COP21:
Africa's Common Positions

Africa
at COP21

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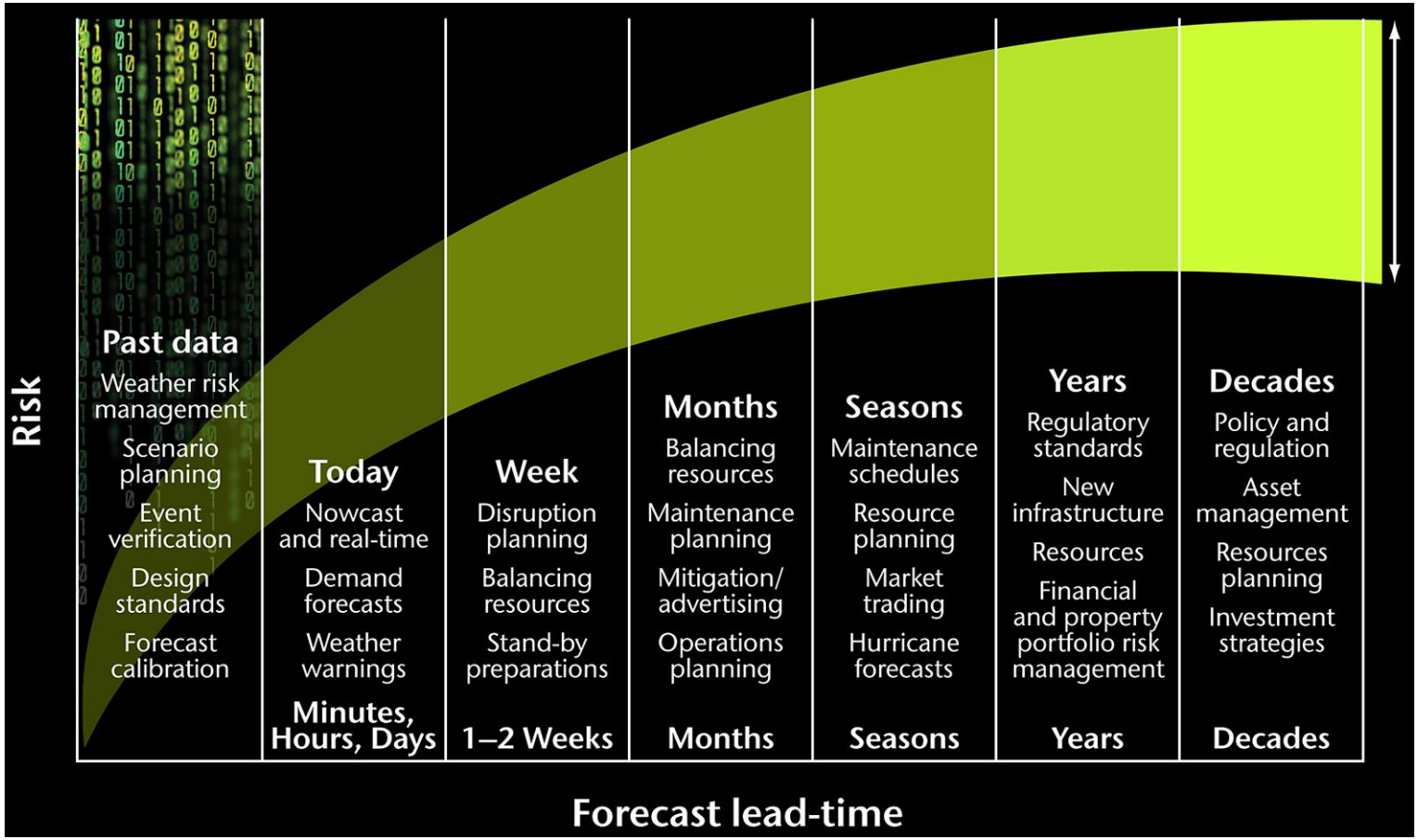
The 2°C vs 1.5°C Science-Policy Long-term Target

