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Context

The world is in the throes of a climate catastrophe, an existential threat like no other, as the world's economies continue to exceed their carbon emissions budgets. Extreme weather events are increasingly frequent, underscoring the urgent need to address climate change. The repercussions of the international community's failure to take action on the climate are increasingly clear: indeed, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), there is now a 50:50 chance that the world will cross the 1.5°C global temperature threshold in the next five years, meaning that global temperatures between 2022 and 2026 will be between 1.1 and 1.7°C higher than in pre-industrial times.¹

For many years, the tendency has been to delay any concerted response to the climate threat despite growing scientific evidence of its seriousness. As is often the case, the urgent has crowded out the important. Nonetheless, if countries continue to emit greenhouse gases, temperatures will continue to rise, the oceans will continue to warm and acidify, sea ice and glaciers will continue to melt, sea levels will continue to rise, and extreme weather events will become increasingly common. With growing evidence that we are close to a climate tipping point, the global community must take urgent action to decarbonize the world's economies and restore rather than destroy the world's natural environments.

The urgency of the climate crisis means that concerted action is sorely needed. To meet the targets enshrined in the Paris Agreement on climate change, the global community must cut carbon emissions by almost half by 2030, with the sharpest cuts being made by the largest emitters, and must achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The United Nations estimates, however, that we are on track to reduce emissions by only 1 per cent compared to 2010 levels:² the global community must therefore be considerably more ambitious if we are to secure the future of the planet.

Africa has not been spared as climate change has undermined the world's economies: storms, hurricanes and droughts have ravaged communities and disrupted economic activity at both the local and national levels. Indeed, compared with other continents, Africa, with its particular vulnerabilities and weak adaptive capacity, has been disproportionately affected, even though it contributes a relatively small share of global greenhouse gas emissions.³ African countries have also been disproportionately affected by unfavourable geopolitical headwinds, including the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis, which have weakened their economic growth prospects. Many African economies have, moreover, been severely undermined by the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has increased debt burdens, reduced fiscal space and heightened security risks.

As the world grapples with the triple crises of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and environmental degradation, in addition to other shocks, including armed conflicts, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and trade disruptions stemming from the war in Ukraine, there is consensus that a green pathway that promotes carbon neutral investments, clean jobs and reduced pollution will guarantee sustainability. Pathways limiting

¹ WMO, *WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update (Target years: 2022-2026)* (2022). Available at: https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=22083.

² United Nations Climate Change Portal, "Climate Commitments Not On Track to Meet Paris Agreement Goals" as NDC Synthesis Report is Published", 26 February 2021. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/news/climate-commitments-not-on-track-to-meet-paris-a-greement-goals-as-ndc-synthesis-report-is-published>.

³ Africa as a whole contributed only 3.8 per cent of global fossil fuel emissions in 2019, while sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa contributed a mere 1 per cent of those emissions over the same time period.

global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures with no or limited overshoot will require rapid and far-reaching transitions in power generation, land use, urban planning, building design, transport infrastructure and industrial development. This implies significant emissions reductions in all sectors, a broad portfolio of mitigation options and significant upscaling of green investments. To that end, many governments are developing national strategies for the achievement of a carbon-free future, and support for those policies is increasingly a prerequisite for leadership in the global arena.

The general direction of travel is clear: countries are striving to build clean-energy economies, including by leveraging their ongoing efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. While there is broad consensus on the need to transition to a carbon-neutral future, however, there are sharp disagreements regarding the appropriate speed, form, substance and scope of that transition. The scale of the transition should not be underestimated, and there is no precedent for the task that countries have undertaken to achieve within just a few decades. The scope of the transition, its pace and the positions adopted by countries are all contingent upon policy decisions taken by governments now, and the prevailing view is that countries with the foresight to invest strategically in low-carbon technologies stand to gain the upper hand in the economy of the future whilst concomitantly safeguarding the planet.

