

BACKGROUND PAPER

**Climate Change in Africa:
Commitments by International and African Fora
and Performance in Delivering**

**Prepared by the International Institute for Environment and Development
for the 10th Meeting of the African Partnership Forum**

Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION: WHY IDENTIFY COMMITMENTS?	2
II	COMMITMENTS: DEFINITION, STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION AND INFORMATION ON RELEVANT ACTORS/FORA UNDERTAKING COMMITMENTS	3
	II.1. Definition	3
	II.2. Structure of Commitments	3
	A. Mitigation	3
	B. Adaptation	3
	C. Financial mechanism and technology transfer	3
	II.3. Information on Relevant Actors/Fora Undertaking Commitments	4
	A. UN (UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol)	4
	B. Group of Eight	4
	C. European Union	5
	D. African Union	5
III.	WHAT COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN AGREED AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DELIVER ON THEM?	6
III.	1. MITIGATION	6
	A. United Nations: agreed commitments to mitigation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	6
	B. G8: agreed commitments to mitigation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	7
	C. European Union: agreed commitments to mitigation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	9
	D. African Fora: agreed commitments to mitigation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	10
III.	2. ADAPTATION	11
	A. United Nations: agreed commitments to adaptation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	11
	B. G8: agreed commitments to adaptation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	13
	C. European Union: agreed commitments to adaptation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	14
	D. African Fora: agreed commitments to adaptation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	15
III.	3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	16
	A. United Nations: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	16
	B. G8: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	20
	C. European Union: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	21
	D. African Fora: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on them	22
	CHART 1 : WHAT COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN AGREED AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DELIVER ON THE COMMITMENTS?	23
	NOTES	29
	REFERENCES	29

I. INTRODUCTION: WHY COMMITMENTS?

Climate change is a clear example where setting goals and standards is difficult but critical for achieving desired results. The severity of the problem means that all countries are vulnerable and requires collective engagement by the community of nations in a global agreement. The scientific community has long considered an increase of 2 degrees C above the pre-industrial level as a threshold beyond which dramatic changes are likely (Baer 2007; IPCC 2007a; Stern 2007).

Africa has warmed by 0.7° C during the 20th century, with very high temperature records occurring towards the end of the century. Scientists forecast that by 2100 mean surface temperatures in Africa could increase by 2-6°

C. http://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/factsheet_adaptation.pdf.

In its latest assessment report (AR4), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ concludes that throughout the continent and in all seasons, warming is very likely going to exceed global annual mean warming, with drier subtropical regions warming more than the moister tropics and with annual rainfall very likely to decrease in most parts of Africa (IPCC 2007b). Increased flooding and droughts, reduced agricultural production, worsening food security, spreading diseases and the increased risk of conflict over scarce land and water resources are already evident in large parts of Africa (UNDP 2007/2008).

The international community and African governments have agreed to certain commitments and targets to combat the climate change problem in Africa and have taken actions to deliver on those commitments. This paper examines these commitments and targets and investigates what actions have been taken to deliver on their commitments.

Section II discusses the definition of “commitment,” and structure of commitments, and gives information on relevant actors/fora undertaking commitments. Section III highlights i) various international and African fora commitments that have been agreed in terms of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and financial mechanisms and technology transfer in Africa and ii) actions that have taken to deliver on these commitments.

II. COMMITMENTS: DEFINITION, STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION AND INFORMATION ON RELEVANT ACTORS/FORA UNDERTAKING COMMITMENTS

II.1 Definition

A commitment, in simple terms, is defined as a pledge, an undertaking, an engagement or an obligation that restricts freedom of action.²

II.2 Structure of Commitments

. This paper organises the commitments under three main categories i.e. mitigation; adaptation; and financial assistance and technology transfer.

A. *Mitigation*

- In the context of climate change, mitigation refers to human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.
- The African continent accounts for less than 4 percent of the world total GHG emissions and it is the least responsible for the global climate change problem. Nevertheless, mitigation efforts made in parallel with development will be essential in the future.
- Strong commitments to emission reductions by the international community will be the key to minimising the negative impact of climate change on Africa.

B. *Adaptation*

- Adaptation refers to adjusting to the consequences of climate change e.g. risk preparedness for floods, weather monitoring and information systems, drought-resistant seeds, improved water storage, low carbon energy development, etc.
- Adaptation to climate change is now fully recognized as a necessary complementary measure to mitigation.
- Africa is highly vulnerable to climate change, with areas of particular concern being water resources, agriculture, health, ecosystems and biodiversity, forestry and coastal zones. According to the IPCC's AR4, the cost of adaptation in Africa could be as high as 5 to 10% of the continent's GDP (IPCC 2007b).
- Africa is poorly equipped to adapt to rapidly changing climatic risk and, as a result of climate change, sustainability is very unlikely to be achieved.

C. *Financial assistance and technology transfer*

- Financial assistance and technology transfer provide a strong incentive for Africa to mitigate and adapt to the climate change problem.
- Facing climate change in Africa will be possible when strong policies are combined with adequate financial and technical support from the international community or development partner countries.

II. 3. Information on Relevant Actors/Fora Undertaking Commitments

A. *United Nations*

- *The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 192 countries having ratified it. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.

Under the Convention, governments:

- gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices
- launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries
- co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. It currently meets once a year to review the Convention's progress. The word "conference" is not used here in the sense of "meeting" but rather of "association."

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

In 2007, the Conference of the Parties met in Bali, Indonesia.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_13/items/4049.php.

- *Kyoto Protocol*

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 3) in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997. The Protocol shares the objective and institutions of the Convention. The major distinction between the two, however, is that while the Convention encouraged developed countries to stabilize GHG emissions, the Protocol commits them to do so. The detailed rules for its implementation were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh in 2001, and are called the "Marrakesh Accords."

