



United Nations
Economic Commission



Integrated National
Financing Frameworks

JEAN-PAUL ADAM
DIRECTOR, TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

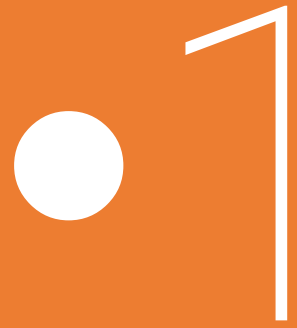
Unlocking climate finance to implement NDCs

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Comments and feedback: jean-paul.adam@un.org

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Climate Finance
Background- from
COP26-COP27

From COP 26 to COP 27

- **Mitigation-** Even if the 2030 NDCs are achieved, the world will be on track for 2.4C of warming. Dramatic more ambition needed
- **A Just transition-** in Africa, currently net positive, improving access to energy will provide the pathway for net zero.
- **Adaptation-** Progress at COP 26- commitment for 50% of finance to adaptation. COP26 established and launched a comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.
- **Loss and Damage-** Moving from recognition of problem to quantification
- **Finance-** Starting point – 1.3 trillion need (further clarifications are needed).
- **Carbon Trading-** Opportunity to leverage Africa’s natural heritage

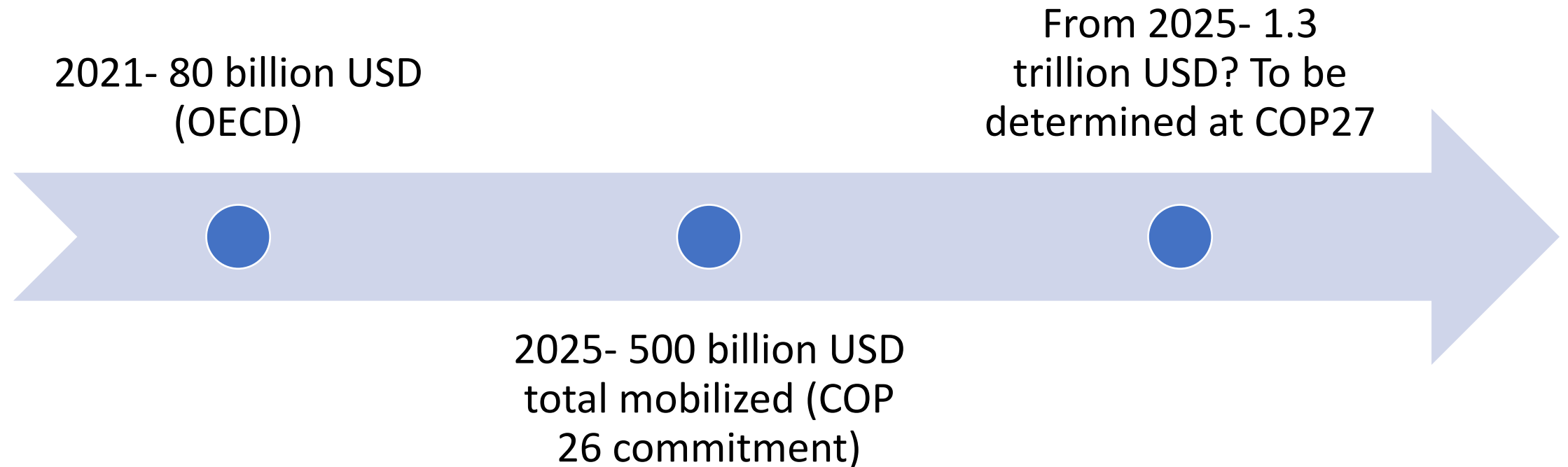


Adaptation

- At COP 26 a work program was established to define the **global goal on adaptation**, which will identify collective needs and solutions to the climate crisis already affecting many countries;
- New pledges of contributions amounting to **\$356 million** were made to the **Climate Adaptation Fund** (to help developing countries meet their adaptation needs) (approximately 5 cents/person in the developing world);
- Glasgow Climate Pact urges developed country Parties to at least **double** their provision of **climate finance for adaptation** to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025;
- African delegates expressed disappointment on the outcome around **loss and damage**:
 - Funding for damage caused by climate change in Africa is still insufficient;
 - Experts estimate that damage caused by climate change in Africa could go into **trillions of dollars** - the final deal excludes specific funding for this. No progress in Bonn.

