African Group Submission for the Second Technical Dialogue of the Global Stocktake

African Group is making this submission in response to the call communicated in the message by the Chairs of the SBs in 18 July 2022, in which the they encouraged parties and Non-Party Stakeholders (NPS) to submit inputs to the second meeting of the Technical Dialogue (TD1.2) to be held at COP 27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to focus on the scope of the GST as outlined in decision 19/CMA.1, in particular, the types of information for the GST identified in paragraph 36.

Developmental Challenges

Africa's contribution to global efforts to address climate change is embedded in the overriding developmental priority of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The current geopolitical developments and external shocks like the pandemics are having adverse impacts on global supply chains, food and energy security. The cumulative effects of these in the form of inflation, soaring debts, worsening poverty and hunger levels and the narrowing of fiscal space, are limiting the ability of African countries to address climate change. The impacts of climate change and response measures are also adversely impeding Africa's efforts to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals (SDG). Climate Change is obliterating Africa's hard earned development gains and impeding efforts to meet basic sustainable development thresholds in eradicating poverty, and ensuring food and energy security. While there has been progress on many of the SDGs in Africa, the rate of progress is insufficient to achieve them by 2030. Further still, multilateral efforts to mitigate climate change have failed to adequately support the policy space for sustainable development pathways on the continent. The existing approach to achieving the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement has been accused of prioritizing the "green" agenda over equity considerations. For instance, pressure on many African countries whose economies and energy needs remain heavily reliant on the export and use of fossil fuels to shift away from these energy sources while developed countries continue to exploit their fossil fuel deposits is one notable illustration of such unjust approach. A fairer approach that is founded on the best available science, and addresses the African context and it's special needs and circumstances is needed if the basic sustainable development needs of Africans are to be met.

Resilience (Adaptation)

On resilience, the findings of the IPCC's AR6 are quite clear: from current observed impacts the African populations, ecosystems and infrastructures are experiencing devastating impacts despite accounting for an insignificant historical and current share of global GHG emissions. African countries have incurred a reduction of about 13% of in GDP as a result of anthropogenic climate impacts, and between 4-7% of annual GDP in meeting urgent and immediate climate costs. These efforts cannot be overlooked and need to be fully recognized and adequately supported. The outlook under all projected climate scenarios is equally unsettling. The proposed mitigation pathways to achieving the 1.5 C, even if successfully achieved, will not reduce the risks of climate change and the increasing needs for adaptation across the African continent that is currently the most affected. Without adequate adaptation support, Africa will continue to suffer disproportionately from the impacts of 1.5 - 2^{o}C climate change. Adaptation is a global responsibility, and African/Developing countries are already disproportionately investing in adaptation. Almost all African countries now have their NAP process in place. About half of the

NAPs submitted by developing countries in the UNFCCC portal are from African countries. So, there are opportunities to support the implementation of adaptation measures in Africa. However, there is a huge gap in implementation because of the dearth of accessible climate finance to meet these urgent adaptation needs. The African Development Bank's (AfDB) assessment of African NDCs (2021) estimates Africa's climate-related investments needs at USD 2 trillion over the next 30 years. In the immediate and medium-term, investment needs in adaptation are significant and in the range of USD 259 to 407 billion between 2020 and 2030, representing an annual average need between USD 26 and USD 41 billion. The state of adaptation action and support to Africa is highly inadequate. According to the IPCC, annual finance flows targeting adaptation for Africa are billions of US dollars less than the lowest adaptation cost estimates for near-term climate change. A just transition to a climate resilient African continent requires an adequate adaptation response that enhances adaptive capacities and reduces vulnerabilities of lives and livelihoods to achieve the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

Therefore, the GST outcome must spur urgency and ambition in adaptation response and build resilience in the key development sectors at levels consistent with the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 and in the context of Africa's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Scaled-up, adequate and predictable provision of finance, technical capacity and technology is the underlying enabler to achieve transformative adaptation through enhancing implementation of adaptation priorities identified in NAPs and NDCs. There is a need for increasing public and private finance flows by billions of dollars per year, increasing direct access to multilateral funds, and strengthening project pipeline development. Shifting more finance to project implementation would also help realise transformative adaptation in Africa.

In building a clean and resilient recovery for Africa there are several opportunities that will lead to employment in the industries of the future, while ensuring that the region addresses the linked challenges of public health, prosperity and climate change. National or sectoral masterplans, climate change adaptation plans and the NDCs as well as other national plans will provide blueprints for action.

The adaptation outputs of the GST should also reinforce the work programme on GGA, where in the short-term the synthesis report or information being considered is aligned to the four key elements/dimensions of the GGA, namely:

i. Planning;
ii. Risk and Vulnerability;
iii. Implementing of Actions; and
iv. Finance for Adaptation

Loss & Damage

Africa is already experiencing loss and damage, and every fraction of a degree of global warming increases the risks. According to the IPCC's 6AR, it is also facing multiple barriers to climate adaptation feasibility including technological, institutional, and financing factors are major barriers (IPCC AR6 2022).