Following ratification by Russia, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005.

http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

The Conference of the Parties serves as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the Kyoto Protocol. COP and the CMP sessions are held during the same period to reduce costs and improve co-ordination between the Convention and the Protocol.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

B. *Group of Eight*

The Group of Eight (G8) members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The European Union is also represented. Unlike many other international bodies, the G8 does not have a fixed structure or a permanent administration. It is up to the country that has the Presidency to set the agenda and organise the annual G8 Summit.

At the Summit, the leaders of the eight member countries discuss major issues of the day. They seek to reach informal agreements on measures that they can take individually, but in a co-operative manner, to achieve their goals more effectively. At each Summit, leaders agree upon certain initiatives: there are follow-up meetings throughout the year to make sure commitments are being honoured.

<http://www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1078995913300>.

C. *European Union*

The European Union (EU) is a union of twenty-seven independent states based on the European Communities and founded to enhance political, economic and social co-operation. The European Union was formerly known as European Community or European Economic Community (EEC). EU Members include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The EU was found on 1st November, 1993.

<http://europa.eu/>.

As a regional economic integration organization, the EU is a Party to both the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. However, it does not have a separate vote from its member states. Because the EU signed the Convention when it was known as the EEC (European Economic Community), the EU retains this name for all formal Convention-related purposes.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

D. *African Union*

The African Union (AU) is an intergovernmental organization consisting of fifty-three African States. Established in 2001, the AU was formed as a successor to the amalgamated African Economic Community (AEC) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

<http://www.africa-union.org/>.

III. WHAT COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN AGREED AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DELIVER ON THEM?

III.1. MITIGATION

A. United Nations: agreed commitments to mitigation and actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *UNFCCC: GHG Reduction Targets*

Article 2: “The ultimate objective of this Convention ... is to achieve..., stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

- *UNFCCC: National Communications*

A National Communication is a document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to address climate change.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

According to the Article 12 of the UNFCCC, all Parties commit to “communicate to the Conference of the Parties...

(a) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases ...

(b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention... .”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

- *Kyoto Protocol: GHG reduction Targets*

Article 3(1): “The Parties included in Annex I³ shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their ... greenhouse gases ... do not exceed their assigned amounts, ...with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>.

- *Kyoto Protocol: Post 2012 targets*

Article 3 (9) of the Kyoto Protocol “Commitments for subsequent periods for Parties ... shall be established.... The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall initiate the consideration of such commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>.

- *Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)*

Article 12 (2) of the Kyoto Protocol

“The purpose of the clean development mechanism shall be to assist Parties not included in Annex I⁴ in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention....”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>

Actions

- *GHG Reduction Targets*

Annex I (i.e. industrialized) Parties under the UNFCCC report yearly on their GHG emissions. The latest reports show that the aggregate Annex I emissions trend is -4.6% in emissions since 1990, a reduction for countries with economies in transition (EIT) of -36.2%; and a gain for non-EIT Annex I Parties over the same period of +11%. These data show that the industrialized countries which are not in transition are not succeeding so far in reducing their emissions; EIT's emissions will probably increase when these economies grow more quickly.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/sbi/eng/30.pdf>.

Even if present targets for reductions in Annex I emissions were adhered to, global climate change will continue, as projected emissions are still far in excess of the earth's absorptive capacity.

(UN 2007b, <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/devplan/2007%20docs/climate.pdf>).

- *National Communications*

Most developed countries have now submitted their fourth national communications; most developing countries have completed their first national communication and are in the process of preparing their second.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/3625.php.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/653.php.

- *Bali Action Plan for Post 2012 targets*

13th Conference of the Parties in Indonesia decided "to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session..."

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_act_p.pdf.

- *The Clean Development Mechanism*

To date, only 25 out of 935 CDM projects that have been registered are for Africa. (Asia and the Pacific 575 Projects, Latin America and Caribbean 328 projects, other 7 projects)

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Registration/RegisteredProjByRegionPieChart.html>.

B. G8: agreed commitments to mitigation and the actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *G8 Summit 2005*

"We will act with resolve and urgency now to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing green house gas emissions..."

"We reaffirm our commitment to the UNFCCC and to its ultimate objective to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.

- *G8 Summit 2006*

"We reaffirm our commitment to the UNFCCC and to meet our shared multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security, and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce energy poverty. We also agree to work to improve access to energy in developing countries."

“We will move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action. We have instructed our relevant ministers to continue the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development and report its outcomes to the G8 Summit in 2008.”

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

- *G8 Summit 2007*

“We are committed to take strong leadership in combating climate change. We confirm our determination to work among ourselves and with the global community on global solutions that address climate change while supporting growth and economic development. We commit ourselves to implement approaches which optimally combine effective climate protection with energy security. To this end, we are committed to the further development of the international regime to combat climate change... .”

“We are ... committed to taking strong and early action to tackle climate change in order to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. In setting a global goal for emissions reductions in the process we have agreed today involving all major emitters, we will consider seriously the decisions made by the European Union, Canada and Japan which include at least a halving of global emissions by 2050. We commit to achieving these goals”

“We are determined to assist in reducing emissions from deforestation, especially in developing countries.”

http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng.

“The G8 ... will work with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other donors with a view to implementing the Energy Access Action Plan for Africa. We reaffirm our commitment made in Gleneagles to helping Africa strengthen its adaptive capacity on climate change and work with African countries in the context of their national development strategies.”

“We will further promote responsible sustainable bio-energy production, generated from renewable biomass resources, with a view to contributing to climate protection without jeopardizing food security and the environment.”

http://www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.

Actions

- All the G8 Countries have ratified the UNFCCC and all the G8 countries except USA have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/application/pdf/unfccc_conv_rat.pdf

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?group=kyoto>.

