



Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure (ECRAI)

introducing

The Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES)

Second Africa Climate Talks (ACT!)

22 – 23 March 2018

Addis Ababa

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About ACPC

Sustainable, inclusive and climate resilient development in Africa

Influencing, strengthening and enabling the transition to climate-resilient development in Africa through responsive policies, plans and programmes towards transformed economies, healthy ecosystems and human wellbeing

African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)

Generating and delivering knowledge for low-carbon and climate resilient economies in Africa

Research and analyses that support climate- informed social and economic	Advisory services and technical assistance for implementation of the Paris	Human and institutional capacities for climate-resilient development	Convening spaces for dialogue, voice and agency for effective climate response and	Customized knowledge products to effectively communicate	Value for money in programme management, implementation, monitoring,
and economic	of the Paris	development	response and	communicate	monitoring,
development in Africa	Agreement	planning, policies and practices	development	climate solutions to key constituencies	evaluation and learning

Need to invest in timely and quality CIS and climate-informed analytical frameworks for mainstreaming climate change into development planning, and build capacity of decision makers to use CIS in order to design and implement effective low-carbon climate-resilient development pathways.

Africa's development agenda as set out in Agenda 2063 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seriously at risk from the adverse impacts of climate change. But climate change challenges can be turned into low-carbon climateresilient development opportunities that deliver transformative and equitable development outcomes on the continent







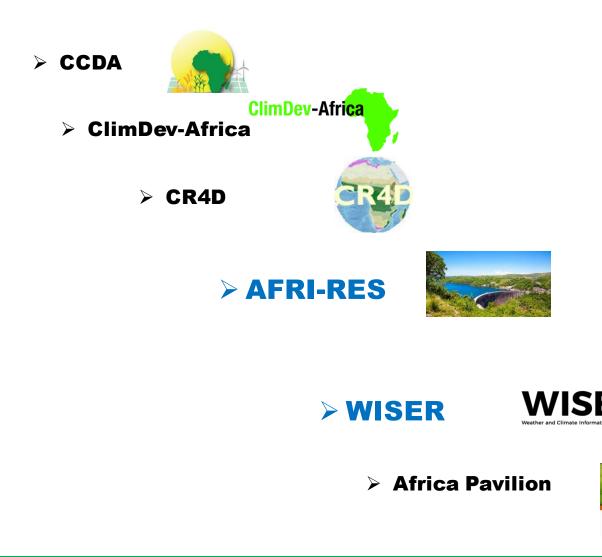








Flagships













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Why green climate-resilient infrastructure is important for Africa

- Huge deficit in infrastructure and infrastructure services barrier to growth and development = opportunity to do it right and lead
- UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Leave no one behind
 - Goal 9: building resilient infrastructure in support of global development.
- AU's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want a peaceful, prosperous and integrated Africa
 - Agenda 2063 emphasizes "world-class integrative infrastructure that crisscrosses the continent".....
- Infrastructure as enabler / catalyst for industrialization, trade and regional integration
- Requires 100s of billion dollars of investment in an climate-constrained future + increasing requirement to disclose climate risks of assets
- Doing it right can reap "greening dividend" = return on investment



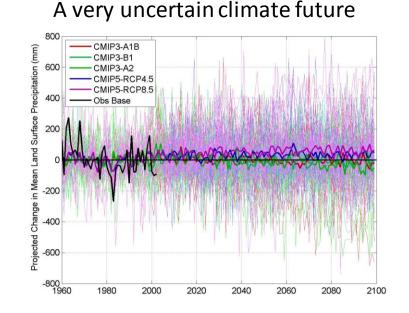






Doing it right means tackling the challenge and capitalizing on the opportunities

- How do you make "GOOD" infrastructure investment decisions TODAY
- So that the infrastructure CAN DELIVER services and return on investment both in today's and TOMORROW'S CLIMATE ?



