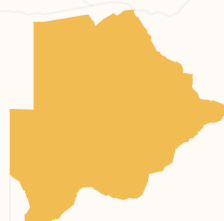


**ENHANCING THE
OPERATIONALIZATION
OF THE AFRICAN UNION'S
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY AND ACTION
PLAN (2022-2032)**

17-19 October 2022

AU Climate Strategy Experts and Partners meeting
Kasane, Botswana





Report compiled by Romy Chevallier,
 Accelerating the Impacts of CGIAR
 Climate Research in Africa (AICCRA),
 Sabrina Chesterman AICCRA



Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank	ICT	Information and Communications Technology
AFCTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AGN	African Group of Negotiators	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
AICCRA	Accelerating the Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
AU	African Union	MS	Member State
AUC	African Union Commission	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change	PAMACC	Pan African Media Alliance for Climate Change
CBIT	Capacity building for Transparency	PRC	Permanent Representatives Committee of the AU
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	RECs	Regional Economic Communities
COP	Conference of the Parties	SADC	Southern African Development Community
COP27	27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
COVID	Coronavirus disease	SEBE	Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy Directorate
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	STC	Specialised Technical Committee
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture	TORs	Terms of Reference
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	UN	United Nations
EU	European Union	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
GESI	Gender Equal and Social Inclusion	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GIZ	The German Agency for International Cooperation	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
GWP	Global Water Partnership		

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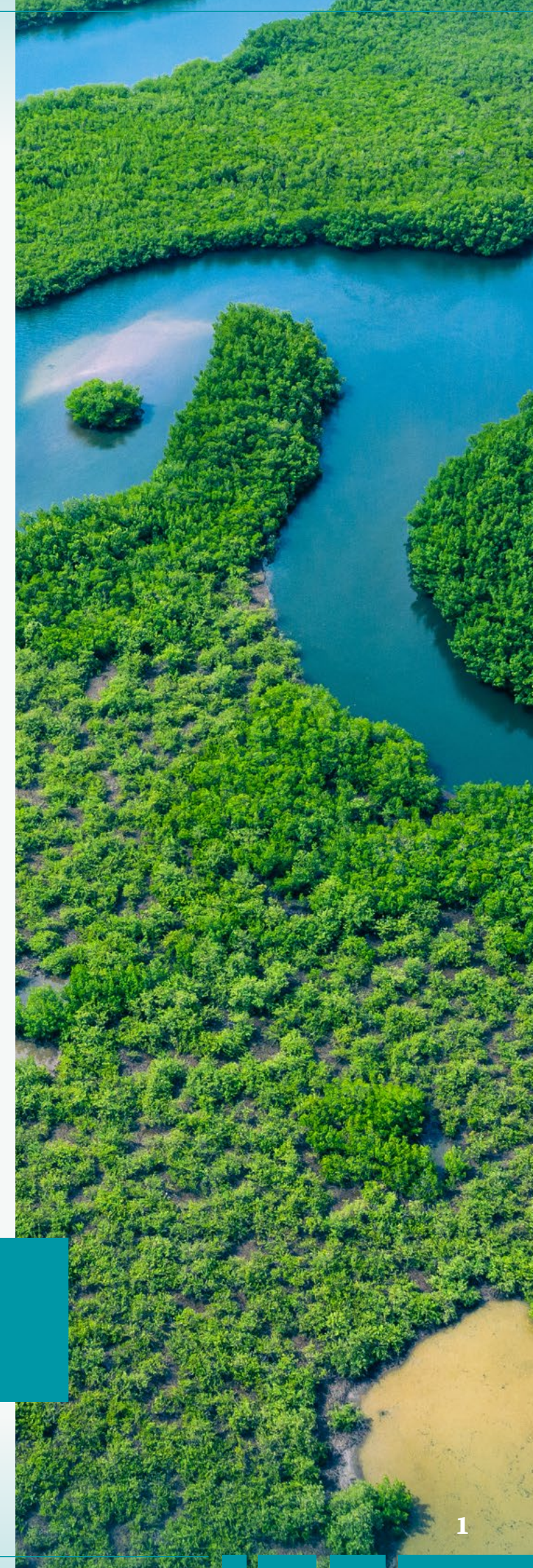
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Background

On 6 February 2022, the **African Union's Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032)** was endorsed at the 35th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU's) Assembly of African Heads of State and Government. This Strategy is Africa's first collective climate action plan, seeking to harmonise the continent's response to climate change over the next decade, and setting out the key guiding principles, priorities, and intervention areas for enhanced cooperation. While the adoption of the AU Climate Strategy represents a key step in shaping Africa's long-term climate change response and presenting a unified voice towards COP27 and beyond, there is an urgent need to translate the commitments and priority areas outlined in this document into tangible and meaningful action.