There is a lack of means and tools to integrate loss and damage in planning processes including the capacity to model loss and damage and develop better understanding on addressing loss and

damage in short, medium and long-terms. This is critical in order to develop frameworks for addressing loss and damage, which must be tailored for the local needs and contexts. In addition, African countries require capacity, technology and finance support to develop and strengthen social protection programs and social safety nets to support the most vulnerable.

There are some initiatives that have been successful within Africa in addressing adaptation and loss and damage at the local level that must be urgently scaled up in order to meet the full range of needs at all levels. This scaled-up support should include equipping African-initiated initiatives like the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) with the finance needed to deliver support to African countries as intended. The AAI was established eight years ago at COP 21 and yet remains severely underfunded. The AAI has four pillars: Pillar 1: Enhancing climate information services; Pillar 2: Strengthening policies and institutions; Pillar 3: Enhancing on the ground action and; Pillar 4: Climate finance and investments. There are opportunities for both avoiding, reducing and addressing loss and damage within each of AAI's pillars.

Ambition in Mitigation

There is a wide disparity between projected global emissions levels for 2030 from the aggregated efforts of the submitted nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the mitigation pathways consistent with limiting warming to 1.5 or well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. According to the IPCC AR6 WGIII, to limit global warming to 1.5 C, global GHG emissions must peak before 2025, be reduced by 43% by 2030 and in addition reduce methane by 34% by 2030. The IPCC's AR6 estimates that in 2018 Africa contributed only 3% to global fossil fuel industry CO2 emissions (consumption-based). This percentage is expected to increase as African economies grow. It is essential that pre-2020 commitments are honoured to address the mitigation gap and create atmospheric space for African/developing countries to meet their sustainable development needs.

Africa is characterized by low levels of energy access, particularly in rural areas. Energy demand is projected to grow rapidly by mid-century due to the growth of the industrial sector. Energy is key to achieving most of the SDGs as it supports production, industrialization, growth, socio-economic development, etc. Africa has recorded low progress on the SDGs particularly for the goals on eliminating poverty, access to clean energy, affordable energy and industrialization. Energy access in Africa remains low with only 3.2 per cent of the more than 27,000 terawatt-hours of electricity generated globally in 2019, and only 3.4 per cent of the primary energy consumed. Close to 600 million Africans still do not enjoy access to electricity. Currently more than 50% of African population (about 548 million people) live without electricity while hundreds of millions more lack access to reliable supplies of electricity that can be put to productive use. About 900 million more cook with firewood, charcoal, crop residues, dung. Therefore, for Africa, peaking and net zero targets are dependent on first achieving the basic energy-related SDGs. But there are opportunities to be exploited in this transition. The African Development Bank's (AfDB) assessment of African NDCs (2021) noted that in the energy sector, a switch to renewable energy is estimated to lead to a drop in carbon emissions of 611 MtCO2e by 2050 and create 3.8 million net new jobs. IRENA also estimates the continent's solar photovoltaic (PV) technical potential at 7 900 GW, indicating the vast potential for solar power generation. Despite this potential, utility-scale solar energy has been deployed in very few African countries.

Renewable energy generation and sustainable domestic energy consumption are key target areas for achieving a climate-resilient and low-emission future in Africa. One of the key opportunities for achieving this will be frameworks modelled on initiatives like the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) which aimed to accelerate and scale up the harnessing of the continent's huge renewable energy potential. Such frameworks should be firmly anchored in the context of sustainable development, climate change mitigation and how low emission energy development strategies can be achieved in African countries through climate finance and means of implementation, in accordance with the principles of the UNFCCC. They should also recognize the critical importance of energy access for enhanced well-being, economic development and the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goal 7 on energy access as well as all other Sustainable Development Goals.

In the transport sector, Africa had the lowest transport CO_2 levels among all regions in 2019 (at 0.25 tonnes per capita), contributing only 5% of total global transport CO2 emissions that year. Transport emissions in the region are growing rapidly from a low baseline. Africa's transport emissions increased 27% between 2010 and 2019, the second highest regional growth rate after Asia (41%). Only 15% of African countries exceeded global average per capita transport emissions during 2010-2019. Most people still depend on informal and unsustainable transport systems. This offers opportunities on the continent to develop climate smart and sustainable mass transport systems to improve mobility, access to markets and connectivity, instead of carbon intensive transport systems.