The data, knowledge and technical capacity to plan and design climate resilient investments are hugely inadequate on the continent





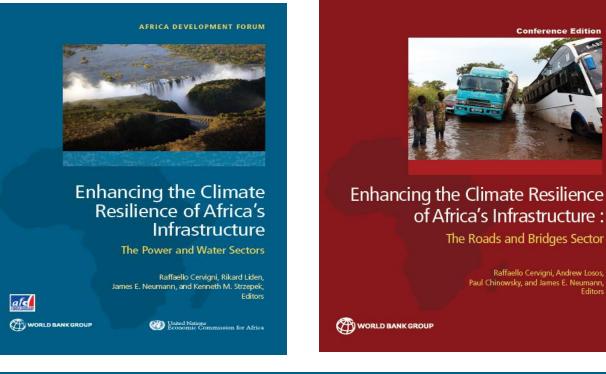








2 Joint World Bank / ECA Study on Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure (ECRAI)

















Economic Commission for Africa

Conference Edition

Raffaello Cervigni, Andrew Losos,

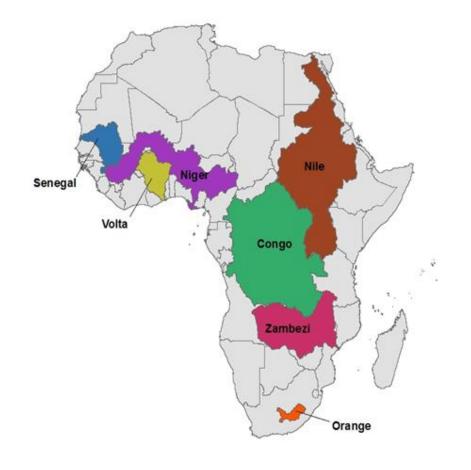
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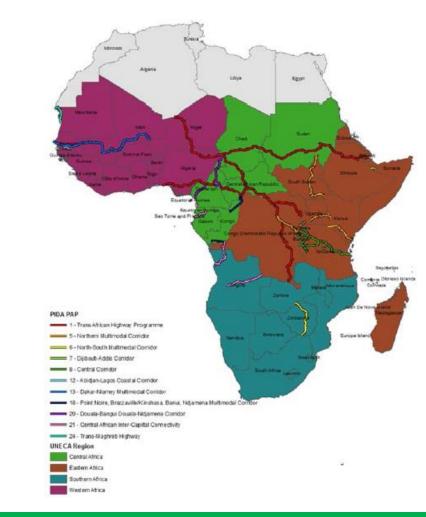


... focusing on PIDA and national plans

Seven River Basins



2.8 Million km of road investment











African Climate Policy





Some insights from the ECRAI studies:

Failure to integrate climate change in the planning and design of power and water infrastructure could entail:

In the driest climate scenarios:

- losses of hydropower revenues of between 5 and 60 percent (depending on the basin)
- increases of up to 3 times the corresponding baseline values in consumer expenditure on energy

In the wettest climate scenarios:

 business-as-usual infrastructure development could lead to foregone revenues in the range of 15 to 130 percent of the baseline value



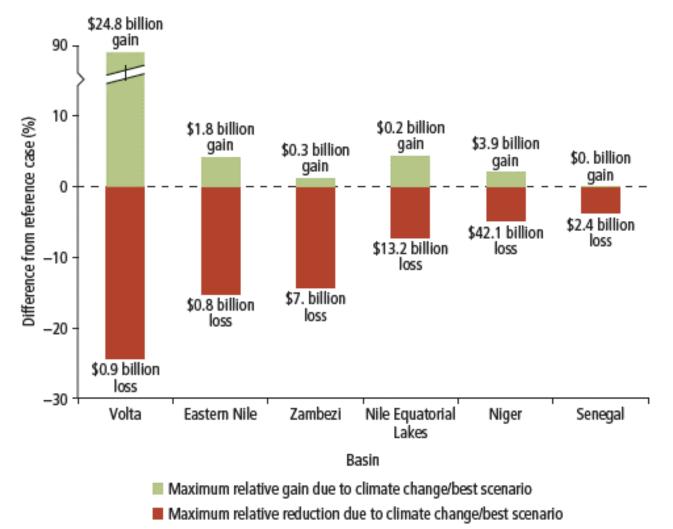








Changes in hydropower revenues from climate change (present value 2015 to 2050)