For the Strategy to succeed, immediate actions are needed to maintain momentum and to enhance its operationalisation. In this regard, the African Union Commission invited experts to a meeting to discuss the key elements and activities needed for the operationalisation of the Strategy. This includes the planning of specific mechanisms to enhance the Strategy's broad-based ownership and increase programmatic synergies and alignment, as well as actions to promote its political prioritisation, sensitisation and dissemination, partnership development, resource mobilisation, and to support transparency and accountability.

This report details the first experts and partners meeting that took place in Kasane, Botswana from 17-19 October 2022 to further enhance the operationalisation of the AU Climate Strategy.





Workshop participants

- **Tanya Merceron**, BIOPAMA regional coordinator for west and central Africa, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- **Maximillian Heil**, European Union (EU) liaison and policy advisor, The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- **Kidanemariam Tiruneh**, Water and climate advisor to the AU, Global Water Partnership
- **Romy Chevallier**, AICCRA policy and engagement consultant
- **Harsen Nyambe Nyambe**, Director of the Directorate for Sustainable Development and Blue Economy, African Union Commission
- **Leah Wanambwa Naess**, Directorate of Sustainable Development and Blue Economy, African Union Commission
- **Feben Tegegne**, Directorate of Sustainable Development and Blue Economy, African Union Commission
- **Mwanahamisi Singano**, Global Policy Lead, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
- **Caroline Tagwireyi**, Environmental Scientist/ International Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Expert
- **Daisy Mukarakate**, Regional Climate Policy Specialist, Regional Service Center for Africa, UNDP
- **Tinashe Dirwai**, Lecturer: Soil- and Crop- and Climate Sciences, Faculty: Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of Bloemfontein
- **Mclay Kanyangarara**, Independent climate change consultant, previous COMESA

OVERVIEW OF THE AU CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Moderator – Mr. Harsen Nyambe

Aims and expectations of the meeting

- Articulate areas for implementation for 5 years/ set stage/ look at partnerships.
- Clarify how the Strategy promotes regional integration.
- Identify bespoke interventions.
 - Articulate priority areas for implementation for 5 years
 - Brainstorm and prioritise partnership development.
 - Clarify how the Strategy promotes regional integration.
 - Define bespoke interventions that can be operationalised at field scale.
 - Clarify the process to operationalise the Strategy and initiate programme and proposal development
 - Recommend the next steps required to operationalise Strategy.
- Clear in terms of process – and next steps required to operationalise Strategy.



BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE STRATEGY'S KEY PRIORITIES AREAS, INTERVENTION AXES AND ACTIONS

Ms. Leah Wanambwa Naess

Vision A sustainable, prosperous, equitable and climate- resilient Africa.

Goal To provide a continental framework for collective action and enhanced cooperation in addressing climate change issues that improves livelihoods and well-being, promotes adaptation capacity, and achieves low-emission, sustainable economic growth.

Overall Objective Building the resilience of African communities, ecosystems and economies, and supporting regional adaptation.

4 sub-objectives

- 1 Strengthening the adaptive capacity of affected communities and managing the risks related to climate change.
- 2 Pursuing equitable and transformative low emission, climate-resilient development pathways.
- 3 Enhancing Africa's capacity to mobilise resources and improve access to and development of technology for ambitious climate action.
- 4 Enhancing inclusion, alignment, cooperation, and ownership of climate strategies, policies, programmes and plans across all spheres of government and stakeholder groupings.