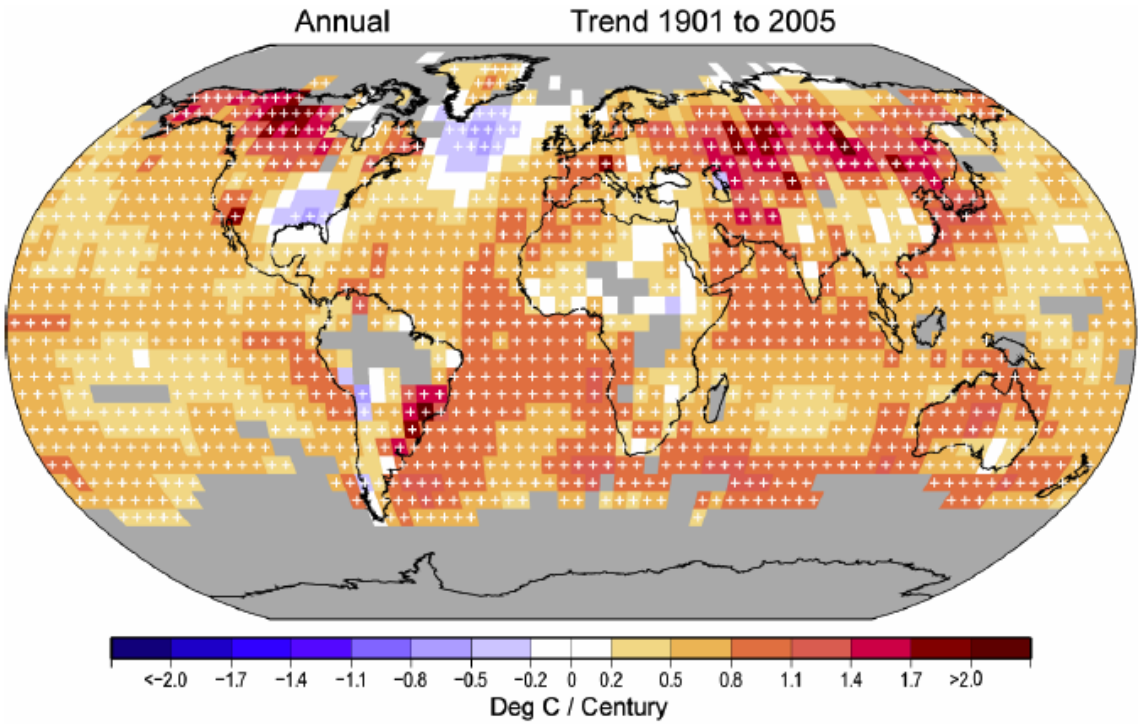
- 2°C global warming above pre-industrial era is a key target in climate policy negotiations, first proposed in the 1996 European Union Declaration
- Majority of countries that ratified the UNFCCC strongly object to this target as the long-term goal for keeping our climate system under reasonable level of danger.
- Least developed countries, promote instead 1.5°C as a more safer target consistent with current scientific findings.
- IPCC results suggest that limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2100 is a "major challenge" which will require deep cuts in GHG

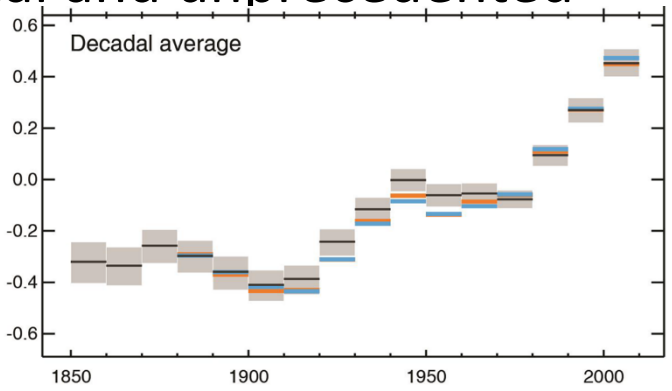
Managing climate risks and opportunities against achieving growth



Observed change in the climate system:

Recent warming of the planet is unequivocal and unprecedented





The Earth surface temperature has been successively warmer in the last three decades than in any previous decade since 1850

- The planet is about 0.8°C warmer than it was in 1860, but there are substantial geographic differences in the rate of warming

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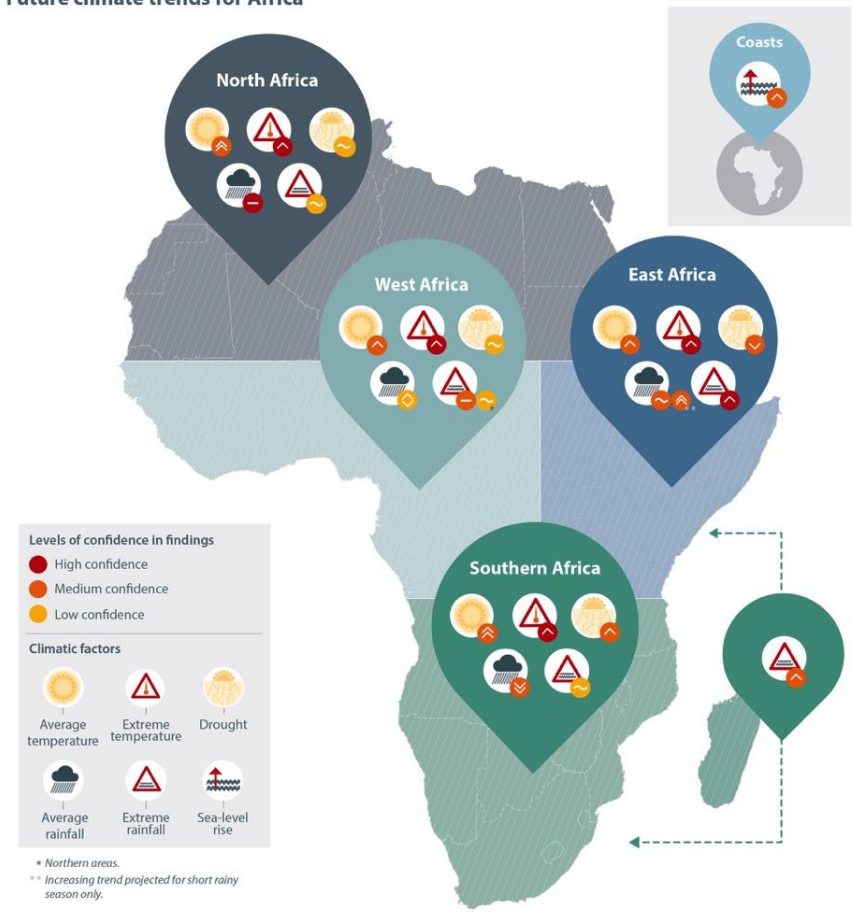
Africa & our Changing Climate

