



ClimDev-Africa



Implementing the Paris Agreement in the context of Agenda 2030 and 2063

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Outline

- Ensuring coherent and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement given existing global and continental agendas
- Minimizing policy trade-offs: Strengthening evidence-based policymaking
- Supporting policymaking through climate information services

Recent global and continental development agendas

- The year 2015 witnessed the adoption of
 - Agenda 2063 in January Africa's blueprint for regional development
 - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development
 - The Addis Ababa Action Agenda
 - The Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- The four initiatives are interlinked and mutually reinforce the goal of sustainable development

Aspirations of 2063

	Agenda 2063
1	<i>A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development:</i>
2	<i>An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance</i>
3	<i>An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law</i>
4	<i>A peaceful and secure Africa</i>
5	<i>An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics</i>
6	<i>An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children</i>
7	<i>Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner</i>

SDG convergence with 2063 is high

SDGs	Strongly matched with Agenda 2063	Weakly matched with Agenda 2063	Total	No association
Number of Goals	11	6	17	0
Percentage of Goals	64.7	35.29	100	0
Number of Targets	62	56	118	51
Percentage of Targets	36.7	33.13	69.8	30.2
Number of Indicators	96	66	162	79
Percent of Indicators	39.8	27.4	67.21	32.8

SDGs and 2063 closely overlap on poverty, gender energy and governance goals

SDG Goal	% of matching SDG Targets	Goal Description
Goal 2	100	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 5	100	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 7	100	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 16	90	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



But convergence is lower on environment goals

SDG Goal	% of matching SDG Targets	Goal Description
Goal 14	29	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15	30	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 13	33	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 10	43	Reduce inequality among and within countries

Agenda 2063 silent on climate financing

SDG Target

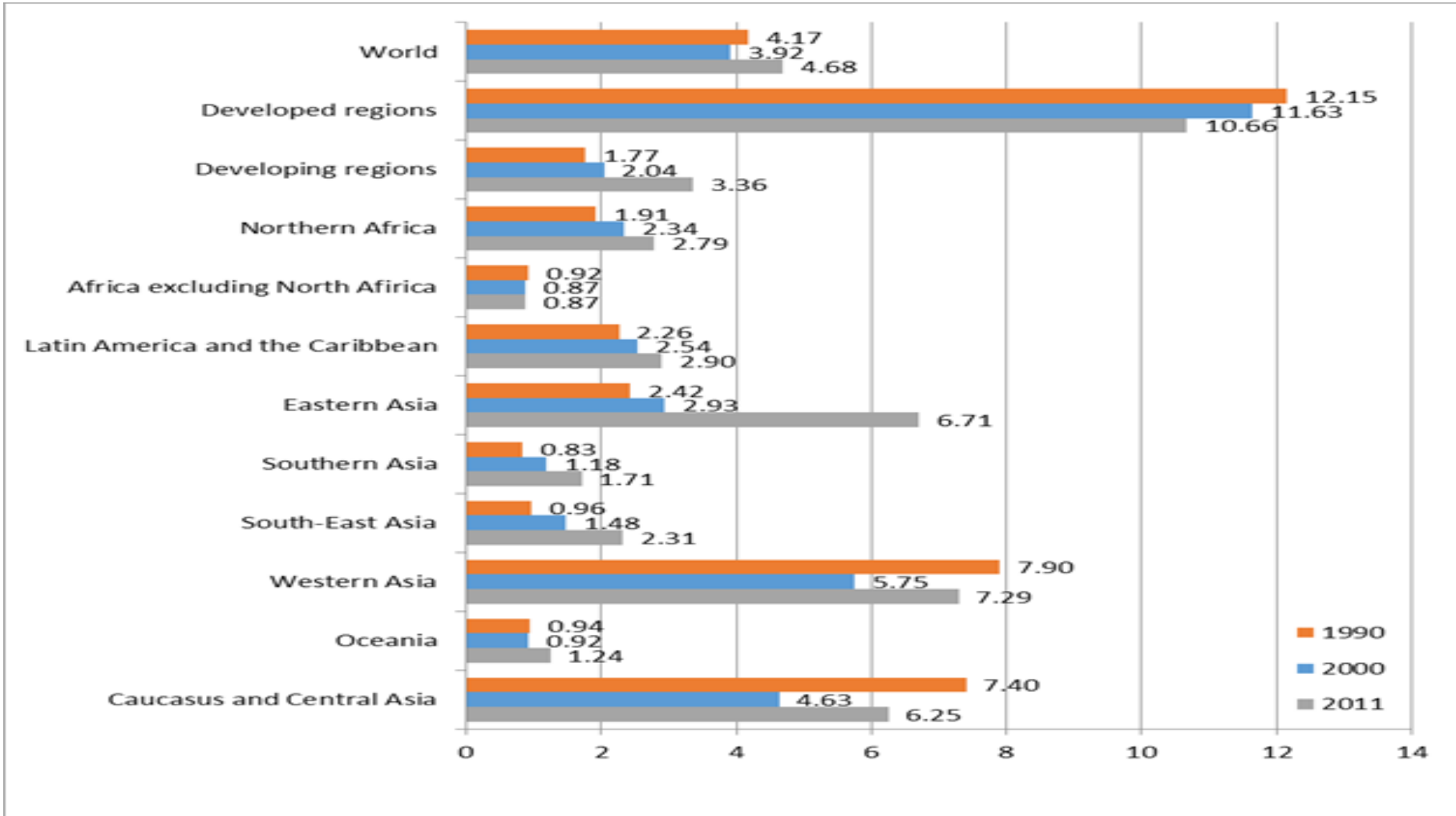
13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Africa's environment track record

