



Seventh session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

"Building forward better: towards a resilient and green Africa to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063"

1 – 4 MARCH 2021

Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

SDG 13 (Climate action), and the corresponding goals of Agenda 2063

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3rd March 2021









Climate change Impacts in Africa

- Climate change is disrupting national economies, ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Africa faces the greatest impacts from climate change, including predicted decreases in precipitation in Northern and South-Western South Africa, while the Ethiopian Highlands are likely to record increases in rainfall by the end of the twenty-first century.
- More frequent and intense tropical storms and cyclones, recurring droughts and rising sea levels are also forecasted
- Climate change directly impacts the ability of the continent to achieve any of the Sustainable Development Goals and to meet the aspirations of Agenda 2063









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Impacts on cereal production





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Incidence of high impact weather events





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Long-term impacts of climate change on Africa's GDP (% change/year)



According to four global temperature increase scenarios for the five sub-regions and for the whole of Africa.

Subregions	GDP (% Change/Year)			
	1° C	2° C	3° C	4° C
North (n = 7)	-0.76 ± 0.16	-1.63 ± 0.36	-2.72 ± 0.61	-4.11 ± 0.97
West (n = 15)	-4.46 ± 0.63	-9.79 ± 1.35	-15.62 ± 2.08	-22.09 ± 2.78
Central (n = 9)	-1.17 ± 0.45	-2.82 ± 1.10	-5.53 ± 1.56	-9.13 ± 2.16
East (n = 14)	-2.01 ± 0.20	-4.51 ± 0.34	-7.55 ± 0.63	-11.16 ± 0.85
Southern (n = 10)	-1.18 ±0.64	-2.68 ± 1.54	-4.40 ± 2.56	-6.49 ± 3.75
Whole of Africa (n = 55)	-2.25 ± 1.52	-5.01 ± 3.30	-8.28 ± 5.12	-12.12 ± 7.04

Source: Adapted from Economic growth, development and climate change in Africa, published by the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

- African countries have low capacities to adapt to climate change
- Countries also have low access to climate funds for adaptation
- Because of growing climate change impacts and limited external funding, countries are forced to spend between 2-9% of their national incomes on climate adaptation
- This negatively affects development, and has been worsened by COVID-19
- In addition to adaptation, member states require additional financial and capacity support for low emissions development









GDP as a function of emissions for three types of economies: normal, green & carbon intensive



Source: ACPC

Key trends and progress towards achievement of the set targets of the given SDGs

- To have a chance to attain the 1.5 degrees warming target. GHG emissions should be reduced by 45 per cent from 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050 (IPCC).
- This means that GHG emissions must begin falling by 7.6 per cent each year, starting in 2020.
- This requires rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society.
- The UNFCCC Initial NDC Report of 2021 shows that the combined impact of NDCs submitted by December 2020 puts us on a path to achieve a less than 1 per cent emission reduction by 2030 compared to 2010 levels.









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Key trends and progress towards achievement of the set targets of the given SDGs

- The AUC, supported by the UNECA and other partners is finalizing the Africa Climate Change Strategy (2020–2030)
- The strategy is designed to be a framework to guide climate actions in member States towards low emissions development
- The challenges to be addressed include:
 - Leveraging adequate means of implementation for transitioning to low emissions pathways;
 - Integrating climate information services into development processes
 - Engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and the youth.
 - Just transition, including ensuring that major emitters step up their climate ambition











THANK YOU!

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