

# Plenary session @ 'Thinking Big'

David Lesolle

ACKNOWLEDGE: KULTHOUM OMARI ORIGINAL INPUT

# The delivery model for AAI and timeline

The AAI is an African-led initiative which is strongly rooted in existing African institutions.

- **Political guidance:** Political leadership to guide AAI will be provided by CAHOSCC and AMCEN.
- **Steering Committee:** A steering committee comprising of the AMCEN bureau and chair of the AGN.
- **Technical Support Unit:** The day-to-day operationalisation of the AAI will be coordinated by the TSU.
- **Delivery forums:** The interface on two key areas: Food Security (Farmers, Link to Country SDG Roadmaps) and Disaster Resilience (Disaster Management Committees).

PHASE 1

(2015 — 2016)

PHASE 2

(2017 — 2020)

PHASE 3

(2020 — 2030)

# Think Big...

**Political guidance:** Political leadership to guide AAI will be provided by CAHOSCC and AMCEN.

Nominate a COMMISSIONER at AU:

Agree on a CONTINENT-WIDE Adaptation Initiative focussing on Vulnerability and Adaptation;

Focus on Outcomes (Livelihoods, Sustainability, Vulnerability, Poverty, Human Security...) and NOT Sectors

# Add ----Africa's issues --- poverty...

## Constituencies

- business leaders
- cities, regions
- civil society
- research and academia
- women, youth and other groups

## Sectors

- transport
- agriculture
- buildings
- industry
- forests and land use
- oceans
- energy

## to address what?

- poverty
- human security
- food security
- vulnerability
- sustainability



# AAI and Loss and Damage: The African context

- Historical emissions have led to 0.85°C warming (IPCC, 2015)
- As a result Africa is already experiencing significant consequences from the impacts of climate change according to the Fifth Assessment Report:
- Temperatures rising faster than the global average
- Reduction in precipitation in northern Africa and parts of southern Africa
- Intensification of droughts in East and southern Africa
- Amplification of existing water shortages

