



**SB64 · BONN 2026**  
Week of 8–14 June 2026 · Issue 1

WEEKLY DIGEST

# Africa in the Negotiating Room

Your weekly briefing on African priorities, bloc positions, and key outcomes at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies 64 — for CSO leaders, negotiators, and observers.

SESSION	LOCATION	AFRICAN PARTIES	OPEN ITEMS
<b>SB64 · Week 1</b>	<b>Bonn, Germany</b>	<b>54 Countries</b>	<b>12 Agenda</b>

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**THIS WEEK'S PRIORITY: ADAPTATION FINANCE**

*"Adaptation has always, and continues to be Africa's priority owing to the continent's vulnerability and disproportionate climate change impacts".*

*Kulthoum Omari, AGN Lead Negotiator for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)*

## LEAD STORY



### ADAPTATION FINANCE

## Adaptation finance: Africa's priority

Marlene Achoki of CARE International emphasized that Adaptation finance must reach communities on the frontlines of climate impacts, without bureaucracy and without adding to their debt.

## KEY ISSUES ON THE TABLE

### JTWP

#### Just Transition Work Programme

African Negotiators are calling for Building on the COP30 breakthrough toward an operational Just Transition Mechanism that can mobilize public finance and give affected communities a genuine role.

SBSTA agenda item 6

### ADAPTATION

#### Global Goal on Adaptation

The UAE Framework iterative review continues. The African group is pressing for measurable, quantified targets and mandatory reporting cycles. GGA implementation guidance under review this week.

SBI agenda item 9

### FINANCE

#### WORRYING TREND

Despite limited progress and negotiations largely confined to breakout groups, persistent tensions over Article 9.1 continue to shape discussions across all tracks, while uncertainty remains around the future of the Climate Finance Work Programme, emerging finance dialogues such as Veredas-Xingu, the continued relevance of B2B discussions, and a growing focus on replenishing UNFCCC funds, particularly the Adaptation Fund.

Technical expert dialogue

### TAFF

#### ENERGY

The announcement of a 35% global electrification target by 2035 is a positive step toward expanding clean energy access, particularly in the Global South, but its voluntary and non-binding nature raises concerns about accountability, and while it aligns with net-zero pathways, CAN Africa continues to advocate for a more ambitious transition to 100% renewable energy.

Good news



*Africa contributes less than 4% of global emissions yet bears the most severe consequences of climate breakdown. Our demand is not charity – it is climate justice.*

— African Group of Negotiators (AGN) Opening Statement, SB64

## SHOUT OUT TO THE AFRICA GROUPS OF NEGOTIATORS

*Big shout-out to the African Group of Negotiators - a sharp, powerful intervention that put tripling adaptation finance front and centre in the Global Goal on Adaptation. As they rightly said, silence on adaptation finance sends the wrong message. [#GGA](#) [#AdaptationFinance](#)*

## VOICES FROM THE FLOOR



Obed Koringo, Climate Policy Advisor, CARE International

*"The week began with the first workshop on the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, established at COP30 to advance progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). The workshop focused primarily on the role of the UNFCCC adaptation architecture particularly its strengths, coherence, and the complementarity of its elements, as well as the means of implementation in advancing the GGA. Going forward, it will be important to ensure that these workshops move beyond being procedural exercises and instead generate concrete outputs that can inform negotiations and meaningfully advance implementation of the GGA.*

*In the negotiations, discussions on the GGA are largely centered on the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation (BAVA), a two-year work programme established at COP30. BAVA is intended to support parties in achieving policy alignment and advancing the technical work needed to develop guidance for operationalizing the Belém Adaptation Indicators. Key issues under negotiation include the terms of reference and composition of the task force that will lead the technical work under BAVA, where divergent views are already emerging among party groups. Reaching agreement on this issue will be critical to ensure that the task force can begin delivering on its mandate without delay. Means of implementation remain a central concern and must be adequately addressed across all discussions on the GGA, particularly in line with Articles 9.1, 10, and 11 of the Paris Agreement. As negotiations progress, it is essential that parties are guided by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR).*



Imane Saidi, Imal Initiative for Climate and Development

*"The BAR workshop covered the adaptation architecture's coherence, the shift from planning to implementation, and means of implementation (MoI), where developing countries had the chance to highlight their finance priorities and access barriers. While Parties agreed that the mature, dense adaptation architecture must become more fit-for-purpose and less duplicative without modifying mandates, the MoI session lacked actionable outcomes. Despite near-universal agreement that developing countries face structural barriers to timely, at-scale finance, the dialogue failed to offer concrete solutions for filling the adaptation gap or building momentum toward MoI escalation for the achievement of UAE framework's targets. This reticence re-emerged during the first GGA informal consultation; developed countries showed little appetite for discussing MoI to achieve the GGA, preferring to keep the process technical, centered on metadata and methodologies and ultimately detached from this post+COP30 "implementation era."*



Koaille Monaheng, Greenpeace Africa

*"One of the defining climate finance-related political moments emerging from Week 1 is around Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. More than ten years after its adoption, many developing countries are questioning why discussions continue to focus on scoped and modalities rather than implementation. For Africa, Article 9.1 represents a clear commitment that developed countries shall provide financial resources. The priority now is delivering on that obligation, not renegotiating its meaning."*

## VOICES FROM THE FLOOR



Rhoda Boteng ITUC-Africa

*"A just transition is impossible without workers.*

*As governments are meeting in Bonn at the #SB64 to develop the new Belém–Antalya Mechanism for Just Transition, trade unions are calling for a simple but essential principle: workers and their representatives must be part of the decision-making process.*

