



**Fifth session of the Africa Regional
Forum on Sustainable Development**
Empowering people and ensuring
inclusiveness and equality



Scaling Up Climate Action

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**Fifth session of the Africa Regional Forum on
Sustainable Development**

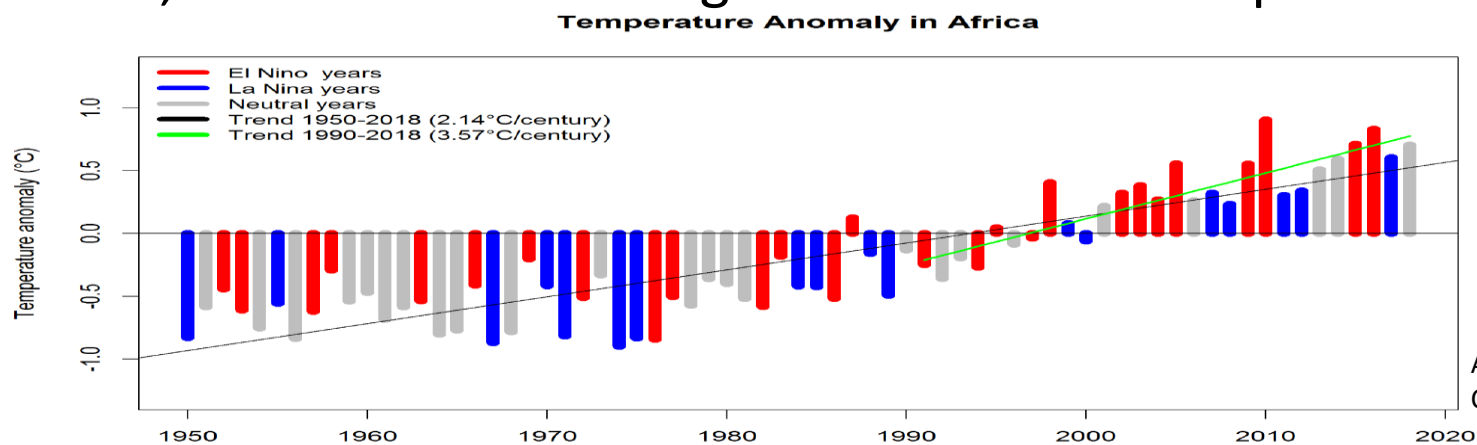
**16 - 18 April 2019
Marrakech, Morocco**



Sub-theme	(a) Scaling up climate action
<i>Chair</i>	XXXX Member or representative of the Bureau of the fifth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development
	FAO, represented by Koffi Amegbeto , FAO Regional Initiative on ZeroHunger and Regional SDG Manager
<i>Presenter</i>	(i) Linus Mofor , Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (Energy, Infrastructure and Climate Change), African Climate Policy Centre, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management Division.
<i>Discussants</i>	(i) H.E. Amedi Camara , Minister of Environment and Development, Mauritania.
	(i) Samba Thiam , Head of UN Environment Liaison Office to AUC, UNECA and Representative to Ethiopia
	(i) Amjad Abbashar , Chief, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Office for Africa
	(i) Kai-Uwe Schmidt , Carnegie Climate Geoengineering Governance Initiative
	(i) Nicole Perkins , Country Representative (Morocco), Global Green Growth Institute



- Assessment reports of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) show consistently increasing warming throughout Africa, consistent with anthropogenic climate change
- Current climate action policies put the world on course for a warming of about 3 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels
- Global warming of 2 degrees could imply temperature increases of greater than 4 degree on most of the continent
- Hence, need for concerted global effort to sale up climate action



ACMAD's State of African
Climate Report 2018



- Climate change cross-cutting issue affecting all of the SDGs
- Continent contributes less than 6 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions with average per capita emissions of 0.8tCO₂e per year, cf:
 - global mean of 5tCO₂e per year.
 - 5 tCO₂e/yr for Asia
 - 10 tCO₂e/yr for Europe
 - 20 tCO₂e/yr for North America
- But Africa already being severely affected by the adverse impacts of climate change