- Lowest emissions rates in the world; but the most affected by climate change and least resilient to shocks
- progress in reducing biodiversity loss: by 2014 SSA protected 11.1 percent (vs. 11.7 % globally) of terrestrial and marine areas versus 7 % in 1990.
- Limited progress in improving access to safe drinking water 48% (1990) 68 percent (2014) (vs 91% globally)
- Decline in slum dwellers; 70% in 1990 vs 55.2% in 2014
- Marginal improvement in access to sanitation: 24% in 1990 vs 30% in 2015.
- Decline in consumption of ozone depleting substances: most African countries decreased use of such substances

Africa's low CO₂ emissions (metric tonnes per capita)

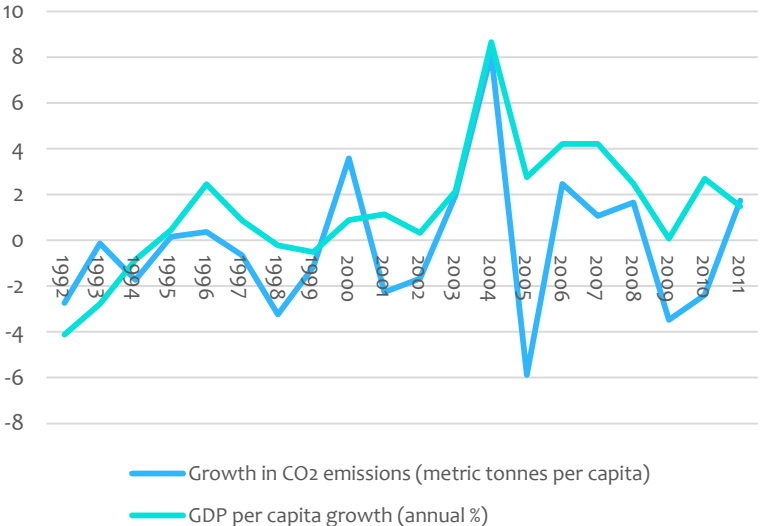


Synergies and Trade-offs in Achieving Sustainable
development

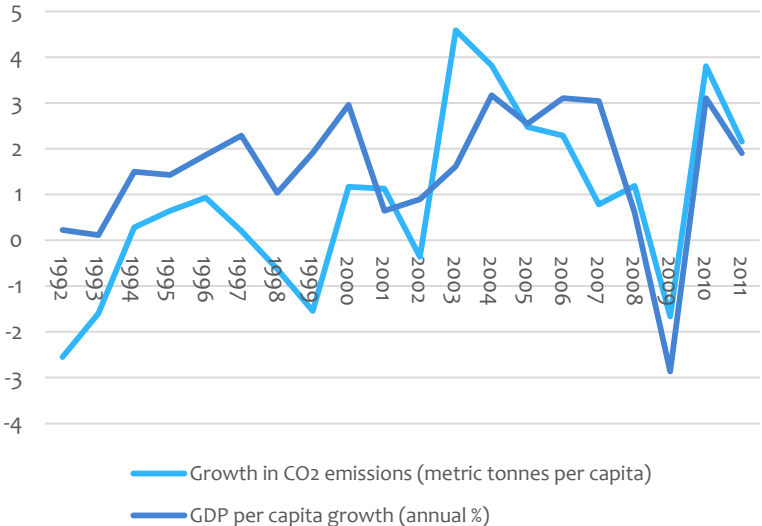
Growth versus environmental degradation

Growth and environmental degradation: Trade-offs

Carbon dioxide emissions and per capita GDP growth trends in Sub-Saharan Africa



Carbon dioxide emissions and per capita GDP growth trends globally



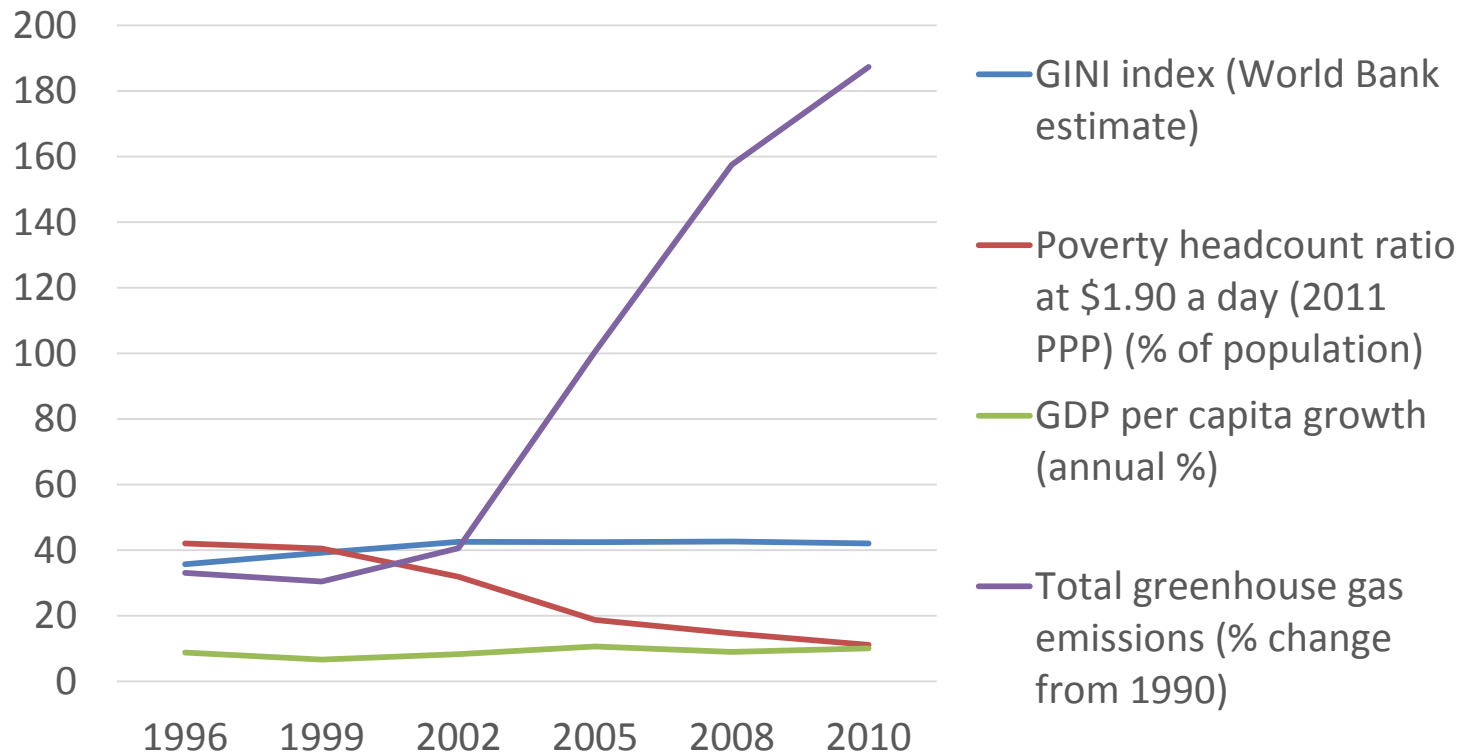
Synergies and Trade-offs in Achieving Sustainable
development