Energy

Energy is the golden thread that inextricably links all the Sustainable Development Goals: without energy, the attainment of the Goals will prove next to impossible. The energy sector supports production, industrialization, growth and socioeconomic development. There is broad consensus that, to achieve sustainability and support green development pathways, the energy system as we know it must undergo a profound transition. Crucially, 70 per cent of the energy sector generates greenhouse gas emissions, thereby exacerbating the climate crisis. Hence, the transition of the energy sector has long been a top priority on the global policy agenda and is seen as a crucial enabler of sustainable development and climate resilience. Accordingly, there have long been appeals for a wide-ranging energy system overhaul, rather than a continuation of the current policy of incremental steps, and for the rapid application and upscaling of innovative energy technologies.

Africa must urgently address significant development gaps in numerous areas, including in the area of energy. Indeed, the lion's share of the global deficit in electricity access is in Africa. Africa is the world's least electrified region, and electricity supplies are often inadequate, unreliable and expensive, severely constraining the continent's development aspirations. Given the region's urgent growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development imperatives, widespread access to secure, affordable and reliable sources of clean energy is a key imperative.

Home to some 17 per cent of the global population, Africa accounted for only 3.2 per cent of the more than 27,000 terawatt-hours of electricity generated globally in 2019, and only 3.4 per cent of the primary energy consumed. Close to 600 million Africans still do not enjoy access to electricity, while hundreds of millions more lack access to reliable supplies of electricity that can be put to productive use. Furthermore, nearly 80 per cent of Africans (some 800 million people) have no access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. According to the International Energy Agency, the continent's average per capita electricity consumption is only about 600 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year. This compares with a world average of approximately 3,200 kWh, an average of some 6,100 kWh per capita in European Union countries and some 4,600 kWh per capita in China. The continent's total installed capacity of roughly 233 gigawatts

is equivalent to a mere 12 per cent of the installed capacity in China. Massive additional power generation capacity will be required to industrialize Africa, energize the African Continental Free Trade Area, improve health and education services, reduce poverty, promote inclusion and boost economic growth, while also addressing the challenges posed by population growth, rapid urbanization and the negative repercussions of climate change. Addressing the continent's urgent energy deficit remains a pivotal priority for African countries. It is estimated that to meet the continent's growing energy needs, an additional \$2 trillion in investment will be needed in new generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, and in innovative energy technologies and delivery systems. Support will be needed from the international community to mobilize those financial resources, while African countries must address policy, regulatory and uncertainty barriers to scaling up investments through domestic resource mobilization. It should be underscored, however, that, without a more equitable approach that reflects African realities and contexts, the continent's economic development and prosperity will be significantly constrained, putting at risk the attainment of the aspirations, goals and targets of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Notwithstanding the challenges they face, African countries remain at the forefront of global efforts to address the climate crisis and they remain committed to the objectives of the Paris Agreement, which all African countries signed. It is critical for Africa to overcome the mutually reinforcing challenges posed by the energy crisis and climate change. Pursuing economic development and delivering the prerequisites for environmentally sustainable and socially equitable prosperity for all Africans must remain the driving policy aim of all African nations.

A just transition

Deliberations by the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have centred on the “Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all”, published by the International Labour Organization in 2015. The Guidelines were formulated with a view to promoting dialogue among governments, employers, employers' organizations, workers and trade unions, and outline ways to foster that transition, which, it is underscored, “needs to be well managed and contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty.” The Silesia Declaration, adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Katowice, Poland in 2018, further emphasized the importance of jobs and the social costs associated with the transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies, while the ongoing forward-looking dialogue in the area of climate change continues to deepen understanding of the repercussions and challenges associated with that transition. Nonetheless, little attention has so far been given to certain core aspects of that transition that are of particular importance to African countries.

Increasingly, the prevailing narrative in global policy discourse is that a just transition will be a “win-win” process, wherein economic growth need not be decoupled from efforts to promote a clean environment, particularly in African countries, which are encouraged to harness their significant renewable energy resources while forgoing further exploitation of their fossil fuel resources. Furthermore, as Africa is largely “*un-locked*” into carbon-intensive production processes, the argument is made that African countries can avoid many of the transition challenges currently faced by many advanced, carbon-intensive economies.