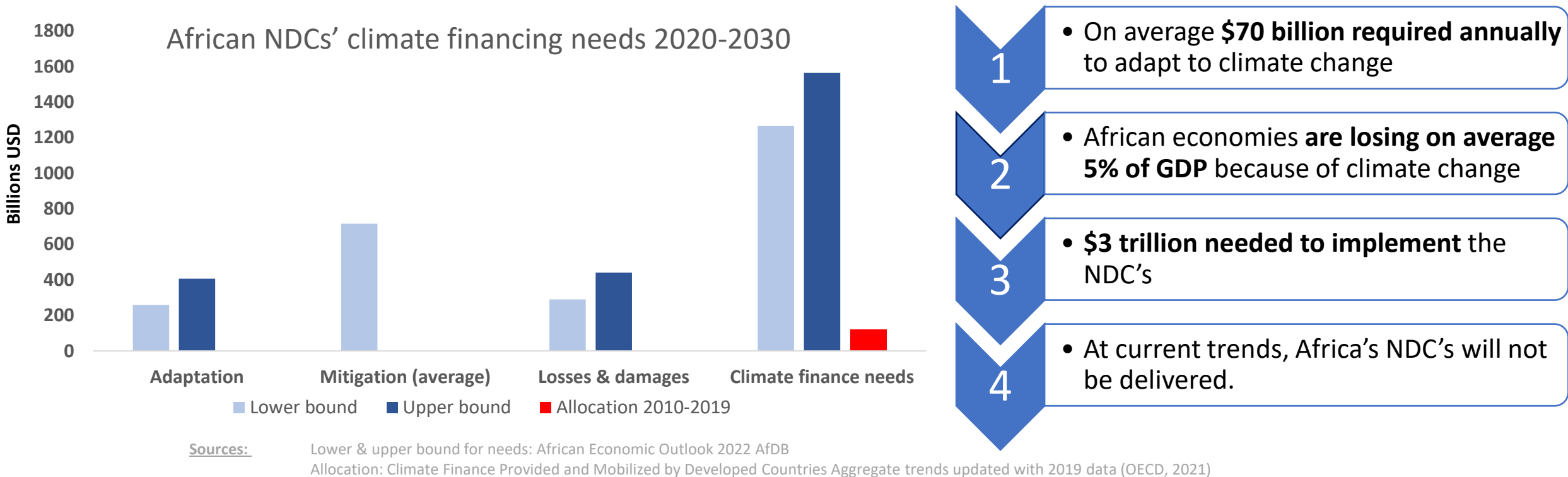


New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance towards COP27



Africa's financing needs as yet unmet

- Africa only received 7.5% of its needs between 2014 and 2018.