- All G8 member states participate in the UN Climate Change Conferences. All G8 member states agree with the Bali Road Map initiating negotiations on a post-2012 climate regime, including emission reductions.

- All G8 countries have complied with their G8 renewable energy commitments.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-19-g8-f-comp_energy.pdf.

C. European Union: agreed commitments to mitigation and the actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *20 20 by 2020: Europe's climate change opportunity, January 2008*

“Two key targets are set by the European Council:

1. A reduction of at least 20% in greenhouse gases (GHG) by 2020 – rising to 30% if there is an international agreement committing other developed countries to "comparable emission reductions and economically more advanced developing countries to contributing adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities".

2. A 20% share of renewable energies in EU energy consumption by 2020.

(Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, 23.1.2008 COM(2008)

final, http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/COM2008_030_en.pdf). 30

- *Statement by EU leaders on post-2012 action, March 2007*

“The European Council underlines the vital importance of achieving the strategic objective of limiting the global average temperature increase to not more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels.”

“The European Council emphasises that the EU is committed to transforming Europe into a highly energy-efficient and low greenhouse-gas-emitting economy and decides that, until a global and comprehensive post-2012 agreement is concluded, and without prejudice to its position in international negotiations, the EU makes a firm commitment to achieve at least a 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared to 1990.”

(Limiting Global Climate Change to 2°C: The Way Ahead for 2020 and Beyond, and European Council Conclusions (7224/07), COM (2007) 2, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF>).

- *Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit (Lisbon, 8-9 December, 2007)*

“We are determined to work together in the global arena on the key political challenges of our time, such as energy and climate change... .”

http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/EUAFRLISBONDECLDEC07.PDF?link_id=4057&slink_id=5325&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3.

Actions

- *European Climate Change Programme (ECCP)* The Commission launched the ECCP in June 2000. The goal of the ECCP is to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/eccp.htm>.

- *Building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change*

“The Alliance will provide for a platform for dialogue and exchange as well as practical cooperation to tackle the combined challenge of the fight against poverty and climate change, in support of the international negotiations on a post-2012 climate change agreement and the adoption of effective action at national level.” (Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament Brussels, 18.9.2007 COM(2007) 540 final).

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1352&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

D. African Fora: agreed commitments to mitigation and the actions that have been taken to deliver on their commitments

Commitments

- Almost all African countries have ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.
http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/application/pdf/unfccc_conv_rat.pdf.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?group=kyoto>.
- Under UNFCCC, African Countries are committed to provide National Communications.
- *8th African Union Summit 2007 (Addis Ababa, 20-30, January 2007)*
"We commit ourselves to build capacity and strengthen the effective participation of African countries in the negotiations on the future of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol processes."
<http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/summit1.htm#>.
- *Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change*
"International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions", (Tunis, Tunisia, 18-20, November 2007).

Ministers from African and the Mediterranean regions declared that they will:

- Reinforce capacities for public information and sensitization, at all levels, about the effects of Climate Change, and ensure their incorporation within adaptation and mitigation programs;
- Endeavor to promote renewable energies and energy efficiency in all sectors in order to attenuate the negative effects of Climate Change..."

http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf

- *Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit* (Lisbon, 8-9 December, 2007)
"We are determined to work together in the global arena on the key political challenges of our time, such as energy and climate change..."
http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/EUAFRLISBONDECLDEC07.PDF?link_id=4057&slink_id=5325&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3.

Actions

- *National Communications*

As of 18th February 2008, 46 African countries have provided their national communications.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php.

Most recently, Sierra Leone (8 January 2007) and Mozambique (2 June 2006) submitted their national communications.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/653.php.

- *Collaboration with Regional and global institutions*

African governments work through a number of regional and global institutions to strengthen their response to climate change. They coordinate their regional positions and national policies on climate change through the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), whose secretariat is provided by the Nairobi-based UN Environment Programme.

http://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/factsheet_africa.pdf.

An additional important regional forum is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which promotes projects and action plans relevant to climate change. *Networks and Partnerships for support to renewable energy*

There is a wide range of networks and partnerships available for support to renewable energy in Africa, such as the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE), Household Energy Network (HEN), Réseau International d'Acces aux Energies Durables, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development, and the European Union Energy Initiative (EUEIN).

- *African Development Bank*

The Bank assists African countries in building their capacity to tap carbon finance and reduce the cost of clean energy development to get more benefits from global carbon finance flows. A significant part of these efforts is developing a Clean Energy Investment Framework, a project involving the World Bank and regional banks in Africa.

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNETWORK/Resources/2007_CleanEnergyFrameworkBooklet_Final.pdf?resourceurlname=2007_CleanEnergyFrameworkBooklet_Final.pdf.

III. 2. ADAPTATION

A. United Nations: agreed commitments to adaptation and the actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

UNFCCC

- *Article 4.1 (b)* “all Parties...shall... formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing... measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.

- *Article 4.1 (e)* “all Parties...shall... cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods.”

- *Article 4.4* “The developed country Parties... shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

Kyoto Protocol

- *Article 2.3* “the Parties included in Annex I shall strive to implement policies and measures ... in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change...on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4...of the Convention.”

- *Article 10 (b)* “all Parties...shall... formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>.

- *Article 12 (8)* “The Conference of the Parties ...shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover... to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

Actions

- *Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (Decision 1/CP.10)*
“the Conference of the Parties Urges Parties... to contribute to the Special Climate Change Fund and other multilateral and bilateral sources, to support, as a top priority, adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change, and insists that action relating to adaptation follow an assessment and evaluation process, based on national communications and/or other relevant information, so as to prevent maladaptation and to ensure that adaptation actions are environmentally sound and will produce real benefits in support of sustainable development”
http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_10/adopted_decisions/application/pdf/01_cp_1_16.pdf.

