

Outcomes of the 62nd Session of the Subsidiary Bodies & Africa's Priorities at COP30



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Geo- politics at Play

*(the times we
live in)*

- Recession to self: the pursuit of nationalistic interests motivated by new governments that lean towards the right-wing movement

- Global commitments at peril, at a time when countries are off track in implementations of their climate goal, are retreating to dirty energy (UNFCCC report) and SDGs financing are at stake

- Developed countries are scrambling to secure their energy needs, address recession and on how to revamp their economies

- Wavering commitment on multilateralism: the pursuit of global financial system that exacerbate inequality, drastic decline in grant-based financing for climate action and social development; checks on shrinking political space and the pursuit of human rights deeply compromised

Geo-politics at play -2

- Private sector at the helm of climate action
 - MDBs as the vehicle of climate financing; the profit motives; and potential acceleration of peddling of false solutions
- Potentially a shrunk base of contributors to climate change and its nexus issues (USA and other developed countries policy decisions)
- Regional wars with potential to escalate: Russian-Ukraine/Israel-Hamas wars, Israel-Iran, deepening debts, pandemics, cost-of-living crisis
- Baku Decision on the NCQG: the USD.300 billion (all sources) commitment against the floor of USD.1.3 Trillion from public sources

Implications of these global forces in Africa

Growing vulnerability of the continent due to increase in temperature and the urgent need for Adaptation (economies, infrastructure, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods)

Multiple crisis to grapple with – biodiversity loss, pollution, climate change, climate triggered insecurities and migrations

The unjust transition model: Accelerated culture of extraction (scramble for critical minerals) – resultant effect - weakened governance, new climate security hotspots violation of human rights and unsustainable development models

Energy decolonization in Africa: Energy tariffs & energy access inhibit industrialization, agricultural mechanization and inclusive development

Growing debt among African nations and its implications on climate action and delivery of social services Climate finance not flowing at speed and scale at frontline; growing debt

Outcomes from SB-62

1. Global Goal on Adaptation Negotiations:

- Discussions on the GGA revolved on indicators, adaptation finance, the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), and Transformational Adaptation (TA)
- Indicators for Adaptation Progress (490 indicators): Debates on structure, number, and applicability of adaptation indicators, with proposals ranging from headline indicators to sub-indicators
- Concerns: Data availability, duplication, and alignment with existing frameworks (e.g., SDGs, Paris Agreement)
- The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to reduce the consolidated list of indicators to no more than 100, globally applicable indicators, including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, means of implementation, cross-cutting considerations and all subcomponents of the targets

Outcomes from SB-62 - b

- Further guidance in reducing and refining the indicators:
 - (a) Indicators are to be phrased as measurable indicators rather than statements;
 - (b) Indicators that describe impacts, exposures or hazards without capturing adaptation relevance are to be refined;
 - (c) Existing indicators derived from other conventions and frameworks are to be made adaptation-specific;
 - (d) Indicators for measuring climate change mitigation are to be removed;
 - (e) Qualitative narratives are to be included, where possible, to explain the context behind some of the quantitative statistics;
 - (f) Indicators for means of implementation to measure (1) access, (2) quality and (3) adaptation finance, including provision, in line with the Paris Agreement, to help Parties address needs and gaps in implementing the global goal on adaptation.

Outcomes from SB-62 - c

2. Means of Implementation (MOI) & Adaptation Finance

- Developing countries stressed the need for finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building under Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement.
- Disagreements on: tracking public finance vs. private finance, with some opposing the inclusion of **ODA** and national budgets
- The adaptation finance gap was highlighted, with calls for grant-based, accessible funding for vulnerable nations

Outcomes from SB-62 - d

3. Climate Finance:

- No movement on this agenda item; negotiations characterized by contestations

Contestations:

- Developed countries pushed for negotiations be guided by P.A. Article 9.1 (*developed countries shall provide financial to assist developing countries parties with respect to both mitigation & adaptation ...*), P.A. Article 9.2 (*other parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily*) and P.A. Article 9.3 (*developed countries parties should continue to take lead in mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels*)
- Expanding on contributor base beyond Annex 1 countries, include China and others
- Baku to Belem Road map to USD.1.3T – timelines for discussion on this - 2030

Outcomes from SB-62 – e.

4. **Mitigation** did not make much progress in SB62.

- Movement is hampered by reluctance of developed countries to acknowledge the need for finance,
- Many parties are unwilling to act on the existing commitments to transition away from fossil fuels.

5. **Loss and Damage:** No hook to hold on to instill hope that the COP of the People shall accord L&D the attention it deserves

Priorities for Africa for COP30 (Accountable decisions)

- Securing the Global Goal on Adaptation and its means of Implementation
- Keeping the Temperature Goal (1.5) alive, mitigating the pressure driving relapse to dirty energy
- Reconvergence around Rio-Conventions (UNFCCC – climate Change; CBD –Biodiversity; UNCCD – Desertification)
- Reform international finance architecture to support delivery of finance for climate action and sustainable development
 - Progress towards the 1.3Trillion climate finance commitment?
 - Loss and Damage financed from public sources?
 - A sub goal on Adaptation?
- Optimize Africa's gains in just transition discourse by securing benefits from its transitional minerals



Key processes in influencing these priorities

- Financing for Development Conference: Outcome declaration has sustained the centrality of climate action & its financing – implications spilling to 2035
- ***The Climate and Economic Justice campaign:*** Big tent campaign launched in May and mobilizing both in global north and global south towards
 - Debt Cancellation
 - Reforming global financial architecture
 - Reforming global economic order and
 - Accelerating financing for climate action and delivery of SDGs



ACS-2, CCDA XIII & AGN in framing Africa's Priorities for COP30

- CCDA XIII: Technical segment of ACS-2 and critical in framing Africa's position and priorities for COP30; COP
 - September 06-07, Addis Ababa
- Africa Climate Summit (ACS2)
 - Theme: Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's resilient and Green Development
 - Addis Ababa, September 08-10; Pre-events September 05-07
 - NSA and Inclusivity Committee as pathway for inclusive engagement
 - *Guard against scoring own goals*
 - *Decisions cut across two COPs – 30/31*
- Africa Climate Week as a platform to contribute technically and build momentum towards implementation of SB62 decisions



Thank You