The Weather Channel, BBC





- Low adaptive capacity and limited resilience implies climate change remains a serious “threat multiplier” that aggravates existing vulnerabilities, structural inequalities and economic impacts, e.g.
 - WB: Up to 86 million people in sub-Saharan Africa could be internally displaced by 2050;
 - Droughts, floods, heat stress and other extreme weather events are projected to cause a 20 to 30 per cent fall in crop yields by 2050;
 - Annually, climate-induced hunger could cost 9.5 per cent of GDP in Chad, 1.9 per cent of GDP in Egypt and 6 per cent of GDP in Ethiopia;
 - Increased rainfall in typically dry regions and increased temperatures at high altitudes will result in changes in the distribution and mutation of mosquitos, putting more people at risk of malaria, and limit current treatment;
 - 2015/2016 El Niño caused severe droughts and floods, including severe droughts in the Horn of Africa area and Southern Africa – e.g. Kariba.



- The Paris Agreement on climate change to take corrective action to limit the increase in the global average temperature this century to “*well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels*” and to pursue efforts to “*limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels*”.
- All African countries have signed the agreement
- 48 countries have ratified with nationally determined contributions to climate action (NDCs)
- Rulebook (Katowice Climate Package) agreed at COP24
- Paris Agreement provides a framework for turning Africa’s climate challenges to low-carbon development opportunities with right policies and means of implementation
 - A new climate economy approach: better growth = better climate



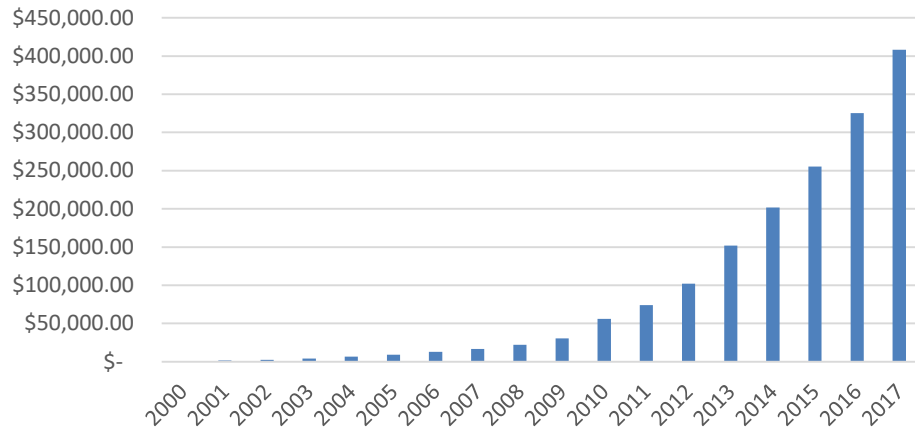
- Serious challenges with NDCs:
 - Mostly not aligned with national development plans, SDGs and Agenda 2063
 - Prepared in a rush and too much sectoral focus
 - Lack of means of implementation (finance, technology, capacity building) as well as data
 - Finance: Close to USD 3 trillion of conditional and unconditional finance needed – e.g.
 - Benin needs USD 30 billion (USD 25 billion conditional and USD 5 billion unconditional) to finance mitigation and adaptation actions; Namibia estimates NDCs financing of about USD 35 billion; Nigeria USD 142 billion; Sao Tome and Principe USD 59 billion; Zimbabwe USD 90 billion; Ethiopia USD 150 billion



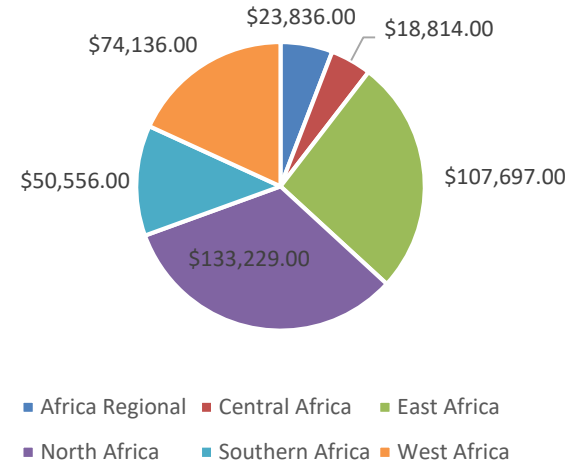
Climate change and development in Africa: Finance Flows