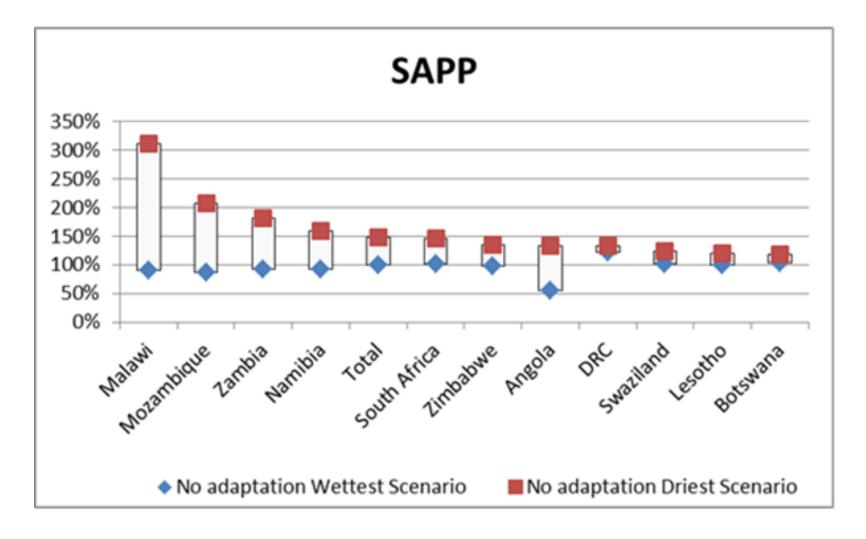








Cumulative consumer expenditure on electricity (no climate change case=100%)









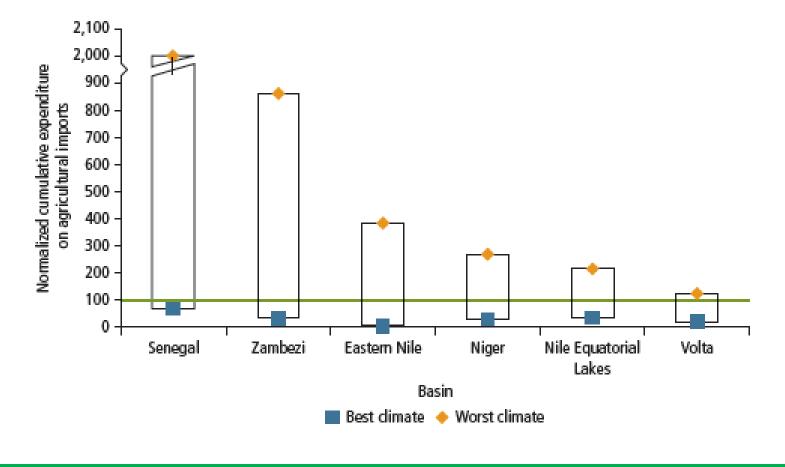






... agriculture...

Cumulative expenditure on agriculture imports (no climate change case=100)