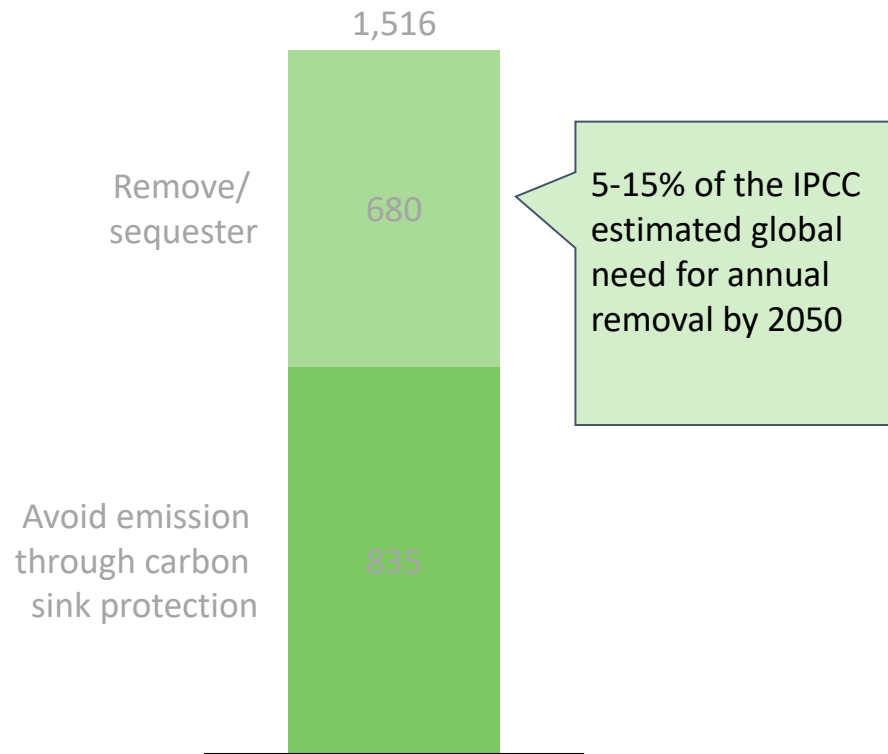


Up to USD 3 trillion required to close the gap.

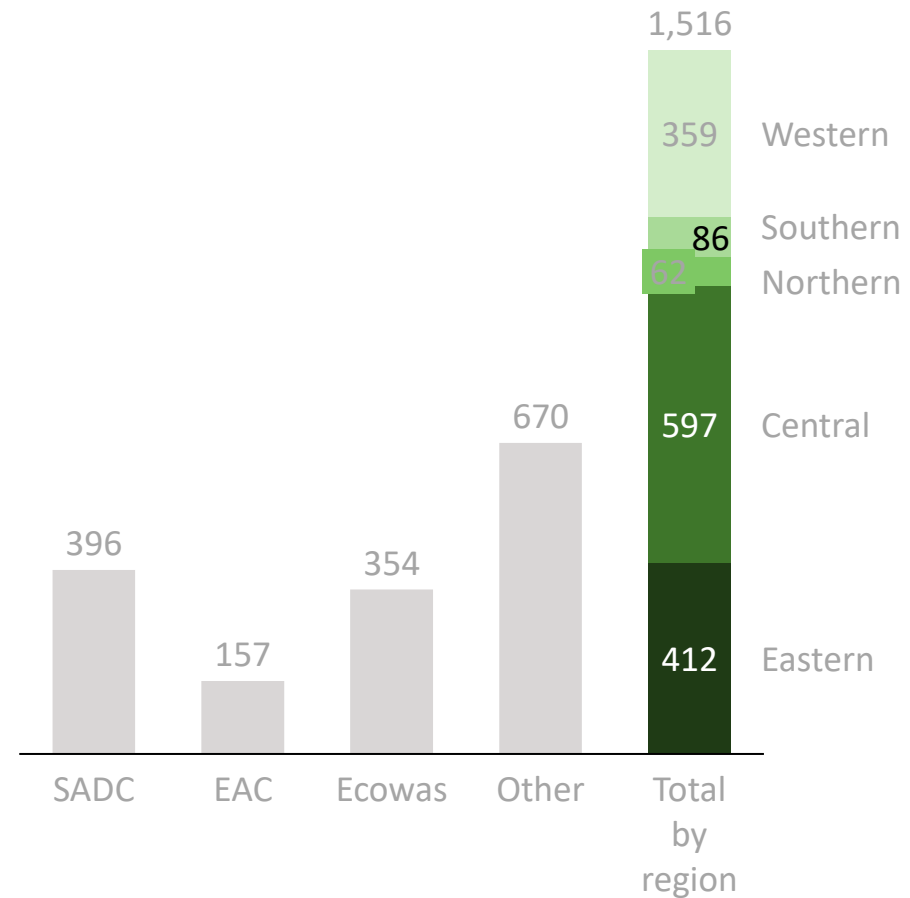
- 2 Finance to go beyond the 100 billion using financing innovations

Developing an African Carbon Market facility- with nature-based removal alone Africa can meet 30% of the world's sequestration need by 2050