4 Strategic Intervention Axes

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Axis 1
Strengthening Policy and Governance</p> | <p>Axis 2
9 Pathways towards Transformative Climate-Resilient Development</p> | <p>Axis 3
Enhancing Implementation towards Climate-Resilient Development</p> | <p>Axis 4
Leveraging Regional Flagship Initiatives</p> |
|--|--|---|---|

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1 Food systems under a changing climate</p> <p>2 Protecting land-based ecosystems</p> <p>3 Enhancing climate-resilient and low-carbon energy infrastructural systems</p> | <p>4 Promoting low-carbon, resilient mobility and transport systems</p> <p>5 Inclusive, resource-efficient industrialisation</p> | <p>6 Building low-carbon, resilient urban areas</p> <p>7 Enhancing resilient water systems</p> <p>8 Building a climate-resilient blue economy</p> <p>9 Digital transformation</p> |
|---|--|---|

Guiding Principles

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A People Centred Approach</p> <p>2 Conserving and restoring natural capital</p> <p>3 Aligning plans and priorities</p> <p>4 Leave no one behind/a just transition</p> | <p>5 Evidence and practice</p> <p>6 African-led and African-owned</p> <p>7 Whole of economy approach</p> <p>8 Intersectionality</p> <p>9 Common but differentiated approach</p> |
|--|---|

Methodology – a People Centred Approach

Regional stakeholder and outreach meetings hosted by the African Union Commission in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Extensive feedback was received from key stakeholders from various Regional Economic Communities, academia, United Nations agencies and civil society organisations.

Multiple sectoral experts were directly approached for their specific input.

Context and Justification

AFRICA'S CLIMATIC CHANGE CONDITIONS AND VULNERABILITY

Aridity – Africa is the driest continent with 45% of its land mass falling under dry lands. Climate-change induced water stress is projected to affect up to 700 million people.

Extreme heat - Since 1797, the number of extreme hot days in Africa have increased sevenfold.

Extreme events - Africa is likely to experience an increase in droughts in several regions. Heavy precipitation events and associated flooding are projected to increase in frequency and intensity almost everywhere in Africa.

AFRICA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents due to its high exposure and low adaptive capacity. Improving the continent's climate resilience is key to unlocking its development potential.

- **Demographics** - highest rate of population growth globally in the coming decades, youth bulge, urban population growth, dietary transitions and health risks, food insecurity
- **Gender inequality** – Africa is the least gender equal region globally, women have less political, social and economic power than men
- **Poverty** - high and persistent levels of extreme poverty particularly in rural areas
- **Economic growth** - low levels of economic growth and high levels of inequality in access to key productive assets
- **Land degradation** – a major constraint to raising the continent's agricultural productivity
- **Energy access** – low levels of access to energy particularly in rural areas

KEY SECTORAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Multiple sectoral challenges and opportunities are identified, some include:

Food systems, health and nutrition

Challenges: decline in major crop yields, decline in livestock productivity and production, changes in pests and diseases distribution and occurrence, income vulnerability increasing food insecurity, under- and malnutrition and associated health risks, reduced labour productivity

Opportunities: infrastructure development, digital technology, policy innovations ICT-enabled farming, climate-resilient crops and breeds, research and innovation

Energy and infrastructure

Challenges: damage to infrastructure, reduced operating efficiency, increased energy demand, reduced hydropower output, unequal access – women and girls

Opportunities: a global political commitment that goes beyond extraction, innovative and interdisciplinary approaches, energy justice framework, research and development, renewable energy technologies, off-grid solutions, policy frameworks and programmes

Blue economy

Challenges: coastal erosion, sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, coral bleaching, biodiversity loss, habitat loss, reduced fish stock, loss of tourism, loss of livelihoods

Opportunities: ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, mangrove restoration, mapping and analysis of ecosystems services, integrated coastal zone management, ecosystem-based governance, research, existing regional institutions and programmes, joint implementation

REFLECTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Ms. Romy Chevallier presentation AICCRA



Developing a continental climate change strategy: reflections from the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan



Laying the Foundations

A framework structure was an essential part of the Strategy process to inform and guide its overall development, especially to ensure the often complex and interrelated issues to be addressed could be presented in an accessible and coherent manner.

The structure was refined and modified through consultation and validation processes.



Methodology – a people centred approach

To be truly inclusive there needs to be direct intervention and input opportunities defined throughout the Strategy process, including several regional consultations, direct requests for expert input and validation processes.



Policy alignment

Align with, and enhance:

- Africa's existing climate-related national, regional and continental policy frameworks and initiatives (Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Long-Term Strategies).
- Existing regional flagship initiatives
- Africa's negotiating positions and structures



Key Reflections

The adoption of the Strategy should be seen as the first, but not final, major outcome of the policy process.

The Strategy development process is an important milestone which has laid the foundation for joint climate action at continental level. However, steps are now needed to bring the Strategy into the operational and implementation phase and provide entry points for engagement and support.

