

Key messages and issues

1-Opening notes

- African countries should strengthen and accelerate implementation of the Climate change and resilience building policies and plans including the NDCs and African Union Climate change and resilience building strategy, among other strategies and plans.
- Adopt and implement solutions to finance Africa's climate resilience and sustainability including through the Liquidity and Sustainability Facility, Debt for climate swaps; development of carbon credit market and establishing the Great Blue wall.
- Advocate and adopt a position that calls for Africa to be allowed room for development including through pursuing multiple just transition pathways on energy and other priorities and by capitalizing on Africa's resources.
- Africa should develop and advocate a strong position to operationalize the Santiago framework on loss and damage.

Session 2-Keynote address: Ensuring a just and equitable transition and human security in Africa: building resilience

- There's a need to balance human and food security in Africa vs reduction of CO₂ emissions based on the continent/regional contexts. This can only happen with strong support from developed countries
- Mozambique and African countries cannot afford abrupt transition from fossil fuels to totally renewable energy. Gas has to be adopted as transitional fossil energy since totally green energy is rather dogmatic than realistic;
- Educating Africa's growing young population on climate change is the way to go;
- Fossil fuels in Africa emit less than basic need drivers such as agriculture, deforestation and cattle;
- Africa must urgently address huge policy gaps for appropriate climate action and to avoid maladaptation risks

- Development partners must support African countries with sustainable development options which are presently expensive;
- Africa should reflect on the trade-off about the world narrative about clean energies versus energies needs for development.

Session 3- Insights from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report

- The climate history of Africa must be considered in the energy transition process;
- The limits of temperature rise should not be generalized as to its consequences;
- Temperature rise means loss of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Africa should invest in meteorological infrastructure and technologies to forecast extreme weather events and train African climate scientists;
- Sub-standard infrastructures in Africa increases vulnerabilities, especially in expanding urban areas

Session 4-Energy Just Transition

- The energy transition is a compelling opportunity for Africa but it needs to speak to its realities
- The transition provides an opportunity to scale up clean energy, industrialize and transform its critical minerals for global electrification
- Private sector investment is central to the African transitions
- Countries can take the transition as an opportunity to address policy and regulatory barriers to investments
- It also provides an opportunity to strengthen international partners to de-risk investments
- Huge investment in the transition include cross-border infrastructure and construction
- It is an opportunity to accept natural gas as a transition fuel for:
 - Accelerated deployment of variable renewables
 - Phase out more pollution coal and HFO

- Transition to **green hydrogen** economy

Session 5: The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and the Global Stocktake (GST) – African perspectives

- In Mozambique Adaptation plans are divided at National, Provincial, Districtal and Community levels;
- Funding schemes for adaptation plans are very bureaucratic and time consuming (some taking up to 5 years);
- It is important to have a global goal as a way of measuring everyone's contribution to the adaptation effort;
- Global goal is possible as an aggregation of national and local targets by governments, municipalities and other local actors;
- Whenever limits to adaptation are reached (i.e. where the set goals are no longer attainable) the goals should be transitioned to loss and damage;
- Adaptation initiatives should be well structured and measurable in ways that make it possible for investors to assess the benefits and impacts of adaptation outcomes;
- Science-policy interfaces in Africa should be more prolific;
- Most vulnerabilities are development related rather than poorly designed adaptation plans

Session 6: Can Article 6 of the Paris Agreement help finance Africa's just transition and resilience building?

- By the time Africa started waking up to the opportunity, countries in Asia had already issue 100s of millions of carbon credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM);
- There's a potential 18.5 billion US Dollar/year carbon market for Africa;
- Africa need to avoid conflicting interests on voluntary vs regulated carbon markets;
- There's need for African carbon market;
- There's lack of transparency on voluntary carbon markets for Africa bound projects;

- Develop baseline and methodology metrics tailored for African context;
- Revenue from carbon markets are potentially higher than some African countries GDP (Congo, CRA);
- Money from carbon markets can be reinvested for reduced emissions;
- Despite being mostly neglected, nature based solutions represent huge potential for Africa alone;
- African Governments should identify the best/relevant sectors to invest in return for carbon revenues;
- Africa should not be reactive, but have own policies to maximize its potential for the carbon market;
- Local people are not aware of the carbon market and no visible benefits are delivered to those who are barred access to their natural heritage;
- Voluntary markets require evidence of emission reduction;
- Big polluters buyers are very sceptical about voluntary initiatives and would like to be sure if the reported reductions are being offset;
- CDM were very successfully, but the demand was low!
- Carbon credits should be treated as commodity. It's an asset for any balance sheet!
- Voluntary markets are offset mechanisms and this approach will delay net zero goal;
- Building capacity at national levels is very important to understand the dynamics of carbon markets specifics such as transparency, policies coherencies, predictability, linking carbon markets and food;
- Africa did not make much out of the Kyoto Protocol, partially due to corruption;
- Land expropriation coupled with lack of transparency and investments are impoverishing local communities

Key questions

- Is the Kyoto protocol dead? It was replaced by the Paris agreement. It is more focused on target emission reductions. Pros and Cons are debatable;
- How can African claim carbon credits under the Kyoto protocol? People are prevented from accessing their ancestral land/forests?