Plenary session @ ‘Thinking Big’

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ACKNOWLEDGE: KULTHOUM OMARI ORIGINAL INPUT
The delivery model for AAI and timeline

The AAI is an African-led initiative which is strongly rooted in existing African institutions.

- **Political guidance:** Political leadership to guide AAI will be provided by CAHOSCC and AMCEN.
- **Steering Committee:** A steering committee comprising of the AMCEN bureau and chair of the AGN.
- **Technical Support Unit:** The day-to-day operationalisation of the AAI will be coordinated by the TSU.
- **Delivery forums:** The interface on two key areas: Food Security (Farmers, Link to Country SDG Roadmaps) and Disaster Resilience (Disaster Management Committees).

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**PHASE 1**
(2015 — 2016)

**PHASE 2**
(2017 — 2020)

**PHASE 3**
(2020 — 2030)
Think Big...

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- Nominate a COMMISSIONER at AU:
- Agree on a CONTINENT-WIDE Adaptation Initiative focussing on Vulnerability and Adaptation;
- Focus on Outcomes (Livelihoods, Sustainability, Vulnerability, Poverty, Human Security...) and NOT Sectors
Add ----Africa’s issues --- poverty...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituencies</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>to address what?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• business leaders</td>
<td>• transport</td>
<td>• poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cities, regions</td>
<td>• agriculture</td>
<td>• human security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• civil society</td>
<td>• buildings</td>
<td>• food security</td>
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<tr>
<td>• research and academia</td>
<td>• industry</td>
<td>• vulnerability</td>
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<tr>
<td>• women, youth and other groups</td>
<td>• forests and land use</td>
<td>• sustainability</td>
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<td>• oceans</td>
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AAI and Loss and Damage: The African context

• Historical emissions have led to 0.85°C warming (IPCC, 2015)
• As a result Africa is already experiencing significant consequences from the impacts of climate change according to the Fifth Assessment Report:
  • Temperatures rising faster than the global average
  • Reduction in precipitation in northern Africa and parts of southern Africa
  • Intensification of droughts in East and southern Africa
  • Amplification of existing water shortages
Capacity building & funding solutions

• According to a UNEP study (2010), the economic cost of climate change for Africa could represent 1.5% to 3% of GDP, each year, until 2030.

• According to an AfDB study, adaptation costs in Africa could range between US$20bn and US$30bn. The current flows remain insufficient in responding to Africa’s actual needs, namely with regard to agriculture and adaptation.

• Adaptation projects attract only 20% of public funds dedicated to the climate, while 50% per cent would be required for a balanced distribution. B (source FAO, 2016, http://www.aaainitiative.org/capacity-building-funding-solutions)
Let’s calculate

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>US$1.5 billion mobilized by AfDB of climate finance in 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MITIGATION</td>
<td>US$1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAPTATION</td>
<td>US$400 million (0.4 billion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>5 billion US$ a year by 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- US$100 billion per year
- Split equally between Adaptation and Mitigation = 50% for Adaptation = US$50 billion per year.
- 50% for the most vulnerable (Africa) and SIDS = US$25 billion per annum
Split and complicate!

- ACCF: Africa Climate Change Fund
- ACTC: Africa Climate Technology Centre
- AWF: Africa Water Facility
- CIF: Climate Investment Funds
- CDSF: ClimDev Special Fund
- CTF: Clean Technology Fund (CIF)
- FIP: Forest Investment Program (CIF)
- GEF: Global Environment Facility
- GCF: Green Climate Fund
- LDCF: Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF)
- PPCR: Pilot Program For Climate Resilience (CIF)
- SEFA: Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
- SCCF: Special Climate Change Fund (GEF)
- SREP: Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (CIF)
Remember...Barriers to addressing loss and damage in Africa

• Lack of capacity to articulate needs
• Lack of capacity to analyse and use climate data and information Lack of institutions supporting the implementation of comprehensive risk management frameworks
• Lack of capacity to access resources and to develop fundable project proposals to implement concrete actions
• Lack of institutions and policies to support enhanced action on adaptation and the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage
• Lack of climate data and information to support decision making and undertake risk, vulnerability and loss and damage assessments
• Lack of support including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building to implement policies and plans
Think Big...

**Political guidance to AGN:** Political leadership to guide AAI and the Talanoa Dialogue and beyond.

- Revisit and determine an Adaptation Goal: Apply the Outcomes as the measures of the GOAL; revamp and link to SDGs. *(You have one farmer and not one farmer for CC and another for SDGs:)*

- Develop an implementation mechanism...build capacities for implementing the Adaptation Initiative. **REMEMBER YOUR BARRIERS!!**

- Redesign the ‘Buckets’ for climate finance. Establish within the AfDB a Division for capacity and transformation. Promote transformation to also include ECOSYSTEM approaches.

- Set a HIGHER / AMBITIOUS target for example US$15 billion by 2020 and US$25 billion by 2025;
Go back to basics

• Strengthen national finance capacity to support out-of-reach innovations;
• Leverage new /additional money from public and private sources; YOU ARE THE ONE DYING!!!
• Lower barriers to engage private sector and other investors;
• Bring together stakeholders from community to Africa levels; Test for ecosystem sensitivity to CC and not necessarily NATIONAL approach.
• Support new and innovative technologies, such as renewables, climate resilience mechanisms, and forest management solutions.
• Support **twining of** commitments for climate action under the Paris Agreement and UN Sustainable Development Goals
• Africans must play a more prominent role in the global governance of climate change issues.

• Africa’s voice in international climate change negotiations has been very limited and the continent has struggled to influence global policies to tackle its particular challenges.

• African delegates are often:
  • marginalized,
  • underrepresented,
  • uncoordinated and
  • ineffective in influencing policies favouring the continent (Anesu 2013).

• The implication is that African interests are not adequately taken into account.
Areas Of Focus

Pillar 1: Enhancing climate information services

Pillar 2: Strengthening policies and institutions

Pillar 3: Enhancing on the ground action

Pillar 4: Climate finance and investments
Major milestones in the Talanoa Dialogue (Negotiations)

- May 30 Apr to 11 May UNFCCC Prep sessions
- IPCC Report 1.5 SR
- Synthesis Report and Possible extra session
- Pre-COP and UNFCCC COP24
3 core guiding questions:

1. Where are we?

2. Where do we want to go?

3. How do we get there?
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