But finance flows very low

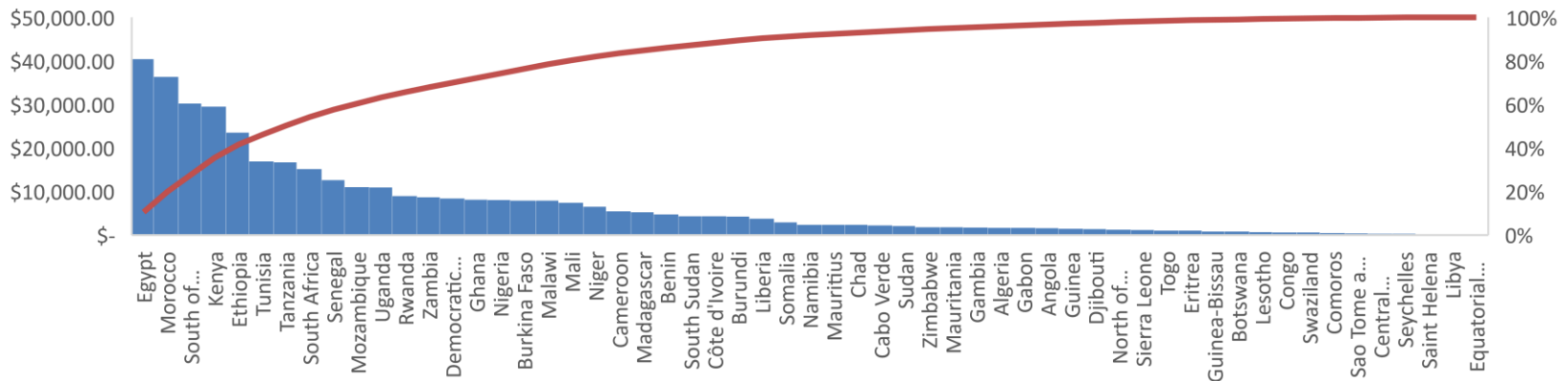
Cumulative Climate-Related Finance Flows to Africa (USD million), 2000-2017



Cumulated climate-related finance flows by region



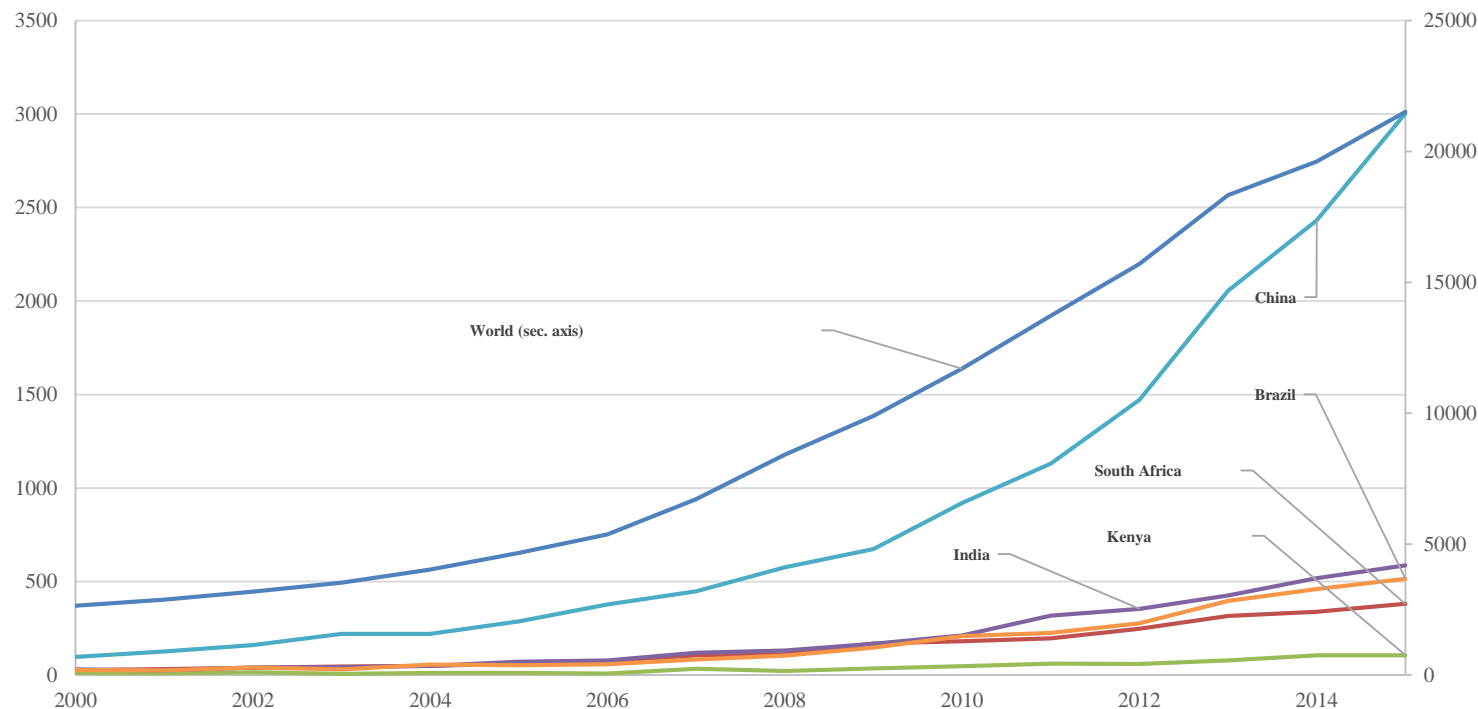
Cumulative climate-related finance flows by country (USD million) (2000 - 2017)





