



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

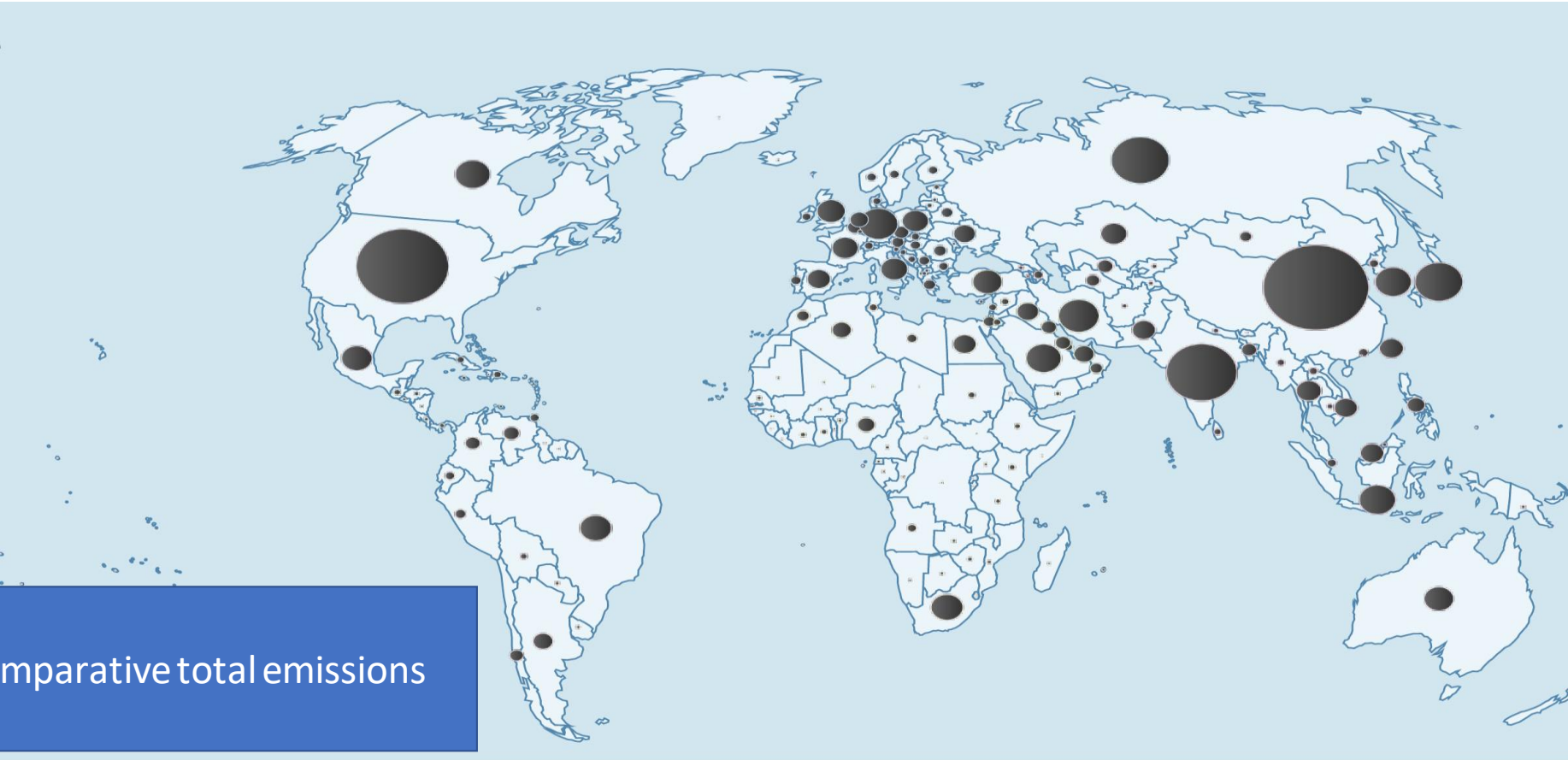
Building Forward better from COVID19: Towards a Green Recovery for Africa