- *Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change*⁵

The Nairobi work programme was developed to help countries improve their understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability and to increase their ability to make informed decisions on how to adapt successfully. It is an international framework implemented by Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, communities and other stakeholders.

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/sbsta_agenda_item_adaptation/items/3633.php.

Decision 2/CP 11 “The Conference of the Parties adopts the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change... .”

“The objective of this programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing states, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound, scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/cop11/eng/05a01.pdf>.

- *Developing an analytical basis for adaptation*

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report summarised a huge body of literature on adaptation.

IPCC fourth assessment report conclusions about Africa: warming is *very likely* to be larger than the global annual mean warming throughout the continent and in all seasons, with drier subtropical regions warming more than the moister tropics. Annual rainfall is *likely* to decrease in much of Mediterranean Africa and the northern Sahara, with a greater likelihood of decreasing rainfall as the Mediterranean coast is approached. Rainfall in southern Africa is *likely* to decrease in much of the winter rainfall region and western margins. There is *likely* to be an increase in annual mean rainfall in East Africa. It is unclear how rainfall in the Sahel, the Guinean Coast and the southern Sahara will evolve.

IPCC 2007a, <http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/wg1-report.html>.

- *National Adaptation Programmes of Action*

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) are documents prepared by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) identifying urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change. The NAPAs are then presented to the international donor community for support.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php.

UNFCCC has introduced a detailed guide on prioritising adaptation measures for LDCs to help them in developing their NAPAs. The guidelines encourage synergies between adaptation actions and actions on other relevant processes, including conventions on biodiversity and desertification, sectoral policies, poverty reduction, sustainable development strategies, and others. It also offers a list of criteria to be used in a prioritisation exercise, and a list of fields which these criteria can be applied to.

Related to the NAPA process, Decision 29/CP.7 set up an LDC Expert Group (LEG) to provide guidance and advice on the preparation and implementation strategy for NAPAs.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a04.pdf>.

- *International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction*

UN adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The framework provides a unique opportunity to promote a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. It underscores the need for, and identifies ways of, building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Hyogo-framework-for-action-english.pdf>.

- Two percent share from CDM projects will fund the Adaptation Fund to help developing countries.

B. G8: agreed commitments to adaptation and the actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *G8 Summit 2005*

“...we will work with developing countries on building capacity to help them improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies.”

http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.

- *G8 Summit 2006*

“...we will continue to identify opportunities for greater collaboration to tackle climate change, while pursuing energy security and sustainable development.”

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

- *G8 Summit 2007*

“We are committed to enhancing resiliency to climate variability and climate change in a way that fully supports our common goal of sustainable development. We welcome the adoption of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change.”

“We emphasise our willingness to continue and enhance cooperation with and support for developing countries in adapting to climate change and enhancing their resilience to climate variability, in particular those most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. We also emphasise our willingness to work with developing countries on the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation measures to help integrating them in national development planning. We reaffirm our commitment to assist with climate research and risk assessments including through helping developing countries benefit from satellite observation systems.”

http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng.

Actions

- *G8 Summit 2005*

G8 partners recognised Africa as a special priority and agreed to help developing countries obtain full benefits from the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS).

http://www.bmz.de/de/zentrales_downloadarchiv/eu_und_g8/G8_APR_Progress_Report_2007.pdf.

- *G8 Summit 2006*

G8 adopted the St. Petersburg Plan of Action. This will enhance global energy security through efforts to ... reduce energy poverty and address climate change and sustainable development.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

- G8 countries are supporting regional climate centres and the integration of climate risk management into their cooperation programmes with development partners.

(APR Progress Reports,

http://www.bmz.de/de/zentrales_downloadarchiv/eu_und_g8/G8_APR_Progress_Report_2007.pdf.

C. European Union: agreed commitments to adaptation and the actions that have taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *Support for reducing vulnerability and adaptation*

“The European Council stands ready to continue and further strengthen its support for developing countries in lessening their vulnerability and adapting to climate change.”

“The EU will ...enhance its co-operation with Least Developed Countries to help them tackle climate change challenges, *inter alia* through measures to reinforce food security, capacities to monitor climate change, disaster risk management, preparedness as well as disaster response.”

COM (2007) 2, Limiting Global Climate Change to 2°C: The Way Ahead for 2020 and Beyond, 10.1.07, and European Council Conclusions (7224/07),

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF>.

- *Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)*

“The EU is fully committed to supporting the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, and will define its contribution in the forthcoming EU Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries.”

(Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, Brussels, 18.9.2007, COM(2007) 540 final,

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/env_cc_GACC_com2007_0540_en.pdf).

Actions

- *Building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change*

The assistance provided under the Global Climate Change Alliance will focus on five areas: implementing concrete adaptation measures; reducing emissions from deforestation; helping poor countries take advantage from the global carbon market; helping poor countries to be better prepared for natural disasters, and integrating climate change into development cooperation and poverty reduction strategies.

(Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, Brussels, 18.9.2007, COM(2007) 540 final, http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/env_cc_GACC_com2007_0540_en.pdf).

- *Supporting National Assessments of Post-2012 Proposals for Climate Protection and Sustainable Development (SNAPP 2012)*

Under this project, the EU is helping four developing countries including South Africa to assess the merit and shortcomings of various proposals for a post-2012 international climate change regime against national priorities and sustainable development goals.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/bali/development_asia.pdf.

D. African Fora: agreed commitments to adaptation and the actions that have taken to deliver on their commitments

Commitments

- African Parties to the UNFCCC, are committed to take actions for adaptation to climate change

- African Least Developed Country Parties are committed to producing their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).

- *8th Africa Union Summit 2007*(decision on climate change and development in Africa - (doc. assembly/au/12 (viii))

“The Assembly commends the development partners for their collaboration in the elaboration of a Plan entitled “Climate Information for Development Needs: An Action Plan for Africa – Report and Implementation Strategy...and endorses the above-mentioned Plan”

“The Assembly urges Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in collaboration with the private sector, civil society and development partners to integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and programmes at national and regional levels.”