*ITUC Africa Rhoda Boateng stressed in her opening statement that as climate policies affect jobs, industries, communities, and livelihoods - workers must have a voice in shaping the transition to a sustainable future. Strong labour rights, social dialogue, decent work, and quality jobs are not optional—they are the foundation of successful climate action.*

*There can be no just transition without human rights, labour rights, and peace."*



Jacqueline Mwende Kimeu, Christian Aid

*"At SB64, the COP31 Presidency announced key priorities, including the "35 by 35" electrification target, which aims to raise electricity's share of final energy demand from just over 20% today to 35% by 2035. This is a positive step. For Africa, where electrification remains a major challenge, the target must go beyond grid expansion. It should address transmission losses, accelerate energy access through decentralized renewable energy solutions; the fastest and most cost-effective way to power rural communities, and enable productive use of renewable energy to strengthen climate resilience and support economic development."*



Amos Wemanya, Senior Climate Advisor, Power Shift Africa

*"The conversations at SB64 confirm that the debate is no longer about whether a just transition is needed. There is growing recognition that transitions must be people-centred, nationally driven, and grounded in equity. Yet the negotiations remain stuck on the fundamental question of implementation. While there is broad agreement on principles, there is still no clear consensus on how countries and communities will access the finance, technology, capacity-building, and policy space required to turn commitments into reality. A just transition cannot be measured by the number of dialogues held or reports produced, but by whether workers, communities, and vulnerable groups can see tangible improvements in their lives."*

*"What is missing from the current discussions is a credible pathway from ambition to delivery. The real test of a just transition is whether the international system can remove the structural and financial barriers that prevent climate action from becoming a development opportunity. Without accessible and predictable means of implementation, international cooperation, and mechanisms capable of translating political commitments into practical support, the risk is that the Just Transition Work Programme becomes a forum for discussion rather than a vehicle for change. The negotiations are now at a crossroads: the choice is between managing the transition through rhetoric or enabling it through action."*



ISKANDER ERZINI VERNIT, Imal Initiative for Climate and Development

*COP30 decided to establish a climate finance work programme, including on Article 9.1 in the context of Article 9 as a whole, but did not define the scope and modalities. The appointed co-chairs of the work programme put forward a proposed workplan for the work programme, but this workplan was rejected as a basis for the work programme by the G77+China just the weekend before SB64 officially began.*

*In the first week of SB64, consultations saw Parties exchange on the scope and modalities for the work programme, as well as various matters of substance, including scaling provision and mobilization, transparency, and access, without prejudice to the scope and modalities. Whereas some so-called developed countries claim to be already fulfilling their legal obligations in provision of climate finance under Article 9.1, the G77 have been clear that Article 9.1 still requires implementation and that the climate finance work programme is intended to support this implementation. As of the close of week one, the G77 are seeking an agenda item on the work programme for CMA8, but developed countries are blocking this.*

## This Week's Issues on the ground



### Visa Issues limiting Africa's Participation

**Baboucarr Nyang, CAN Africa Coordinator**



*Imagine spending months preparing to represent your community at the most important climate meeting in the world only to be turned away at the embassy or not even been responded to. This is the reality for too many African delegates. When the people who live with floods, droughts, and food insecurity every single day cannot get into the room, how can anyone call the outcomes fair? Trust is not built in polished communiqués it is built when a Ugandan farmer, a Kenyan fisherwoman, or a Sahelian pastoralist can see someone who looks like them, who has walked in their shoes, sitting at that table.*

*It is not the diplomats in suits who lose the most it is the grandmother in Mozambique whose home was swallowed by a cyclone, the young man in Niger whose harvest failed for the third year running, the mother in Bangladesh watching the sea creep closer to her door. Civil society is the bridge between their suffering and these negotiations. CAN Africa is deeply concerned that when African voices are blocked by visa barriers, these stories never make it into the room and decisions get made by those who have never had to choose between feeding their children and surviving a flood.*

*There is a profound difference between a quiet room and a closed one. Negotiations can be focused and still be fair. But when it is consistently African delegates, Pacific islanders, and frontline community representatives who are denied visas, delayed at borders, or priced out by soaring hotel costs while wealthy country delegations arrive without a single barrier that is not process management. That is exclusion wearing a bureaucratic mask. Climate justice cannot be negotiated without the people who need it most. Every visa denial is not just a paperwork problem it is a person erased from a conversation about their own survival.*

## The Shrinking Space the UNFCCC Process



*Mohammed Adoh, Executive Director, Powershift Africa*

*"Something troubling is happening here in Bonn at the UN climate negotiations (SB64) — and it needs to be called out.*

*For 30 years, Climate Action Network International (CAN) has held a daily press conference at 11:30am throughout every round of UN climate talks. It's a cornerstone of transparency — how 2,500+ civil society organisations collectively report on what's actually happening inside negotiating rooms, for journalists, observers, and the wider public.*

*At SB64, CAN has been allocated just five press conference slots for the entire session. The first isn't even at the traditional time — it's been pushed to 2:00pm.*

*This is not a scheduling inconvenience. This is a deliberate narrowing of civic space at a critical moment in the climate negotiations.*

*Civil society doesn't just attend these talks. We hold them to account. We amplify the voices of frontline communities, Indigenous peoples, youth groups and scientists who carry the heaviest burden of climate inaction but have no formal seat at the table. Restricting our ability to communicate with the outside world doesn't just affect CAN — it affects every community we represent.*

*I've spent years watching various tactics used to slow climate ambition. Quietly restricting the infrastructure of transparency is among the most insidious, precisely because it's dressed up as administration.*

*This must be reversed. The world has a right to know what is happening in these rooms — and civil society must remain free to tell them"*





## YOUR WEEKLY DIGEST

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