Future climate trends for Africa



Symbol	Rainfall	Temperature	Extreme rainfall, extreme temperature, sea-level rise
	up to 30% increasing trend	1–6°C increasing trend	–
	up to 10% increasing trend	1–4.5°C increasing trend	increasing trend
	both increasing and decreasing trends	–	both increasing and decreasing trends
	up to 10% decreasing trend	–	decreasing trend
	up to 30% decreasing trend	–	–
	inconsistent trend	inconsistent trend	inconsistent trend
	no or only slight change	inconsistent trend	inconsistent trend

- ❑ **Addressing climate change is central to Africa's development agenda because**
  - ✓ **Weak resilience**
  - ✓ **Greatly relied on climate-sensitive sectors (e.g., agriculture)**
  - ✓ **Effects of climate change are already being felt in all sectors**

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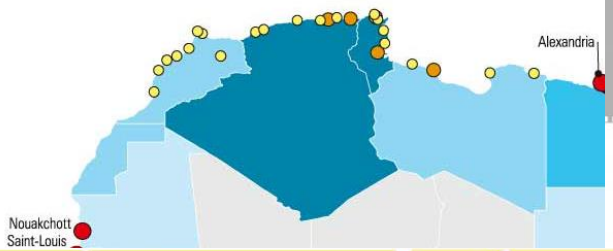
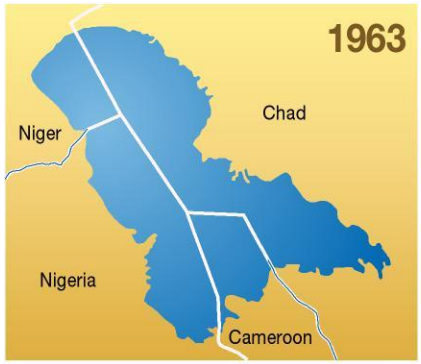
CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS ON THE ZAMBEZI

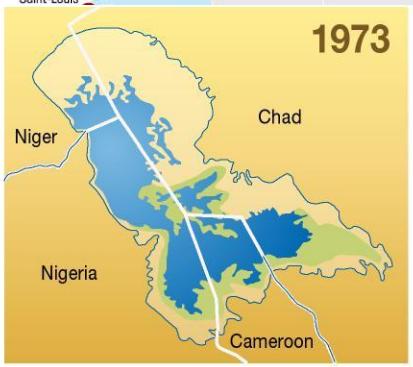
Large hydropower projects can be highly vulnerable to climate change

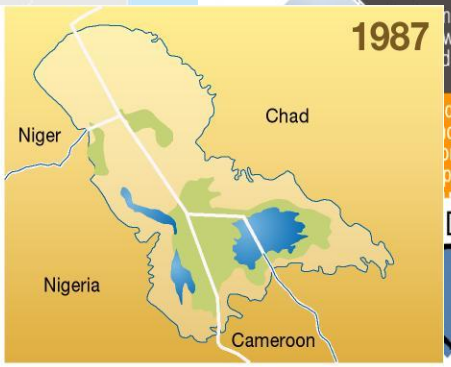
Climate change causes uncertainty in future conditions, making dams vulnerable to unanticipated changes in precipitation and streamflow. This could lead to reductions in power generation, and cause large problems for countries dependent on hydropower.

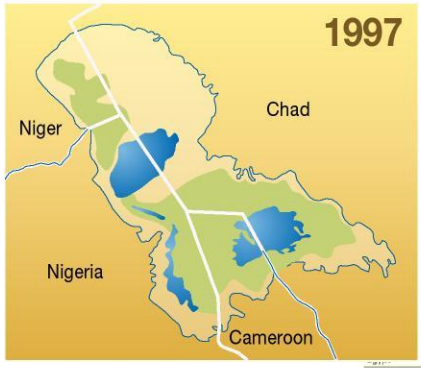
The Zambezi River Basin has the most variable climate of any major river basin. It regularly experiences extreme floods and droughts.

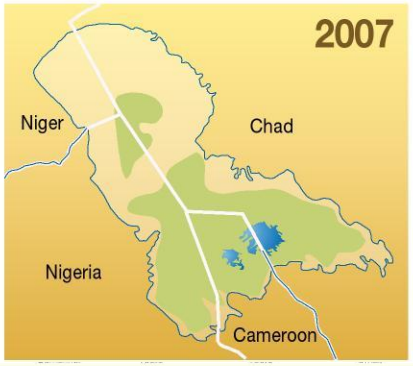












Water
Former shoreline
Vegetation

This collection of maps has been sourced from a series of satellite images provided by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center:

http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov/gsfc/earth/environ/lakechad/chad.htm

PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ
FÉVRIER 2008

n currently has 5,000 MW of installed wer. An additional 13,000 MW has been d.

o dam projects on the Zambezi have corporated climate change nsiderations into their design or peration.

DICTIONS FOR THE BASIN

decrease streamflow 2050

10-25% increase in evaporation over the next 100 years

.3 - 0.6°C per decade.

oughts, more extreme floods.

FOR ZAMBEZI DAMS

Less predictable power production.