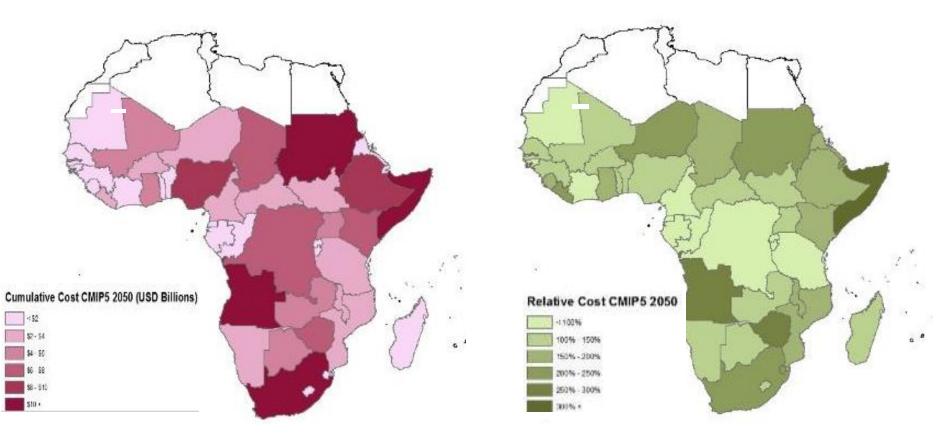






.. and road transport

In many countries, high end of climate change impacts could result in at least a doubling of maintenance/repair cost..



CMIP 5, 95th Percentile of cumulative O/M cost of existing network, 2015-2050







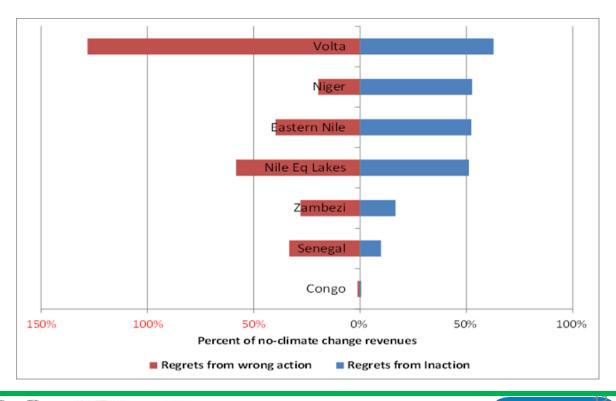




KEY ECRAI MESSAGE:

We need to adapt our road, power, irrigation infrastructure and make them more *climate-resilient to ensure performance and return on investment*

...realizing that mal-adaptation can be as bad as no adaptation











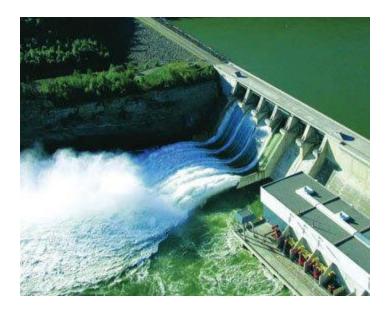






How to adapt?





- Roads
 - Increased culvert size
 - Increased base thickness or quality
- Power
 - Number, size of turbines
 - Sizing of reservoirs
 - Storage / regulation
 - Hybrid, etc
- Irrigation
 - Sizing of schemes
 - Canal design











..but three things are needed

- 1) An accepted, <u>common</u> framework of analysis
- 2) Tools/ data
- 3) Concrete applications to learn from













AFRI-RES: a solution to help address the challenge

AFRI-RES Objective:

Strengthen the capacity of African institutions (national governments, river basin organizations, Regional Economic Communities, power pools and development practitioners) to plan, design, and implement investments resilient to climate variability and change in selected sectors

