

AFRICAN
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Paris Agreement and Africa: AfDB's support for implementation

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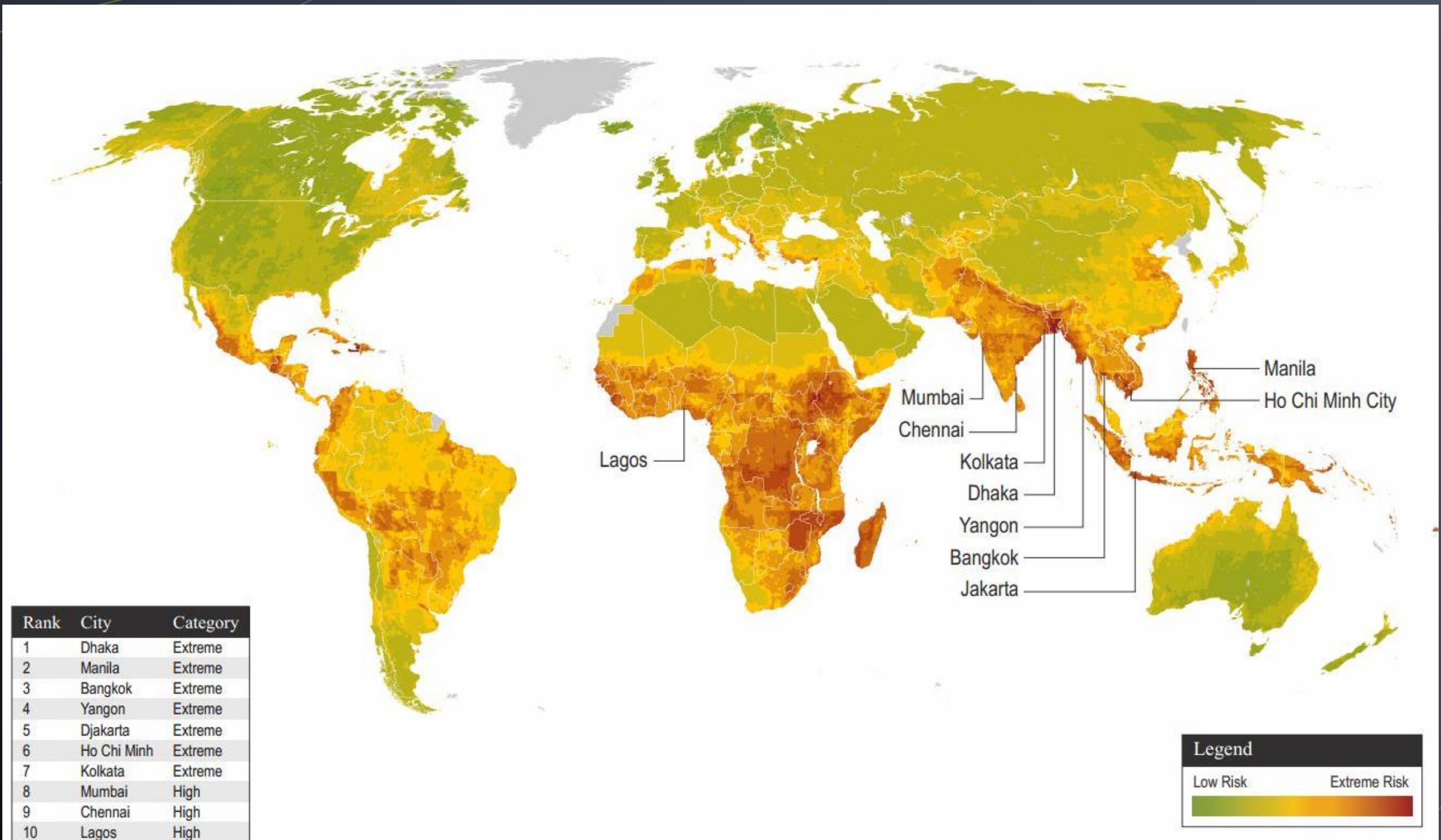
ACP Special Post-COP21 meeting