Nonetheless, while African countries strongly support global climate ambitions, the question of who must bear the social and economic costs associated with the world's energy transition is of global significance. The speed, scale and timing of that transition will matter, as will stakeholders' capacity to take and implement the decisions necessary in that area. There has been criticism that the low-carbon development paradigm emphasizes the "green" over the "justice" elements, presenting a serious problem, as an unjust transition is likely to prove inherently unsustainable. Hence, how should Africa position itself in this global dynamic? Who will decide the orientation of the transition and who will formulate a definition of "justice" to anchor the transition process? And, most significantly, has Africa positioned itself to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the transition?

Africa faces a profound developmental dilemma: as the continent most vulnerable to climate change, it must be more ambitious than other continents in terms of its climate change goals. At the same time, Africa generates fewer climate change-inducing greenhouse gases on account of its low levels of industrialization and energy consumption. If African countries adopt a business-as-usual approach, the 1.5°C limit is likely to be rapidly breached, thus worsening their own vulnerabilities to climate impacts. Indeed, there is the very real danger of stranded assets, as the rest of the world divests from fossil fuels and adopts clean power generation technologies. It is, in fact, increasingly difficult to secure investment in and trade carbon-related goods and services.⁴ Complex socioeconomic, technological and policy challenges must therefore be navigated within the context of a very uncertain international financing framework, and the rapid mitigation objectives of the net-zero by 2050 paradigm remain concerning, notwithstanding the urgent need to address the threat posed by accelerating climate change.

Indeed, there are formidable challenges in making the transition away from fossil fuel-based energy systems "just". The transition will be disruptive and must therefore be undertaken cautiously in order to ensure that it is truly equitable, fosters inclusivity and leaves no one behind. The expectation that all countries, regardless of their historical or current responsibility for anthropological climate change, must set net-zero emission targets for 2050 flies in the face of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, enshrined in the Paris Agreement. Crucially, the ability to attain net-zero is a function of a number of key variables, including stakeholders' technological capacity, financial capability and the strength of governance mechanisms. Notably, natural gas needs to be recognized as a legitimate transition fuel. It is hypocritical for advanced economies in Europe and beyond to continue to exploit their fossil fuel resources while Africa is being pressured to adopt clean energy systems more rapidly than its development imperatives can allow. Tellingly, the Ukraine crisis has resulted in a major U-turn by European nations in that regard. As clearly outlined in the Paris Agreement, high greenhouse-gas emitting industrialized countries should transition to clean energy technologies more rapidly than developing economies, thereby allowing the latter more time and policy space for their transition, in line with their national circumstances. On this, there should be no debate.

Many countries in Africa remain heavily reliant on diesel and heavy fuel oil to meet their energy needs, and any opportunity to shift away from those expensive, high carbon emitting sources should be welcomed. African countries should, however, be allowed to exploit their reserves of natural gas, a cleaner bridging fuel, as part of their, and their neighbours',

⁴ In that regard, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, a proposed carbon tariff on carbon intensive products and services imported into the European Union, is due to enter into effect in 2026. The Mechanism will provide for the imposition of tariffs on an array of products and services on the basis of the size of their carbon footprint. Further information about the proposed Mechanism is available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0564>.

strategies to meet their national energy goals. Those strategies will, of course, need to be time-limited, but significant investment commitments will, nonetheless, be required in order to: (a) accelerate the adoption of clean cooking technologies that can help reduce carbon emissions, the incidence of a number of prevalent diseases and deaths; (b) promote the development of power generation capacity to accompany the adoption and scale-up of grid-based and decentralized renewable power generation technologies, and; (c) accelerate the expansion of low-leakage natural gas distribution networks and can be used in the future to distribute green hydrogen, a fuel in which Africa can be a global leader. Investing in natural gas thus needs to be part of the African continent's just transition strategy so that it can address energy deficits whilst concomitantly enhancing climate action. Natural gas-producing countries must therefore draw up just transition plans as part of their revised nationally determined contributions, and African countries should draw up a continent-wide strategy for a just transition that includes transformative investments in natural gas.

