

III. AFRICA 'S CALL FOR ACTION AT COP27 IN THE NILE DELTA

The Initiative for Climate Action in Africa (ACAI) makes a strong appeal to African nations and the countries of the world gathered at COP27 in Egypt from 06 to 18 November 2022 to take in unison appropriate measures during the climate negotiations for the survival of our common good the planet earth :

- That African governments meeting in the AU and around the AMCEN work together over the next three (3) years from 2023 to 2025 with civil society and the private sector and the academic world and scientific research to operationalize the AU Agenda 2063 with a view to establishing a vision of an Africa, by 2063, including agricultural, water, energy and the environment are integrated, equitable, resilient and sustainable, self-regenerating for the emergence of a participatory and circular economy developed but with a low carbon footprint ;
- Ensure that Africa and other vulnerable continents achieve the vision of low-carbon development, and minimize the adverse effects of climate on agricultural production systems and its natural and/or forest resources;
- To establish responsible, economical and sustainable production and consumption systems that conserve natural resources;
- To build a partnership network of actors from the public and private sectors as well as from civil society and academia and scientific research across the continent and the globe in order to strengthen the capacity of individuals, institutions and communities that are resilient to climate change;
- The role of this network will be to formulate between 2023 and 2025 an African strategy for adaptation to adverse climate effects on national and local production systems; and this strategy will also have a bankable action plan adapted to African, South Asian and South American realities and traditions;
- Support the design, development, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the African locally led adaptation strategy and action plan;
- Promote concrete actions carried out at the grass-roots level by and for local communities in the context of the global fight against the adverse effects of climate change, including the Africa and its people are among the most affected on Earth;

Strengthen the capacity of African nations, their elites, middle classes and local communities, especially the most vulnerable groups such as women and youth, to empower themselves, to take charge of the sustainable development goals by 2030;

- Adapt and ensure their livelihoods by strengthening their resilience to climate change disasters, including by : **(a)** The development of enhanced capacities for mitigation, sustainable development, system resilience and adaptation to climate change with the participation of technical and financial partners ; **(b)** Strengthening the implementation of participatory and inclusive policies through the promotion of well-understood and freely agreed climate-smart tools and approaches; and **(c)** Implementation of enhanced climate action through resource mobilization, awareness-raising, exchange and sharing of knowledge, including from African and local traditions.
- Integrating countries' Determined National Contributions (DNCs) into their projects and activities, the approach adopted will be based on the elaboration of decentralized local development plans as well as the mobilization of resources in developing countries;
- Build also on the climate investment plans of African countries, aligning projects and activities with the climate disaster priorities of each country; and improving the system of data collection and accuracy of emission factors in my key sectors of NDCs;
- Advocate with partner country authorities for the strengthening of the technical and financial capacities of beneficiary communities; and, in addition, draw on the expertise of technical and financial partners and the capacity-building network to deploy technical frameworks in the countries concerned.
- To create an African fund for the environment and set up an exchange platform solely on the climate;
- To capitalize on good African practices and popularize existing technologies;
- Promote accessibility and security of land while promoting organic fertilizers; the promotion of agroecology and polluter paying.

For ACAI AFRICA

The Executive Director

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DECLARATION OF THE AFRICA CLIMATE ACTION INITIATIVE (ACAI) TO THE VARIOUS PARTIES TO COP27

From 06 to 18 November 2022
In Sharm El Sheick (Egypt)

Contacts and useful links

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I. PREAMBLE

Published in September 2022 in three additional parts since 2021, the 6th Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasises, unequivocally, the imminent irreversible dangers that global warming poses to the survival and livelihoods of the world's people without exception, but above all to those most vulnerable to climate extremes.

Climate change and its calamities are hitting the poor and vulnerable countries of the African continent hard and repeatedly, not to mention the small island States and the least developed countries at the global level. A total of about 3.6 billion people live in poverty and extreme poverty with less than US \$2 per day per person (less than \$750 per capita per year).

It is this poor and vulnerable segment of the world's population, which lives in the world's poor countries and contributes the least to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, which is the main cause of global warming. It is the lowest carbon footprint in the world.

Thus, just and equitable concrete measures must be put in place to alleviate the misery of these victimized populations but above all to protect our common good and heritage the planet earth, because a plan B may exist but not a planet B.