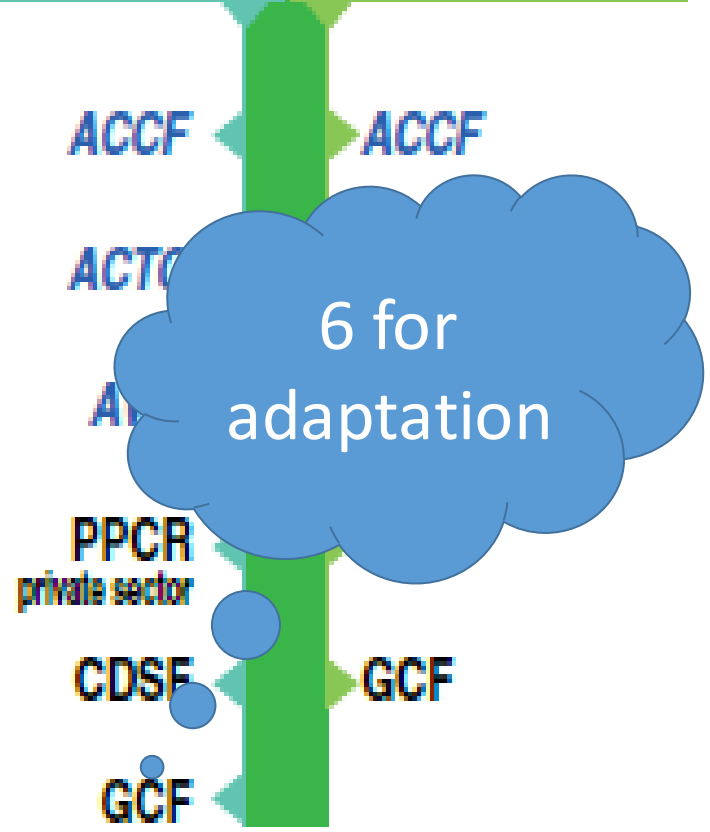
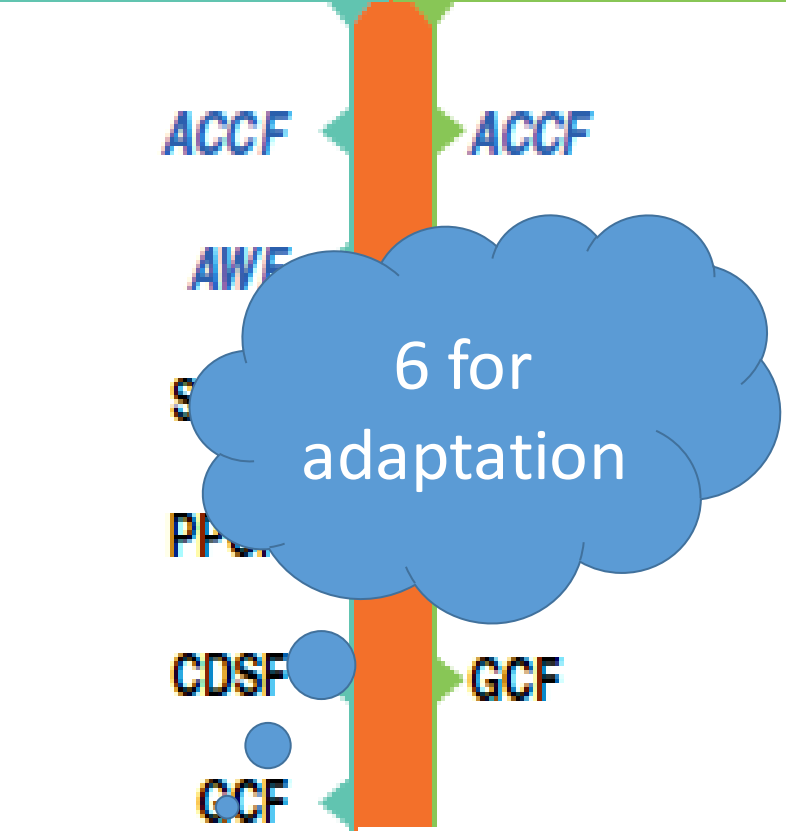
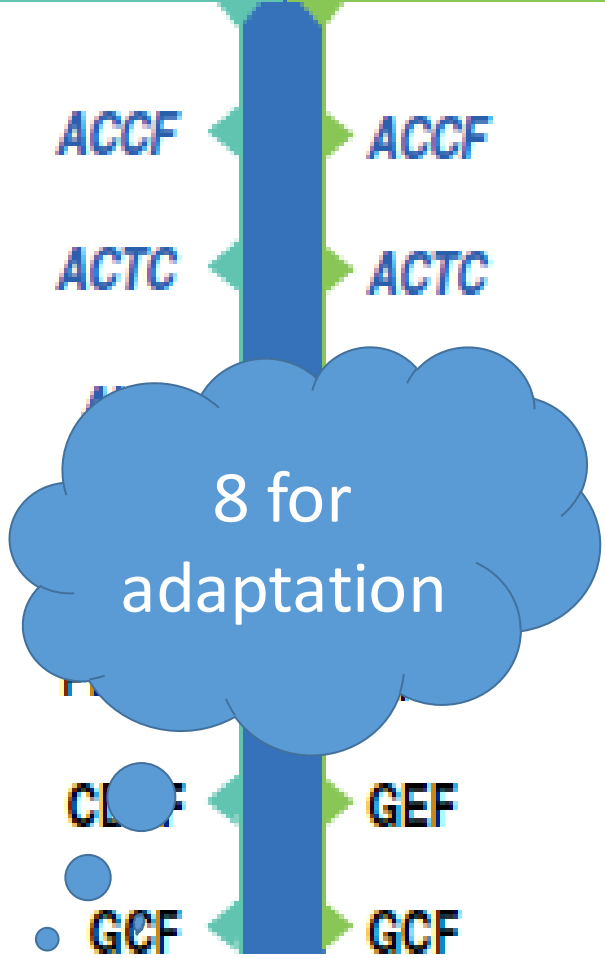
# Capacity building & funding solutions

- According to a UNEP study (2010), the economic cost of climate change for Africa could represent 1.5% to 3% of GDP, each year, until 2030.
- According to an AfDB study, adaptation costs in Africa could range between US\$20bn and US\$30bn. The current flows remain insufficient in responding to Africa's actual needs, namely with regard to agriculture and adaptation.
- Adaptation projects attract only 20% of public funds dedicated to the climate, while 50% per cent would be required for a balanced distribution. B (source FAO, 2016, <http://www.aainitiative.org/capacity-building-funding-solutions>)

# Let's calculate

<b>Current</b>	<b>US\$1.5 billion mobilized by AfDB of climate finance in 2015</b>
MITIGATION	US\$1 billion
ADAPTATION	US\$400 million (0.4 billion)
<b>Goal</b>	<b>5 billion US\$ a year by 2020</b>