As outlined in a transition plan that was recently adopted by Nigeria, such strategies can help eliminate energy poverty and achieve a global net-zero emissions energy system by mid-century, as called for in the Paris Agreement. There is, moreover, significant potential for Africa countries to transition smoothly from natural gas to green hydrogen. With the support of its development partners, Africa aims to lead the world in the use of natural gas as a transition fuel that can then be superseded by renewable energy- and green hydrogen-based power generation. Lastly, as Western countries seek urgently to reduce their dependence on Russian oil and gas, African countries could, over the short term, contribute to the global supply of natural gas. Development finance partners should therefore look holistically at the potential for African countries to play a role in global gas markets while also seeking to address the urgent development priorities on the continent.

The international community should therefore make a concerted effort to avoid imposing one-size-fits-all standards and policies that fail to take into account the nuances, diverse realities and discrepancies among developing nations, and should strive to identify viable solutions and sources of finance, in line with the respective capabilities of African countries to achieve net-zero emissions. Given their historical responsibilities and financial and technological capacities, advanced economies should put their own environmental house in order first, and do the “heavy lifting” in order to support energy transition in developing economies. In that connection, we should strive to deepen understanding of the concept of justice in order to support a more inclusive, equitable and just transition process. This includes recognizing the validity of a range of approaches in our efforts to achieve common goals. In particular, it is important to promote the empowerment of women, young people, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups so that they can shape their own destinies, and to mobilize them as crucial actors in support of socioeconomic development.

Green growth opportunities

The post-pandemic recovery presents the global community with a rare opportunity to accelerate climate action. The world now has the chance to build back in a way that not only rapidly transforms and decarbonizes the global economy, but also promotes prosperity, resilience, and much greater equity. Accordingly, there are numerous transitional opportunities that African countries must exploit as they move forward along the continent's green development pathway. It is, in that regard, critical not to allow “the perfect to become the enemy of the good” in the continent's transition to a carbon-neutral future. Africa cannot continue to complain about structural or equity challenges while ignoring development priorities. The

continent will need to harness low-carbon development pathways and benefit from green growth in a way that addresses its growth, industrialization and poverty reduction imperatives.

Notably, optimizing the post-pandemic recovery by leveraging transformative green growth technologies and recent scientific breakthroughs that can significantly reduce the cost of renewable power generation will act as an economic multiplier, supporting job creation, poverty eradication and the achievement of social justice, while also reversing environmental degradation and building climate resilience. Indeed, it is estimated that such steps could create between 15 million and 60 million additional jobs worldwide, equivalent to an increase in global employment of between 0.5 and 2 per cent. A recent study conducted by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) found that green investments provide a stronger gross value added and jobs creation pathway than “traditional” fossil fuel-based investments. In South Africa, for example, up to 250 per cent more jobs could be created in the short term and as much as 420 per cent greater economic value generated in the long term compared with traditional fossil fuel-based alternatives.⁵ The transition is already underway in Africa, which has vastly increased its renewable power generation capacity in the last decade. Furthermore, the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan 2021–2027, a strategic framework for delivering on the continent’s goal for inclusive and sustainable development, sets out critical priorities and interventions for harnessing the green growth opportunities in areas such as renewable energy, green and resilient cities, agriculture, biodiversity conservation, nature-based solutions and climate finance, and underscores that African countries require adequate development space, financial support and just transition solutions that reflect the priorities enshrined in the Africa continent’s recovery programme.