INFONOTE

JUNE 2022

Developing a Continental Climate Change Strategy

Reflections from the African Union Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032)
Romy Chevallier | Sabrina Chesterman | Alex Benkenstein | Dr Michael Bassey | Harsen Nyambe



Key messages

- A framework structure is essential from the outset of a strategy development process to inform and guide its overall structure. This needs to include a vision and goal statements, objectives, strategic axes and specific action areas.
- To be truly inclusive there needs to be direct intervention and input opportunities defined throughout the strategy process, including several regional consultations, direct requests for expert inputs, and validation processes.
- There is a need to consistently align the African Union Climate Change Strategy with other climate-related national, regional and continental policy frameworks and initiatives, as well as with existing negotiating positions and structures.
- Following the African Union Climate Change Strategy's approval, much work is still needed to ensure that commitments are translated into tangible actions. This will require sustained and committed implementation support, both financial and technical, as well as a coordinated approach across multiple partners.

Background

In 2009, African Heads of State and Government mandated the African Union Commission (AU Commission) to develop a continental Climate Change Strategy. A draft Strategy was produced in 2014 but was ultimately not developed to a stage where it could be endorsed. With global agreements on climate change and development through the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals established in 2015, it became clear that the draft Africa Climate Change Strategy would require substantial updating and revision. The growing recognition of substantial impact and risk to the African continent from climate change provided an added urgency for the development of a robust and coordinated policy response at the continental level.



Participatory Strategy development

The COVID-19 pandemic limited opportunities for in-person engagement, virtual and hybrid events served as key opportunities to sensitise stakeholders on the Strategy.

Technical thematic inputs were secured from a diverse range of African experts (authors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report, while others were drawn from existing African Union Commission (AUC) networks).

A standardized submission template assisted with the coordination of inputs.

Integration of inputs required time and sensitivity (accounting for country/ regional specificities, addressing duplication gaps, clarifying messages).



OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE STRATEGY

Moderator – Mr. Kidanemariam Tiruneh



Brainstorming on KEY elements and steps needed to operationalize of the strategy

Areas to be addressed in order to operationalise the Strategy



Enhanced programmatic alignment with key policies, initiatives and stakeholders across multiple scales



Brainstorming and ideas:

- ✓ Set up a dedicated team and governance structure.
- ✓ Steering committee/ coordination unit to push strategy implementation.
- ✓ Alignment with non-traditional actors (i.e. Trade/ industrialisation/ innovation/ digital space).
- ✓ Mainstream climate into development plans and budgeting processes.
- ✓ Mainstream climate change in finance/ planning and development issues – office of prime ministers/ centralised (for example Kenya – climate issues are discussed and chaired by the State president).
- ✓ Deliberate alignment with sectors that have lower capacity and receive less support.
- ✓ Consider indigenous people and local communities - bring indigenous and country level knowledge to the fore.
- ✓ Social inclusion is critical, including clear groupings and how to ensure needs are met and no-one is left behind.
- ✓ Update strategies to reflect new thinking.
- ✓ What are we aligning to?
- ✓ Someone needs to drive Strategy's implementation
- ✓ Complementary approach – will have value addition
- ✓ Stocktaking, what's happening where, national, RECs, continental/ what's missing
- ✓ When countries develop new strategies they need to refer to the AU Climate Strategy
- ✓ Linking to strategy to development planning/ budget processes/ programme implementation
- ✓ Government needs to align with 9 pathways (stock take on all these areas) – coherence
- ✓ Aligning to existing activities - how do you complement activities that have already started?



- Audit / conduct a policy assessment of what exists, such as ECOWAS' official climate position.
- Countries have just revised NDCs. Develop an assessment/ synthesis report for Africa – analysed with regards to the Strategy identifying where NDCs are coherent/ aligned with existing goals and objectives/ and where there are contradictions – develop a continental NDC.
- Assessment on elements in AU flagships that are aligned or contravene strategy.
- Climate Commissions have already been formed - determine how to communicate and align.
- Conduct stakeholder scoping and mapping.