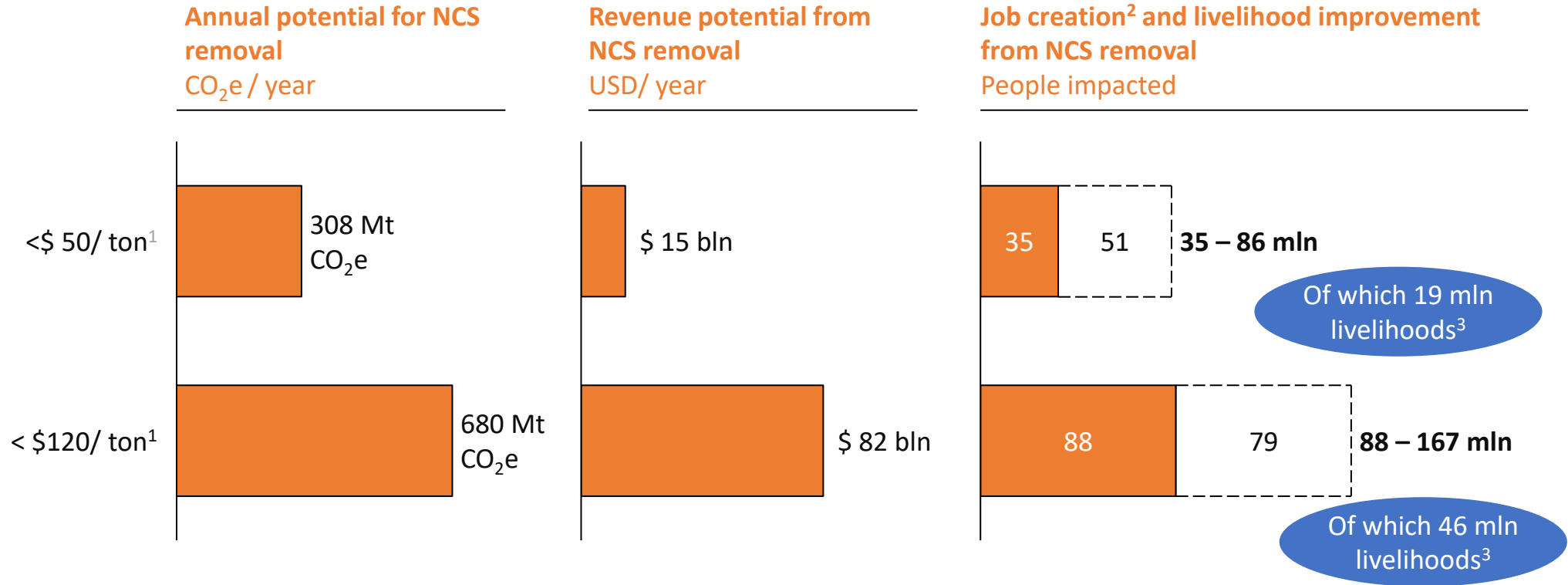
Total mitigation potential through nature-based solutions costing no more than \$120/ ton
 Million tons CO₂e/year at conservative cost estimates



Total mitigation potential by location
 Million tons CO₂e/year



Through nature-based carbon removal, Africa can generate a revenue of \$ 15 – 82 bln/ year and support 35 – 167 mln jobs and livelihoods



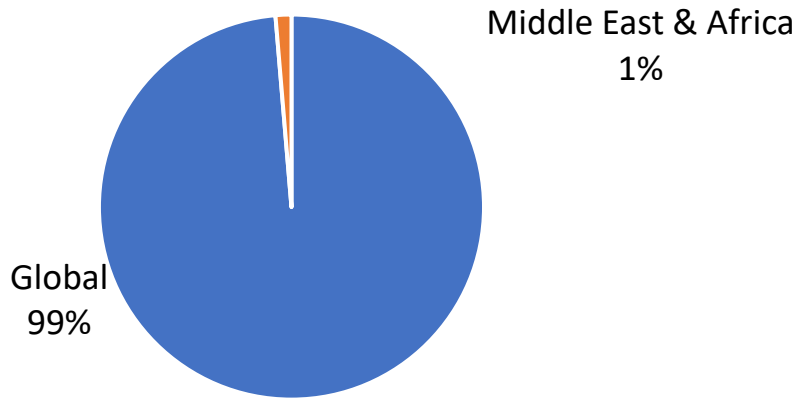
1 All pricing and costing is for the intervention only – costs for MRV and any further margins need to be added to this