Growth versus inequality

Growth versus Income Inequality in selected African countries: 1990s to 2000s

		GINI Year	GINI - Index for Income	GDP Growth Rate (%)	GINI Year	GINI - Index for Income	GDP Growth Rate (%)
	Country	1990s			2000s		
Decline in Gini and higher Growth	Mali	1994	50.7	0.9	2010	33.0	5.8
	Ethiopia	1995	40.0	6.1	2005	29.8	11.8
Small decline in Gini but mixed growth pattern	Guinea	1991	46.9	2.6	2007	39.4	1.8
	Nigeria	1997	50.6	2.7	2010	48.8	8.0
	Niger	1995	36.2	2.6	2008	34.6	9.6
Same Gini and growth	Burundi	1992	33.3	1.0	2006	33.3	5.4
Increase in Gini and mixed growth pattern	Côte d'Ivoire	1993	37.1	-0.2	2006	44.4	0.7
	Kenya	1994	44.7	2.6	2005	47.7	5.9
	Mozambique	1996	39.6	7.4	2008	45.7	6.8
	South Africa	1993	61.1	1.2	2009	63.1	-1.5
	Zambia	1996	49.9	6.9	2006	54.6	6.2

Trade-offs in poverty, income inequality, growth and environmental conservation in China



Achieving Environmental sustainability:

- In COP21, 196 States parties united and committed to
 - limit the increase in the global average temperature this century to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
 - pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Paris reinforces the SDGs

Agenda 2030 Goal	Paris Agreement (Article)
<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p>Article 2: hold global temp to 2/1.5 degrees; adapt to adverse effects of climate change w/out threatening food production.</p> <p>Article 10: Technology transfer</p>
<p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>Article 2: hold global temp to 2/1.5 degrees; adapt to adverse effects of climate change w/out threatening food production; make finance flows consistent with low GHG emissions.</p> <p>Article 8: avert and minimize loss and damage associated with adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Article 10: Technology transfer</p>

Paris reinforces the SDGs

Agenda 2030 Goal	Paris Agreement (Article)
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Article 7 - enhance adaptive capacities and resilience. Article 10: Technology transfer
Goal 11: Make human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Article 7 - enhance adaptive capacities and resilience Article 8: avert and minimize loss and damage associated with adverse effects of climate change Article 10: Technology transfer

Paris reinforces the SDGs

Agenda 2030 Goal	Paris Agreement Article
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and productive patterns	Article 2; Article 10 (Technology transfer); Article 11 (LDC capacity building); Article 12 (climate education)
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Articles 2-14

Paris reinforces the SDGs

Agenda 2030 Goal	Paris Agreement Article
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Article 7: (enhance adaptive capacities and resilience) Articles: 10, 11, 12
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Article 5: conserve and enhance as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of green gases

Strengthening capacities for climate adaptation: the role of climate information services

- Addressing climate issues requires information on climatic trends and potential impacts
- Climate information services is the packaging of climate information to specific users
- Bridges the information gap between climate information providers and end- users
- Involves gathering, analysing and disseminating data on variables such as temperature, rainfall, wind, soil, moisture, ocean conditions and extreme weather indicators to inform policymaking and planning processes
- Supports development planning by complementing other information sources to gain a comprehensive understanding of the economy

Strengthening capacities for climate adaptation: the role of climate information services

- For instance a strong understanding of changing weather and climate patterns informs policy interventions in the climate affected sectors
- Enhances understanding of the inter-linkages between the environment, the economy and society
- Enhances evidence-based policymaking and development planning to promote policy coherence and minimize policy trade-offs
- Supports policy modelling and simulation

Strengthening capacities for climate adaptation: the role of climate information services

- Climate information systems should be integrated with sectors dealing with social and economic issues to promote multi-dimensional sustainable development
- Climate information must build on indigenous knowledge systems to strengthen adaptive capacities of local communities
- Climate information must be bi-directional building on information from users to gain further insights on socio-economic impacts of extreme weather patterns

Role of development partners

- Support programmes to strengthen evidence based policymaking including strengthening the infrastructure for climate information services
- Support efforts to improve access to data (including climate information) for evidence based policymaking and development planning
- Support efforts for effective communication of climate information e.g., the establishment of a network of journalists for climate information dissemination
- Facilitate the transfer of appropriate technologies to respond to climate threats
- Support investments in ICT to strengthen climate information services

Main Recommendations

- Strengthen evidence based policymaking to ensure coherence and minimize trade-offs in policymaking
- Data is the currency of evidence-based policymaking: strengthen national statistical systems capacities for timely data collection, analysis and dissemination
- Strengthen the institutional architecture and infrastructure for climate information services -
- Coordinate and integrate climate information with other entities generating data on non-climate related variables

Main Recommendations

- Integrate climate information services with National Statistical systems to ensure seamless links with development planning processes
- Enhance awareness of the relevance of climate information services
- Invest in climate research and forecasting capabilities
- Improve communication between climate information providers and end users; institutionalize platforms for dialogue