



Tenth Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

"Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions"

23-25 APRIL 2024

Addis Ababa, (hybrid)

Climate Action

Name of presenter Title, Organization

24 April, 2024











- Limited progress demands accelerated climate action across Africa for **integrated and accelerated implementation** of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.
- Despite making up 17% of the global population and contributing only 4% to global emissions, Africa disproportionately suffers from extensive climate-related loss and damage, especially women, children and persons with disabilities who are the most vulnerable to its impacts.
- Acting upon the measures agreed at the **first global stocktake** (FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.17) could transform Africa's climate change challenges into transformative, inclusive and climate-resilient development opportunities.



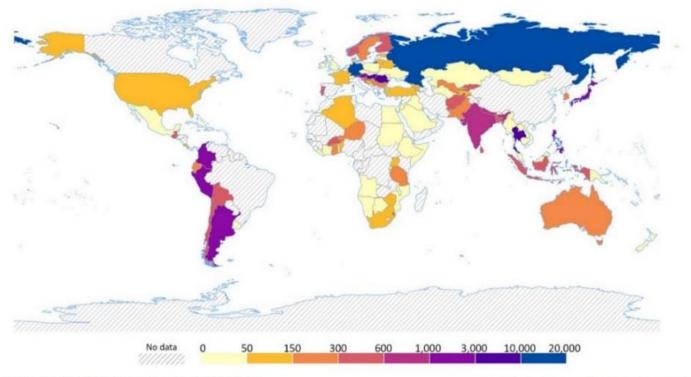
Regional trends Africa 0.6 North Africa **Central Africa** Eastern Africa 0.4 Southern Africa Trend (°C/decade) Indian Ocean Africa 0.2 0.0 -0.2 Trends Trends Trends Trends 1901-1930 1931-1960 1961-1990 1991-2022 Created: 2023-03-09 11:32:27

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Target 13.1: strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries



Map of disaster-risk reduction strategies in place worldwide. 2022 Number of local governments with disaster-risk reduction strategies, 2022



Data source: UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction

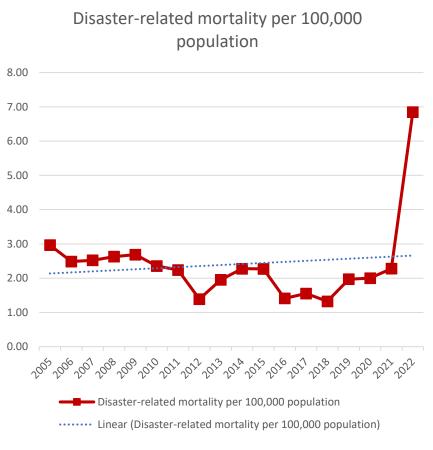
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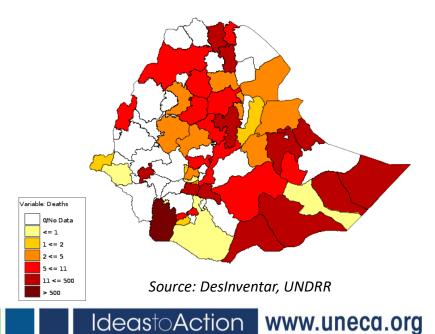
Disaster-related mortality



Source: Sendai Framework Monitor, October 2023.

- Average disaster-related mortality per 100,000 population in Sub-Saharan Africa remained high and relatively unchanged in the last two decades, from 2.35 in 2005-2014 to 2.39 in 2013-2022.
- In the same period, global mortality ratio was reduced by almost 50%, from 1.62 per 100,000 in 2005-2014 to 0.82 in 2013-2022.

Flood-related mortality in Ethiopia

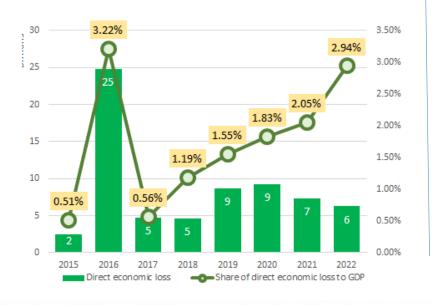


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Economic losses

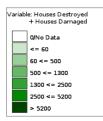
- Direct economic loss as share of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa has been on steady increase since 2017, from 0.56% in 2017 to 2.94% in 2022.
- Direct economic loss averages 1.73% of GDP during 2015-2022, a percentage that is six times higher than the global average (0.3%).



Infrastructure damage / destruction

- During 2015-2022, more than 11,000 critical infrastructures schools and hospitals were damaged or destroyed due to disasters in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- More than 25,000 educational, health, and other critical services were disrupted by disasters in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Houses destroyed or damaged due to cyclones in Madagascar





Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning



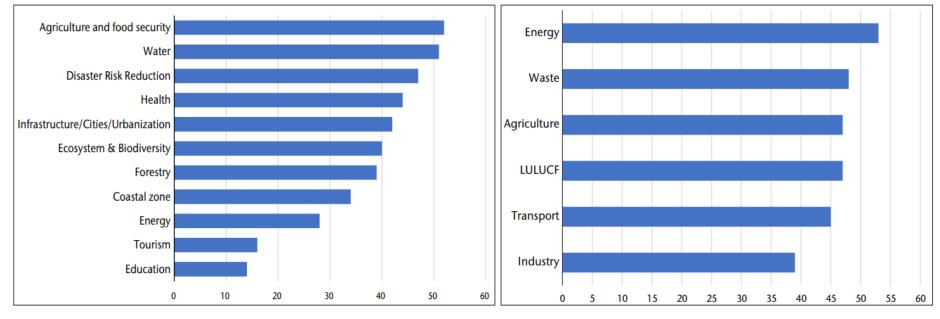
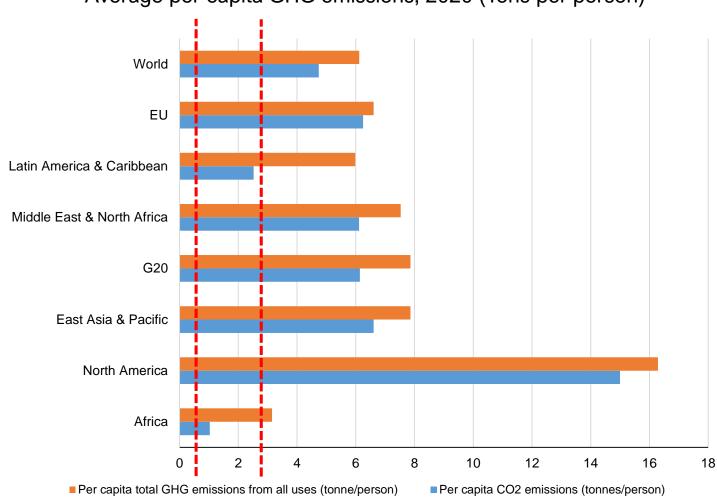


Figure 12. Priority areas for adaptation (left) and priority sectors for mitigation (right) in African countries' NDCs. LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning







Source: Climate Watch, Historical GHG Emissions database.

(i) Messages and recommendations for accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063





Increase and unlock climate finance



Foster climate finance innovation



Localize **climate action**



Promote climate education and green skills

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(ii) Messages and recommendations for accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063



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Leverage regional integration and the AfCFTA



Enhance water security for energy and food security



Enhance open data systems and innovation



Accelerate shifts to green and blue economies



Promote wide-reaching collaboration



THANK YOU!

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