The sustainable, just and equitable agro-ecological, ecological and energy transition must be initiated by allocating to the least developed countries, most of which are on the African, South American and South Asian continents, the island States, the means and mechanisms necessary to develop their resilience in order to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

The outlines of the 6th Report of the IPCC in 2022 point out that :

1. As temperatures continue to rise, forests will begin to die back. As tree foliage plays a key role in CO2 uptake, continued deforestation at the current rate would have disastrous consequences for global climate and evapotranspiration balances;
2. The level of the oceans also continues to rise as global warming occurs. Ice caps are melting at a rapid rate, which means that sea levels are rising and that towns and villages near the coastline and coastal areas are at risk of being swallowed up by the oceans. If left unchecked, sea levels could rise by more than one metre by 2100 and by 15 metres over the next 500 years.
3. The IPCC, for the first time in its 6th report published in September 2022, calls for the world to pay more attention to the level of methane (CH4) emissions. Largely caused by (a) agricultural production, mainly livestock; (b) oil and gas operations; and (c) abandoned coal mines, anthropogenic methane emissions are at their highest level in 800,000 years.
4. The IPCC recommends 5 ways to reduce the carbon footprint of every individual in the world, especially those living in developed countries:

4a. Let us all begin the energy transition from fossil to renewable energies, thus promoting a greener world while saving on electricity bills;

4b. Adopt the circular economy through waste recycling, thus promoting a fairer and more equitable ecological transition.

4c. Reduce our digital footprint : by adopting good reflexes, we can limit the carbon footprint linked to the use of our electronic and telecommunication equipment, especially with 5th generation internet (5G) ;

4d. Focus on environmentally friendly transport: especially public transport and environmentally friendly means of transport such as walking, cycling or electric cars, in order to limit the environmental impact of our travel;

4e. Compensate our carbon footprint: by supporting the fair carbon market, nature-based solutions and a more climate-resilient green economy, on the one hand; and the conservation of biodiversity through the conservation of natural genes and ecosystems and the fight against desertification, on the other.



II. WHAT ACAI THINKS AND PROPOSES TO THE ONGOING DISCUSSIONS AT COP27

While much of the discussion at COP27 revolves around reducing emissions and focusing on carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions - methane (CH4) is now contributing more to global warming. One metric tonne of methane has a 28 times higher than a tonne of carbon dioxide).

The IPCC 2022 report states that more attention must now be paid to methane emissions, which would help reverse the upward trend in global warming and improve the quality of life and the atmosphere around the world.

Climate impacts are inevitably worsening, and improved implementation for mitigation, adaptation and combating climate loss and damage needs to be urgently pursued, including through the provision of equitable support to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged countries.

In addition to the emergence of pandemics such as malaria, AIDS and viral diseases such as Ebola or SARS including COVID-19, the climate crisis is exacerbated by the fight for political, economic and military hegemony in the world. All these crises today contribute to a more uncertain and unstable world. The effects of these multifaceted crises make life and survival in developing countries more precarious.

Without rapid response action, climate change will only increase risk and vulnerability by reducing food supplies, triggering massive climate migration and threatening the health and lives of the most vulnerable.

Strikingly, they reconfirm the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable nations, which are least able to cope with it.

Despite their limited contribution to GHG emissions and global warming and their strong potential for tropical forests to contribute to both mitigation and the primacy of adaptation, poor and vulnerable nations, many of them in Africa, face serious risks of a climate crisis, threatening their economies and lands, and in some cases their very existence as nations, or severely affecting the livelihoods of local families and communities.

ACAI thinks it's time to hammer back on global warming by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and accelerating the transition to renewable energy and climate-sensitive smart agriculture.

At present, however, vulnerable countries do not have the resources to make this transition and in areas of extreme poverty and vulnerability; survival through adaptation to climate extremes is the top priority for nations, cities and villages, as well as local communities and vulnerable households or households.

To achieve this transition in the African continent, the more polluting countries must deliver on their promise, made since COP15 in Copenhagen, to mobilize adequate climate finance (at least 100 trillion new per year), transfer technology, help poor countries build resilient economies and by strengthening their capacities through local production and consumption using genetic and ecosystem diversity and natural solutions.

