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Promoting Africa's Stand in Warsaw Climate Change Negotiations

AMCEN participation in UNFCCC COP -19

During the UNFCCC COP -19 held from 11 – 23 November, in Warsaw, Poland; AMCEN secretariat supported the organization of a number of activities and events involving not only AMCEN Bureau but also African Ministers of Environment, the Committee of African Heads of State and Governments on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) as well as African Group of Negotiators. These included inter alia the AMCEN consultative meeting, the launch of the Africa Adaptation Gap Technical report, the meeting of the Africa group with the UN Secretary General and with H.E. Mr. Jakaya Kikwete, President of Tanzania, and Coordinator of CAHOSCC, as well as an ad hoc AMCEN Bureau meeting.

The AMCEN Consultative meeting held on Sunday, 17 November 2013 at Radisson Blu Centrum Hotel in Warsaw, brought together ministers, to refine their strategy for negotiation and for engagement with other important parties and groups, building on the outcomes of the 5th special session of AMCEN. The meeting also provided an opportunity for the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) to update the Ministers on the state of the negotiations, including on issues at stake such as Finance, Adaptation and Technology transfer, including addressing Intellectual property rights and the strategy to be adopted to get the best during the high-level segment with a rallying call for “One Continent, One Voice”. Ministers also emphasized the need for the second commitment period of the Kyoto protocol to come into force early. In addition and as a follow up on their request for scientific back up for climate change impacts and cost of inaction, the Africa Adaptation Gap technical report produced by UNEP was presented. As a follow-up, Ministers called for an African Adaptation programme, also thanking UNEP for this report. The report generated exceptional interest with more than 500 news media across the world reporting about the launch as well as more than 5000 people downloading the report by the end of the day after its launch.



H.E. president Kikwete during his meeting with African Ministers of Environment

The UN Secretary General met with the Africa group

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon met with the Africa group led by the AMCEN President and the AU commissioner provided an opportunity for the AMCEN President to re-confirm adaptation as a priority for Africa, and call for an Adaptation Programme for region. She particularly requested Mr. Ban Ki moon to help facilitate the implementation of this programme, and restated the call to developed countries to honour their commitments and replenish the GCF so that African countries can start accessing funds from the GCF. The SG on his part emphasized the need for Climate Change to be addressed as part of the broader Sustainable Development agenda.

As a step forward, AMCEN Secretariat will initiate discussions with potential partners regarding the proposed Africa Adaptation Programme. UNEP will also start working not only on the second Africa Adaptation Gap Report for 2014 but also on the Report on Impacts of Climate Change on Economic Growth in Africa.



SG attending G77 coordinating meeting in Warsaw

President Kikwete meets with African Ministers of Environment

During his meeting with African Ministers, President Kikwete stressed that Africa did not want to be on the receiving end with regard to climate change effects, and is rather taking measures both at policy and otherwise to respond to the needs for mitigation and adaptation. Unfortunately the continent continues to be constrained by limited financial resources, technology and skills. He cautioned the Africa group against being divided and urged Ministers and negotiators to continue speaking with one voice.

The Africa Adaptation Gap Report launched at COP19 in Warsaw

The Africa Adaptation Gap Report was launched at the Warsaw Climate Change Conference (COP19) after its endorsement by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Gaborone, Botswana in October. According to the Africa Gap report, which confirms the World Bank's Turn Down the Heat Reports that there is a 40 per cent chance that we will inhabit a '3.5-4°C World' if mitigation efforts are not stepped up from current levels, adaptation costs for Africa could reach approximately USD \$ 350 billion annually by 2070 should the two-degree target be significantly exceeded, while the cost would be

around USD \$150 billion lower per year if the target was to be met.