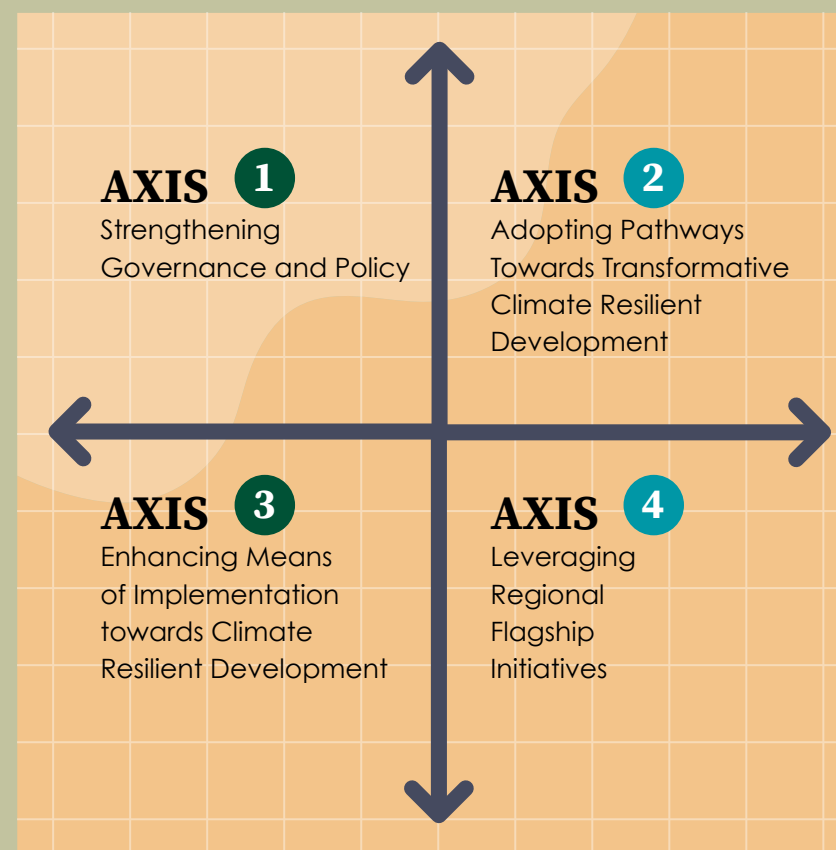


Thematic prioritization of areas for program development and the conceptualization of project ideas



2 of the Strategy's 4 Axes are related to enhancing an **enabling environment**

2 of the Strategy's 4 Axes are related to **programming**



AXIS 2

Priority areas around which to develop programs and proposals

- Food systems under a changing climate
- Protecting land-based ecosystems
- Enhancing climate-resilient and low carbon energy and infrastructural systems
- Promoting low-carbon, resilient mobility and transport system
- Inclusive, low-emission and resource efficient industrialisation
- Building low-carbon, resilient urban areas
- Enhancing resilient water systems
- Building a climate-resilient African blue economy
- Digital transformation

A communication, sensitization and outreach plan



Brainstorming session related to the tools and actors needed to disseminate the Strategy's key objectives



Develop communication tools to explain what the strategic value of this Strategy

- Briefings should be for specific audiences and highlight the added value to member states and RECs, including why they should buy-in and support AUC.
- Write a concept note on value addition of strategy for member states, RECs, private sector, non-state actors, development community and donors (and include requested action areas).
- The concept note should address what the Strategy means for a member country and how it can be translated into national structures.
- AU must be more visual and communicate with radios, TV, and schools.



Develop a communications plan that must:

- Be developed in conjunction with stakeholder engagement plan and scoping.
- Is targeted at specific audiences: Communication departments in MS and RECs.
- Packaged for specific audiences -i.e. Animation work, Q and A about strategy, podcast about Strategy, social media, radio.
- Young people are important for popularizing the Strategy and for using it as a tool to promote accountability.
- Language, different modes of communications, including arts and music, football (world cup), Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON).
- App on the mobile photos/ gaming.
- Children's educational on climate change.
- Clarify what are we communicating for – the Strategy? Are we communicating for action? Communicating for resource mobilisation, communicate about results we have achieved?.
- Messaging must be consistent / branding.
- Engage African network of journalists (focal points) – arrange an exclusive briefing with the network to help spread messages (Pan African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC)).
- Sponsor a specific media award on climate change.
- Make use of social media platforms.
- Communication materials for those with disabilities.
- Highlight document very year – linked to reporting (on Strategy implementation main achievements).



To enhance the visibility of the Strategy, **develop a Visibility Plan** – understand what we are wanting to achieve (change of behaviour, increase consciousness), inter linkages with different stakeholders.