Local job creation must be an inherent part of any just and equitable transition. The global transition must be just, and in full alignment with the Paris Agreement, which enshrines the principle of equity, calls for the adoption of low-carbon approaches in order to keep global warming well below 2°C, emphasizes the need to eradicate poverty and recognizes that greenhouse gas emissions will peak in developing countries later than in advanced economies. Renewable energy will play a critical role in the continent’s energy transition and could create millions of jobs. The international political declaration entitled “Supporting the Conditions for a Just Transition Internationally”, adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Glasgow, United Kingdom in 2021, drew attention to the importance of retraining workforces displaced by the shift towards renewable power generation. In Africa, innovative industries and new energy infrastructure in energy-poor contexts will be needed in order to benefit local workforces, rather than benefitting only foreign developers and expatriate skilled labour. The creation of local jobs will ensure that the continent’s energy transition is equitable and long-lasting. In addition, technologies that support regional integration and regional markets will be crucial. Some of those technologies will be developed outside Africa and will need to be shared, while innovations developed in Africa can be shared externally. Multiple technology transfer mechanisms will be needed to ensure that the entire continent enjoys access to cutting edge innovations.

The achievement of all those objectives will be no easy task, however, and will not occur without strong political will, strategic foresight, dedicated commitment, a renewed effort by all relevant stakeholders and the adoption of a coherent and holistic policy-, incentive- and investment-based approach. Africa urgently needs to develop consensus with regard to countries’ contributions to the net zero goal, recognizing the special needs and circumstances

⁵ ECA, *Building Forward for an African Green Recovery* (2021). Available at: <https://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/43948/b11990399.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y>.

of the continent, and must put forward specific proposals for supporting the continent's transition through carbon-neutral development. That task will necessitate the mobilization of financial and technological resources on an unparalleled scale. At the Sustainable Energy for All Forum, held in Kigali in May 2022, 10 African governments agreed on 7 transformative actions that will underpin a just energy transition in Africa.⁶ That commendable step will support the development of a distinctly African narrative in the lead up to the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. African countries should continue to proactively seize the opportunity to shape a global consensus on the necessary steps for a just transition by highlighting African priorities.

To ensure that the continent's energy transition is truly equitable, sustainable and inclusive, African countries must demand additional time and policy space for action. The continent can ill-afford to remain on the periphery of the transition debate. For Africa, that debate must focus on a range of critical issues, and not only on decarbonization. Those issues include poverty eradication, industrialization, and unemployment and job creation, in addition to the development of a pathway to net zero in line with the continent's commitment to climate action. The transition should be an African-led and African-owned process, and must lead to African solutions. Above all, that just transition must be people-centred.

Notably, it is crucial that African leaders unite in order to assertively articulate the needs of their countries in their efforts to pursue greater equity with developed economies. The transition process will take place in a unique manner in each country, and African countries will therefore need to design their own clearly-costed just transition strategies, following in the footsteps of Nigeria and South Africa, reflecting their particular national circumstances and development imperatives. In that process, certain countries will, undoubtedly, be better able than others to define the terms and timeline of the transition. The key challenge for African countries will therefore be to determine the trajectory of the transition on which they are about to embark: a trajectory that is likely to entail contesting dominant narratives that do not necessarily speak to their own local realities and contexts.

Africa must therefore define and chart its own transition course. Above all, justice needs to be upheld, internalized and afforded the level of prominence required for the global community to strengthen its climate ambition and accelerate the transition process. An inequitable and unjust transition is morally and economically indefensible. The abandonment of fossil fuels must therefore be managed cautiously. Moreover, innovative approaches and mechanisms will be needed in order to mobilize the financial resources required. The transition process will not be easy, but, given the gravity of the climate crisis, will undoubtedly prove

⁶ The seven transformative actions are: I. Make modern sustainable energy available to the entire continent; II. Support Africa in the deployment of gas as a transition fuel and the long-term displacement of gas by renewable energy and green hydrogen for industrial development, if financially and technically sustainable; III. Pursue a modern energy minimum of 1,000 kWh per capita consumption – middle income economies are consuming 2,500 kWh per capita and high-income economies 6,000 kWh per capita – in Africa, that also prioritizes a revolution in clean cooking; IV. Scale-up private and public sector investment to well over \$2 trillion in new generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and new energy technologies and delivery systems; V. Prioritize the creation of millions of local jobs in the new sustainable energy sector to benefit local economies, including through the creation of local supply chains and climate-aligned national energy transition plans; VI. Lift development finance restrictions that currently limit projects in Africa that can meet local development needs and ramp-up domestic resource mobilization; VII. Catalyse a step-change in technology transfer mechanisms to ensure that the entire continent has access to the latest energy innovations, on fair terms.

worthwhile. Indeed, without concerted efforts, African countries risk being left far behind as other continents successfully transform their economies.