“The Assembly requests the Commission, the Economic Commission for African, and the African Development Bank to develop and implement the Plan on Climate Change and Development in Africa and to report on progress biannually to the Assembly.”

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf>.

- *Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (Decision 7 adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment at its tenth session).*

“We African Ministers of Environment decide to adopt the draft Africa strategy for disaster risk reduction”

http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/Decisions_Declarations/default.asp.

- *Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change*
"International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions" (Tunis, Tunisia, 18-20 November 2007).

Ministers from African and the Mediterranean regions declared that they will:

- “- Endeavor to incorporate Climate Change adaptation within development strategies;
- Strive to make sure developing countries in Africa ... are capable of reducing their vulnerability to Climate Change, and of defining national adaptation strategies, on the basis of which they will take the necessary adaptation measures to be integrated within their national and sector-based projects;
- Develop capacity and mobilize all human means and the necessary structures, at all levels, for elaborating and implementing Climate Change adaptation strategies;
- Strengthen expertise, co-operation and solidarity for prevention and action against climatic extremes in the most vulnerable countries;
- Develop more efficient mechanisms of co-operation and support in order to enhance African countries' integration and adaptation to Climate Change...”

http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf

Actions

- *National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).*

As of January 2008, 21 African Countries have submitted their programmes.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/napa/items/2719.php.

- *Climate Information for Development Needs: an Action Plan for Africa (ClimDev Africa).*

The African Union, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and Global Climate Observatory System (GCOS) have jointly developed a 10-year programme ‘Climate Information for Development Needs: an Action Plan for Africa’. This programme addresses four principal gaps in integrating climate into development policy: (i) the gap in raising awareness for broad ownership, support and communication to adapting to climate variability and change; ii) the gap in climate risk management for strategic planning and disaster risk reduction; (iii) climate-based services support to governments, the private sector and civil society; and (iv) observations, data management and infrastructure to provide essential data to cover the first three gaps.

<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/Publications/gcos-108.pdf>.

- *Adaptation planning at regional and country level.*

A number of adaptation projects have been started in Africa to address a range of climate change impacts. These include projects on incorporating climate change in water resources management in Tanzanian, improving food security in Mozambique, and coping with coastal flooding and drought in East and Southern Africa.

http://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/factsheet_africa.pdf.

III. 3. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

A. United Nations: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on their commitments

Commitments

UNFCCC

- *Article 4.3* “developed country Parties... shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with

their obligations under Article 12 paragraph 1. They shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs The implementation of these commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among the developed country Parties.”

- *Article 4.5* “The developed country Parties ...shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organisations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.”

- *Article 4.8* “In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, ...and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures...”

- *Article 4.9* “The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.”
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

Kyoto Protocol

- *Article 12.8* “Parties... shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities (CDM) is used to ... assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.”
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>.

Actions: financial assistance

- *The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)*
Decision 5/CP.7 “Parties...decides also that a special climate change fund shall be established to finance activities, programmes and measures, relating to climate change, that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of Global Environment Facility and by bilateral and multilateral funding, in the following areas.”
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>.

As of June 2007, the original pledges to the SCCF totalled USD 67 million. Of this sum, USD 57 million was pledged for the SCCF Programme for Adaptation and USD 10 million for the SCCF Programme for Transfer of Technology.

As of May 2007, eight projects have been approved under the SCCF adaptation programme and five of them are in Africa (Table I below).

Table I: African projects approved under the SCCF, as of May 2007

Country/Region	Project Title	Executive/Implementing Agency	Expected SCCF Grant (USD Million)
Ethiopia	Coping with drought and Climate change	UNDP	1.08
Kenya	Adaptation to climate change in arid lands	World Bank/UNDP	7.40
Mozambique	Coping with drought and climate change	UNDP	1.04
Tanzania	Mainstreaming CC in integrated water resources management in the Pangani river basin	UNDP	1.09
Zimbabwe	Coping with drought and CC	UNDP	1.07

Source: UNFCCC background paper on analysis of existing and planned investment and financial flows relevant to the development of effective and appropriate international response to climate change. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/background_paper.pdf.

- *The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)*

Decision 5/CP.7 “Parties decides also that a least developed countries fund shall be established, which shall be operated by an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, to support a work programme for the least developed countries.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>.

This fund has received six submissions for funding of priority actions identified by NAPAs including four African countries i.e. Malawi, Mauritania, Niger and Samoa (Table II below). The expected LDCF grant for these projects is USD15.84 million, with expected co-financing of USD 41.86 million. As of June 2007, the LDC Fund has received USD160 million in contributions and investment income.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/background_paper.pdf.

**Table II: African Projects in the pipeline of the Least Development Countries Fund
Adaptation Programme, as of August 2007**

Country/Region	Project Title	Executive/Implementing Agency	Expected LDCF Grant (USD Million)
Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	3.55
Mauritania	Reducing vulnerability of arid oasian zones to climate change and variability through improved watershed management	UNEP	1.83
Niger	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger	UNDP	2.3
Samoa	Integrated Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa (ICCAS)	UNDP	2.29

Source: UNFCCC background paper on analysis of existing and planned investment and financial flows relevant to the development of effective and appropriate international response to climate change. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/background_paper.pdf.

- *Adaptation Fund*

Decision 10/CP.7 “Parties...decide that an adaptation fund shall be established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties...and decides also that the adaptation fund shall be financed from the share of proceeds on the clean development mechanism project activities and other sources of funding”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>.

Draft Decision/ CMP3 on Adaptation Fund⁶

“Parties...decide that developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are eligible for funding from the Adaptation Fund to assist them in meeting the costs of adaptation.”