- Africa is already facing adaptation costs in the range of US \$7-15 billion per year by 2020.
- These costs will rise rapidly after 2020, since higher levels of warming will result in higher impacts.
- Combining adaptation costs with “residual” damages, the total costs can reach 4 per cent of Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2100, under a 3.5-4°C scenario.
- If no adaptation measures are taken, damages are expected to cost 7 per cent of African GDP by 2100 in a '3.5-4°C World'

The report further cautions that, even if the world does manage to get on track to keep warming below 2°C, Africa's adaptation costs will still hover around USD \$35 billion per year by the 2040s and USD \$200 billion per year by the 2070s—with total costs reaching 1 per cent of the continent's GDP by 2100. In this regard, Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director warned that “missing the 2°C window will not only cost governments billions of dollars but will risk the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people on the African continent and elsewhere. Even with a warming scenario of below 2°C by 2050, Africa's undernourished would increase 25 – 90 per cent. Crop production will be reduced across much of the continent as optimal growing temperatures are exceeded. The capacity of African communities to cope with the impacts of climate change will be significantly challenged.” He concluded that “Additional adaptation funding and technical know-how are imperative if Africa is to move towards a climate-resilient green future path. There is for example a need to develop drought-resistant crops, build early warning systems, invest in renewable energy sources and ensure that the catastrophic impacts of climate change are controlled or, better still, avoided.”

The full Africa Adaptation Gap Report can be downloaded at: <http://unep.org/pdf/AfricaAdaptationGapreport.pdf>



United Nations Coordination Mechanism to Support AU's Agenda 2063

The 14th Session of the UN- AU Regional Coordination mechanism for Africa (RCM-Africa) was held from 21-22 November, in Addis Ababa under the theme: UN Support to "the African Union Agenda 2063". This year's session served as a preparatory meeting for the High level RCM meeting planned for March 2014 in Abuja, Nigeria. The session addressed two main issues: "The Africa we want in 2063", which is the AU framework strategy for the next 50 years, and the strengthening of RCM-Africa to better respond to the capacity needs of the continent in the context of the Ten Year Capacity Building Programme (TYCBP) for the African Union. The meeting also discussed the outcomes of the regional consultative meeting on SDGs held from 31 October - 5 November in Addis Ababa.

The African Union Agenda 2063 is a forward looking framework that seeks to provide a concrete and viable guide to member States, regional institutions and other stakeholders on how to achieve the AU vision of "an integrated, people-centred and prosperous Africa at peace with itself, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena". Participants deliberated and agreed on a set of provisions that should guide the development of the framework. Accordingly it was agreed that it would involve a major structural transformation, and should build on a foundation of democracy, good governance/strong institutions and effective conflict management, under a visionary leadership backed by strong institutions capable of moving Africa's industrialization agenda forward, basing it on innovation, science and technology, improved agricultural productivity and the effective management of natural resources. Africa must increase its manufacturing capacity, develop common policies on mining and investment codes, and vigorously pursue a policy of value addition for raw materials, in particular the development of agro-industries. Furthermore, the agenda must be supported by increased domestic resource mobilization and foreign direct investment. For Africa to achieve Agenda 2063, it is also critical to work towards political and economic integration and social protection.

With respect to RCM-Africa, which is to be held henceforth back-to-back with the Annual Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (CAMEF) in order to provide a platform for the UN leadership to engage directly and effectively as a collective body with key African Ministers thereby providing opportunities for networking around Africa's development aspiration and concerns, It was recommended that a working group composed of cluster coordinators be constituted without delay to prepare proposals and expected outcomes for consideration by the March 2014 RCM. This would include among others a comprehensive re-examination of current programmes of support to the AU and NEPAD; modalities of collaboration with the AU on the formulation of the Africa's agenda 2063; and discussions on a Regional Development Assistance/Cooperation Framework (RDCF).

Representatives of the African Union and the UN agencies recommended inviting as many partners as possible in the coherence building between the ACP process that brings together the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063.