The Conference

To provide a platform to address those issues and formulate actionable recommendations, Climate for Development in Africa initiative partners, including the Africa Union Commission, the AfDB, ECA and the Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, in collaboration with the Government of Namibia, will convene the Tenth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-X), together with a series of pre-events, in Windhoek from 24 to 28 October 2022. Additional support for the Conference is being provided by the Government of Sweden.

Tracks

The Conference will provide an opportunity for discussions in the context of seven strategic tracks, namely:

- Just energy transitions;
- Nature-based solutions and carbon markets;
- Adapting to climate change and building climate change resilience;
- Challenges and opportunities for climate financing;
- Green growth opportunities and job creation;
- Food systems and enhancing value chains;
- Youth engagement.

Discussions taking place under those tracks will help deepen understanding of the Conference's cross-cutting theme, and the outcomes of those discussions will be incorporated into the final declaration of the Conference. That call-to-action will be widely disseminated and submitted to a number of high-level meetings and events on climate issues.

Objective

The overall objective of the Conference is to stimulate continent-wide debate on the actions required to bring about a just transition in Africa and on ways in which the continent can prepare for that transition. Specifically, the Conference will support:

- Deliberations on the actions required for a just transition in Africa, ways to finance that transition, and opportunities arising from just transitions in other global regions;
- Efforts to promote African leaders' voices with a view to mobilizing greater international support for a green and resilient recovery in Africa that will use sustainable energy to drive growth and investment, create jobs, enhance food systems and foster value creation with a view to benefitting local communities;

- Increased ambition within the context of countries' nationally determined contributions, particularly with regard to the mobilization of adequate financial resources for adaptation and mitigation initiatives;
- Strengthened stakeholder engagement in support of a more inclusive transition in Africa;
- The sharing of just transition experiences and best practices in African countries.

Format

The Tenth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa and related pre-events will take place over five days, from 24 to 28 October 2022. The pre-events will take place on 24 and 25 October and the Conference itself will be held from 26 to 28 October. The Conference and pre-events will be attended by a wide range of stakeholders concerned with climate change and development in Africa. By providing a number of platforms and parallel sessions for dialogue and interaction, the Conference will facilitate the sharing of lessons learned, key research findings, outreach and policy uptake, and will also help mobilize critical resources for investment. The Conference will, moreover, help to crystalize an African common position on a just transition in the lead up to the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

A number of side events will also be organized by specific stakeholders, and an exhibition fair will be held to showcase innovations and initiatives related to the theme of the Conference. As in previous conferences, those events will be self-organized forums at which relevant partners and stakeholders can discuss key topics reflecting the theme of the Conference.

The Tenth Conference will employ the hybrid participation modalities used in previous conferences on climate change and development in Africa, including virtual and in-person attendance, in order to facilitate the attendance of a wide range of participants. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the safety of all participants who decide to travel to Windhoek. The use of masks will be compulsory, social distancing measures will be enacted and health and hygiene facilities will be made available around the clock. Participants will be updated on the requirements for travel to Namibia during the conference registration process.

Participants

The Conference will bring together a wide range of stakeholders and constituencies, including:

- Policymakers and technocrats, including African parliamentarians, representatives of African ministries of finance and economic planning, and representatives of the African Group of Negotiators on climate change;
- Scientists, members of academic institutions and regional climate centres, and stakeholders from the Climate Research for Development in Africa initiative;
- Representatives of civil society organizations, including organizations advocating on behalf of women, farmers, young people, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and refugees;

- Local government representatives and municipal and regional decision makers;
 - Representatives of international organizations and development partners;
 - Stakeholders from the private sector.
-