Identify and make use of climate policy champions

– youth ambassadors, policy leaders at the continental, regional and national level, plus sector-ambassadors, including political people (AU climate envoy), AU Commissioner (package the 5 key messages), AU Youth envoy, Kenya chair of Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) – champion engage with Kenya.



- Develop a platform for policy champions and develop key communication material for high-level engagement.

Gender and Social inclusion



Ideas for enhancing the Strategy's role in gender and social inclusion

- ✓ Support entities in these social norm roles to do their jobs effectively.
 - ✓ Change mindsets across societies.
 - ✓ More inclusive engagement of women on key areas, especially climate finance, innovation, energy and mitigation. Women are better represented related to expertise on climate adaptation.
 - ✓ Refer to example of the UNFCCC gender app which tracks UNFCCC progress and news and was designed as a resource for negotiators.
 - ✓ Strategy speaks about the increased participation of women.
- How is the Strategy actually trying to change lives of vulnerable groupings, so that it contributes towards building gender equality, social inclusion? (i.e. Minimising inequality, building adaptive capacity of specific groupings).
 - How does Strategy include people with disabilities and young children?.
 - How do we deal with lack of capacity on continent – engage woman focal point?.
- 💡 • **Ensure that gender specific indicators and requirements are included in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system of the Strategy, as well as financial streams.**
 - **Develop a gender and social inclusion action plan to unpack some of the specific gender considerations of Strategy.** Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) that takes an intersectional approach.
 - **Develop a flagship programme of Strategy that brings together the national gender focal points for Africa (mandated by UNFCCC under the Gender for Action).** Currently they are not coordinated, and we are therefore missing an opportunity for cross-learning, missing opportunities to drive agendas (United Nations Development Programme -UNDP), driving force to implement Strategy, Africa Group is blocking negotiations because gender national focal points are not supported. This is the capacity we need to advocate for this. Build capacity of national focal points within governments.
- 💡 • **Development a flagship programme that works at increasing the participation of women in negotiations,** including in official delegations/ opening up spaces for women in terms of accreditation/ numbers/ speaking opportunities.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting



- ✓ Discussion related to improving the monitoring and reporting of the Strategy
- 💡 • **Establish a monitoring and evaluation plan.**
- Develop monitoring, learning and evaluation plan to outline the existing monitoring tools and see how they can be used to align with progress made within Strategy.
- ✓ **Utilise existing structures:**
 - RECs can report as a permanent agenda item of high-level meeting – using existing structure (AMCENS, STCs, AGN).
 - At an operational level, AUDA/ African Development Bank (AfDB)/ UNECA already have coordination structures (put onto agenda of those platforms).
 - Mainstream this work into existing units within the AUC with strategic oversight/ secretariat.
 - GCCA+ funds can be used to strengthen coordination capacity at RECs and AUC to implement climate change actions (programmes under thematic areas).
- ✓ Look at other on-going, existing processes such as the global stocktake under UNFCCC, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sendai review.
- ✓ The Sendia framework has made progress –it has developed an implementation framework, 5 indicators only for the continent. It has a database.
- ✓ For global stocktake for UNFCCC – no solution yet – member states need to own the Strategy, they will cite it and reference it.
- ✓ Request AU member states to give reports to centralised structure at the AU – reporting purposes of what they have achieved to support AU Strategy and RECs (potentially using existing platforms).
- ✓ Make use of the UNFCCC Capacity building for Transparency (CBIT).
- ✓ There is an existing platform, namely the coalition of Ministers of finance and planning for climate action.
- ✓ **Two levels of reporting needed:**
 - Frequency – quarterly report on projects as it depends on contracting obligations of donors/ overall on Strategy once a year
 - Mid-term review after 5 years
- 💡 • **Develop a mid-term report (Plan now for that).**

✓ Need to harmonise indicators with other existing systems and higher-level frameworks – such as the STC.

✓ Agenda 2063 reporting – 10-year implementation plan – internal reporting system – outcomes are linked. Action: meet with unit who deals with the Agenda 2063 to synchronise reporting.

✓ Inclusive reporting, to include platforms for non-state actors to report, framework for Joint Action – brings stakeholders together so that the report on what is being done with and without our support (alignment is key).

✓ Take learnings from the wildlife platform -study the strategies of RECs, looked at what is common across regions, what are the indicators or monitoring plans, compared this with the AU wildlife strategy - mapping and ticked overlapping areas. In design create a usable excel sheet that includes state and non-state actors can report on specific areas. Template for users and then collate. Online tool! (Policy, enforcement, trade/ CITES need access to report – submitted by Director for overall report).

