

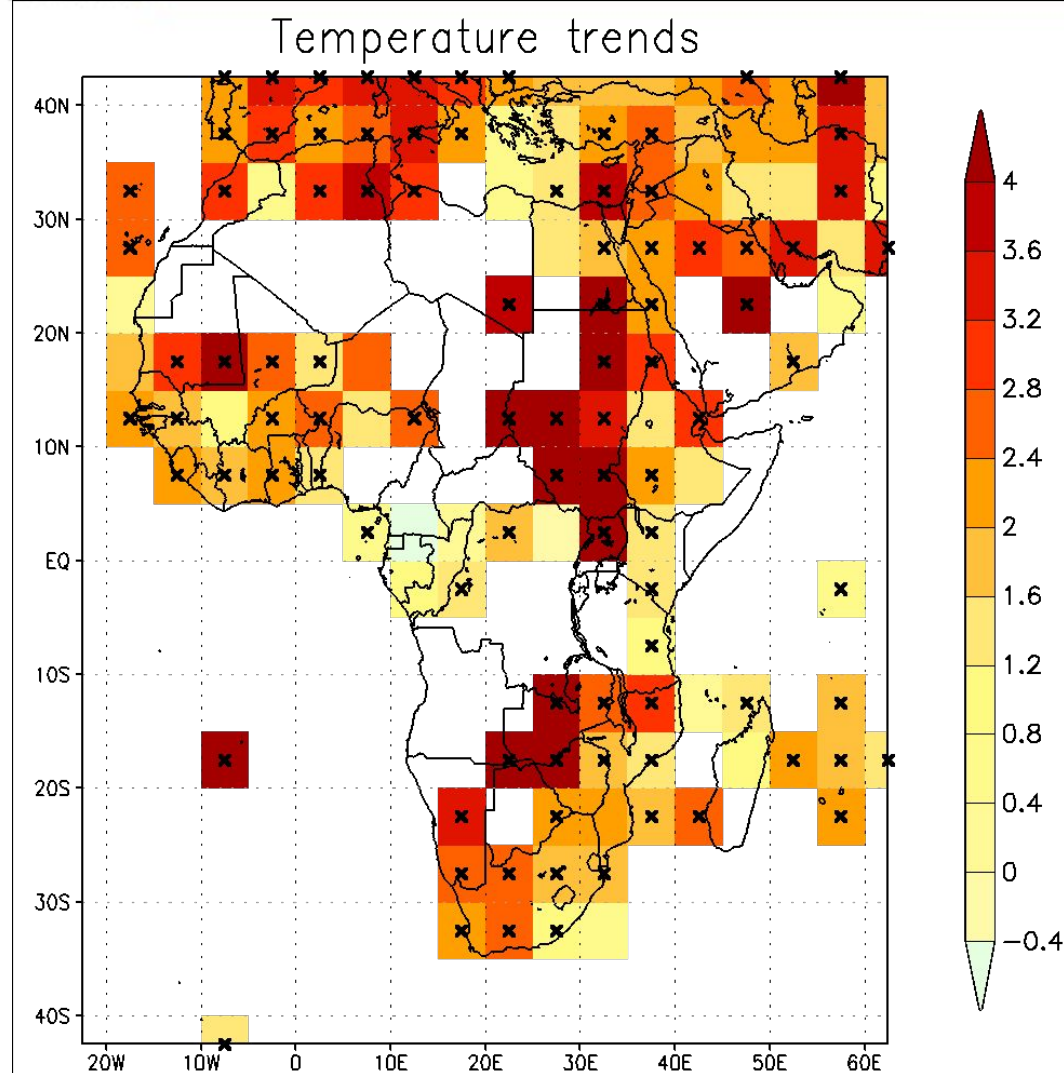


# **The Main Causes And Impact Of Climate Change In Southern Africa**

**INPUT BY MINISTER BARBARA CREECY**



# Observed and projected climate change in Africa



**Figure:** Observed trends in annual-average temperatures over Africa 1961-2010

Africa is warming much faster than the rest of the world – whereas the world has warmed on average by 1 degree, much of Africa has warmed by twice that or more.

In southern Africa, the observed rate of warming is 2 degrees or more in a number of areas, accompanied by more frequent heat-waves.

Subtropical southern Africa, North Africa and Mediterranean North Africa are also very likely to become generally drier with more frequent multi-year droughts, as have recently been experienced.

In tropical Africa more frequent extreme precipitation events are forecast, whilst the number of days with oppressive temperatures are also projected to increase.