Brussels, 22-23 March, 2016

Introduction

- With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, responding to climate change in Africa becomes imperative as Africa needs to drive an economic transformation that is climate-resilient and low-carbon intensive.
- Addressing climate change is at the heart of the African Development Bank's mission.
- The Bank is committed to support African countries to scale up climate action, based on Bank's Ten Year Strategy and the Bank's "High 5s":
 - Light Up and Power Africa
 - Feed Africa
 - Industrialize Africa
 - Integrate Africa
 - Improve quality of life of people of Africa.

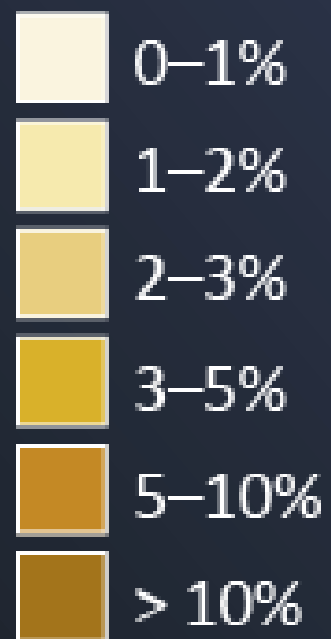
Addressing Africa's Climate Change Vulnerability



Economic cost of Climate Change for Africa

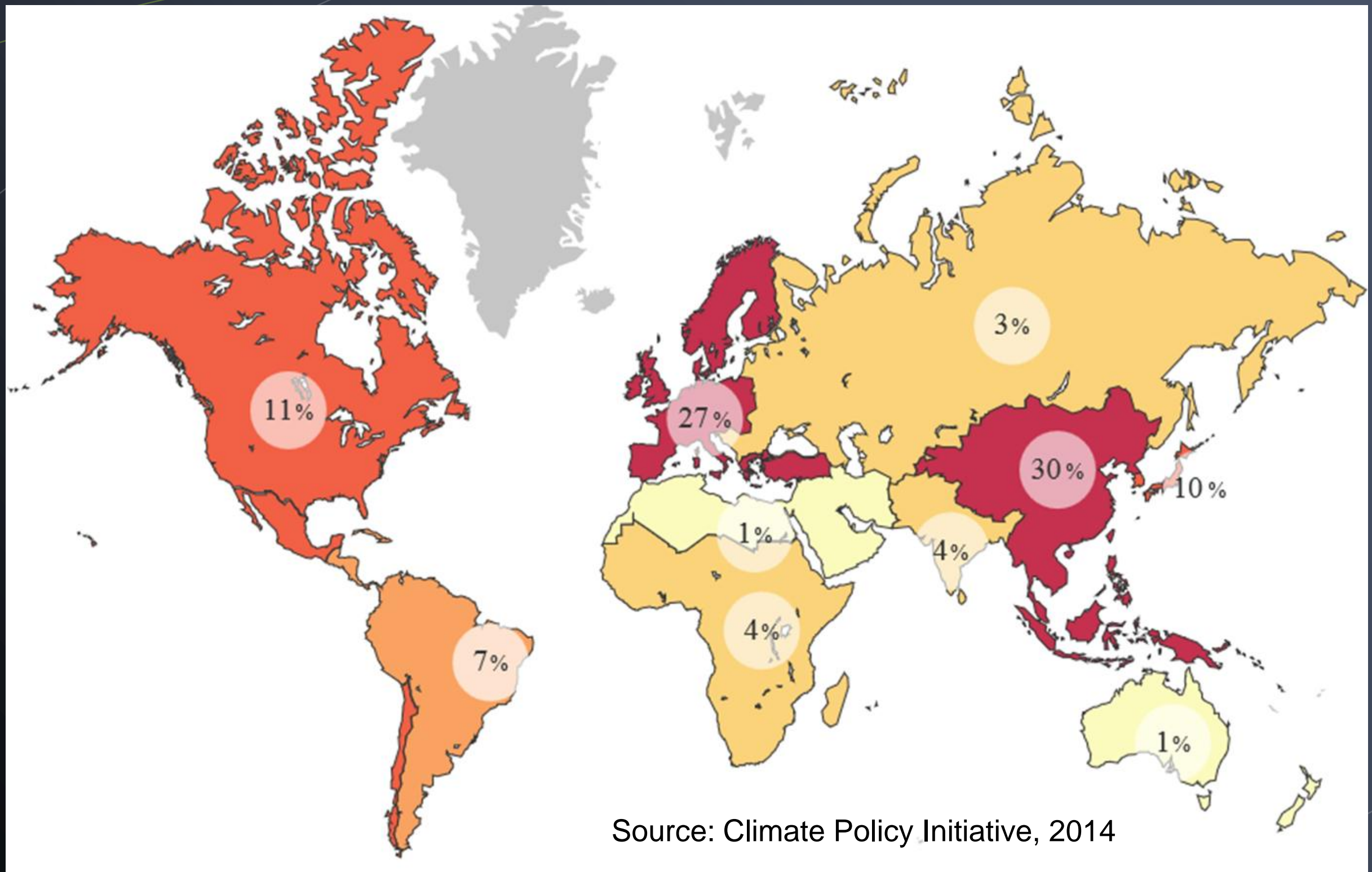
Economic cost of about 7%
of GDP on average by 2100