✓ Usability of reporting – simple and easy to report (yes/ no, explain, prioritisation).



- Develop tools for monitoring resilience - Resilience benchmarks – resilience indicators. Each programme should embed. How to you assess resilience?.
- Develop an engagement plan for investment and resources (technical, financial data/ information, knowledge) including plan of action and request for finance that guides investors (technical support).

✓ Build on existing platforms but also promote new actors that may want to contribute.

✓ Mobilising development partners – development partners, implementing partners, knowledge partners, private sector partners, political partners.

✓ Biannual climate reports/ existing mechanisms to update AU – countries/ Recs must review country policies - countries must mention and refer to this strategy in their reporting – how to ensure this and not to add additional work for member countries?

How can the AU use the STC platform strategically for communication of key messages related to Strategy, to garner support, report etc.?

Member states are also signatories to many UN Conventions – what other reporting channels exists that we can utilise?

SDG financing – how to integrate change aspects to SDG financing streams into that?

Dashboard on the AU site?

Two levels of reporting needed:

- How are country and REC activities aligned with the Strategy? How do countries report?
- How much are we progressing in terms of overall implementation of this Strategy?
- How will we report on progress made in terms of programmatic activities?
- How are we going to report progress – status of Africa Climate Report (annually) – this year we published 2021. Combined reporting product. (World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report/ climate scientist)?
- Coordination and coordinated reporting to continental bodies – how do we improve this?
- Reflect possibilities for basket funding?
- Consider governance for Strategy – how well is funding being used? Impact?



Partnership building and partner engagement



- ✔ Create a partners development plan.
- ✔ Establish a partners coordination mechanism – multistakeholder forum/ platform for those interested in climate change – self-appointed, progress report, review performance.
- ✔ Develop a strategy needs analysis/ project needs assessment - checklist of what is needed to support strategy 'match making'/ inventory of partners in climate change in Africa - then match with needs.
- ✔ Establish a partnership coordination mechanism – who is doing what.
- ✔ Work with partners to develop proposal that align with the strategy's objectives / and that align partners goals (co-support).

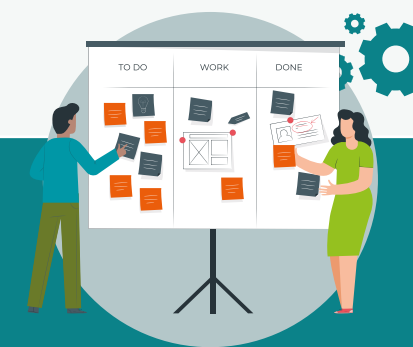


Planned activities for COP27



- ✔ Communication tool for the event - briefing about the Strategy (1 pager) – laid out and printed for the event (+50-70 People).
 - 9 November 2022: Dinner dialogue, in partnership with Google, AICCRA and AU, in Innovation Hub
 - 8 November 2022: COP27 side event, hosted by AICCRA and AU, in Food and Agriculture Pavilion
 - Utilising other platforms and mainstream Strategy across other event: Keynote addresses of Ministers, champions of Strategy.
 - AGN/CAHOSCC.

Develop a coordination structure



- ✔ **Utilise Africa's existing climate structures that includes:**
 - CAHOSCC – take report to AU Assembly.
 - AUC – coordination, fundraising, alignment with MS/ RECs/ Partners.
- ✔ Enhance technical capacity needed at SEBE.
- ✔ Link to PRC ambassadors dealing with issues related to the environment.
- ✔ AMCEN – ministers of environment of member states.
- ✔ Established REC platform/ forums for Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Meteorology to meet quarterly or twice a year.
- ✔ Established STC – meet every two years.