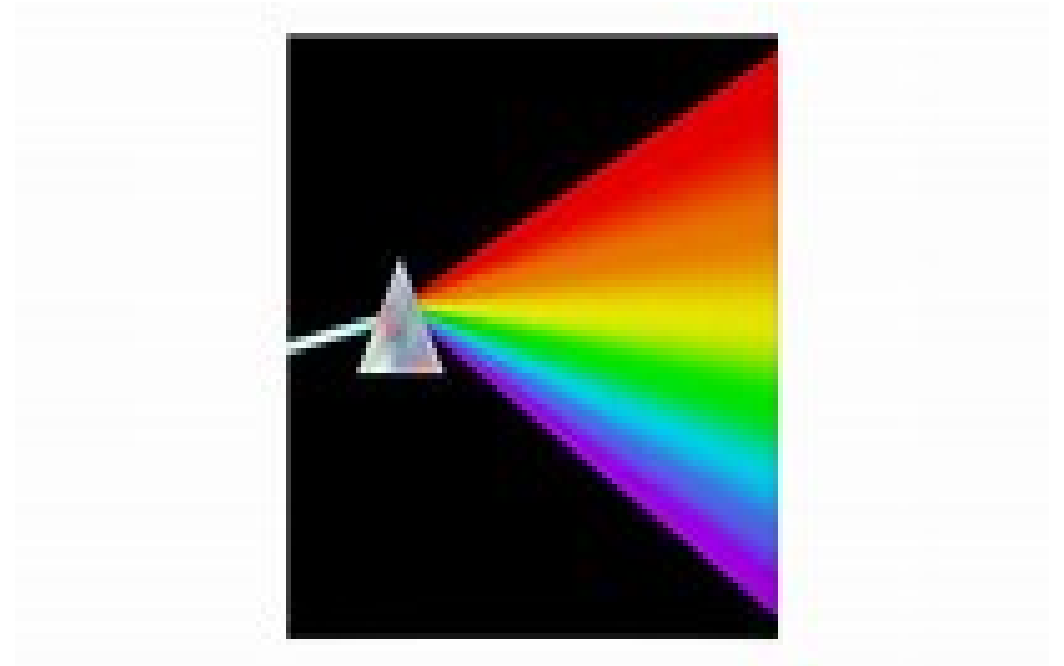
- US\$100 billion per year
- Split equally between Adaptation and Mitigation = 50% for Adaptation = US\$50 billion per year.
- 50% for the most vulnerable (Africa) and SIDS = US\$25 billion per annum





# Split and complicate!

- ACCF: Africa Climate Change Fund
- ACTC: Africa Climate Technology Centre
- AWF: Africa Water Facility
- CIF: Climate Investment Funds
- CDSF: ClimDev Special Fund
- CTF: Clean Technology Fund (CIF)
- FIP: Forest Investment Program (CIF)
- GEF: Global Environment Facility
- GCF: Green Climate Fund
- LDCF: Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF)
- PPCR: Pilot Program For Climate Resilience (CIF)
- SEFA: Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
- SCCF: Special Climate Change Fund (GEF)
- SREP: Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (CIF)



# Remember...Barriers to addressing loss and damage in Africa

- Lack of capacity to articulate needs
- Lack of capacity to analyse and use climate data and information Lack of institutions supporting the implementation of comprehensive risk management frameworks
- Lack of capacity to access resources and to develop fundable project proposals to implement concrete actions
- Lack of institutions and policies to support enhanced action on adaptation and the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage
- Lack of climate data and information to support decision making and undertake risk, vulnerability and loss and damage assessments
- Lack of support including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building to implement policies and plans

# Think Big...

**Political guidance to AGN:** Political leadership to guide AAI and the Talanoa Dialogue and beyond.

- Revisit and determine an Adaptation Goal: Apply the Outcomes as the measures of the GOAL; revamp and link to SDGs. (You have one farmer and not one farmer for CC and another for SDGs:
- Develop an implementation mechanism...build capacities for implementing the Adaptation Initiative. REMEMBER YOUR BARRIERS!!
- Redesign the 'Buckets' for climate finance. Establish within the AfDB a Division for capacity and transformation. Promote transformation to also include ECOSYSTEM approaches.
- Set a HIGHER / AMBITIOUS target for example US\$15 billion by 2020 and US\$25billion by 2025;

# Go back to basics

- Strengthen national finance capacity to support out-of-reach innovations;
- Leverage new /additional money from public and private sources; YOU ARE THE ONE DYING!!!
- Lower barriers to engage private sector and other investors;
- Bring together stakeholders from community to Africa levels; Test for ecosystem sensitivity to CC and not necessarily NATIONAL approach.
- Support new and innovative technologies, such as renewables, climate resilience mechanisms, and forest management solutions.
- Support **twining of** commitments for climate action under the Paris Agreement and UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Africans must play a more prominent role in the global governance of climate change issues.
- Africa's voice in international climate change negotiations has been very limited and the continent has struggled to influence global policies to tackle its particular challenges.
- African delegates are often:
  - marginalized,
  - underrepresented,
  - uncoordinated and
  - ineffective in influencing policies favouring the continent (Anesu 2013).
- The implication is that African interests are not adequately taken into account.