% Cost in GDP



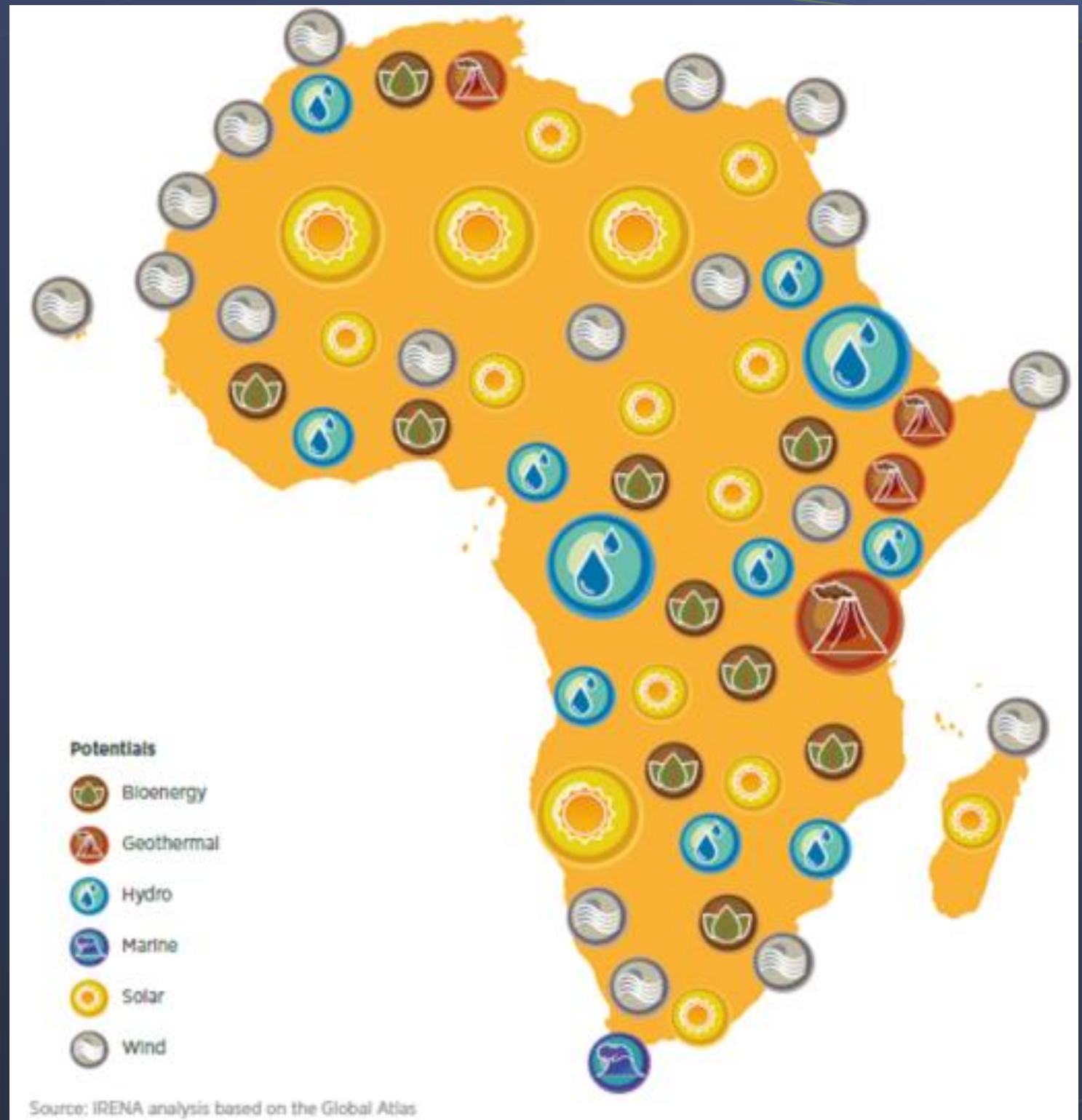
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Improving Africa's access to Climate Finance