And very low investment in human and institutional capacity

ECA analysis based on Thomson Reuter's World of Science data



Scientific and technical articles of Africa and international comparators in climate change, 2000-2015

Progree on scaling up climate action in Africa



Very limited data for follow up and review of climate action. Some indications of progress made on SDG 13 indicators

Indicators	Comment
13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SDG Tracker: more than 18 million internal displacements occurred in Africa between 2009 and 2017, with more than 8 million displacements in 2012 alone• That data reveals that few deaths occurred in Africa excluding North African between 1990 and 2016 (typically less than 0.1 deaths per 100,000 people), although deaths peaked at as many as 0.56 deaths per 100,000 people in 1997• Tropical Cyclone Idai affected more than 2.6 million people and caused more than 700 confirmed deaths across Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe in March 2019
13.1.2: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG Tracker data shows that 35 countries in Africa had adopted national disaster risk management strategies as of 2015
13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Data for this indicator is not readily available



Indicators	Comment
13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All African countries have signed the Paris Agreement• As of March 2019, 48 African countries have ratified the Paris Agreement• Of the 126 Parties that have ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol as of February 2019, only 31 are from Africa• As of September 2018, five African countries, namely Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, the Sudan and Togo, have submitted national adaptation plans to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat



Indicators	Comment
<p>13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</p>	<p>Although little data are currently available on these indicators, a number of initiatives across Africa are underway to improve data availability. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development, developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to generate and scale up action at all levels of education with a view to promoting sustainable development • The United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness • Participants at the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, held, respectively, in 2017 and 2018, called for the creation of a platform for the integration of education and capacity-building for young people and women with a view to supporting African countries in their efforts to combat climate change
<p>13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated strategies and plans to strengthen institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building with a view to promoting climate adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer</p>	



Indicators	Comment
<p>13.A.1: Resources mobilized with a view to upholding developed countries' \$100 billion commitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African countries have submitted nationally determined contributions that will require some \$3 trillion in conditional and unconditional financial resources • Of the \$10.2 billion pledged to fund the Green Climate Fund, only approximately \$7 billion has been received by the Fund, which began its first replenishment in 2018. African countries have received \$2.3 billion (50 per cent of the Fund's funding) as of January 2019, which is being used to implement 36 projects • Only a small proportion of the pledged \$100 billion a year to 2020 has been provided by developed countries. Cumulative climate-related financial flows to Africa have only increased from \$615 million in 2000 to approximately \$408 billion in 2017
<p>13.B.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States receiving specialized support to promote climate change-related planning and management and the amount of financial, technological and capacity-building support received</p>	<p>Many African least developed countries and small island developing States are receiving support from various entities but this support has not yet been quantified or reported on.</p>