Executive Director and UNEP Pay Tribute to Nelson Mandela

Africa lost one of its greatest sons Nelson Mandela, the former President of South Africa who passed on 5th December. UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner joined the World in mourning and offered his and UNEP's condolences to President Jacob Zuma and through him to the people of South Africa and the family. The ED hailed a great statesman who showed the world the power of forgiveness and reconciliation, a leader who created hope for generations in Africa and across the world and strongly upheld the values of democracy, freedom, equality, diversity, and reconciliation that earned him immense respect worldwide - from both young and old. He paid tribute to the memory of an extraordinary icon that inspired and challenged the world to stand up for others, and a visionary leader who guided South Africa into democracy, and the rest of the world into believing that all is possible, including a new era in which all people, and all nations can stand together in equal terms regardless of their wealth and opportunities.

The ED also celebrated an environmental champion, who strongly advocated for the urgent need to safeguard the natural environment. Speaking at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD, 2002), Nelson Mandela urged world leaders to make access to clean water a basic human right. He strongly believed that it is the absence of access to clean water that is most stark in the widespread impoverishment of the natural environment. He stated that "Access to water is a common goal. It is central in the social, economic and political affairs of the country, African continent and the world" and the need for water to be a lead sector of cooperation for world development.

The ED said: "as we look into the future, and the impending global environmental challenges, we shall remember Mandela's words: "We can change the world and make it a better place. It is in your hands to make a difference". May the lessons he so generously shared continue to guide us all."

SEED Symposium and Awards Ceremony recognizes entrepreneurs' in Africa

The 2013 annual SEED Symposium and International Awards Ceremony held in Nairobi, on the 31st October, was hosted by UNEP and SEED's corporate partner, Hisense. The event titled 'Green Entrepreneurship: Local Solutions that Make a Difference', brought together policy-makers with grassroots social and environmental entrepreneurs, in the framework of the Global South-South Development Expo.

The awards identify and support innovative social and environmental start-up enterprises, which can tackle key sustainable development challenges at community level, in developing and emerging economies.

30 enterprises in Ethiopia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda were selected as examples of innovative, locally-driven start up enterprises that integrate social, environmental and economic benefits into their business models from the outset, in order to tackle poverty and marginalization, improve livelihoods and manage natural resources sustainably.

Uganda's 'Nuru Energy', which via a micro-franchise scheme sells generators powered by pedals and provides reliable, clean, sustainable power to off-grid households, and 'moWoza' – a mobile phone application providing cross-border traders in Mozambique with fast information on prices, payments, and deliveries and empowering female entrepreneurs were among the winners.

The Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNEP, Achim Steiner, gave the opening address, and the 2013 Champion of the Earth Laureate Martha Isabel Ruiz Corzo the keynote speech.

The Award winners received certificates and a package of individually tailored support for their businesses, access to other supporting institutions and technical assistance, and a financial contribution of US\$5000.

An additional 10 ten Low Carbon SEED awards were given to social and environmental enterprises focussing on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, such as a carbon offsetting project linking small scale landholder farmers to the voluntary carbon markets in Uganda, a waste to energy biomass project with locally developed and distributed stoves and pellets in South Africa, as well as a solar power project in Tanzania that uses a franchising network to distribute solar lamps in the community, matching investment with the cost of kerosene locally.

At the same event, major Chinese electronics and white goods manufacturer HISENSE was confirmed a corporate partner for the SEED initiative for the next three years. The company will also support UNEP's Resource Efficiency sub-programme.

Other Partners in SEED are the governments of Germany, India, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the European Union; Conservation International; SEED's corporate partner, Hisense; UN Women and UNIDO.

The global partnership for action on sustainable development and the green

economy-
S E E D
Initiative,
supports
innovative small-scale and locally driven entrepreneurs around the globe who integrate social and environmental benefits



Some of the Award winners during the SEED symposium in the company of UNEP ED, Director FOA, Director SEED

Photos @ josphat kamuk

into their business model. This furthers their contribution to their local economies and communities while promoting sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems and reducing poverty, marginalisation and exclusion.

The SEED Initiative was founded in 2002 by UNEP, UNDP and IUCN, and holds annual Awards for Entrepreneurs designed to find the most promising, innovative and locally led start-up social and environmental entrepreneurs in countries with developing and emerging economies.

Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts of Sub-Saharan African Food Systems

The International Resource Panel (IRP) held its First Regional Workshop in Nairobi on the 8-9 November. The IRP was launched in 2007 by the United Nations Environment Programme to provide decision makers and other interested parties with independent and authoritative scientific assessments about the use of natural resources and its environmental impacts.

The workshop was convened by the IRP Working Group on Food, with the following objectives:

- Collect regional scientific literature to be used as a basis for the preparation of the IRP study on food systems and natural resources. Data will be collected to characterise the Sub-Saharan African food system, including trends of current and projected resource use and environmental impacts of this regional food system, market integration, chain linkages, socio-economic drivers, among others.
- Identify and discuss opportunities for a transition towards sustainable food systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Identify potential authors from the region and their contributions to the IRP study on food systems and natural resources

The IRP study on food systems and natural resources aims at: (1) assessing the current status and dynamics of natural resource use in food systems and their environmental impacts; and (2) identifying opportunities for resource efficiency improvement in regional food systems. The assessment of pressures and opportunities from the field to the fork will bring systems-based scientific input to decision-makers who wish to build sound food security strategies.

IRS assessment reports crystallize the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic literatures on global resource use with the objective of improving the sustainable management of natural resources and contributing to decoupling of escalating resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth. To date, a total of 25 scientists work together with representatives from more than 30 governments and civil society organisations seeking plausible solutions to some of the greatest challenges in natural resource management.

UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) supports South-South Cooperation in Africa

PEI Africa supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national, sub-national, and sectoral development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring. Implemented by 9 Governments in Africa, PEI uses a series of innovative economic tools, knowledge products, and institutional capacity-building approaches to achieve its goals. One of these is South-South Cooperation. In November and December 2013 PEI Africa has supported its partner governments to contribute and benefit from south-south cooperation and global forums as highlighted in the examples below.

Burkina Faso and Rwanda share experience on Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming at the GSSD Expo

The Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 28–November 01. The overarching theme of the Expo was ‘Building inclusive green economies—South-South Cooperation for sustainable development and poverty eradication’. During the UNDP-led Solutions Forum that focused on Environment and Poverty Eradication high-level government representatives from Burkina Faso and Rwanda shared their experiences on mainstreaming poverty-environment issues with support from PEI into national planning and budgeting frameworks.

Mr. Rasmene Ouedragogo from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso highlighted how they have worked together with the Ministry of Economic and Finance to create a budget line to support better environmental management, and to use the national investment plan to analyze financing for and determine budgets for environmental projects. Ms. Marie-Laetitia Buskoye from Rwanda’s Environment Management Authority emphasized that the Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) supported by PEI proved to be a very successful P-E mainstreaming tool in Rwanda. The results helped the government to better plan and budget for sustainability and contributed to the establishment of the Fund for Environment (FONERWA).

Click on the links to read more about PEI in [Rwanda](#) and [Burkina Faso](#).
[Botswana](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Malawi](#), [Mauritania](#), [Mali](#) and [Rwanda](#).

Malawi State of Environment Report informs side-event at UNFCCC Climate Change Conference

During COP 19 in Warsaw, a side event titled ‘Re-thinking investments in sustainable landscapes and livelihoods’ was organized at the Global Landscape Forum. Informed by data from the PEI supported Malawi State of Environment and Outlook Report (MSEOR), published by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment in 2010, Professor Sosten Chiotha from the leadership for Environment and Development South Eastern Africa presented at the event. The presentation focused on ‘Improving ecosystem services to enhance livelihoods and poverty alleviation through innovative financing for sustainable landscapes in Malawi.’ The MSEOR has been an important tool to raise awareness on the links between poverty and environment in Malawi and has in recent years catalyzed further change in Malawi and in other countries in Africa. Read more [here](#).



