



Climate Change: SB62 Outcomes and Africa's Priorities for COP30

10th July 2025
Youth Day, RCM 2025

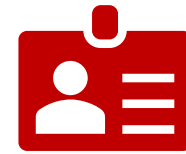
Emmanuel Justine
Programs Manager - ESAFF

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ABOUT ESAFF

Eastern and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum



Registered in Tanzania in the year 2007

Reg: 00NGO/1097 – URT (NGO Act) 2002



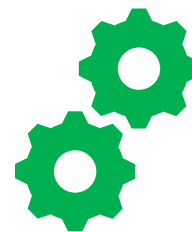
Headquarters Morogoro – Tanzania

17 members countries of ESAFF

Burundi eSwatini Kenya Tanzania
Lesotho Zambia Uganda Malawi Mozambique
DR Congo Rwanda Seychelles South Africa
South Sudan Madagascar Zimbabwe Botswana



5.5 Million
Family farmers



Mission: Empowering Small Scale Farmers in ESA to influence development policies and promote ecological agriculture through capacity strengthening, research and networking.



United Nations Environment Programme

Accredited Organization

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Climate Change

Long-term shifts in weather patterns due to human activities, primarily the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) like CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide.



Causes

Burning fossil fuels
(coal, oil, gas)

Deforestation and
land-use changes

Industrial and
agricultural activities

Climate Change – The Global Challenge

Impacts: Extreme weather, sea level rise, food insecurity and threats to health and livelihoods, Ecosystem disruption, biodiversity loss, displacement

Urgency: The world is not on track to keep warming below the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement

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Africa's Vulnerability

- Disproportionate impacts despite low GHG emissions (<4% of global total)
- Droughts in the Sahel, floods in East Africa, desertification, erratic rainfall

Sahel Region – Desertification and Conflict

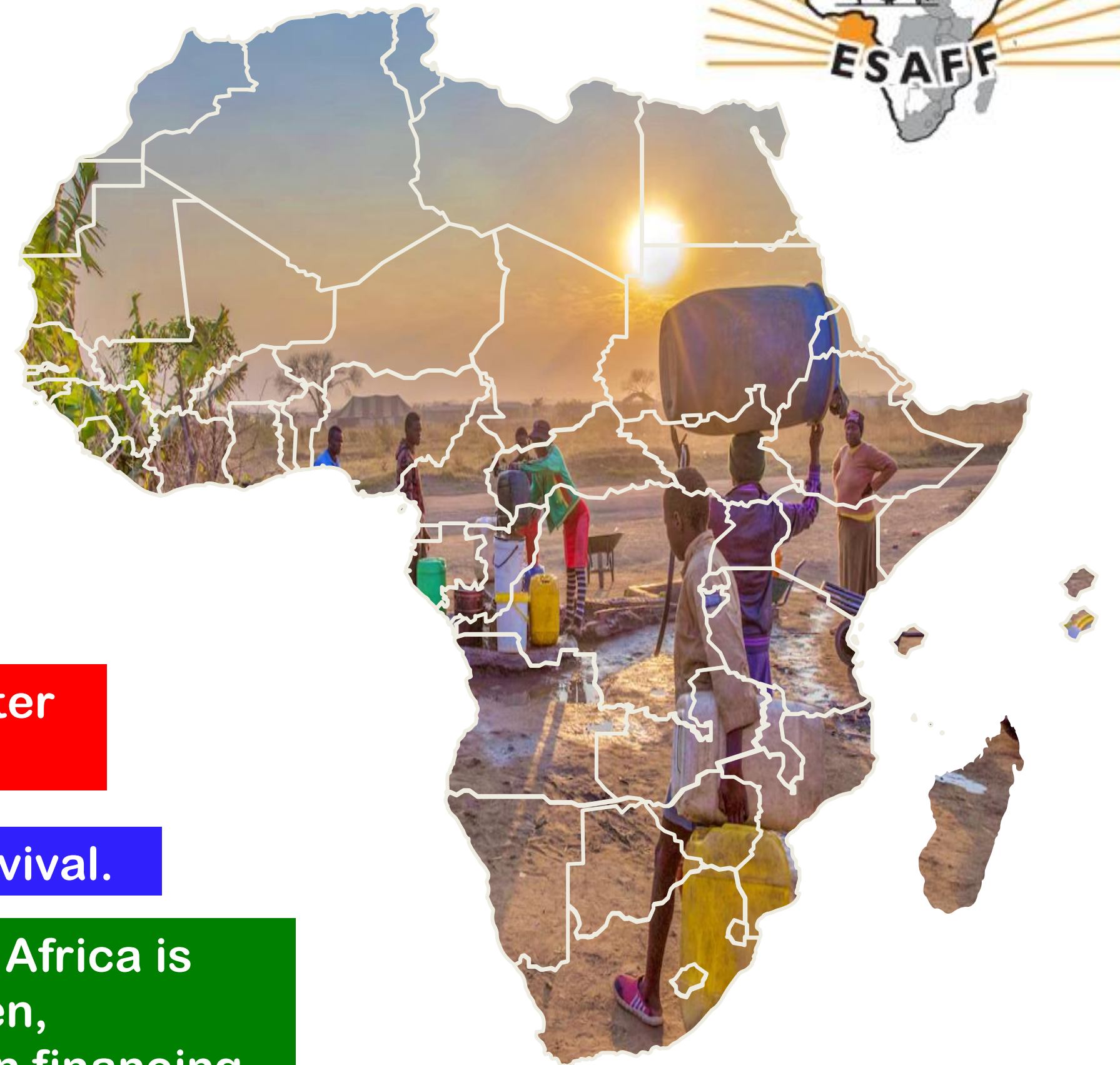
Impact: temperatures and reduced rainfall have degraded land, worsened food insecurity and fueled resource-based conflicts.