IdeastoAction

www.uneca.org

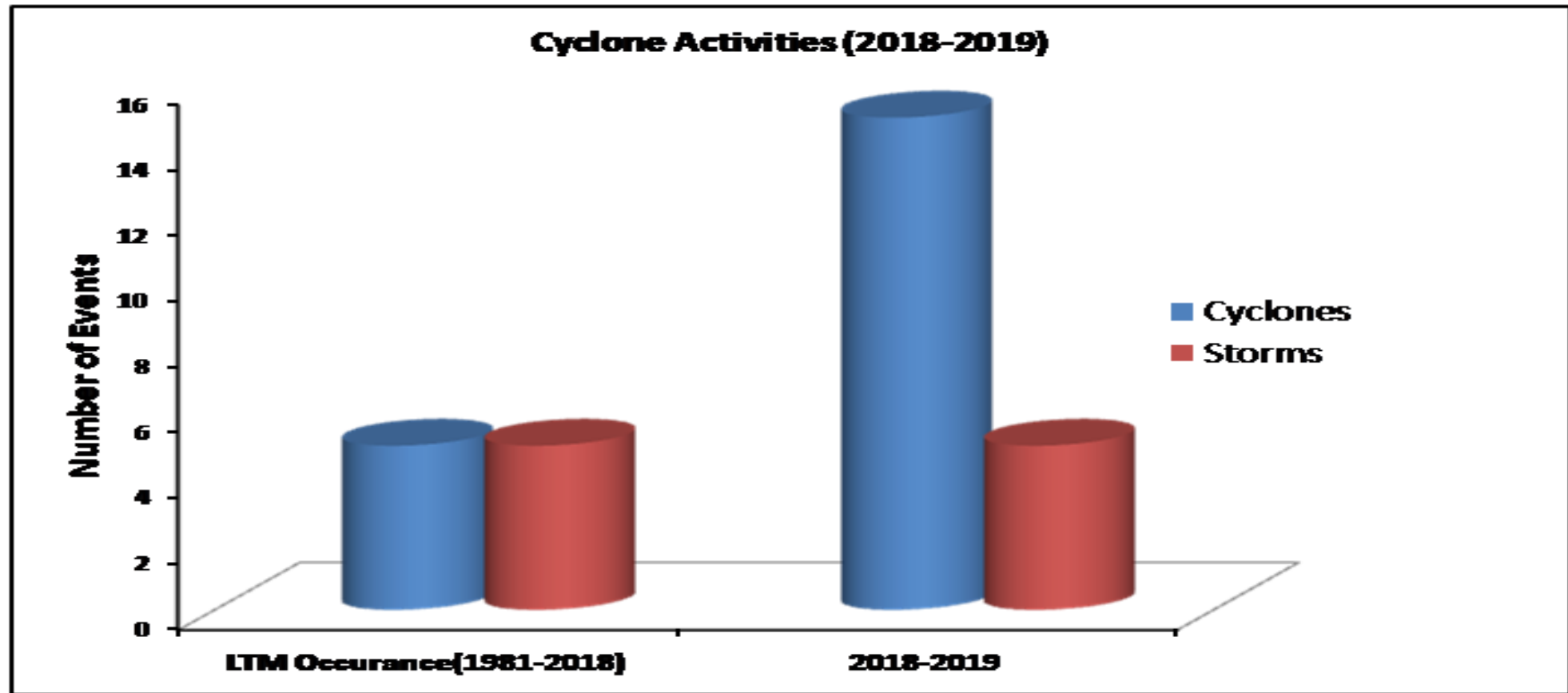
**AFRICA CONTRIBUTES TO LESS THAN 4% OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS
WHILE BEING HOME TO 17% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION**



