



DECLARATION OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT -AFRICA ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST

On the 28th and 29th of June 2018, for the first Climate Change Summit - Africa, the present non-state actors (local governments, businesses, youth and women organisations, environmental and development NGOs, indigenous representatives, scientists....) gathered in Abidjan and confirmed together their engagement and priorities to fight climate change on the African continent.

First of all, they underline their will to reinforce their own actions, by gathering in major themes and by looking to better work collectively around key subjects:

- Access to climate finance
- Education and training
- Sustainable planning for the African Cities
- Territorial climate plans
- Agriculture and deforestation (including land degradation and desertification)
- Access to energy and energy efficiency
- Sustainable mobility and transport
- Adaptation and water issues
- Sustainable buildings and construction
- Sustainable supply chains

Therefore, the collectively discussed sectoral roadmaps during the Summit provide a framework for this joint endeavour, an agenda for the enhancement of the action and of short and mid-term goals. The ability to agree among diverse non-state actors on this common sectoral strategy is an important achievement of the Abidjan meeting. The present actors commit to engage in the implementation of these roadmaps, and to broaden them to other partners.

This common work is part of the guidelines and the priorities of the Agadir Declaration, adopted during the Climate Change World Summit in September 2017, and which represents, to this day, the most widely signed declaration on the global level by non-state actors in their diversity. We highlight especially in this declaration the inseparable link between climate issues and development, and the necessity to jointly respond to the two challenges.

The Africities Summit in Marrakech (end of November 2018) will be the opportunity to launch this collective work and we offer the UNFCCC, moderator of the Marrakech partnership (MP - GCA), the possibility to associate the organisations of the African coalitions during the next meetings of the climate action agenda. We also request from the High level Climate Champions to report back on this African mobilisation in the final synthesis of the Talanoa Dialogues, given that the Abidjan Summit represents one of the main "Talanoa Dialogue" meetings on the African continent.

Several priorities for the action have been identified:

1/ The reinforcement of territorial strategies. Without a close approach to local situations and territorial actors, we will not be able to amplify the action and to respond to challenges. We support the declaration of Local and Subnational African leaders "Fighting against Climate Change in Africa together", presented in Agadir and reinforced in Abidjan. We particularly underline the importance for local governments of involving local civil society, as it is an endorsed engagement of the

aforementioned declaration. We encourage local governments to join the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and remind the necessity to implement climate plans on the territorial level in a long-term vision. We insist on the importance of an improved dialogue between state and non-state actors, local and national governments, notably on the financial support of territorial actions. Several cities and regions already cooperate with their peers in order to exchange their climate projects and this dynamic should be reinforced.

2/ Facilitate access to climate finance to Non-State Actors, in particular small ones, which is absolutely necessary for the reinforcement and amplification of climate action. We ask the different funders, public and private, to integrate this request, to open exchange frameworks with the non-state actors in order to define new mechanisms of finance access, to improve information and facilitate the use of existing tools. The roadmap on access to finance presented during the One Planet Summit in Paris and prepared by the finance coalition (UCLG/GERES/FMDV/WEFCF) is a serious basis to engage this work.

3/ The integration of gender in public policies. Although their role is crucial to local economy and to climate resilience of territories, African women are underrepresented in decision-making positions of local policies, despite the Maputo Protocol engagements. Within the line of the Gender Action Plan adopted at the COP23, we commit to reinforce women's participation in the development and implementation of climate policies, particularly in local communities through dedicated tools. We also commit to develop the capacities of Local governments to integrate gender in policies and to reinforce women's access to finance and to climate technologies in the territories.

4/ Youth is tomorrow's world, particularly in Africa where young people will represent 28% of the population in 2040. Their participation in all the decisional processes in the fields that shape their future is thus a crucial issue. We will give great attention to their implication and their representation in the coalitions and initiatives that will follow up on the work that started in Abidjan.

5/ The priority to education and training to prepare for tomorrow's green jobs to face climate challenges. Education and professional training are major elements of the fight against poverty and of adaptation to climate change, with the concern of updating the trainers and educators throughout initial and continuous training. We underline the importance of creating dedicated professional training fields, notably on energy and agriculture transitions, as well as the importance of shifting part of the climate finance to create this capacity.

6/ Taking into account adaptation issues that are specific to the African continent, especially regarding water and agriculture (including land degradation). Although this continent is not responsible for climate change, these two sectors are particularly vulnerable to it. We insist on the fact that the mobilized climate funds in Africa must be used in a balanced way between adaptation and mitigation.

7/ The necessity of a real collective strategy and an exchange platform on available data to measure the greenhouse gas emissions evolution of the African territories and countries (especially linked to energy and the soils sectors) and the impact on the sustainable development goals. The data collection and analysis are essential to work on reevaluating the Nationally Determined African countries' Contributions to the Paris Agreement.

The Climate Chance Summit - Africa 2018 is only a milestone in stepping up climate action on the African continent, in mobilizing and training the actors as well as reinforcing access to finance. It has proved, in a co-constructive framework, the capacity of the actors to work together and to build a long-term strategy to tackle this major challenge for the continent's future.

Declared in Abidjan on 29 June 2018