More blackouts, expensive emergency power

A moderate climate change scenario causes a 32% fall in firm energy production in the Zambezi Basin.

Decreasing Reservoir Capacity from Increased Sedimentation and

More Extreme Flooding Events

Increased Dam Safety Risks

Potential for Downstream Flooding

Egypt	Dikirnis	100.0	100.0	Small
Egypt	Disuq	100.0	100.0	Small
Egypt	Kafr ashShaykh	100.0	100.0	Small
Senegal	Saint-Louis	100.0	100.0	Small
Egypt	Dumyat	99.6	99.7	Intermediate
Egypt	Diyarb Najm	98.7	98.7	Small
Mauritania	Nouakchott	98.6	98.2	Small
Mozambique	Quelimane	97.9	97.9	Small
Egypt	Abu Kabir	97.7	97.8	Small
Egypt	Bur Said	97.2	94.1	Small
Egypt	Kafr azZayyat	96.4	96.6	Small
Nigeria	Bugama	95.6	95.5	Small
Benin	Cotonou	94.7	85.4	Big
Egypt	AlMahallah alKubr	93.4	94.2	Big
Nigeria	Warri	90.8	92.0	Small

30-50% of population and land are at risk in 15 cities while 10-30% are at risk in 36 cities

Nigeria	Abonnem
Egypt	Alexandria
Senegal	Kaolack
Egypt	AzZaqaziq
Liberia	Monrovia
Senegal	Ziguinchor
Mozambique	Beira
Nigeria	Port Harco
Senegal	Dakar
Mozambique	Xai-Xai
Senegal	Mbour
Gambia, The	Banjul
Djibouti	Djibouti
Somalia	Berbera
Egypt	Ismailia

30-50% of population and land are

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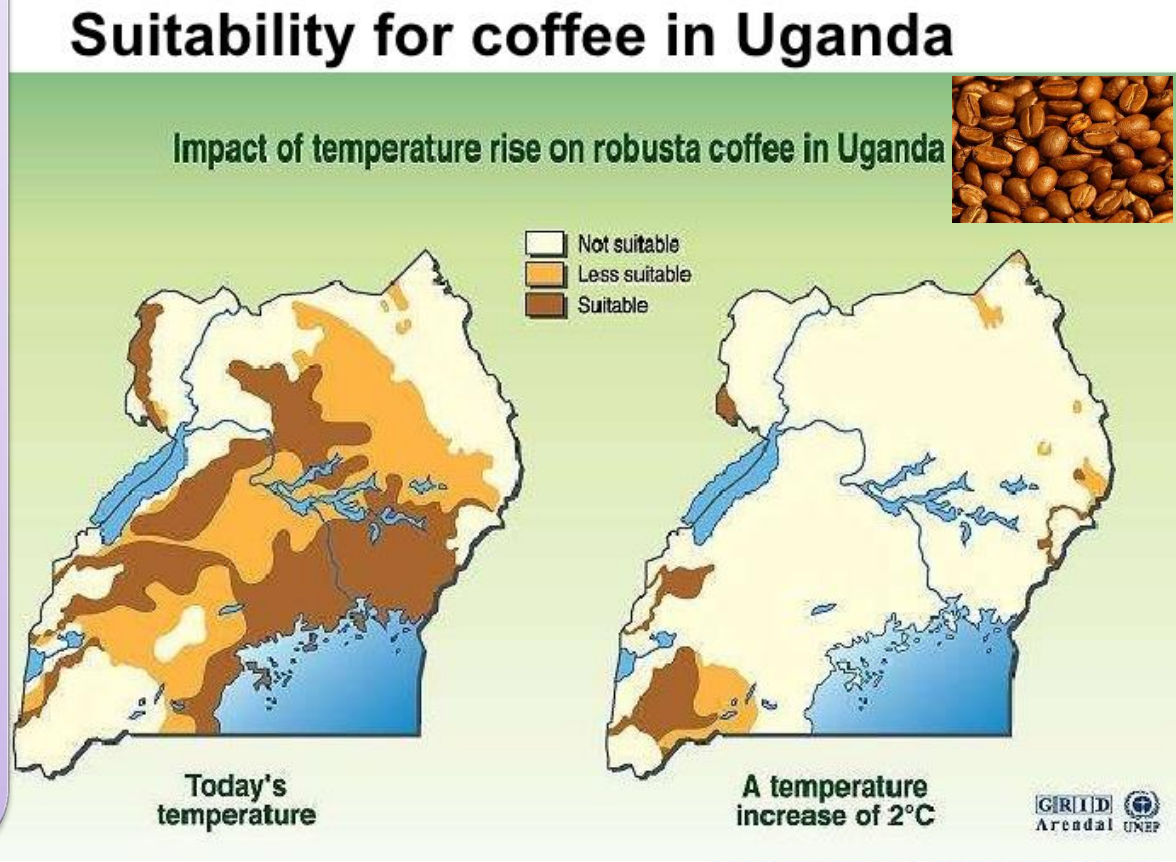
rica

Climate change impacts on crop production:

Climate change is likely to result in reduced yields of all major food staples in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as a loss of area that is currently suitable for these crops

