working group in this regard; calls for the swift finalization and operationalisation of the AREI; Expresses appreciation for the support expressed by development partners to AREI, and urges on them to scale up their support, in order to meet the 300GW target by 2030; the President of AMCEN to circulate the documents, including the document prepared by AfDB in accordance with the relevant AU decision related to the AREI for the consideration by the member states,
37. To welcome with appreciation the support by G7 and G20 for the AREI, as well as for the Joint Statement on Advancing the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, United States of America, United Kingdom and EU and in this regard, urge all partners to fulfil their pledges;
38. To welcome, with appreciation to the AMCEN President, the convening of the first consultative meeting of the technical working group established in accordance with AU Assembly decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.603/XXVI) with regard to the Africa Adaptation Initiative held, in Cairo 14 to 15 April 2016 and to take note of the briefing provided by the AMCEN Presidency of the proceedings of that meeting;
39. To encourage the technical working group for the Africa Adaptation Initiative to proceed with the plan to finalise its working modalities and framework document, to produce a resource mobilisation and outreach strategy, and to develop modalities for the Continental Adaptation Support Unit (CASU) ahead of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change;
40. To underline the need to ensure synergies and linkages between the two continental initiatives, the Africa Adaptation Initiative and the Africa Renewable Energy, and to report on progress on the next AMCEN session;
41. To reaffirm that the UNFCCC process is the primary multilateral fora to discuss climate change, and that this decisions shall provide guidance for African engagement on climate change in other international foras including the second session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly;
42. Reaffirm the strong support of African countries to the incoming COP 22- Presidency, Morocco, in their efforts to advance the decisions of the Paris Agreement and to organise COP 22.

Key Messages on Climate Change Negotiations for 22nd Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. We, African ministers of environment, recognize that climate change continues to be one of the greatest challenges of our time and represents an urgent and irreversible threat to human societies and the planet. We express our deep concern that the window of opportunity to avoid dangerous human interference with the climate system is closing with a growing risk of climate change and catastrophic impacts for natural ecosystems and humankind, particularly in Africa.
2. We further recognize that Africa continues to face numerous severe negative impacts arising from the adverse effects of climate change that have been documented and supported by scientific findings, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and that these negative impacts are hampering Africa's efforts towards attaining sustainable development.
3. We note with grave concern the findings of the 2nd Africa Adaptation Gap Report that an above 2°C scenario puts Africa's adaptation costs at US\$ 50 – 100 billion by 2050 and Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which scientists reiterate Africa's vulnerability to the accelerating impacts of human induced changes in the climate system, including sea level rise, where Africa faces 14% higher rise than global average, food insecurity where 7 – 40% declines in yields of major staples are projected, all with negative implications and projections for the African continent, therefore, including over 10 million people in large coastal cities being at risk of floods, up to 90% increases in incidents of undernourishment among others.
4. We note that the current agreed global goal of limiting average global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels which represents extremely dangerous interference with the climate system risks warming of well over 3°C on the African continent, , therefore *calls* for deeper cuts in emissions beyond 2020, with developed countries taking the lead, such that the world can be on a pathway consistent with temperature increases that are below 1.5°C.
5. We welcome with appreciation the work of Committee of Heads of States and Governments on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the guidance that the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) receives from that body, and affirm our commitment to implementing the directives given by CAHOSCC to AMCEN chaired by the Arab Republic of Egypt to address climate change on the continent, in particular the key political messages of the Committee as adopted in September 2015.
6. We also welcome with appreciation the work and unity of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) under the leadership of the Republic of Sudan on their contributions to the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 12 December 2015 and urge the African Group of Negotiators to continue its efforts in ensuring that the implementation of the Agreement addresses Africa's priorities, needs and concerns.
7. We also express appreciation to the leadership of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as chairperson of the Group of G77 and China to the negotiations that led to the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015.
8. We reaffirm that adaptation is an essential priority for Africa and that there is an urgent need for immediate and adequate support for the implementation of adaptation measures to cover agreed full and agreed incremental costs.
9. We welcome the adoption of the Paris Agreement that to a large extent reflects Africa's priorities as expressed by the Committee of the African Heads of States and Governments on Climate Change[, at their meeting of 15 September 2015 in New York].
10. We reaffirm that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement constitute the fundamental global legal framework on climate change and that all actions or measures related to climate change must be in full conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular those of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
11. We reiterate our commitment to implement the Paris Agreement and call on the developed countries to provide timely, adequate, accessible, sustainable, and predictable means of implementation to developing countries.

12. We also reaffirm the support of African countries to the incoming COP 22- Presidency, Morocco, in their efforts to advance the implementation of the Paris Outcomes in a balanced, fair and rules-based manner.

Position of UNFCCC Executive Secretary

13. We take note of the African candidates nominated by their respective governments for the position of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Undersecretary General under the United Nations which becomes vacant with effect from July 2016.
14. We also note that since the establishment of the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, no African has assumed the position of the Executive Secretary.
15. We call upon the United Nations Secretary General to appoint after consultations with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties an African nominee to the position as a reflection of the urgency of addressing climate change and the special circumstances of vulnerable developing countries.

Adoption of the Paris Agreement

16. We welcome the signing ceremony to be convened in New York on 22 April 2016 and encourage African countries to take part in the event and thereafter expedite their national processes for ratification, while stressing the need for developed country Parties to fulfil their commitments for the pre-2020 period.

Intended nationally determined contributions

17. Encourage African countries that see the need to transform their INDCs to NDCs under the Agreement to do so as soon as possible taking into consideration the five-year cycle from 2020.
18. Take note that for African countries NDCs include both mitigation and adaptation components and will require adequate finance, technology and capacity-building support for implementation.