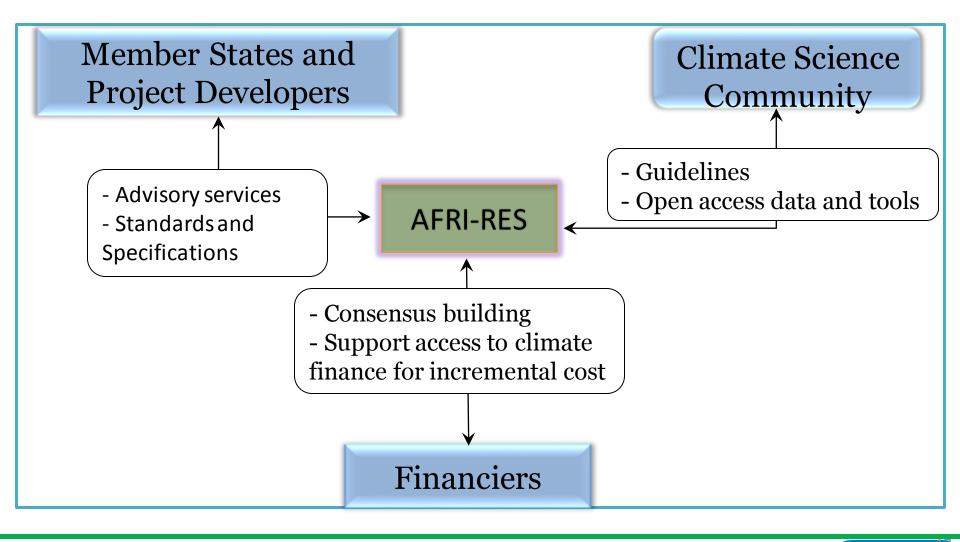
A progression from ECRAI







AFRI-RES VALUE PROPOSITION







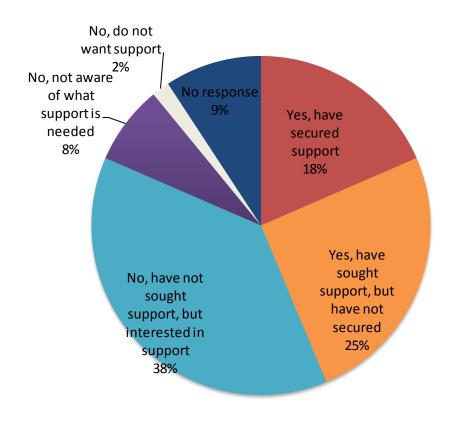






Strong demand, largely unmet: practitioners survey

Have you sought support to integrate climate change considerations into planning and design of infrastructure?



Key observations

- 80% of respondents where interested in receiving support to integrate ICCPD services, but only 18% had secured support.
- 62% of respondents where interested or had actively sought support, but had not yet been able to secure it.
- While 8% where not aware or unable to specify what support they needed only 2% of respondents indicated they where not interested in receiving support.





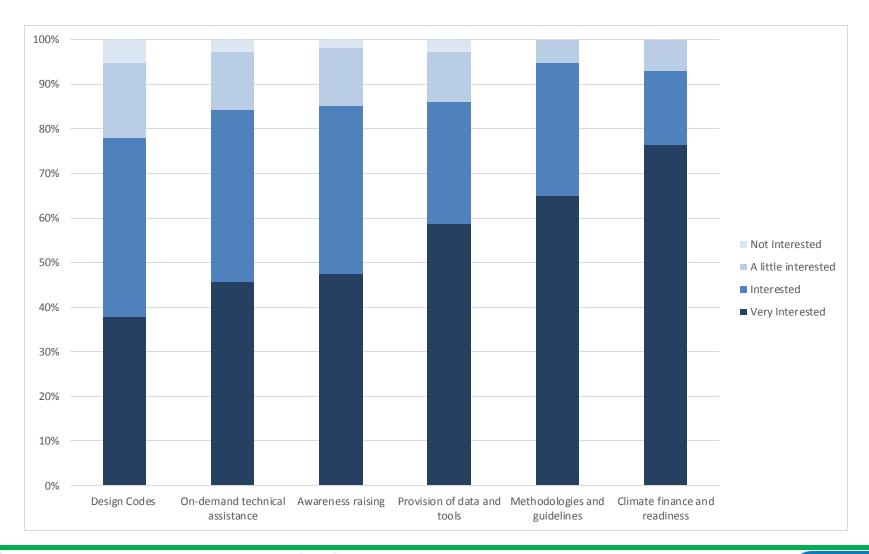








Areas of work – Demand Mapping











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AFRI-RES Activities

Upstream support

- Open data and knowledge platform
- Development of guidelines
- Compilation of good practices
- Support the emergence of standards in climate resilient project development