“Parties decides that the Adaptation Fund shall finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country-driven and are based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible Parties”

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cmp_af.pdf.

Actions: technology transfer

- *Decision 4/COP 7* “Conference of the Parties...decides to adopt the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5...”
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>.

- *Expert Group on Technology Transfer*

“Conference of the Parties decides to establish an expert group on technology transfer to be nominated by Parties, with the objective of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, including, *inter alia*, by analysing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.”

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf>.

- *Decision-/COP 13* “the conference of the Parties...decides that the Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall constitute an effective institutional arrangement within the Convention, which is necessary to support action, and that this Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall have particular regard to the need for..., (a) Adequate and timely financial support, within the context of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention; (b) Development of performance indicators, for monitoring and evaluating effectiveness...”

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_tt_sbsta.pdf.

B. G8: agreed commitments to financial mechanisms and technology transfer and actions that have taken to deliver on their commitments

Commitments

- *G8 Summit 2003*

“We will promote rapid innovation and market introduction of clean technologies in developing countries”

“We will support actions to provide technology suited to local economic social and environmental conditions to the rural poor in developing countries particularly in Africa, including public-private partnerships...”

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/Art%2010%20TECHNOLOGY.pdf>.

- *G8 Summit 2005:*

“G8 will take action to:

(a) promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate deployment of cleaner technologies, particularly lower-emitting technologies

(b) work with developing countries to enhance private investment and transfer of technologies, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities.”

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechange.html>.

- *G8 Summit 2006*

“We will move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.”

“To improve access to reliable, modern, and sustainable energy services to the populations of energy poor developing countries, we will enhance existing bilateral and multilateral development mechanisms. We welcome the EU's Energy Facility, which will use grants to co-finance projects

aimed at filling the energy gap, especially in Africa, as well as activities by Japan in partnership with AfDB to promote the "Enhanced Private Sector Assistance" (EPSA) for Africa."

"We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries."

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

- *G8 Summit 2007:*

"...we need an expanded approach to collaboratively accelerate the widespread adoption of clean-energy and climate-friendly technologies in emerging and developing economies. Therefore, we will stimulate global development, commercialisation, deployment and access to technologies, promote major emerging and developing economies' participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations, scale up national, regional and international research and innovation activities and undertake strategic planning and develop technology roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change."

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/g8/2007/g8agenda.pdf>.

Actions

- G8 Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa (amount provided for climate change activities is not clear).

- G8 EU member states are making progress towards achieving the commitments made in monetary terms (actual amount for climate change not clear).

France, whose direct bilateral assistance to Africa was estimated €2.340 billion in 2002, has pledged to increase its ODA from 0.32% of its GDP in 2001 to 0.50% in 2007 and 0.70% in 2012 with 50% of additional aid targeting Africa; in that context ODA for Africa is expected to reach €3 billion in 2003.

The United Kingdom has published plans showing how it will reach the announced target of £1 billion per year direct bilateral assistance to Africa by 2006, and the increase in ODA from 0.32 % of GNI in 2001 to 0.4 % in 2005/6.

Italy has pledged to increase ODA from 0.20% of GDP in 2002 to 0.33% in 2006.

Germany has pledged to increase ODA from 0.27% of GDP in 2002 to 0.33% in 2006. Roughly 33% of German ODA is allotted to Africa.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/Art%2016%20AFRICA-APR.pdf>.

C. European Union: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and the actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)*

"The GEEREF will be set up as a global public-private partnership. It will offer new risk sharing and co-funding options for various commercial and non-commercial investors. The GEEREF will actively engage in the creation and funding of regional sub-funds or the scaling-up of similar existing initiatives. The GEEREF will support regional funds for sub-Saharan Africa,...North Africa..."

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/key_elements.pdf.

Actions

- *The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)*

The European Commission is putting €80 million into GEEREF between 2007 and 2010 and additional pledges from other public investors have taken the fund to over €100 million. These investments are expected to attract risk capital of between €300 million and €1 billion for projects that will accelerate the transfer of greener energy technologies to developing countries and economies in transition.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/bali/development_asia.pdf.

D. African Fora: agreed commitments to financial assistance and technology transfer and actions that have been taken to deliver on them

Commitments

- *Africa Union Summit 2007(Declaration on climate change and development in Africa)*

“We commit ourselves to urgently call for the streamlining of Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding mechanisms to include the vulnerability index in the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) formula in order to ease African countries’ access to GEF financial resources; and explore other financial resources and mechanisms to support Africa’s adaptation programmes.”

[http://www.africa-](http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf)

[union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf](http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf)

- *Convention of the African Energy Commission (Article 3)*

“the Member States solemnly affirm and declare their adherence to... the promotion of research and development, and the encouragement of transfer of technology in the energy sector.”

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/Text/CONVENTION%20-%20AFREC.pdf>.

- *African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources:*⁷ Article XIX. Development and transfer of technology-

“1. The Parties shall encourage and strengthen cooperation for the development and use, as well as access to and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, with a view to accelerating the transition to sustainable development, in particular by establishing joint research programmes and ventures.

2. To that effect the Parties shall adopt legislative and regulatory measures which provide for inter alia, economic incentives for the development, importation, transfer and utilization of environmentally sound technologies in the private and public sectors.

In implementing paragraphs 1 and 2 above, attention shall be paid to technologies which can be used locally by individuals, local communities and small/medium enterprises.”

[http://www.africa-](http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Convention_Nature%20&%20Natural_Resources.pdf)

[union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Convention_Nature%20&%20Natural_Resources.pdf](http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Convention_Nature%20&%20Natural_Resources.pdf).

- *Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change*

"International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions", held in Tunis, Tunisia, on November 18-20, 2007.