Tapping into Africa's Renewable Energy Potential

- Africa has enormous potential for renewable energy – hydro, solar, wind and geothermal.
- Africa is a low-emitter, but has opportunities to curb emissions.
- Unlocking Africa's renewable energy potential is a must to chart a low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathway
- Cannot afford to 'grow today and clean up tomorrow'.



Paris Agreement (1)

- Adopted on 12 December 2015, the Paris Agreement covers the critical elements that are relevant for Africa:
 - **Mitigation**
 - **Adaptation**
 - **Loss and damage**
 - **Means of implementation** - finance, technology, and capacity
 - **A transparency system.**
- 53 African countries have submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

Paris Agreement and Africa (2)

- Recognition of the “right to development” and “climate justice”
- Pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C
- Promotion of the “universal access to sustainable energy in developing countries, in particular in Africa, through the enhanced deployment of renewable energy”
- Inclusion of a global goal on adaptation and the need to scale up adaptation finance
- Loss and damage is finally recognized in the agreement
- Reaffirmation of “a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year
- Establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building
- Establishment of the Technology Framework
- Launch of African solutions at COP 21: Africa Renewable Energy Initiative and the Africa Adaptation; and Loss & Damage Initiative

Means of implementation (1)

- The Paris Agreement is a good deal for Africa, and it will have important implications and prospects for Africa's development.
- The implementation of the Agreement in Africa, particularly the INDCs will require significant means of implementation, including financing, capacities, and technologies.
- Mobilizing the necessary means of support to the Paris Agreement is a critical issue for Africa
- For the Paris Agreement to be credible, these means of implementation need to be comprehensive, adequate and sufficient.

Means of implementation (2)

- ▶ **Financing** is key, in particular the mobilization of the USD 100 billion per year by 2020.
- ▶ **Capacity building** remains an unfinished task in Africa. For implementing the Paris Agreement, building capacity at all levels is important to strengthen the institutions and develop critical expertise.
- ▶ **Technology**: Africa needs to enhance access to green technologies that are relevant for both mitigation and adaptation.