Giving effect to the Paris Agreement

Purpose

19. We reaffirm that the purpose of the Paris Agreement is to enhance the implementation of the Convention and its principles and objectives, particularly equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and national sovereignty, and further enhance the multilateral rules-based regime in a balanced and ambitious manner in order to achieve the global goals related to mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.

Mitigation

20. We call on all developed country Parties to take the lead and strengthen the implementation of their mitigation commitments in line with the objective of pursuing the target of below 1.5°C above the pre-industrial levels, while developing country Parties will strive to do their fair share of mitigation efforts in line with their NDCs, supported by means of implementation provided by developed countries.
21. We acknowledge the voluntary use of markets and non-market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement with the objective to increase the global mitigation ambition, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity.
22. We reaffirm the importance of incentivizing as appropriate non- carbon benefits associated with mitigation and adaptation approaches for integral and sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Adaptation

23. We reiterate that the global goal on adaptation as established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement affirms the global responsibility for adaptation in line with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and in light of the global temperature goal.
24. We affirm Article 7.13 that continuous and enhanced financial support and other means of implementation shall be provided to developing countries to enable them implement adaptation actions. We further call on developed country Parties that the provision of financial resources shall be grant based and adequate to address the increasing adaptation needs and priorities of developing countries.

25. We stress that these financial resources shall be provided, primarily through direct access and flow under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, as well as providing a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels.
26. We affirm the importance of the global stocktake as a means to review progress towards the achievement of Article 2 and urge Parties to ensure that methodologies and modalities are developed to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries, review the effectiveness and adequacy of support provided to developing countries on adaptation and review the overall progress towards achieving the objectives of the global goal on adaptation.

Loss and Damage

27. We note with concern that loss and damage is already being incurred and will continue to increase given the current levels of mitigation ambition, with the greatest impact on Africa. We express further concern regarding growing certainty that emission reductions are inadequate to avoid loss and damage.
28. We urge Parties to ensure that the Warsaw International Mechanism is strengthened following the review at COP 22 to enable it to meet the evolving needs of developing countries for addressing loss and damage, especially in Africa.
29. We stress the importance of the provision of finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building by developed countries to enable African countries to adequately address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

Finance

30. We reaffirm the obligations of developed country Parties for the provision of climate finance which must be adequate, predictable and sustainable to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation activities and actions. We reiterate that the provision of financial resources shall be measurable, reportable and verifiable, based on multilaterally agreed methodological and accounting rules.
31. We reaffirm the importance of a concrete pathway by developed country Parties for the delivery of USD 100 billion per annum by 2020 to meet their existing financial commitments, while recognizing that USD 100 billion is well below the scale of financial resources required to implement the Convention and Paris Agreement and thereby achieve its objective of avoiding dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
32. We reiterate the periodic assessment of the adequacy of the scale financial resources provided by developed countries compared to the financial resources needed by developing countries as part of the global stocktake to be established under Article 14 of the Agreement, particularly from public sources.
33. Urges developed country Parties to at least double as a minimum, the provision to financial support to adaptation action and initiatives in the pre-2020 period to address the immediate needs of developing countries that particularly vulnerable to climate change, recognizing the special circumstances of African States.
34. We underscore the importance of the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement and call on the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to take appropriate decisions as a matter of urgency. We further call on the CMP to address the sustainability and adequacy of the resourcing of the financing for the Adaptation Fund and urge developed country Parties to increase their contributions.

Technology Development and Transfer

35. We welcome with appreciation the long-term vision of technology development and transfer and the establishment of the Technology Framework which aims to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism.

Capacity-building

36. We welcome the establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building which aims to enhance coordination across different mechanisms under the Convention at the multilateral level, and facilitate the implementation of adaptation and mitigation obligations and reporting at the national level, while creating space for assessment.

Transparency of Action and Support

37. We welcome the establishment of the enhanced transparency framework for action (mitigation and adaptation) and support, with built-in flexibility to take into account different capacities of Parties and building on existing transparency arrangements under the Convention.
38. We call for the establishment of the Capacity building initiative on transparency to support implementation of the Paris Agreement. We urge and request the full involvement of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in the further development of all initiatives related to capacity building under the Convention, including the elaboration of the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT) to be established by the GEF and the GEF to consult with African States to ensure the ownership and country-drivenness of the initiative.

Global Stocktake

39. We reiterate that the scope of the global stocktake to assess the collective progress towards implementation of the Paris Agreement should encompass mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and to provide a platform for sharing good practices and lessons learned.

Enhanced Action Prior to 2020

40. We note with deep concerns attempts to shifting the emission reduction burden from developed countries to developing countries in order to bridge the mitigation gap that will emerge in post-2020 as a result of pre-2020 inaction. As such, we urge developed country Parties to implement their commitments on enhanced mitigation action and provide enhanced support for developing countries to implement mitigation actions including the NAMAs.
41. Urges developed countries to fulfill their pre-2020 commitments, and calls on all Parties to ratify the Doha Amendment, which establishes the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and highlights the fact that any deficiency in achieving such commitments shall not be by-passed to commitments under the Paris agreement post-2020.
42. We emphasize that concrete access to enhanced means of implementation provided by developed countries is required to enhance mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries in the pre-2020 period. We welcome the establishment of the technical examination process on adaptation to enhance the implementation of adaptation actions in developing country Parties in the pre-2020 period resulting from inadequate mitigation ambition.
43. We welcome the launch of the Africa Adaptation Initiative and the African Renewable Energy Initiative at COP 21 in Paris that are aligned with the fifteenth African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) Cairo Declaration in 2015 calling for parity in the treatment of adaptation and mitigation and call on all partners to support the full operationalization of the initiatives.