Implementation roadmap for the Strategy

Outcomes of 1st Meeting of Experts and Partners on operationalizing the Strategy

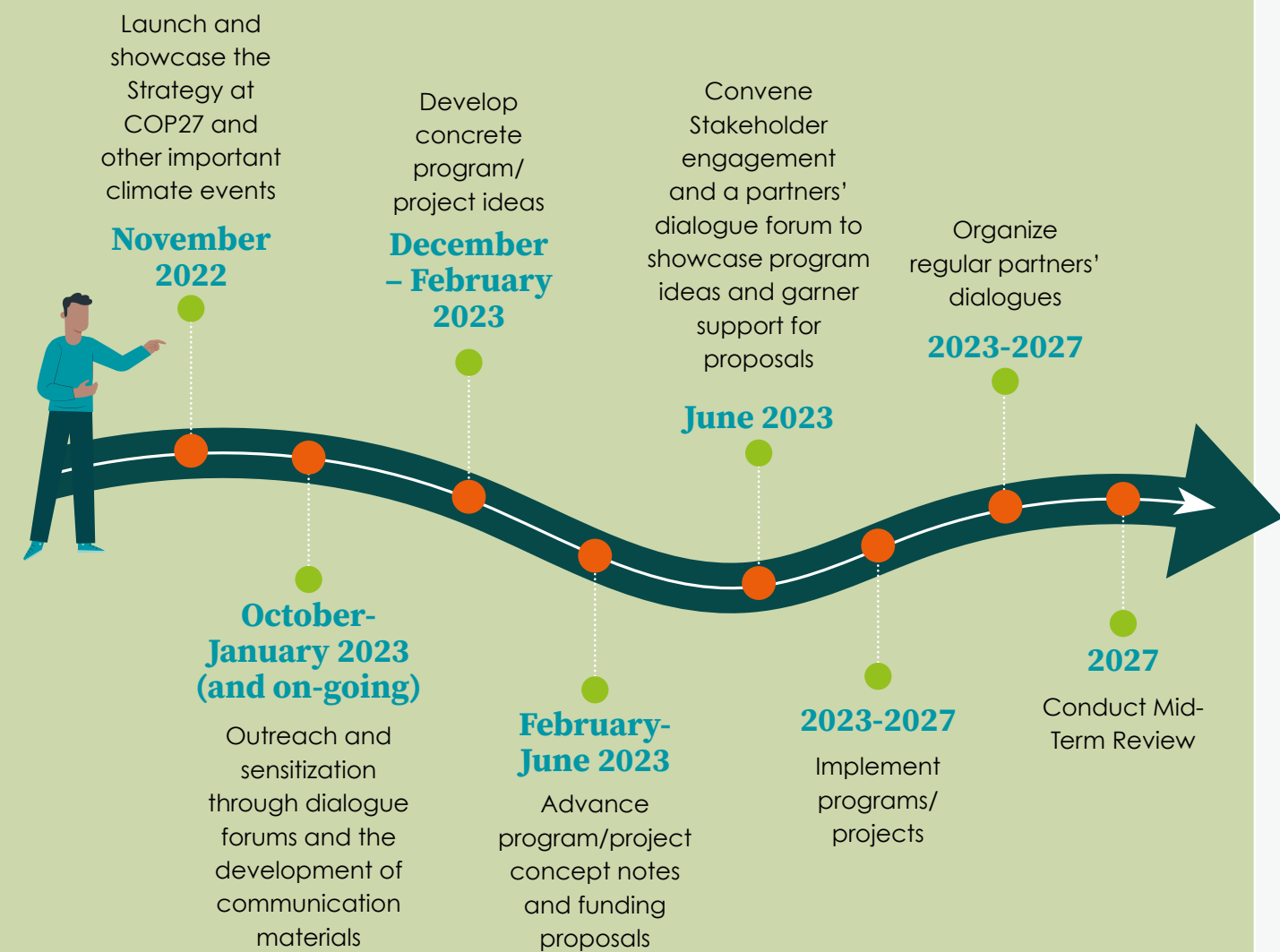
1. Sensitization and enhanced understanding of the Strategy's key objectives and pillars.
2. The identification of priority areas for implementation during the first 5 years of the strategy.
3. Identification of institutions to lead and contribute to the development of program and project ideas under the key sectors and thematic areas identified
4. A clearer understanding of the process required for developing sectoral and regional programs to implement the strategy
5. The development of a roadmap for the operationalisation of the strategy
6. Clear goals for COP27 events and dissemination opportunities

Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy Directorate's role in the operationalisation of the Strategy

- To provide strategic guidance to partners, especially in terms of defining priorities areas for implementation support.
- To provide technical guidance in discussions with experts and partners related to the Strategy
- Mobilising and coordinating partners for the implementation of the Strategy.
- Coordination and management of the operationalisation of the Strategy, with a need to strengthen its capacity around program coordination and monitoring and evaluation



Implementation roadmap





au.int