- Sectoral focus and limited coherence among NDCs;
- Limited institutional coordination in the elaboration and implementation of NDCs;
- Inadequate financial, technical and human resources to ensure effective implementation of climate-related projects;
- Limited investment in the production and uptake of climate information and services;
- A lack of data to inform Goal 13 indicators, which impedes the effective monitoring, follow up and review of progress achieved;
- An inadequate policy and regulatory environment, which impedes the mobilization of private-sector resources.



- Promote the adoption of integrated approaches in support of climate change actions;
- Urgently review, reformulate and package their NDCs into coherent and cross-cutting investment products to attract private-sector financing in support of climate change and development actions;
- Put in place coherent and stable policies and establish a conducive regulatory environment that is attractive to investors;
- Invest in the production and uptake of climate information services to inform NDC planning and implementation;
- Promote and nurture innovation and entrepreneurship with a view to identifying solutions to climate change challenges;



- Prioritize actions in support of the most vulnerable sectors of society;
- Invest in data collection to inform Goal 13 indicators and strengthen the capacity of national statistical bodies to collect and disseminate data relevant to monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress;
- Data should be disaggregated by age, gender, income and geographical location so that action can be taken to support groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change;
- Strengthen national capacities to integrate climate resilience in the design and implementation of development projects in key climate-sensitive sectors



- In return for the ambitious nationally determined contributions, Africa is requesting that global commitments be turned into productive actions and that developed countries fulfil their commitments to support the continent with appropriate means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity), including the \$100 billion per year climate finance goal, and the existing pre-2020 commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which ends in 2020;
- Following the agreement on the rulebook for the Paris Agreement reached at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, Africa calls for a demonstrable shift from commitments of intents to fulfilments in spurring tangible actions on climate change for a just transition for Africa, and for the reinstatement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement by the Conference of Parties at its twenty-sixth session of the special needs and circumstances of Africa considering the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities;



- African Governments need to provide the resources required to institutionalize and support the African Group of Negotiators on climate change politically and financially to ensure its sustainability in advancing the African common negotiating position on climate change;
- There is urgent need – ahead of the coming into force of the Paris Agreement in 2020 and the first global stocktake in 2023 – for African countries to review and align their nationally determined contributions with national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In this process, it is essential to ensure synergy and coherence with national adaptation plans, disaster risk reduction policies, strategies and plans, and national frameworks for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063;



- The implementation of the nationally determined contributions by African countries requires a massive investment, well beyond what can be provided from the limited public resources. Accordingly, most of the investment required to finance the nationally determined contributions will need to come from the private sector. Countries must review, reformulate and package the actions to meet their nationally determined contributions as investment portfolios to provide a mechanism through which the much-needed private sector financing can be mobilized.
- The cross-cutting, transboundary and multidimensional nature of climate change provides a unique orientation for integrated approaches, coherence and institutional coordination for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including integration of climate resilience into the planning and investment in climate-sensitive sectors. In this regard, it is important to have at the level of the African Union Commission a dedicated climate change commissioner to coordinate regional responses for climate change. Similarly, Governments could consider establishing a chief climate authority to lead comprehensive responses to climate change challenges across the economy and in liaison with the regional climate commissioner.



- There is a severe lack of data on the indicators for tracking Sustainable Development Goal 13. Countries and development partners urgently need to invest in coordinated efforts aimed at strengthening the capacity of the national statistics offices in data collection, analyses and reporting and disaggregating by age, gender, income and geographical location to better tailor support to groups at risk of being left behind because of climate change impacts.
- With large scale-carbon removal, also classified as a form of geoengineering, identified as a part of the required solution pathways if emissions do not start to decline well before 2030, it is important that African countries ensure the risks and opportunities of geoengineering are well communicated globally, and that a governance framework is established for the development and deployment of such technologies



THANK YOU!

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