Ministers from African and the Mediterranean regions declared that they will:

“- Implement programs for the transfer of ... appropriate technologies to the peoples who need them to elaborate national development strategies;

- Seek to mobilize the necessary financial resources for establishing attenuation and adaptation strategies and the corresponding plans of action.”

http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf

CHART 1 : WHAT COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN AGREED AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DELIVER ON THE COMMITMENTS?

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
MITIGATION			
UN: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol	UNFCCC: Article 2 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf Kyoto Protocol: Article 3 (1) Kyoto Protocol: Article 3(9) Kyoto Protocol: Article 12(2)	Stabilizing GHG emissions Reducing GHG by 5% below 1990 level Post 2012 targets Commitments to CDM	GHG reduction targets (not mandatory) Mandatory GHG reduction targets Bali Road Map Only few CDM projects for Africa
G8	G8 Summit 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf. G8 Summit 2006 http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html G8 Summit 2007 http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng	Commitments to the UNFCCC Commitments to the UNFCCC, Commitments to implement Gleneagles Plan of Action Commitments to take the leadership, commitments to take strong and early actions, commitments to assist reducing GHG from deforestation in developing countries	Ratification of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and participation in to UN conferences Comprehensive actions towards fulfilling Gleneagles commitments Actions to Comply with G8 renewable energy commitments

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
Mitigation (cont'd)			
EU	20 20 by 2020: Europe's climate change opportunity http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/COM2008_030_en.pdf Statement by EU leaders on post-2012 action, March 2007 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/EUAFRLISBONDECLDEC07.PDF?link_id=4057&slink_id=5325&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3	Taking the leadership role to reduce GHGs Future Actions for mitigating climate change Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit	European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries
African Fora	Commitments to UNFCCC http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/application/pdf/unfccc_conv_rat.pdf http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?group=kyoto National Communications http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf 8th African Union Summit 2007 http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/summit1.htm# Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf	Commitments to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol Commitments to National Communications 8th African Union Summit 2007 Tunis Declaration 2007	Ratification of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol 46 African countries have provided their national communications Collaboration with Regional and global institutions Networks and Partnerships for support to renewable energy
African Fora	Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/EUAFRLISBONDECLDEC07.PDF?link_id=4057&slink_id=5325&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3	Lisbon Declaration – EU Africa Summit	Assistance by African Development Bank

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
ADAPTATION			
UN	<i>UNFCCC</i> Article 4.1 (b) Article 4.1 (e) Article 4.4 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf <i>Kyoto Protocol</i> Article 2.3 Article 10.(b) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf Article 12(8) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf	Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change Cooperation in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change Assistance to developing countries in meeting costs of adaptation Policies and measures to minimize the adverse effects of climate change on developing countries National and regional programmes to facilitate adaptation to climate change Share from the CDM to help developing countries	Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) Developing analytical basis for adaptation National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2% share from CDM projects to fund adaptation
G8	G8 Summit 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.	Commit to work with developing countries on building capacity to improve resilience and integrate adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies	Plan to help developing countries obtain full benefits from the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS)

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
Adaptation (cont'd)			
G8	G8 Summit 2006 http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html G8 Summit 2007 http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng	Commit to identify opportunities for greater collaboration to tackle climate change Commit to enhance resiliency to climate change	Adopted the St.Petersburg Plan of Action to reduce energy poverty and address climate change. Supporting regional climate centres and the integration of climate risk management into their cooperation programmes
EU	COM (2007) 2, Limiting Global Climate Change to 2°C: The Way Ahead for 2020 and Beyond, 10.1.07, and European Council Conclusions (7224/07), http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, Brussels, 18.9.2007, COM(2007) 540 final, http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/env_cc_GACC_com2007_0540_en.pdf	Support for lessening vulnerability and adaptation Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change Supporting National Assessments of Post-2012 Proposals for Climate Protection and Sustainable Development
African fora	National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) http://unfccc.int/national_reports/napa/items/2719.php 8th Africa Union Summit 2007 http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change	National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) 8th Africa Union Summit 2007 Tunis Declaration 2007	21 African Countries have submitted their programmes. Climate Information for Development Needs: an Action Plan for Africa Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaptation planning at regional and country level

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
	http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf		
FINANCING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER			
UN	<i>UNFCCC</i> Article 4.3 Article 4.5 Article 4.8 Article 4.9 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf <i>Kyoto Protocol</i> Article 12.8 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf	New and additional financial resources to developing countries Practicable steps to transfer technology to developing countries Full consideration to funding and transfer of technology to developing countries Taking account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology Share of the proceeds from CDM to assist developing country Parties	The Special Climate Change Fund (SSCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Decision 4/COP 7 framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5 and establishing the Expert Group on Technology Transfer. Adaptation Fund Adaptation Fund
G8	G8 Summit 2003 http://www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1098086170316 G8 Summit 2005 http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.	Commit to promote clean technologies in developing countries Commit to promote financing	More ODA for Africa (actual amount for climate change is not clear) Progress towards achieving monetary commitments (actual amount for climate change is not clear)

Commitment area/ organisational grouping	Source	Commitments	State of Implementation
Financing and Technology Transfer (cont'd)			
G8	G8 Summit 2006 http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html G8 Summit 2007 http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng	frameworks cleaner technologies in developing countries Commit to implement the Gleneagles Plan of Action Commit strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change	By 2006, estimated additional resources stand to increase G8 development assistance to Africa by a total of US\$6 billion per year G8 EU member states are making progress towards achieving the commitments made in Monterrey.
EU	The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/key_elements.pdf	The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)	€80 million into GEEREF between 2007 and 2010
African for a	Africa Union Summit 2007 http://www.africa-union.org/root/AU/Conferences/Past/2007/January/summit/doc/Decisions%20and%20Declarations%20-%208th%20Ordinary%20Session%20of%20the%20Assembly.pdf Convention of the African Energy Commission http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/Text/CONVENTION%20-%20AFREC.pdf African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources http://www.africa-union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Convention_Nature%20&%20Natural_Resources.pdf	Africa Union Summit 2007 Convention of the African Energy Commission African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	No information
	Tunis Declaration for the International Solidarity: Face to Climate Change http://www.mdptunisie.tn/fr/conference/images/pdf/declaration_tunis_en.pdf	Tunis Declaration 2007	

NOTES

¹ The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess, on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis, the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

² Oxford English Dictionary

³ Annex I Countries: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Economic Community, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

⁴ Parties not included in Annex I are developing Countries.