Africa's comparative total emissions



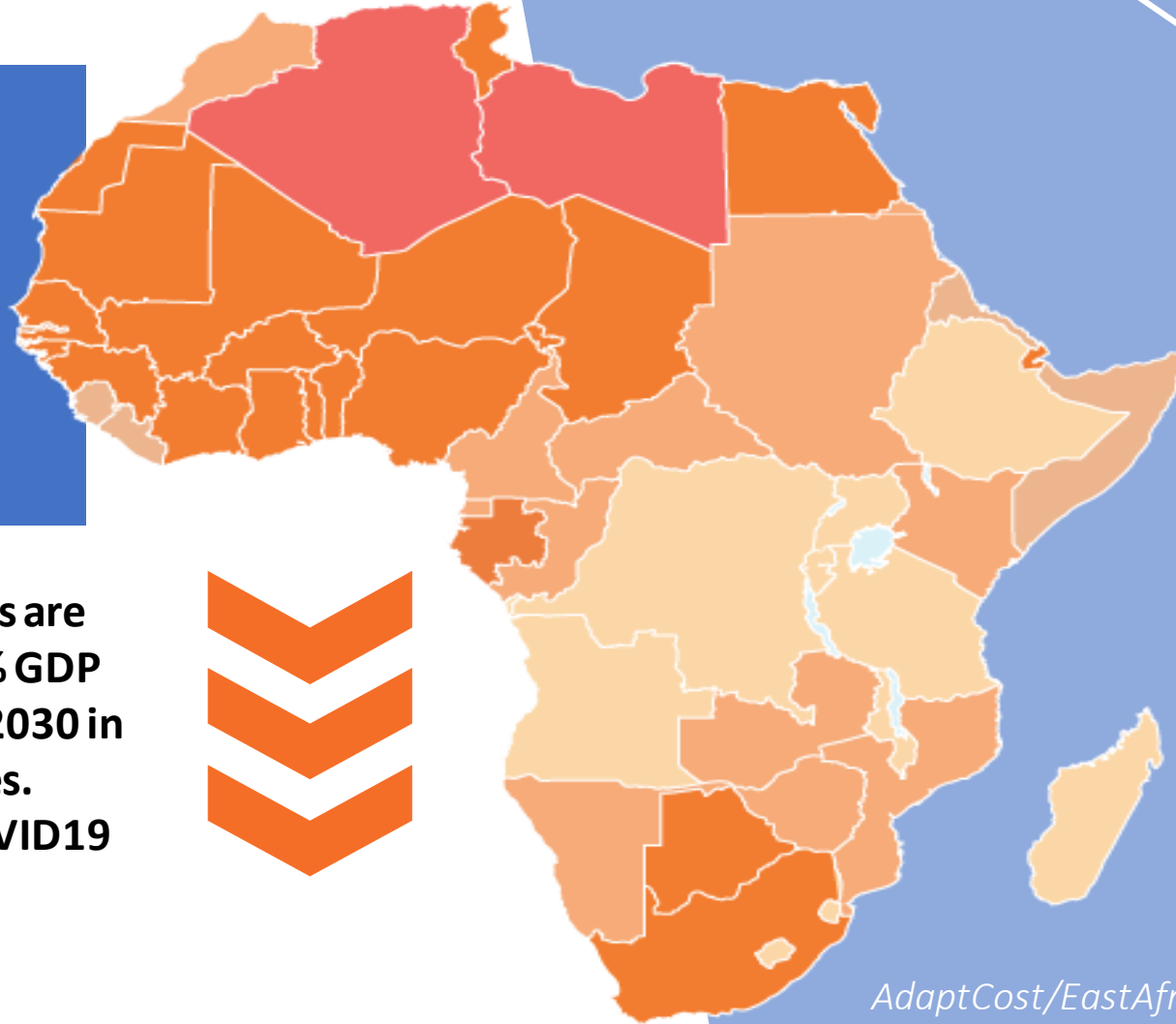
AFRICAN VULNERABILITY: INCREASING IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS



PROJECTED IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON GDP

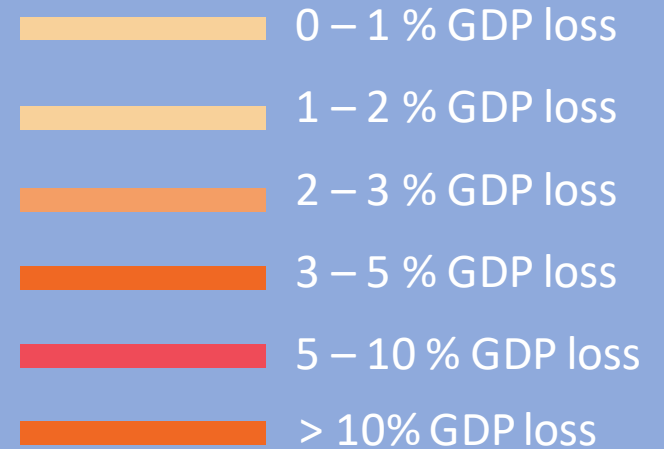
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE – AS PRONOUNCED AS COVID19

Most African countries are projected to lose 2-5% GDP to climate change by 2030 in conservative estimates. Contractions from COVID19 2.7% initially



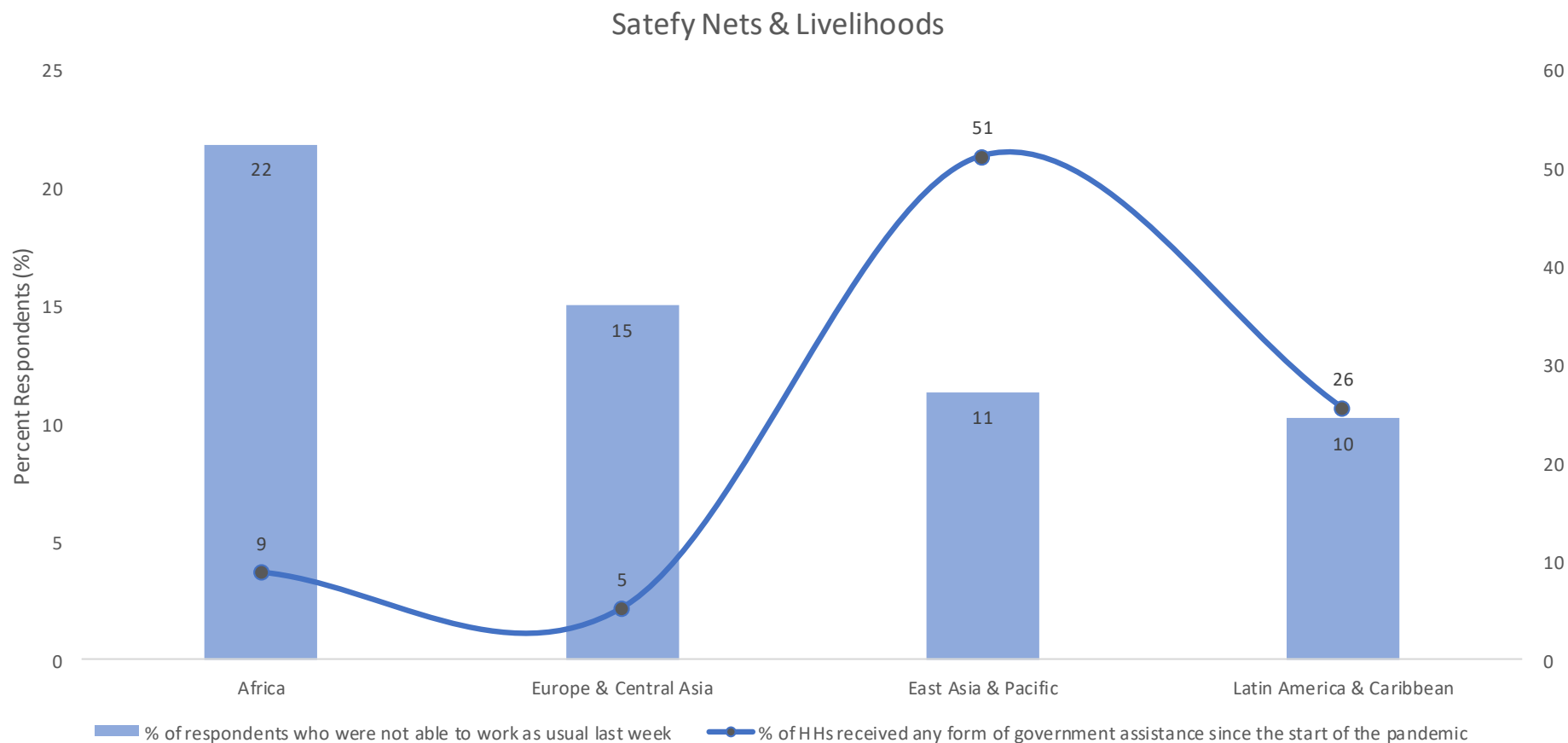
2030

Key



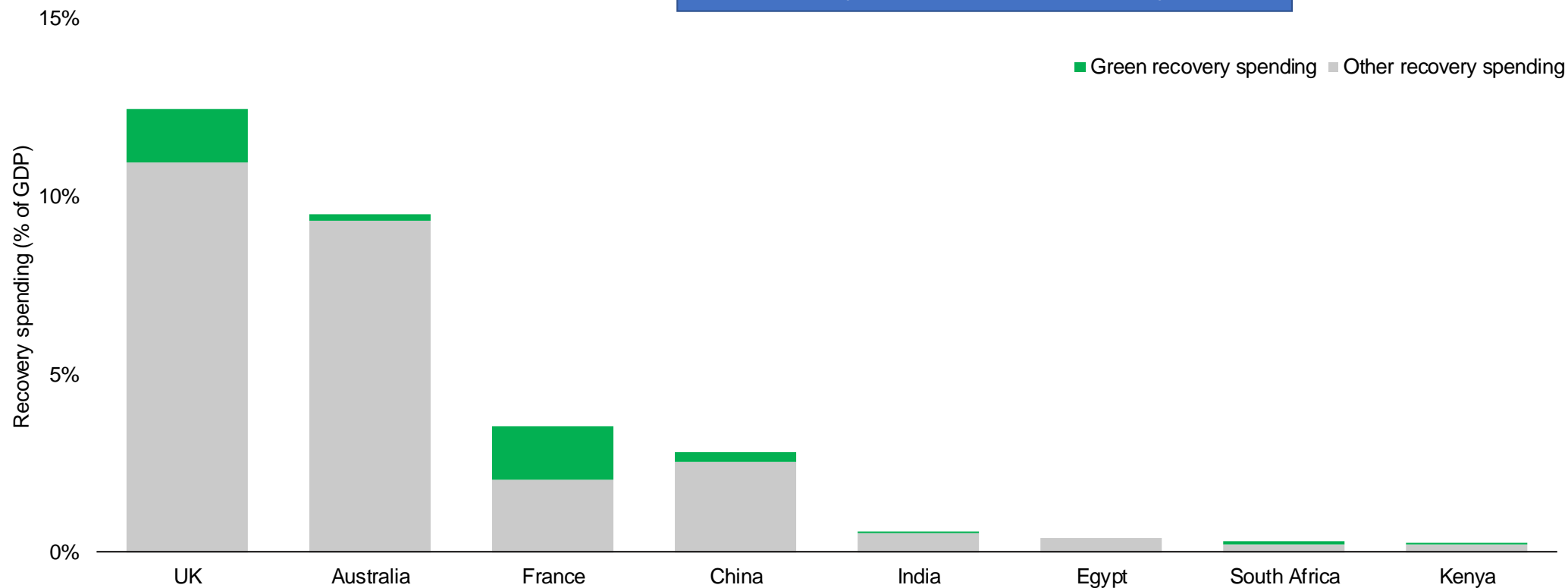
AdaptCost/EastAfrica based on FUND national model