Thousands have been displaced due to competition over shrinking water sources

- **Causing severe disruptions to agriculture, water resources, health systems and livelihoods**

- **Majority who rely on natural resources for survival.**

- Despite the minimal role in causing the crisis, Africa is bearing a disproportionate share of the burden,
- The urgent need for climate justice, adaptation financing and inclusive global climate actions.



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Key Outcomes of SB62: 16 – 26 June 2025

Bonn Climate Change Conference

62nd Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



Purpose of Subsidiary Bodies (SBs):

- Prepare technical groundwork and draft texts for decisions at COP30 in November 2025

**Meets twice a year
(BCCC & COP)**

The 2 Subsidiary Bodies

SBSTA – Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

- Provides scientific, technological advice and information to the COP and other UNFCCC bodies.
- Deals with technology transfer, research of environmental sound technology

SBI – Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Assists in the assessment and review of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and Paris agreement
- Focuses on capacity building, climate finance, national communications and administrative matters.

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SB62 – Key Outcomes

Adaptation: Focused on defining indicators to measure progress toward the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Why It Matters: Many countries are already facing floods, droughts, and heatwaves. **We need to track how well we're adapting.**

What Happened: Countries agreed on how to refine a list of indicators (like scorecards) to measure progress in adapting to climate change.

Progress Achieved
After extended negotiations, parties agreed on guidance for refining the list of indicators to assess progress on the GGA

490 to 100 Indicators

Covering

- **Thematic indicators:** water/sanitation, food/agric, health, biodiversity, infrastructure, livelihoods, cultural heritage
- **Dimensional targets:** impact/vulnerability/risk assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring & learning
- **Enabling factors,** particularly Means of Implementation (MoI): access, quality and finance for adaptation action
- Cross-cutting & vulnerability-focused indicators

More work under adaptation (to be done);

- Experts to shortlist ≤ 100 indicators by August 2025 ahead of COP30
- Convert non-adaptation indicators to adaptation-specific indicators
- Exclude mitigation-focused indicators
- Ensure indicators reflect responses under varying warming scenarios
- Strengthen indicators on finance, quality and access to adaptation support



SB62 – Key Outcomes

Finance: Debated operationalizing the new climate finance goal (NCQG) of US\$300 billion yearly and the “Baku to Belém Roadmap” towards US\$1.3 trillion

Issue: Developing countries say rich countries are not keeping their promise to provide enough money for climate action.

Focus
Making finance flows consistent

Outcome: No agreement was reached on a finance work programme, further discussions planned. SB Chairs held consultations and will report progress at SB63

- Prolonged discussions arose over **Article 9.1** implementation, with LMDCs proposing a standalone agenda item and work programme, opposed by developed countries.
- A dialogue on **Article 2.1(c)** (aligning finance flows with low-emission, climate-resilient pathways) was held and developing countries stressed tripling adaptation finance



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SB62 – Key Outcomes

Talks focused on a Mitigation Work Programme to help countries cut emissions faster

Key Outcome: No consensus was reached, with consideration deferred to SB 63.



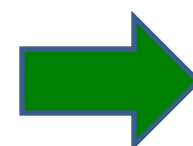
Mitigation: Continued discussions on new and updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for 2035; only 23 countries had submitted by June 2025

Parties failed to reach agreement on key elements, including:

- Creation of a new digital platform (to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions).
- Scope and impact of the MWP in driving ambition.