- Majority of cropped maize area is projected to experience negative impacts, with production reductions in the range 12-40 %
- Common bean yield is highly sensitive to climate
- Suitability projections also suggest that opportunities may arise from expanding cropping areas in certain countries and regions (e.g. cassava towards more temperate regions in Southern Africa, or yam outside West Africa
- Climate change will reduce area suitable for coffee, on average across emission scenarios, by about 50 %, with coffee being most negatively impacted



COP for Africa

- So, COP21 is important for Africa as it
  - ✓ Provides important spaces to refine and strengthen the global collaborative and regulatory framework
  - ✓ Improves global climate governance
  - ✓ Is expected to usher into a post-Kyoto climate order

Pre-2020 Mitigation Ambition

- The 'voluntary mitigation targets' submitted by parties at COP 16 is:
  - ✓ Insufficient to comply with 1.5-2.0 ^{0}C limit
  - ✓ Resulted in global emission of 52 Gt CO_2e, which is higher than the expected aggregated global annual emission (44 Gt CO_2e)

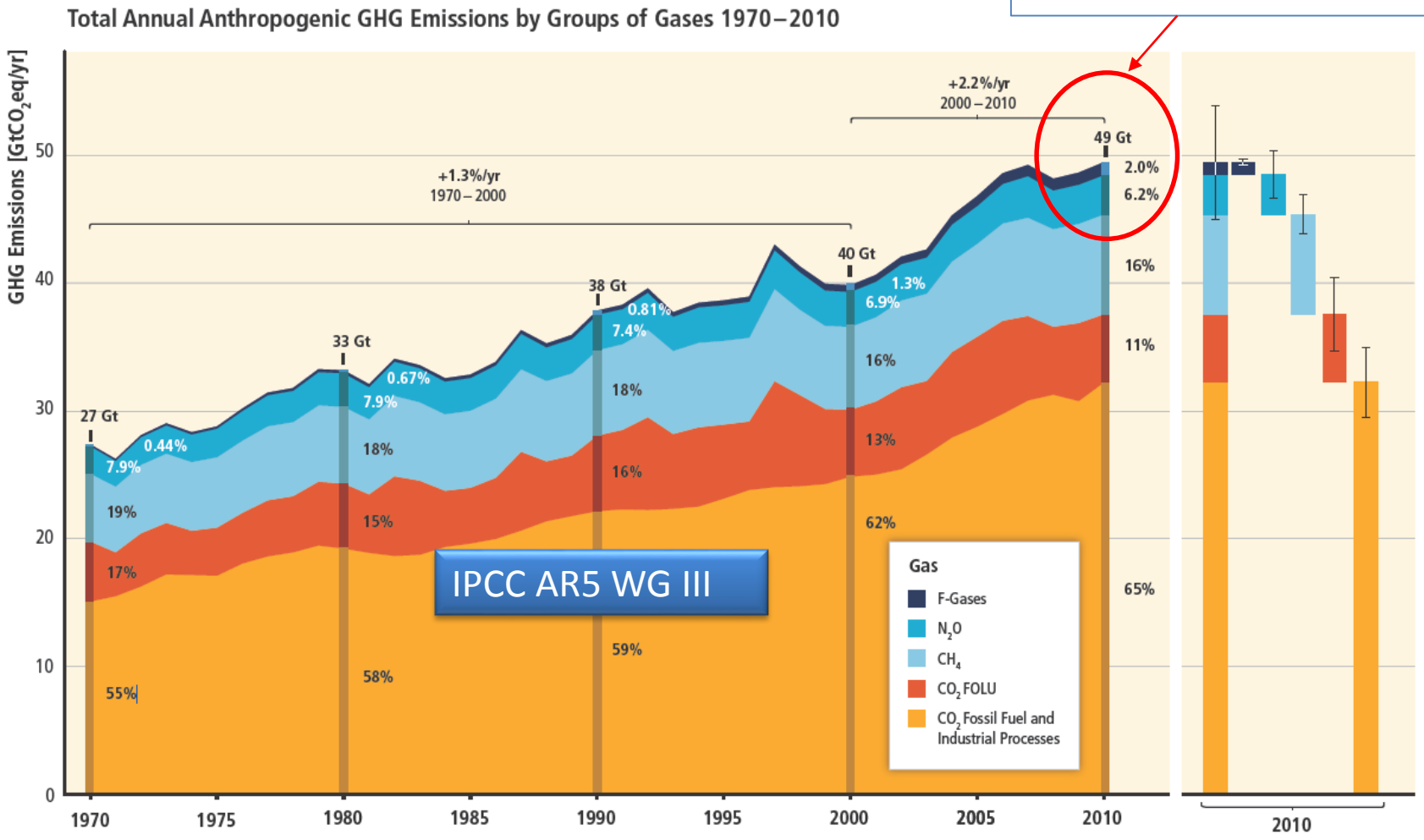
- Given the implication of global warming of 2 ^{0}C for Africa, the pre-2020 mitigation ambition should:
  - ✓ Increase the emission reduction ambition before 2020
  - ✓ Seek additional actions between 2015 and 2020
  - ✓ Negotiate a legally binding framework

Global emissions – What to mitigate in Africa?

Global: 49Gt

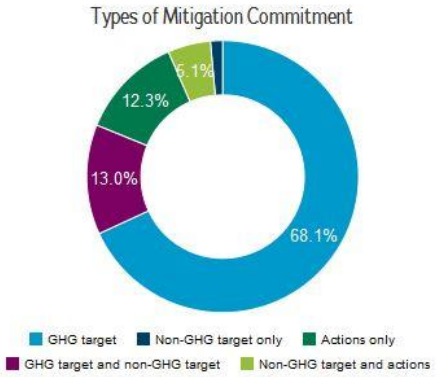
Africa's share < 2Gt !!

