



SUMMARY REPORT
ECCAS PARTICIPATION AT THE 24 CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP-24) TO THE 1992 UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC).

(Under Result Area 2 of ACP-EU Program on DRR in Central Africa)

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Context: Climate change in Central Africa can have substantial development implications, and the stakes are high. Achieving a resilient society where people can either adapt in place and thrive or migrate with dignity toward areas of higher opportunity is an important part of meeting ECCAS development goals.

The objectives of the participation was to reinforce the ECCAS Secretariat General regional leadership to strengthening weather, water and climate services in their regional public good function in support of climate risk management and climate change adaptation, disaster risk management & foster R2 of ACP-EU Programme Implementation in ECCAS.

In this perspective, the following activities and outcomes were carried out and achieved:

1. Reinforcement of the ECCAS leadership, and awareness rising
2. Exchange of knowledge and information
3. Partnership mobilisation for DRM & CCA

1. Reinforcement of the ECCAS leadership and awareness rising



COP 24 should develop and adopt a set of decisions, ensure the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The ECCAS delegation to assist Central African negotiators to participate in the morning regional meetings and to highlight vulnerability to climate change and its impact on the economy and livelihoods of the population, such as the one of the main concerns of the region. Informal discussions with key partners, to attend special events on disaster risk reduction and carbon footprint, and to understand the usefulness of networking experts, research groups, think tanks and outreach initiatives.

Essentially, it provided ECCAS delegates with new knowledge and new contacts on DRR strengthening, cooperation, coordination and planning, increased awareness of DRR with the climate change community in Central Africa and the creation of new partnerships.

He seized these opportunities to build the participants on the activities carried out by the ECCAS Secretariat General to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate and Adaptation to Climate Change, to enlighten Meteorology, which reviewed the Central Africa Plan of Action on DRM and CCA according to the Africa Programme of Action for the implementation of Sendai Framework on DRR, recommended a roadmap for climate services with focus on risks reduction, and adopted the basic documents for the functioning of the Central Africa Climatic Applications and Prediction Centre.

2. Exchange of knowledge and information

Activities and achievements of the ECCAS Secretariat General in the field of Disaster Risk Management, adaptation to climate change, Meteorology, Hydrology... were exposed in the ECCAS Pavilion and aroused the curiosity of many participants from the academic, financial and technical sectors.



Presentation of ECCAS activities to a visitor ECCAS

In addition, ECCAS experts took part in the discussions during various side events, including:

- Preparedness and Risk Reduction actions in the context of climate-related migration and displacement, the state of climate in Central Africa;
- Integrated energy and climate plan consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, aimed at reducing energy consumption and achieving 100% renewable energy by 2050;
- Set up an independent Climate Council (composed of academic experts) to regularly analyze the implementation of this law and the consistency of all political decisions with regard to climate objectives;

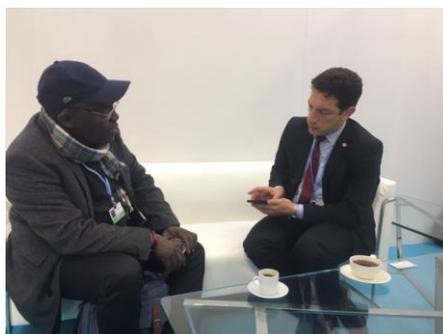


- Abandon without delay policies that aggravate the climate crisis, especially those that prolong the structural dependence on fossil fuels for the sake of coherence;
- Define a vision for a just transition to a sustainable, carbon-free and resilient society. This vision will integrate: *i)* social dialogue and citizen participation; *ii)* a coherent reorientation of investments (in accordance with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement), in particular support for fossil disinvestment; *iii)* the development of quality public infrastructures serving this transition; *iv)* skills development, relocation of the economy, respect for human rights and social protection.

To this end, it is important to make available resources for research and study on what the transition to a carbon-free society means for the various economic sectors and their employees, and to make these reports the object of a social consultation.

3. Partnership mobilisation for DRM & CCA

New initiatives were discussed with partners to mobilize support for the establishment of a regional framework for climate services and sub regional capacity building for the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Change Climate Change and the Sendai Framework on DRR.



Exchange between the ECCAS Representative & General Manager of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey.

Consultations were also held with the AUC and regional partners on the way forward for the implementation of the Intra-ACP-Global Alliance Against Climate Change (GCCA) program. Further consultations were conducted with the General Director of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey and also the Adaptation Fund who are very interested in our activities.

4. Main Outcomes:

- a. A great number of Central Africa actor understood of the need for scaling up support for climate services;
- b. The ECCAS SG leadership on Hydro meteorological initiatives was reinforced;
- c. More knowledge, information and ideas were acquired in climate services with other stakeholders;
- d. More partnership and resources were mobilised for DRM & CCA in Central Africa.

5. Main Recommendations

To implement the Paris Agreement effectively, sufficient resources are needed. Developing countries will only be able to truly adapt to climate change and deal with losses and harm if they have solid certainty in terms of international climate finance. This would also allow for low carbon development. The following recommendations:

1. Enhance commitment to climate finance in line with international agreements, contributing equitably and progressively to the goal of \$ 100 billion per year by 2020;



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2. Balance the financing between mitigation and adaptation, so that the most vulnerable countries really benefit from additional funds pledged to adapt effectively to climate change;
3. Ensure predictability of resources available to developing countries by agreeing that donor countries will be required to report on their planned contributions for international funding through various means;
4. Launch the process of adopting a new ambitious goal for international climate finance for 2025;
5. Recognize the need for financing for loss and damage, which can not in any way affect the resources pledged for low-carbon adaptation and development in developing countries;
6. Recognize the growing problem of climate change and the need to urgently find solutions, and initiate a process to develop and implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Displacement;
7. Ensure that food security, respect for human rights and, in particular, international texts and treaties on the rights of indigenous and local populations, land rights and natural resources are at the heart of the discussions on Agriculture ;
8. Support the demand to stop exploration and expansion and to regulate and reduce the development of fossil fuels.