In the Africa the land-use sector has significant opportunity and potential for both adaptation and mitigation. These opportunities will produce both carbon and non-carbon benefits in sustainable land management, ecosystem conservation, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and the overall restoration of ecosystem functioning. However, it is important to protect and promote safeguards, in order to ensure that the land sector contributes to sustainable development imperatives, across the continent. In agriculture opportunities also exists for promoting modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition. Such opportunities would make the best use of emerging technologies and instruments including the use of clean energy technologies within the agriculture sector.

It is therefore important to establish a just transition process and support programme to increase access to investment flows related to low emission and resilient development pathways in Africa' energy, land and economic sectors.

The GST outcome should lead to:

- Opportunities and options for international cooperation that should support universal access to electricity and clean cooking technologies in Africa, such as utility-scale solar energy deployment in Africa;
- Increased support to Africa's land-use sectors to enhance their sinks capacity and ecosystem goods and services, in order to support sustainable livelihood systems and to increase their capacity to contribute to the transition to net-zero.

- Scale-up support and deploy measures to address gaps in finance, technology and capacity-building for Africa/Developing countries to contribute their fair share of efforts to achieving the goals the Paris Agreement

Means of Implementation/Finance

The IPCC AR6 finds that financial flows are 3 to 6 times lower than levels needed by 2030 to limit warming to below 1.5°C or 2°C. From 2014–2018 more finance commitments for adaptation were debt than grants and—excluding multilateral development banks—only 46% of commitments were disbursed. Most climate finance has gone to mitigation, but this varies by country. Adoption of low-emission technologies is slower in most developing countries, particularly the least developed ones (majority of whom are in Africa). The IPCC estimates that adaptation costs in Africa will reach up to $86.5 billion annually by 2030. Studies, based on data of 51 NDCs submitted from Africa, their implementation will cost around USD 2.8 trillion between 2020 and 2030. The African Development Bank (AfDB) assessment of African NDCs (2021) identified that Africa's climate-related investments needs are estimated at USD 2 trillion over the next 30 years.

GST has a unique opportunity to analyse how the provision and mobilisation of support has/is assisting developing countries to make progress with the pathway to low emissions and climate resilient development (LEDS and CRDP). This analysis should look at the catalytic impact of support mobilised, in relation to meeting the goals of the international community on climate change. It should also review the form of finance provided as well as the access pathways for developing countries.

The GST should reflect on support provided to the just transitions pathways related to mitigation and /resilience actions in developing countries.

On adaption support, the GST must assess the support provided to adaptation finance and the pathway towards climate resilient societies, in the context of sustainable development. The assessment of the level of adaptation support is particularly important to limit the impacts of climate events.

GST outcomes must:

- address the long-term programmatic challenge related to the provision of climate finance to support the attainment of the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- Include an analysis of the variety and form of financial instruments to fund developing countries; and
- Provide the definition of climate finance, accounting for support, adequacy of support of climate action in line with 9.3 and 9.4 of the Paris Agreement

Means of Implementation/Technology

According to the IPCC AR6 (2022), the aadoption of low-emission technologies is slower in most developing countries, particularly the least developed ones majority of whom are in Africa. Implementing and successfully achieving ambitious African NDC goals requires a sound and tailored technology development and transfer programme for priority sectors. African national technology systems still encounter a range of constraints including finance, low technical capacities, weak collaboration and low support for promotion of in-country technology

development processes. Under the Poznan Strategic Programme many African countries have updated their Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). However, they are still waiting for financial support to implement their Technology Action Plans (TAPs) that would support the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions in their NDCs. There is great development potential for endogenous technologies in Africa that are relevant and appropriate to the local environment. This opportunity, is not being harnessed because of lack of finance and technical support. According to the AU Climate Change Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032), priority interventions on technology transfer must include:

- Supporting the design of an institutionalized national innovation system (NIS) including climate endogenous technologies.
- Promote optimum delivery and adequate support for institutions that catalyse and accelerate technology development and transfer process including the Technology mechanism.
- Developing and supporting the implementation of resource mobilization (national and international level) to implement the NIS, TAPs and support implementation of NDCs.
- Supporting the piloting and implementation of TNAs specially on common priority technologies.
- Supporting private actors' (including young entrepreneurs) access to climate finance to foster the deployment of mature technologies.

Means of Implementation/Capacity-Building

Capacity-building is country-driven and involves learning-by-doing. It also requires adequate financial, technical and technological support from international cooperation. It is essential that all African countries have the relevant technical, institutional and systemic capacities needed to deliver climate adaptation and low-emission, climate-resilient development, together with the ability to apply skills, knowledge and tools to deliver change. This includes:

- Institutional capacity for governance and coordination;
- Technical capacity to carry out modelling and evaluation, including sectoral expertise;
- Relational capacity to build partnerships and invest time in processes; and
- Strategic capacity for systemic policy design and implementation.