# Areas Of Focus

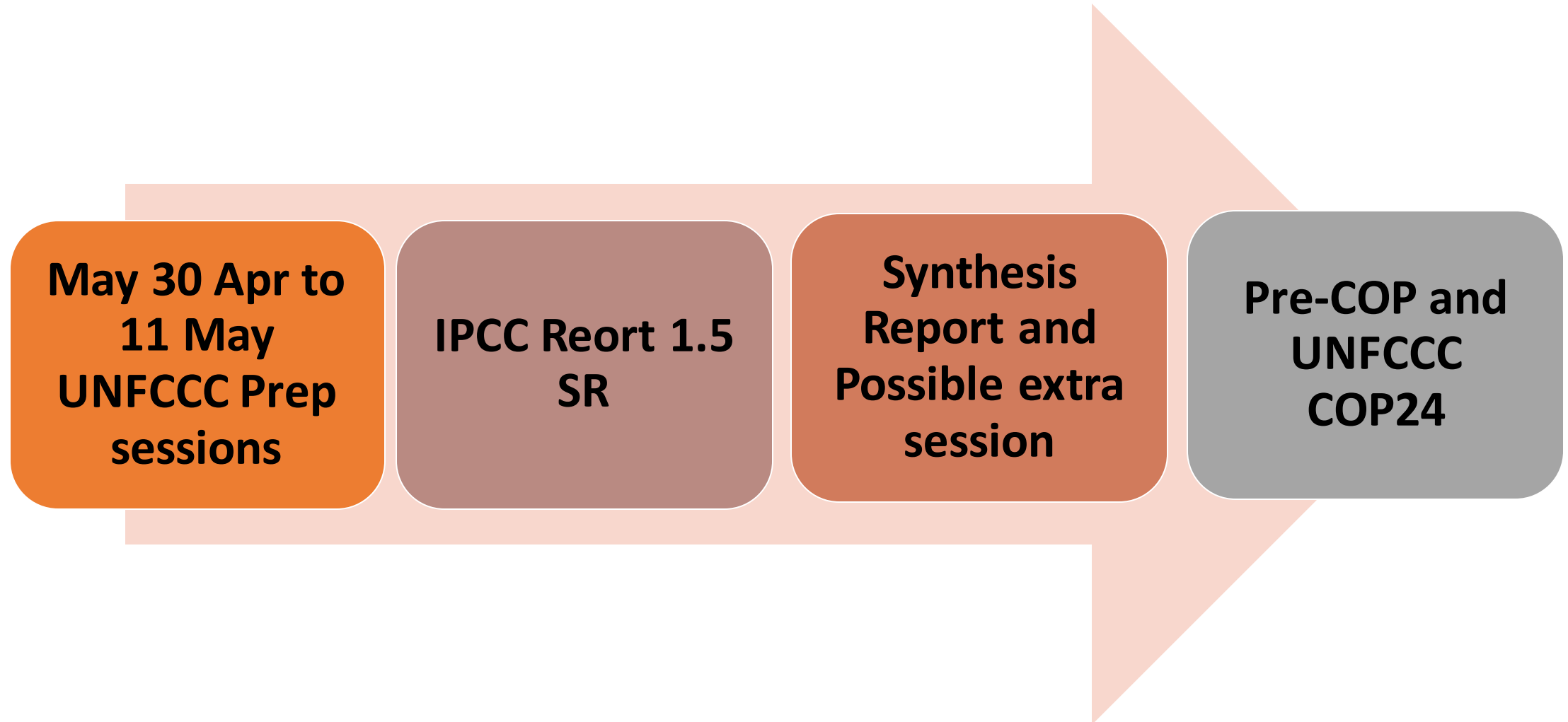
Pillar 1: Enhancing climate information services

Pillar 2: Strengthening policies and institutions

Pillar 3: Enhancing on the ground action

Pillar 4: Climate finance and investments

# Major milestones in the Talanoa Dialogue (Negotiations)



## 3 core guiding questions:

1. Where are we?
2. Where do we want to go?
3. How do we get there?



# Think Big...

**Political guidance:** Political leadership to guide AAI will be provided by CAHOSCC and AMCEN.

Nominate a COMMISSIONER at AU:

Agree on a CONTINENT-WIDE Adaptation Initiative focussing on Vulnerability and Adaptation;

Focus on Outcomes (Livelihoods, Sustainability, Vulnerability, Poverty, Human Security...) and NOT Sectors