The AFRICAN GROUP, LMDCs and ARAB GROUP emphasized the MWP must not set any new targets.



Many developing countries already have ambitious targets they are not receiving sufficient support to achieve them

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SB62 – Key Outcomes

Loss and Damage: Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and the Santiago Network

Key Outcome: Joint Review of WIM and Santiago Network: A draft decision was recommended to recognize progress and enhance technical support delivery.

The Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and Santiago Network's joint report was discussed, with convergence on enhancing implementation but no agreement on cost-effectiveness or national loss and damage plans.

The Santiago Network, which helps countries access technical support after climate disasters.

The Warsaw Mechanism, which guides global work on loss and damage.



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SB62 – Key Outcomes

Global Stock take: Countries continued discussing how to follow up on the 2023 Global Stocktake, which showed we're not on track to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

Debate focused on:

- (i) What kind of follow-up dialogue is needed
- (ii) How well (or badly) the world is doing in tackling climate change.
- (iii) How to track real-world implementation of climate pledges.

Discussions will continue at COP30

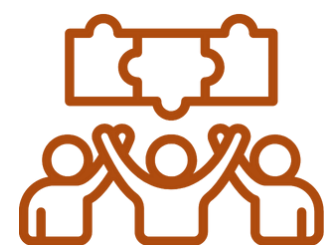


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Youth at SB62: Demanding Space and Action



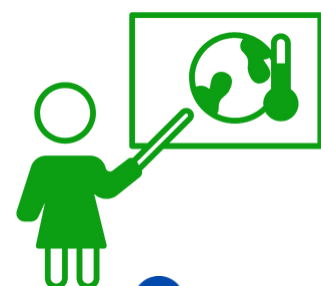
Key Youth Issues Raised:



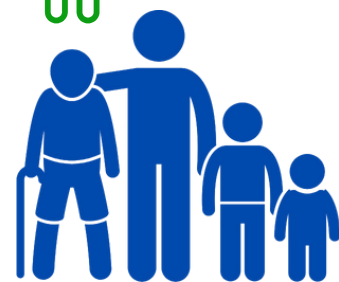
Meaningful Participation: Youth groups called for more official inclusion in negotiations, not just symbolic roles.



Funding Support: Many youth-led organizations, especially from the Global South, shared the difficulty of accessing climate finance.



Climate Education: Youth highlighted the need for strong climate literacy and education policies across countries.



Intergenerational Justice: Youth activists reminded negotiators that decisions made today will shape their futures and called for urgent action to limit warming to 1.5°C.



Loss and Damage for Youth: Youth from vulnerable regions shared personal stories of loss from climate disasters, demanding youth-specific support mechanisms

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We're not just future leaders, we're leaders now.

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What Can African Youth Do?

Push for realization of other related frameworks such as the **Kampala Declaration 2026 - 2035** esp Goal 5 – Building resilient Agri-food Systems

- Increase mobilization of climate finance
- Promotion adaptation strategies
- Promote indigenous knowledge
- Strengthen early warning systems

Educate: Build climate literacy in your communities.

Innovate: Lead and participate in clean energy, adaptation, and resilience projects.

Advocate: Push for transparent, ambitious NDCs and climate finance tailored to Africa's needs.

Engage: Join national and regional youth climate councils.

Collaborate: Work with governments, NGOs and international partners.

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Africa's Priorities for COP30

COP30



Strengthening Food Systems Resilience

Climate change is crippling agriculture on which 70% of Africans depend



Adaptation

Stronger support for adaptation projects and capacity building



Climate Finance

Secure fair, predictable funding for climate change adaptation



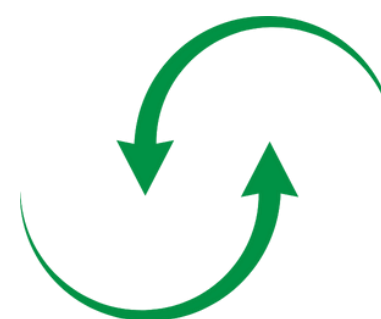
Protecting Africa Natural Ecosystems

Ensure Africa's updated climate commitments reflect national interests and realities



Loss and Damage

Operationalize funding mechanisms and ensure Africa's vulnerability is recognized



Just Transition

Prioritize social equity, jobs and inclusion in the shift to low-carbon economies



Clean Energy

Accelerate technology transfer and investment in renewable energy

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