CCDA-V

Africa, sustainable development and climate change

Prospects of Paris and beyond

ClimDev-Africa

Climate Negotiation and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution in Africa (INDC)

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Problem statement 1/2

- Stabilizing the global warming below 2°C by 2030
- Invitation to submit INDC from COP19 in Warsava
- Clarity, Transparency and understanding.
- Africa contribution less than 4% of global GHG emission
- Africans countries manifest willingness
- Threat to Development (Yohe et al,2007; FAO,2008; World Bank,2010; UNFCCC,2010; Denton et al , 2014; CDKN,2014; UN Millennium Campaig,2015).

Problem statement 2/2

- Ecosystem & human population vulnerability (IPCC,2007).

✓ Water stress will affect 75-250 Million peoples by 2020;

✓ 50% crop yield reduction and Food security by 2020;

✓ 5-10% loss in GDP and 5-8% of arid and semi-arid land by 2080

- Africa aggrieved in most negotiations(Trade, security, financial, etc..)
- Trapped in global negotiations on climate change(ECA,2013)
- Deficiency of strategic and technical assistance(Lorraine Dongo,2014)
- Limited Capacity of African Group of Negotiators(Lorraine Dongo,2014)

Methods

- **Sectoral Contribution and Need Resources :**

✓ GHG emission Reduction from BAUS : Agriculture, LULUCF, Energy, Industry and Waste management

✓ Requested Financial and Technical Support(Technology transfer)

- Developped scoring system to assess the effectiveness of 39 countries using Niklas Höhne et al(2014) Concept .
- Country's INDC will be effective if only it followed :

✓ *comprehensive domestic process;*

✓ *it have high level of transparency;*

✓ *it has included Comprehensive content;*

✓ *it have high level of ambition and tracking sustainable development co-benefits for both adaptation and mitigation action plans.*

Key Findings

- **Table1a:Country Contribution to Global GHG emission and Budget Requirement**

Region	Country	Sectoral Contribution by 2030					Total Contribution		Needed Resources	
		Agriculture(Mt)	LULUCF(Mt)	Energy(Mt)	Industry(Mt)	Waste	Domestic Reduction(Mt or share)	with external support(Mt or share)	Technology Transfer($ Billion USD)	Financial budget($ Billion USD)
North Africa	Morocco	26%	5%	50%	1%	18%	162.9(13%)	401(32%)		45(35)
	Tunisia						65.31(13%)	206(41%)		
	Egypt									
	Algeria						7%	22%		
	Lybia						120 avoid and 163 sequestration			
West Africa	Benin	20.9(20.6%)	110 de reduction et 32 pour la sequestration	19.4(28.6%)						30(2.32)
	Burkina-Faso	17.796		3.702		0.076	7.808	2.574(18.2%)		1.84(59)
	Guinea									
	Gambia	1.104		0.629	0.193	0.413				
	Ivory Coast									
	Ghana						73.95(15%)	221.85(45%)		22.6(73%)
	Togo						4.32(11%)	6.906(20%)	0.5	3.54
	Nigeria									
	Niger			0.7			3.37638(3.5%)	33.400(34.6%)	1.0625(0.14059)	6.25(0.827)
	Senegal									
	Liberia									
	Siera-leone						7.58 by 2030			0.9
	Cape vert									
	Mali	0.25	0.132					2.933(31.6%)		1.16
	Mauritania	20.431		12.745		0.386	4.02(12%)	33.56(22.3%)		17.6
Central Africa	Gabon			0.9(48%)	17.34(63%)	0.2(50%)		15(65%)		
	Central Africa	5.26%	89.60%	5.19%		0.09%		5.498(5%)		2.247
	Tchad	7.16	-22.955	0.325		0.053	41.7	71%		17.979
	Cameroun	33%		26%				32(50%)		0.426
	equatoGuinea									
	Congo Brazavile									