# Climate Change Impacts In Africa



**A dust storm rolls over the plains of the Free State, South Africa during the 2013-2016 multi-year drought.**

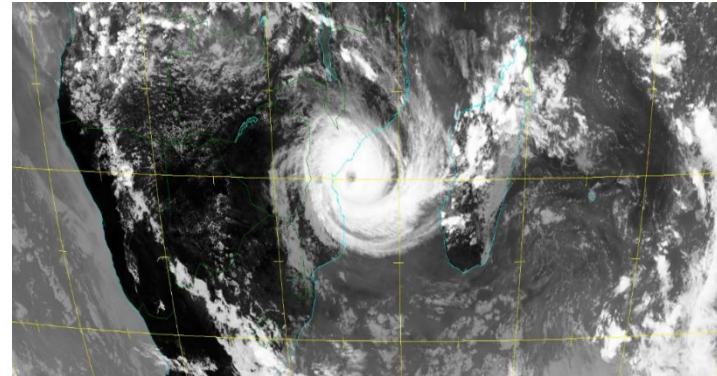
- African economies are of the most vulnerable on the planet in terms of climate change impacts on economic growth (IPCC SR1.5, 2018).
- Heat-waves and multi-year droughts will directly impact countries' GDP through reduced agricultural production.
- The livelihoods of millions of subsistence farmers in Africa are at risk in, as demonstrated by the current drought in Zimbabwe.
- The risk of day zero events (i.e. taps running dry) is increasing for Africa's largest cities.
- Coastal cities are more vulnerable to sea-level rise and storm-surges including cyclones, whose effects will stretch far inland
- The burden of diseases such as malaria and dengue fever will rise.



# Need for Increased Adaptation in Africa



Amanzimtoti,  
South Africa, 2019



Cyclone Idai making  
landfall, March 2019

- African governments are already paying **2 to 9 % of their GDP related to extreme climatic events** (United Nations: Environment Programme - UNEP). Annual costs of building climate resilience in Africa could range from **USD140 billion to USD 300 billion** by 2030 (United Nations Development Programme - UNDP).
- At **national and regional scales**, ambitious adaptation projects may include countries increasingly trading food, water and electricity to maintain food security.
- **At local scales**, disaster management and early warning systems need to be co-designed with local communities and local government.
- **Investments in infrastructure and transport systems can reduce vulnerability** to large-scale flood events as well as local flash-floods and mud slides.
- **Heat-waves are and will be a major threat** across the continent and adaptation options include better housing and cooling centres.



# Global inequalities in production and consumption related GHG emissions

**Africa's historical responsibility for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is about 1%, and is currently only 3-4% of global emissions with 16% of the global population.**

Region	Share of population (%)	Share of production-based CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (%)	Share of consumption-based CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (%)
North America	5	17	19
Europe	10	16	18
Latin America & the Caribbean	9	6	6
Asia	60	56	52
<b>Africa</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Oceania	0.5	1.3	1.3



# Climate Change, Economic Development And Africa's Resources

---

- Economic growth and poverty reduction is thus essential but in many instances may still depend on the development of recent findings of mineral resources, including oil, gas, coal, iron ore, lithium (e.g. Ghana, SA, Mozambique, Tanzania, Egypt, Somalia)
- Furthermore, 70% of African exports are from the oil, gas and mineral sectors, accounting for about half of Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Some of these resource assets are at **significant risk of becoming stranded as climate policies and markets shifts**. Fossil fuel investments will become increasingly difficult to finance.
- **Unfolding Opportunities:**
  - Africa has 42 of the 63 minerals/elements critical for low carbon technologies and the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, with such strategic minerals occurring in more than three quarters of African countries. These minerals present a tremendous potential to create new industry and local economic development.
  - Africa's world-class renewable resource base (wind power, solar power, hydropower, biomass / biofuels) is extremely underutilized at present and offers massive opportunities for meeting Africa's current and future energy demands, and full use should be made of climate finance for these projects. Africa could also become a hydrogen exporter.



# POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

## GOVERNMENT

- Budget allocations – Policy measures (Carbon Tax) – Special Purpose Vehicles and Funds - Special Programmes: Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme(REIPPPP)  
- Green Bonds

## BILATERAL

- Bilateral Donors - Germany ; EU (European Commission); Flanders; etc
- Bilateral Development Financial Institutions - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau(KfW ); Agence Française de Développement (AfD); European Investment Bank (EIB), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)

## MULTILATERAL

- Multilateral Development Banks -World Bank, IFC, African Development Bank
- Multilateral Financial Mechanisms and Funds- Green Climate Fund (GCF); Global Environment Facility (GEF); Climate Investment Funds (CIF); Adaptation Fund (AF)
- Market Mechanisms under the Paris Agreement (Article 6)

## PRIVATE SECTOR

- Foreign and Domestic Investors – Private Corporations and Institutions, Multinationals, Pension Funds, etc
- National Financial Institutions - Industrial Development Corporation; Nedbank; Standard Bank; Land Bank, ABSA, Rand Merchant Bank, etc
- Philanthropic Organisations - Ford Foundation, Gates Foundations, Rockefeller Foundation, etc

**Climate Finance:** 70% loans vs 5 – 6 % grants

**Enabling Factors for Blended Finance:** Policy certainty, Institutional stability; Track records; Transformative potential; Replicability; Scalability; Bankability; Return on Investment; De-risking.