Ms. Marie-Laetitia Buskoye from Rwanda’s Environment Management Authority and Mr. Rasmene Ouedragogo from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso

Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy (VANTAGE) in Africa

The international conference on “Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy (VANTAGE)” in Africa took place in Nairobi on 3 and 4 December 2013. The conference brought together African ministers, renowned economists, scientists and development experts to review and recommend policy action towards incorporating the valuation of natural resources and ecosystems services in development planning and accounting.

PEI Government focal points from Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mauritania, Mali and Rwanda participated and contributed to the discussions of the workshop. The participants emphasized the importance of valuation and natural capital accounting in assisting the efforts of governments in their transition to a green economy and for current and future development aspirations and poverty reduction. Following the workshop the PEI focal points met to share experiences on the opportunities and challenges of natural resource valuation in the context of poverty-environment mainstreaming and how to take it forward in the next phase of PEI Africa (2014–2017).

For the Summit for Sustainability in Africa hosted by Botswana before the Rio+20 conference, PEI—together with Conservation International—lobbied for the need to prioritize natural capital accounting and economic valuation of natural resources and ecosystems. One of the outputs of the summit was the Gaborone Declaration, co-signed by 10 African states, highlighting natural capital accounting as an important vehicle for sustainable development. The Gaborone declaration was during the VANTAGE workshop highlighted as a road map for ensuring that the value of natural capital is quantified, monetized and integrated into development planning and business practice.

Click on the links to read more about PEI in [Botswana](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Malawi](#), [Mauritania](#), [Mali](#) and [Rwanda](#).



Mrs. Keita Fatoumata Boukenem from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mali, at the VANTAGE Workshop. Photo Credits: IISD

Strengthening Montreal Protocol Compliance on Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances

The meeting held in Nairobi, on 6 November aimed at providing information and examples of how cooperation between National Ozone Units (NOUs) and those involved in enforcement and monitoring of trade in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) could strengthen compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

The event highlighted experiences and strategies of NOUs and customs officers which have been adopted in some African countries to combat illegal trade and encourage cooperation between and within countries. It presented the tools and information sharing mechanisms created by international organizations such as UNEP **International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference (INTERPOL)** and the World Customs Organization (WCO) which are available to countries to assist them in the area of compliance and enforcement.



Left to Right: Mr. Yamar Guisse, Dr Gilbert Bankobeza, Mr. Masa Nagai, Dr. Shamila Nair-Bedoulle, and Mr. Patrick Salifu

Finalization and validation of ECOWAS ODS Regulations

This workshop of Technical Experts for the finalization and validation of the draft Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) Regional Regulation on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) for ECOWAS Member States was held between 19-21 November, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

The meeting brought together regional technical experts, which included National Ozone Officers, Customs Officers, ECOWAS Commission, and Refrigeration Technicians from fifteen West African countries to finalize and validate the draft ECOWAS Regional Regulation.

sequent adoption by member states.

Other guest included Mr. Bougonou K. Djeri-Alassani, Principal Programme Officer, "Policies and Regulations", ECOWAS Commission; and Mr. James Curlin, Network and Policy Manager, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), OzonAction Branch.

A side event was also organized in parallel with the meeting to finalize a training manual for the refrigeration technicians in the region.

ROA Ozone Protection Award 2014 for Customs & Enforcement Officers

The Regional Office for Africa (ROA) Ozone Protection Awards 2014 for Customs & Enforcement Officers was launched during the ECOWAS Meeting. Mr. James Curlin, Network and Policy Manager, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), OzonAction Branch presided over the launch.

The award aims to recognize outstanding contributions by Customs and Enforcement Officers who have successfully prevented illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Submissions in French or English for the 2013-2014 cycle which starts from 19 November 2013 are invited. Deadline for submissions: 28 February 2014

Implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans in Sub-Saharan African Countries

A Joint *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (UNIDO)-UNEP Expert Group Meeting was held on 26-29 November, at UNIDO Headquarters, Vienna International Centre, Austria. The meeting's main

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9111