2 Range is driven by uncertainty on the job potential of one particular pathway (Natural Forest Management) which requires further analysis. Some of this potential may be related to emission avoidance which would come with lower job numbers

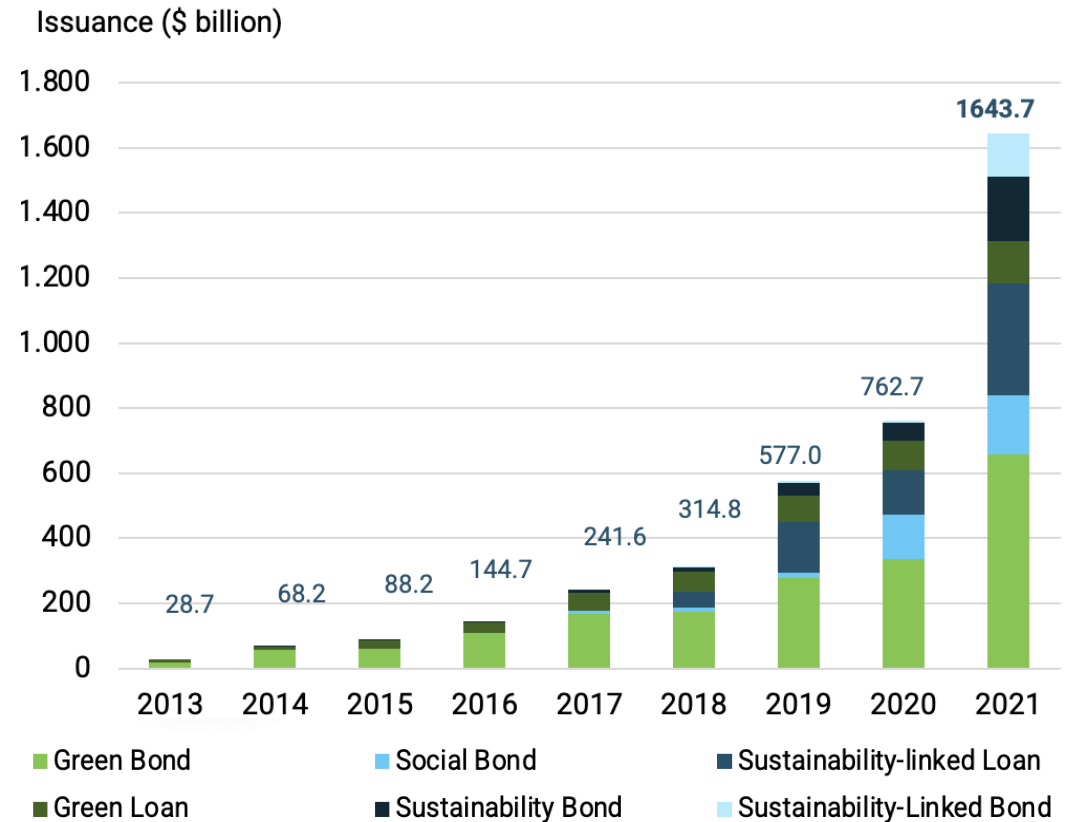
3 These refer to grazing interventions (optimal grazing and grazing legumes – with overlap removed to avoid double-counting livelihoods), and biochar. Trees in agricultural land is counted under direct jobs given the additional effort associated with tree planting and maintenance which could be organised separately from the farming activity

GREEN BOND ISSUANCES- BRINGING AFRICA UP TO SPEED

- Demand from Institutional investors for ESG focused investments is growing leading to **oversubscription which in turn reduces bond coupons** (See graph 1). However Africa only tapping into 0.4% of global green bond issuances