# Mandate and key outcomes of Madrid

---

- Conference of the Parties 25 (COP25) core mandate was to complete the Paris Agreement Work Programme, particularly on markets (Art. 6) and the modalities, procedures and guidelines on transparency (Art. 13), as well as make progress on some agenda items under the Convention, Kyoto Protocol & Paris Agreement (PA);
- As the second last COP before the Paris Agreement becomes fully operational, it was important to agree on an agenda for the Paris Agreement to guide the work under the Paris Agreement in the years ahead;
- For the G77 and China the Paris Agreement agenda has to be balanced and comprehensive reflecting all aspects of the Paris Agreement, e.g. long-term financial assistance to developing countries and operationalizing the Global Goal on Adaptation. Africa also sought assurances in line with the Paris understanding that Africa's Special Needs and Circumstances would be recognized. Developed countries sought a restrictive and narrow agenda;



# Inherent Tensions During The Madrid COP25

---

- From the outset the COP faced the challenge of having a highly technical mandate and a contested agenda, where even successful outcomes would not have been easily understood outside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- This was exacerbated by two key conflicting geo-political trends that could not be reconciled with the COP's mandate:
  - **demands for higher ambition** and new actions from citizens and some constituencies worldwide, notably the youth, and
  - a challenging international political context where **major economies were reluctant to make new commitments** due to a trust deficit amongst them and domestic challenges;
  - USA factor and its imminent withdrawal from the Paris Agreement



# Setbacks for COP25

---

- Agenda contested from commencement of negotiations thus raising questions for the process ahead;
- Africa is deeply concerned that there was concerted opposition to:
  - any outcome to the pre-2020 Agenda or to any substantive discussion on assurances of long-term support to developing countries;
  - Operationalizing the Global Goal on Adaptation,
  - Recognition of the on-the-ground realities and vulnerabilities Africa faces that impact on implementation;
- Agenda items involving meaningful support to developing countries and adaptation and loss and damage deadlocked due to an apparent lack of political will by developed countries to engage on these topics;
- With the balance of the Paris Agreement and trust challenged in this manner, progress on mitigation and transparency also proved elusive;



# Substantive Outcomes of COP25

---

- The Conference made incremental progress (e.g. adopted a Gender Action plan, made progress on agriculture and technology), but overall it was a disappointment to developing countries.
- However the issues of the recognition of Africa Special Circumstances, modalities of the carbon markets mechanisms, ambition on adaptation and finance were transferred to the agenda next UNFCCC COP 26 scheduled to take place in November 2020 in the UK.
- Adaptation is the key topic for Africa, which sought to address the imbalance in the Paris Agreement draft agenda by including an item to ensure oversight by the collective of the work by the Adaptation Committee on the Global Goal on Adaptation and developing adaptation methodologies. Africa also drew attention to the weaknesses of the report of the Adaption Committee and there was contestation over the membership of the Adaptation Fund Board;
- Developed countries seem to want to replace the concept of global responsibility for adaptation.
- On Finance: No strategic discussion on the problematic status of the broader global financial architecture, including:
  - negative trend of ‘donors’ replacing grants with loans;
  - Guarantees or blended financing arrangements, with ever higher co-financing thresholds and conditionalities.



# Way Forward under the UNFCCC

---

- COP 26 will take place in Glasgow, UK.
- COP26 President, UK, overtures suggests attempts to avoid a Madrid-like outcome.
- Need to rebuild trust between developed and developing countries.
- We need to consolidate a common African position, based on science, moral authority and alliances.
- Use various international platforms to lobby the African position.



# CAHOSCC and AMCEN Platforms

---

- Multilateralism is Africa's key hope to address the climate crisis, in the context of sustainable development, and Africa should continue to play **a leadership role**, especially in the challenging political environment which was evident in Madrid.
- With the leadership of **Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC)** and the **African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)** we need to ensure that Africa participates fully in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and all its constituted bodies, and that we benefit fully from available and committed support.
- We should repeatedly communicate, through the African Union , CAHOSCC and AMCEN, the special circumstances of Africa regarding climate change, and the critical importance of developed countries providing new, additional, predictable and adequate finance, technology and capacity building support for both mitigation and adaptation, which supports Africa's sustainable development.
- CAHOSCC and AMCEN can also facilitate a greater degree of integration in implementation across the Continent and enhance regional cooperation to address climate change and achieve the SDGs in both mitigation and adaptation.



**THANK YOU**