AfDB: Support the Negotiation

► Strengthening the African climate negotiation process



Conference of the African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC)

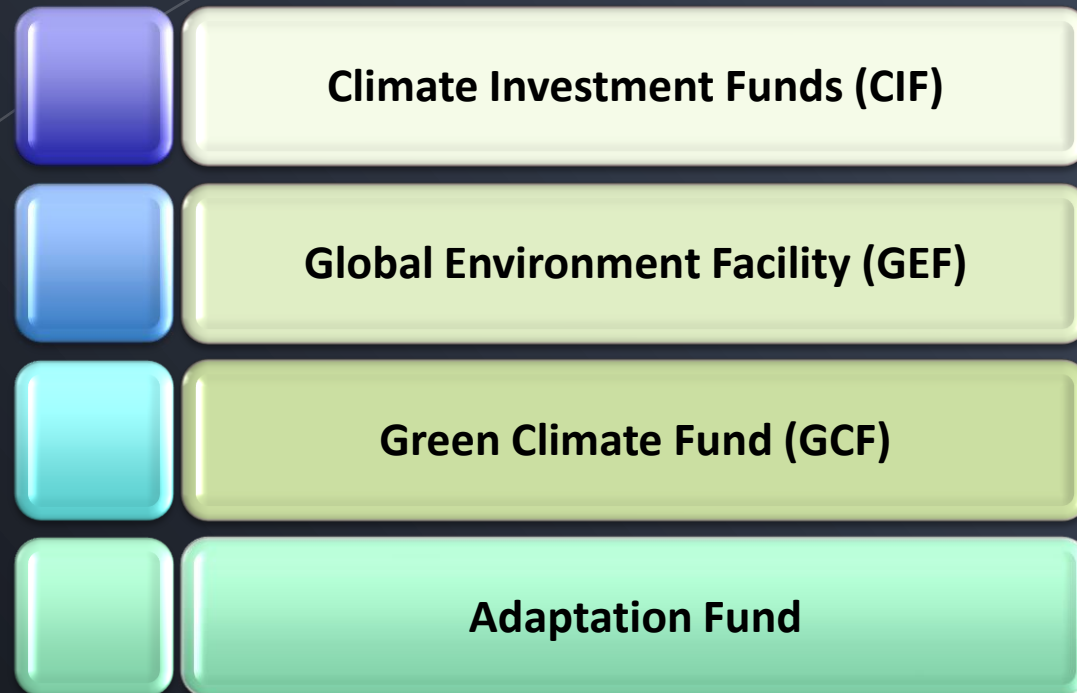
African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)

African Group of Negotiators and GCF Board Members

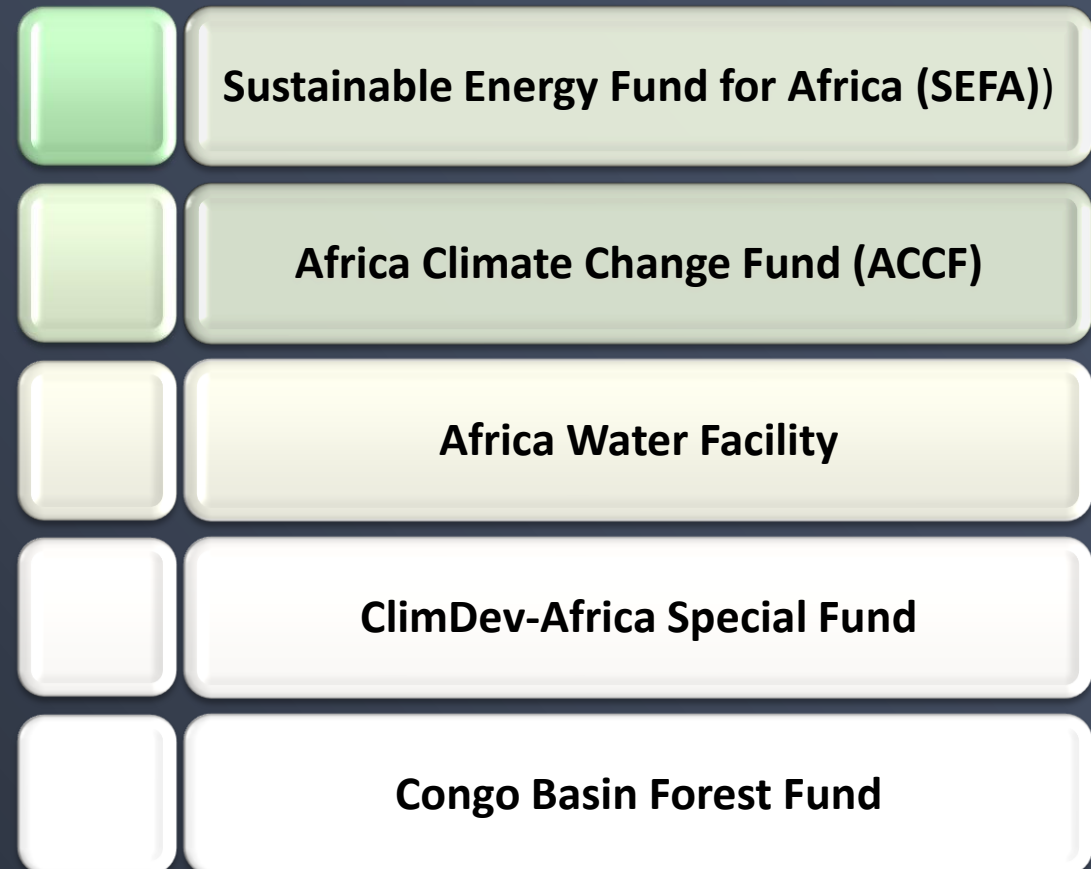
► Paris Agreement reflects Africa's views and concerns