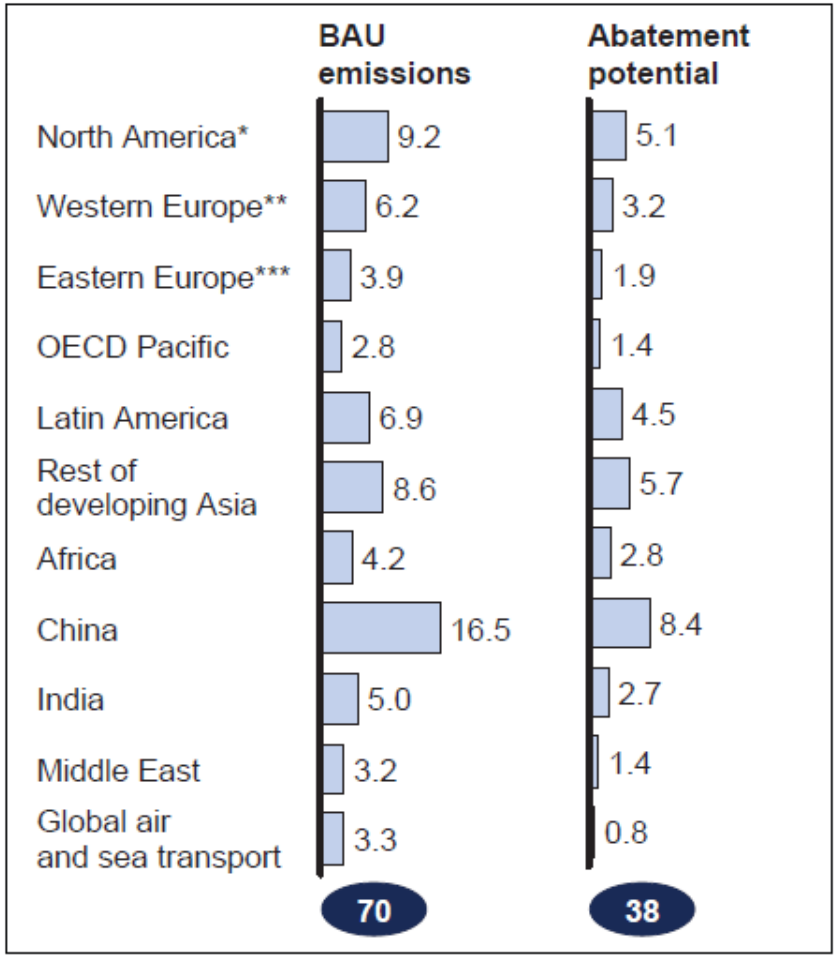
Key Findings

- **Table1a:Country Contribution to Global GHG emission and Budget Requirement**

Region	Country	Sectoral domestic Contribution /with international support					Total Contribution		Needed Resources	
		Agriculture(Mt)	LULUCF(Mt)	Energy	Industry(Mt)	Waste	Domestic Reduction(Mt or share)	with external support(Mt or share)	Technology Transfer	Financial budget($ Billion USD)
East Africa	Kenya							42.9(30%)		40
	Ethiopia	90	130	15	20			255(64%)		150
	Rwanda									
	Burundi						1.958(3%)	14.897(20%)	40.752	1449.837
	Tanzania							10-20%		60
	Eritrea	0.0198	0.14		2.35	0.538		0.3048		1.086(63%)
	Djibouti							2(40%)		3.8
Southern Africa	Zambia						20	38(47%)		50(35)
	Zimbabwe							1.096Exp(-6)		55796
	Namibia	18.513		1.301	0.036	0.205	10%	20(89%)		22.6
	South Africa							398 by 2025 and 671 by 2030		
	Mozambique									
	Malawi	4	2.6			0.4				
	Bostwana						1.247			18.4
	Lesotho							10-35%		1.2-1.8%
	Mauritius		2.1					2.1		4.5
	Seychelle							0.188		0.309
	Madagascar	3	61	23.9		1.8		91(14%)	5.262	42.099
	Congo DRC	41.8	15	13.2				70(17%)		9.08
	Swaziland							0.94		

Key Findings

- Graph1: Regional Abatement by 2030



- Source: McKinsey(2009)

Key Findings

- ***Table2a: Description of Country INDC Process and Feasibility Scoring***

Region	Country	*Comprehensive Domestic Process*			*High level of transparency*			*Comprehensive Contents*			*High level of ambition*			*Tracking Co-benefit*			
North Africa		Linkage with Domestic Policy	use of Comprehensive framework	Political Commitment	consistency	liability	information diffusion	National GHG target	Sectoral action plan	national action plan	carbon neutral	national policy	Policy action	adaptation impacts	Mitigation Impact	Cost of action	Total Score
	Morocco	1	1	1		0	0	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Tunisia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	0	1	1	13
	Algeria		1					1	1	1		1	1				6
West Africa	Benin		1	1	1	1		1	1					1			7
	Burkina-Faso	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	11
	Guinea		1		1	1	1		1				1	1	1		8
	Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		13
	Ivory Coast																
	Ghana	1	1	1		1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	11
	Togo	1	1						1	1		1	1	1			7
	Nigeria																
	Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	14
	Senegal																
	Liberia	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
	Siera-leone			1				1								1	3
	Cape vert			1					1	1							3
	Mali	1	1	1				1	1			1	1	1			8
	Mauritania	1	1					1	1			1	1	1			6
Central Africa	Gabon	1		1				1	1	1							5
	Central Africa	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1			1	9
	Tchad	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1			1	10
	Cameroun	1	1	1				1	1			1				1	7
	Equato Guinea																
	Congo Brazavile																

Keys findings

- ***Table2b: Description of Country INDC Process and Feasibility Scoring***

Region	Country	*Comprehensive Domestic Process*			*High level of transparency*			*Comprehensive Contents*			*High level of ambition*			*Tracking Co-benefit*			
		Linkage with Domestic Policy	use of Comprehensive framework	Political Commitment	consistency	liability	information diffusion	National GHG target	Sectoral action plan	national action plan	carbon neutral	national policy	Policy action	adaptation impacts	Mitigation Impact	Cost of action	Total Score
East Africa	Kenya	1		1				1		1						1	5
	Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	13
	Rwanda			1								1		1			3
	Burundi	1	1	1				1		1		1		1		1	8
	Tanzania	1		1				1				1		1		1	6
	Eritrea	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	13
	Djibouti	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	10
Southern Africa	Zambia																
	Zimbabwe	1		1					1	1							4
	Namibia	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	10
	South Africa	1	1	1				1									4
	Mozambique																
	Malawi	1		1					1					1	1		5
	Bostwana			1				1									2
	Lesotho	1		1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	10
	Mauritius	1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1		8
	Seychelle	1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1		8
	Madagascar	1		1	1			1	1	1				1	1		10
	Congo DRC	1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1		8
	Swaziland	1		1				1									3

Conclusions/Recommendations

- Not All Africans countries has expressed their Contributions(39/54)
- 5 /39 has made great effort and have more chance
- Less effort to evaluate sectoral contribution
- Limitation in providing Africa total contribution to Global emission Reduction
- Lack of integrated approach
- Relatively *Comprehensive approach; relatively low level of transparency; limited effort in tracking co-benefits*

Conclusions/Recommendations

- Future development pathways, and sectoral development actions plans.
- Need high political commitment to support country process and willingness to contribute effectively to global climate change mainstreaming efforts
- Unconditional effort more effective