Downstream support

- Assistance in TORs preparation
- Quality assurance on technical reports
- Topping-up project preparation resources (directly, indirectly)
- Support for mobilizing incremental finance











Areas of work

Nr	Area	Implementation lead
1	Project level technical assistance	World Bank / AfDB
	Training, dissemination,	
2	advocacy and outreach	UNECA/AUC
	Guidelines, standards and good	
3	practice notes	World Bank / AfDB
4	Climate Knowledge Portal	UNECA





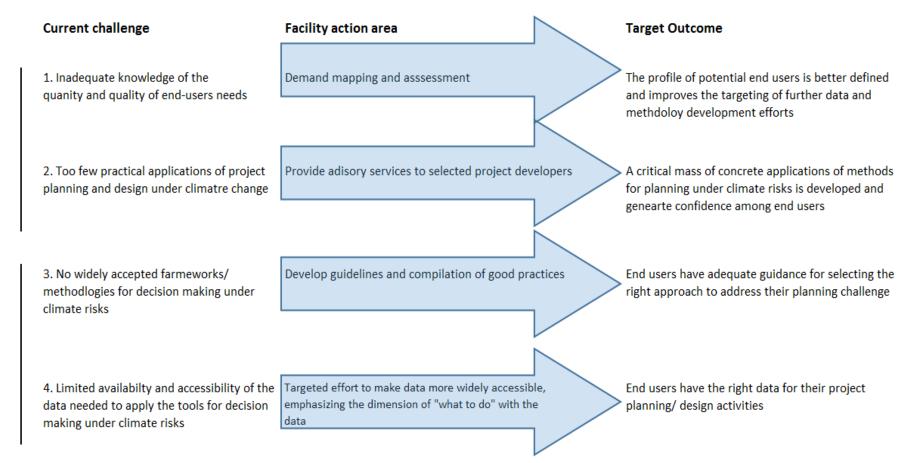








Challenges and solutions: towards a result framework









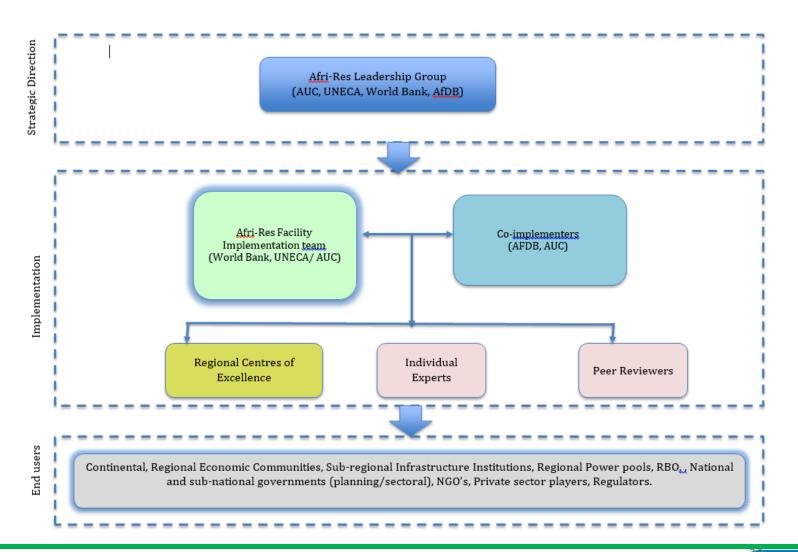


SUPPLY SIDE





Implementation structure















Implementation Actors Framework















Expected benefits

- Closing the gap between climate science and project design
- Economies of scale in developing readiness and supporting project preparation: faster/ better adaptation
- 3. Gradual emergence of technical standards in project design for adaptation
- 4. Multiplication of resilience benefits across a wide range of financing mechanisms









Further Information

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