⁵ At COP 11, in 2005, Parties adopted conclusions related to the “Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change” (Decision 2/CP.11). The work programme was renamed as the “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change” at COP 12.

⁶ F11C CDCec/SemBib/e2r0 20070/L7. 30

⁷ African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Revised Version), Maputo, Mozambique, 11 July 2003, (not adopted yet).

REFERENCES

- African Development Bank/OECD Development Centre (2006/2007), *African Economic Outlook*, Paris.
- Agrawala, S. (ed.) (2005), *Bridge Over Troubled Waters: Linking Climate Change and Development*, OECD, Paris.
- APF (2007a), *Climate Change in Africa*, Briefing Paper No.1.
- APF (2007b), *Climate Change and Africa*.
- APF (2006), *The Imperative of Overcoming Energy Poverty in Africa*. <http://www.africapartnershipforum.org/dataoecd/63/60/37702277.pdf>.
- Baer, Paul, (2007). *The worth of an ice-sheet: A critique of the treatment of catastrophic impacts in the Stern Review*. Eco Equity discussion paper available at <http://www.ecoequity.org/docs/WorthOfAnIceSheet.pdf>.
- Benedick, R.E., 2001, *Striking a New Deal on Climate Change, Issues in Science and Technology*, The University of Dallas, Texas, Fall Issue.
- Chomitz, "At Loggerheads? Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction and Environment in the Tropical Forests", *World Bank*.
- EC (European Commission) (2007), *Combating climate change: The EU leads the way, Europe on the move series*.

-
- EC (European Commission) (2008a), Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: 20 20 by 2020 Europe's climate change opportunity. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/pdf/COM2008_030_en.pdf
- EC (European Commission) (2008b), *proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the effort of member states to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020*. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/draft_proposal_effort_sharing.pdf
- Guebret, Jenilee, (2008), Japan's 2008 G8: Plans for the Hokkaido Toyako Summit, <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008plan/2008plan.html#climate>.
- G8 (2007), Growth and responsibility in the world Economy: Summit Declaration. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/g8/2007/g8agenda.pdf>.
- G8 (2006), Global Energy Security. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.
- G8 (2005), The Gleneagles Communiqué. http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_Communique,0.pdf.
- G8 (2003), Evian Summit Documents. <http://www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1098086170316>.
- IIED (2008), Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa: A Study for the Nordic African Ministers of Foreign Affairs Forum in 2008, Draft Paper.
- IPCC (2001), Climate Change 2001, Third Assessment Report. <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/assessments-reports.htm>.
- IPCC (2007a). *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis*. Working Group I Contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/wg1-report.html>.
- IPCC (2007b). *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Working Group II Contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.org/>.
- IPCC (2007c). *Climate Change 2007: Mitigation*. Working Group III Contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. http://www.mnp.nl/ipcc/pages_media/ar4.html.
- JLG (2007) Joint Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Report of the Eighth meeting, Madrid, 12 September 2007.
- Leary, N. and Kulkarni J. (2007), Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in Developing Country Regions, Draft Final Report of the AIACC Project, Global Environment Facility.
- Levina, Ellina, (2007) *Adaptation to climate change: international agreements for local needs*, OECD.
- Matsumoto-Izadifar, Yoshiko, (2007) "Africa's Private Sector: Ready to Seize Business Opportunities?" *Policy Insights 43*, OECD Development Centre.
- OECD Development Centre (2007a), "Aid for Trade and Agrobased Private Sector Development in Africa: Lessons from Senegal and Mali", Paris.
- OECD Development Centre (2007b), *Business for Development 2007: Fostering the Private Sector*, Paris.
- OECD (2006), OECD and Africa. <http://www.africapartnershipforum.org/dataoecd/40/22/39266907.pdf>.
- OECD-DAC (2006) Declaration on integrating climate change adaptation into development cooperation. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/29/36426943.pdf>.

-
- Stern, Nicholas, (2007). *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- UN (2007a), Africa and the Millennium Development Goals: 2007 update, UN Department of Public Information.
- UN (2007b), The International Development Agenda and the Climate Change Challenge, Committee for Development Policy.
- United Nations Foundation—Sigma Xi Scientific Expert Group on Climate Change (2007). *Confronting Climate Change: Avoiding the Unmanageable and Managing the Unavoidable*, Rosina M. Bierbaum, and others, eds. Scientific Expert Group Report on Climate Change and Sustainable Development prepared for the fifteenth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. http://www.unfoundation.org/files/pdf/2007/SEG_Report.pdf.
- UN Millennium Project (2005), Investing in Development. <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportChapter17-lowres.pdf>.
- UNDP (2007/08), *Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*, Human Development Report. New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
- UNFCCC (2007a) *Fact Sheet on Climate Change: Africa is Particularly Vulnerable to the expected Impacts of Global Warming*. http://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/factsheet_africa.pdf - 350.5KB - africa: 23.
- UNFCCC (2007b), Background paper on analysis of existing and planned investment and financial flows relevant to the development of effective and appropriate international response to climate change. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/background_paper.pdf.
- World Bank (2007), *Clean Energy and Development Investment Framework: A Progress Report*, Washington D.C.
- WEF (World Economic Forum) (2008), Global Risk Report.
- WEF (World Economic Forum) (2006/2007), Annual Report.