Financing: Bank's climate financing instruments (1)

Global facilities implemented by the AfDB



Bilateral/Multi-donor trust funds administered by the AfDB



- Over the period 2011-2015, the Bank invested about USD 12 billion on climate change.

- The Bank committed to triple this climate financing for Africa up to 5 billion per year by 2020.

Financing: Bank's climate financing instruments (2)

- **Global Environment Facility (GEF):** Working with GEF to assist African countries effectively adapt to climate change:
 - *AfDB-GEF portfolio includes more than \$600 million (\$102 million of GEF grants and \$580 million of co-financing) in funding for adaptation*
- **Climate Investment Funds (CIFs):** Through the CIFs, the Bank provides financial resources to African countries
 - As part of the USD 1.2 billion of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Bank is supporting African countries to build climate resilience (e.g. Niger, Mozambique, Zambia).
- **Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF):** As part of readiness activities, the ACCF has approved several projects which support climate finance readiness (e.g. Mali, Kenya, Swaziland, Cape Verde and Tanzania)

Financing: Bank's climate financing instruments (3)

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** The Bank is accredited as GCF Implementing Entity and Financial Intermediary.
 - The Bank is preparing a pipeline of projects, with the view to improve climate finance delivery in Africa.
 - The Bank is a member of the global coordination mechanism on readiness established by the GCF.
 - The Bank has received requests from several African countries to act as a Delivery Partner for the GCF readiness programme.
 - The Bank will use its GCF accreditation to enhance the capacities of African countries to get accredited, in order to have direct access to GCF resources.

Financing: Bank's climate financing instruments (4)

- The Bank will continue to use its internal climate financing instruments to support climate change activities in Africa:
 - Africa Water Facility (AWF)
 - ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)
 - Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)
- The Bank will also use its core instrument - African Development Fund to scale up finance for climate change through its new Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020.
- Other potential opportunities exist through:
 - African Renewable Energy Initiative
 - Africa Adaptation and Loss & Damage Initiative.

Way forward

- Africa played a critical role in the adoption of the Paris Agreement that takes into account most Africa's concerns
- COP 22 (November 7 – 18, 2016) is very important for Africa and the Kingdom of Morocco
- First COP that will commence the implementation of the Paris Agreement, COP 22 needs support from all parties and institutions to ensure a successful implementation of the Agreement
- The Bank and the Government of Morocco have identified key areas of support.
- The Bank is committed to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in ensuring that means of support are provided to African countries.



Thank you