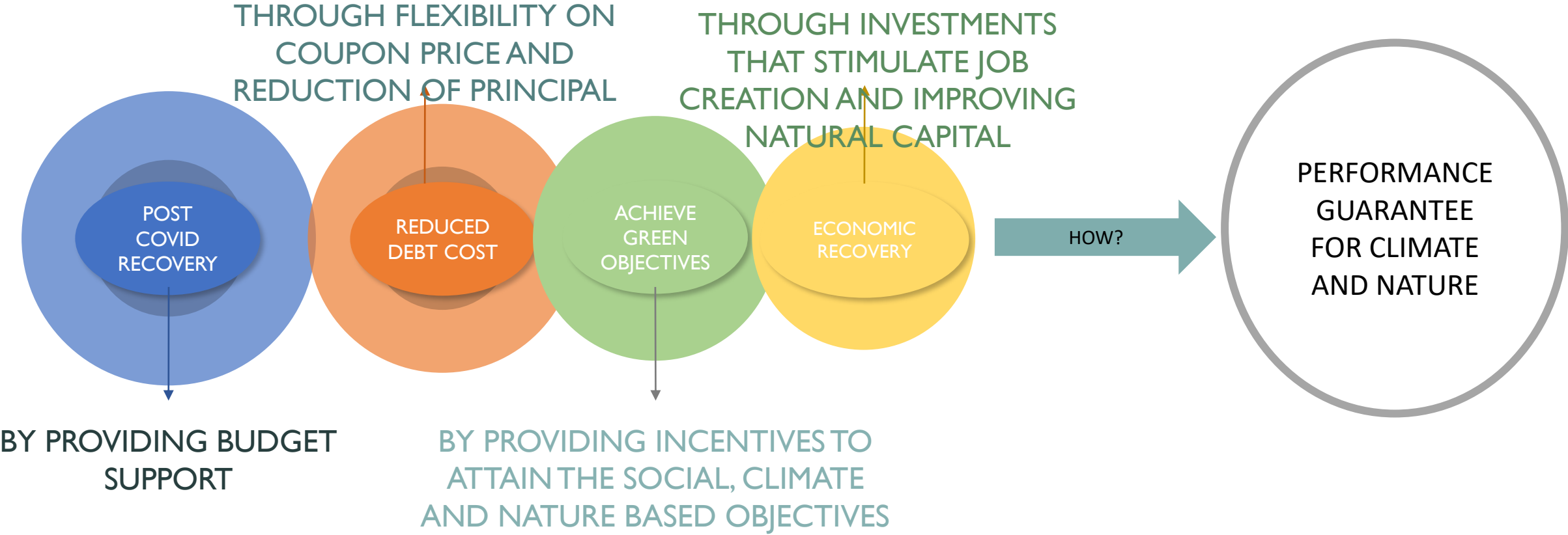


Graph 1: Annual sustainable debt issuance



Source: Bloomberg NEF

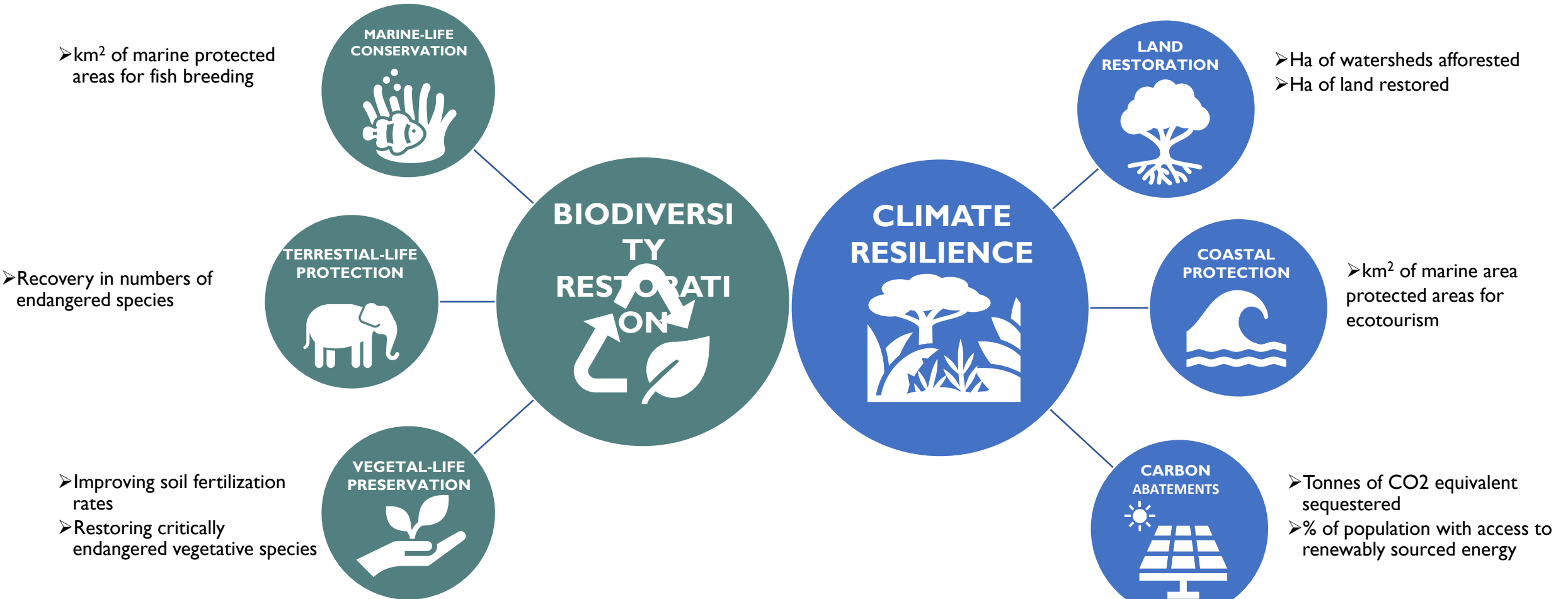
DEBT SWAPS CAN STIMULATE TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Source : BwB



Good examples of Key Performance Indicators for issuance of green/blue bonds



Source: BWB



● 3 Implementing NDCs

ECA supported NDC implementation plan and alignment with national development plan

National Workshop:



- Supported two technical and high-level government officials' workshops to validate and approve the revised NDC implementation plan.
- Ensured the alignment and linkage of the NDC with the green growth/low emission National Development Strategy 1(2021 -2025).
- Synergy with Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project to align with transparency and monitoring and reporting requirements of Paris Agreement

NDC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – ZIMBWABWE- key highlights

40%

Reduction in emissions
(previous NDC-33%)

Vision
2030

Alignment of development strategy,
vision and NDC

From
2024

Transparency reports to be
produced every 2
years

Solar and
micro-grids

Will drive the energy access and transition

Investment
Plan

NDC to be used as investment plan to mobilise resources

ECA provided financial and technical support to integrate climate concerns in the revised National Development Plan

- Integrated revised NDC targets into policies, strategies, programs and projects in the National Development Plan 2023 – 2027.
- Supported wide stakeholders' consultation on the integration of climate issues in the plan