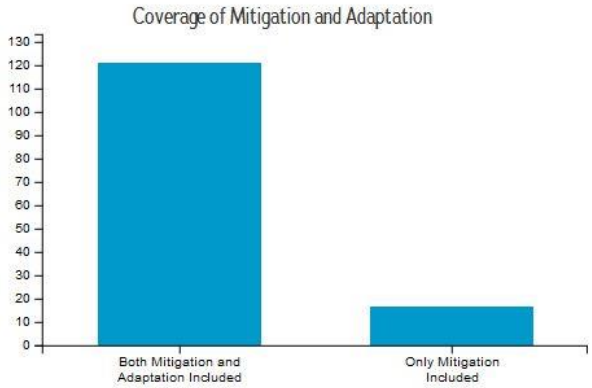
Mitigation - Global emissions



Post-2020 Agreement

CAN INDCs BE AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM FOR EMISSION REDUCTION?





- In the new climate agreement, two main issues:
  - ✓ The "elements "….what to cover and how?
  - ✓ The "contribution"…the scope and information to be provided in INDC
- To have strong international regime than Kyoto Protocol, the "element" should cover all issues (i.e., *mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance, capacity building* and *transparency*) in a balanced and comprehensive manner

Adaptation

- **The focus of discussion:**
  - ✓ **Formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans**
  - ✓ **Loss and damage (which proved problematic at Warsaw)**
- **Major concerns:**
  - ✓ **Low levels of finance, technology transfer and capacity building**
  - ✓ **Achieving legal and political parity between mitigation and adaptation**

CLIMATE DEBT =
Need to ensured developed countries pay for adaptation under the mechanism

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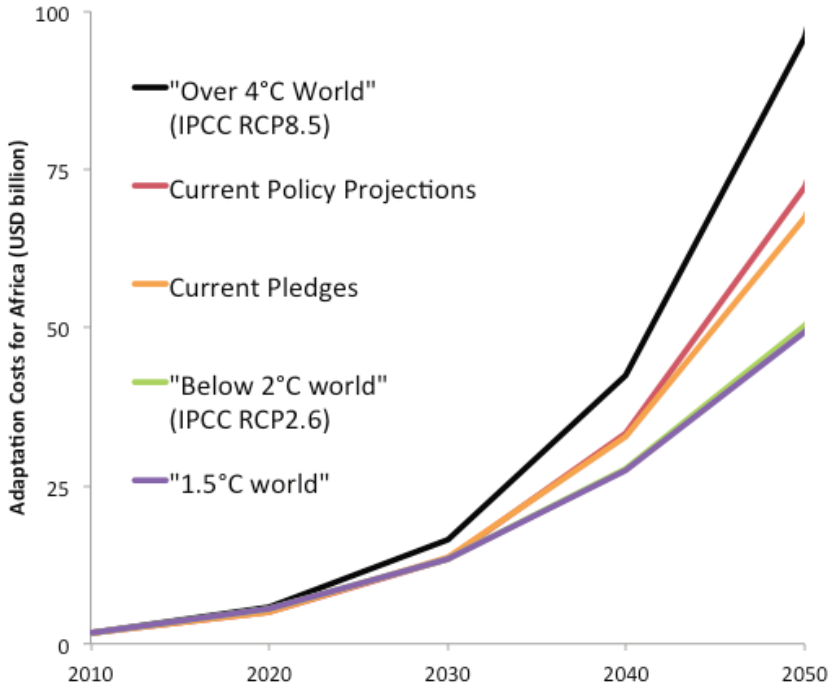
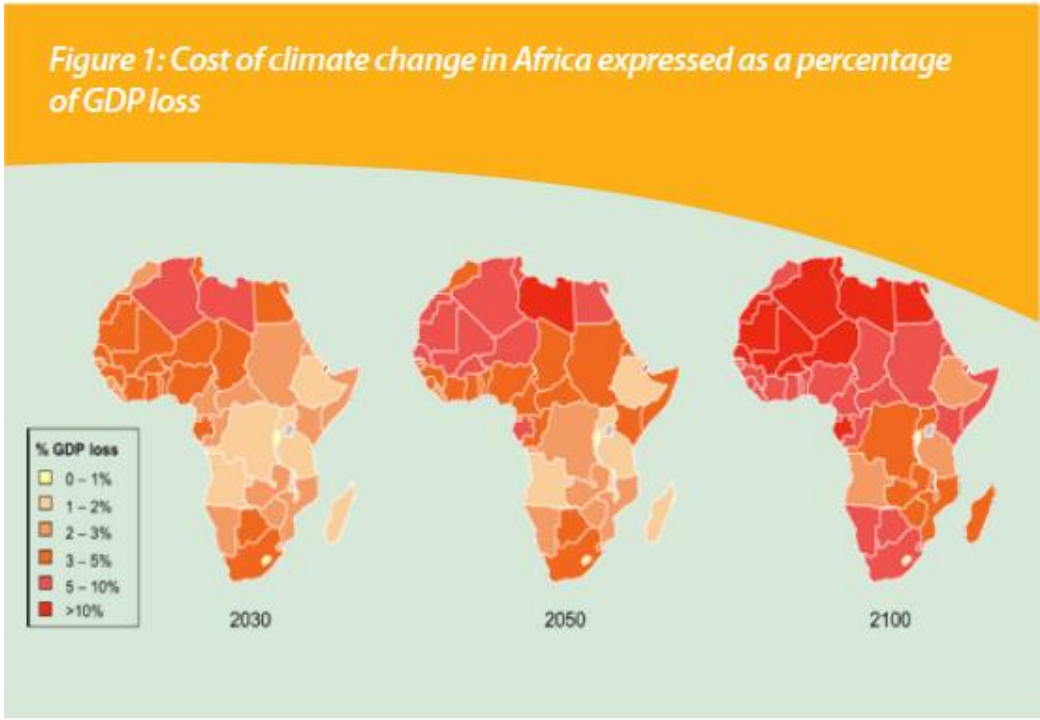
Finance