- The revised National Development Plan integrating climate concerns identified in revised NDCs was accepted by the Ministry on 1st September 2022.
- Will be tabled to the cabinet for approval before end of September 2022
- Draft Planners Manuals crucial in NDP implementation produced, a road map developed for its finalization to guide the process

ESWATINI REVISED NDC INTEGRATED IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 -27



ESWATINI NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023/24 – 2027/28

Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting
Agriculture, Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Energy and transport	Disaster risk reduction
Health	Waste	Youth
Water	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	Gender
Water supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	
Infrastructure		

NAMIBIA- INTEGRATED CLIMATE, LAND, ENERGY AND WATER SYSTEMS (CLEWS)

CLEWs PROJECT in NAMIBIA



- Capacity development programme to enhance policy coherence for the SDGs and NDCs through (i) integrated climate, land, energy and water systems (CLEWs) assessments, and (ii) institutional strengthening and greater inter-agency cooperation.
- Capacity building for use of modelling to inform decisions on investment in climate resilience
- Taps into the Africa energy modelling platform (in 4th year of implementation)
- Next phase- strategy for a modelling laboratory as a legacy capability in the country beyond the CLEWs project and as a mechanism for strengthened institutional collaboration for implementation of national development plans (1st Q 2023)





THANK YOU!

Ideas
to
Action