- **Major issues under discussion**
  - ✓ **The full implementation of the existing finance commitments**
  - ✓ **Distinction between CF and ODA**
  - ✓ **Full and early capitalization of GCF**
  - ✓ **Short-term finance for the preparation of INDC**





Technology and Capacity Building

- **The discussion is to ensure**
  - ✓ **Removal of barriers preventing technology transfer**
  - ✓ **Operationalizing the technology transfer mechanisms**
  - ✓ **Extension of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building mandate**

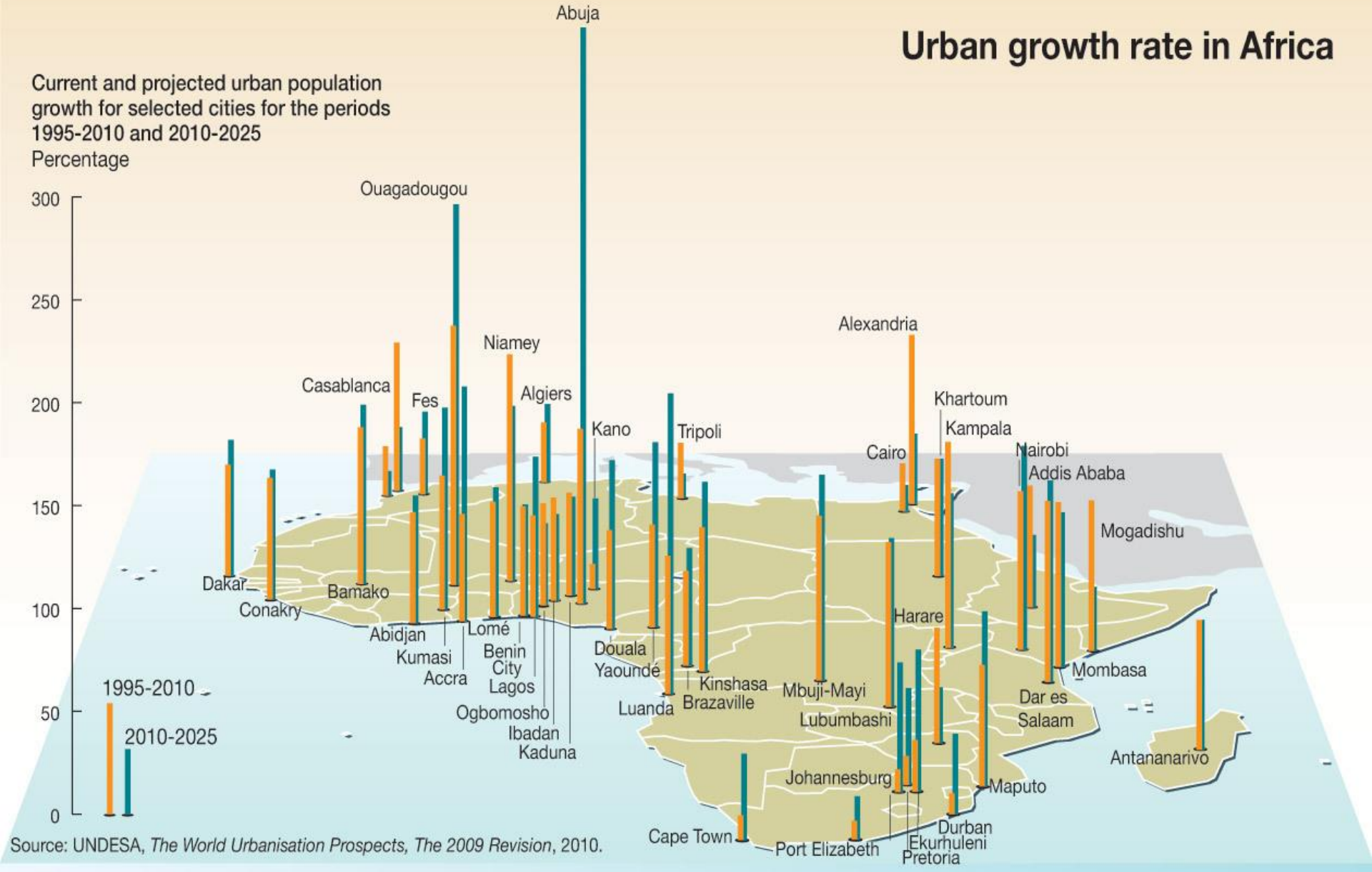
- **In this context, the following focus areas are important for Africa**
  - ✓ **Renewable energy**
  - ✓ **“Comprehensive and Balanced” post-2020 agreement**
  - ✓ **Loss and damage**
  - ✓ **Finance roadmap**

African Common Positions

- **Commitment to the founding principles of Kyoto**
  - **Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)**
  - **Parity between adaptation and mitigation**
  - **Global responsibility for adaptation**
  - **Commitment to keeping warming between 1.5 and 2 degrees**
  - **Adequate Means of Implementation (Finance, Technology & Capacity Building)**
  - **Operationalization of the Warsaw Mechanism (Loss & Damage)**
- **African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is calling for**
  - ✓ **"Comprehensive agreement"**

Urban growth rate in Africa

Current and projected urban population growth for selected cities for the periods 1995-2010 and 2010-2025
Percentage



Source: UNDESA, *The World Urbanisation Prospects, The 2009 Revision*, 2010.

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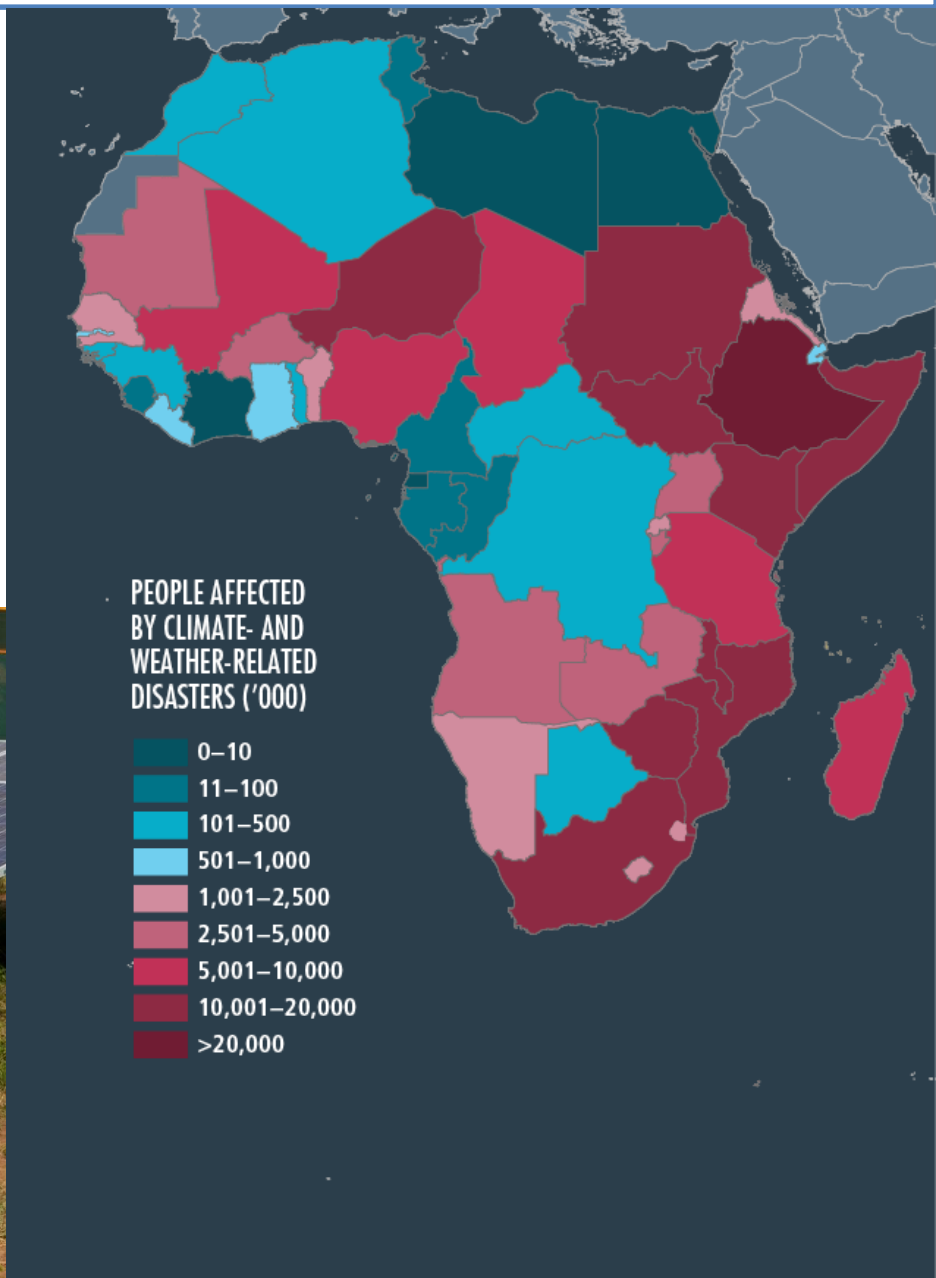
Conclusion

- **The progressive agreement at COP 21 in Paris should include:**
  - ✓ **The adoption of binding climate change agreement**
  - ✓ **Strong commitment to keep temperature below 2 ^{0}C**
  - ✓ **Importance of adaptation for Africa**
  - ✓ **Commitment for additional and adequate finance**



Thank you for your kind attention!

Merci beaucoup pour votre attention!

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