LIMITED ABILITY TO RESPOND: LACK OF SAFETY NETS TO ABSORB SHOCKS FOR POPULATIONS



GLOBAL RECOVERY SPENDING INCLUDING GREEN SPENDING COMPARED TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN CASE STUDIES

African countries however do not have access to affordable resources to respond in the same way



A NEW GROWTH STRATEGY FOR AFRICA



It is the right size and sustained over time



It delivers fast, aimed at long-term jobs and industries, supporting innovation and increasing gross added value, whilst addressing inequality



It is broad-based, helping urban and rural area across all countries



It builds capacity locally, including in financial markets, and for revenue raising



It is aligned with country strategies and international commitments



It is based on local and regional supply chains



It deals with Africa's resource opportunity, and avoids the risk of resource curse



It will create more resilient economies, that can bounce back after a crisis and give society the tools to recover faster



SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE- ENERGY INVESTMENT- 500 BILLION USD OPPORTUNITY IN AFRICA BY 2030

Increasing droughts - need to reduce over-dependence on hydropower

But need strong baseload generation capacity for increased share of variable renewables- Gas is a key part of this transition

22,000 MW of clean energy actions already in African NDCs

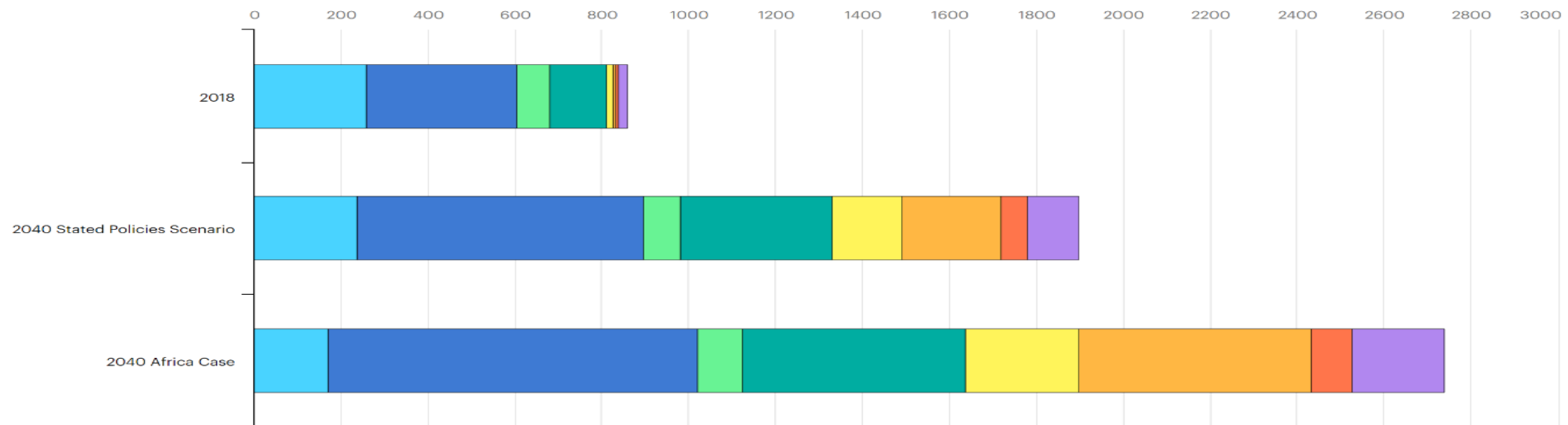
Realistic potential to increase the installed capacity by adding between 110 GW and 200 GW of renewable power by 2030

De-risking of private sector investments can completely change the dynamic for renewable investments as a response to the pandemic



IN AFRICA, NATURAL GAS IS PART OF THE JUST TRANSITION WHILE UPSCALING RENEWABLES

TWh



IEA. All Rights Reserved

Coal Gas Oil Hydro Wind Solar PV Geothermal Other renewables



FOOD SECURITY- CLIMATE CHANGE KEY THREAT

By 2050, climate change will negatively impact agricultural crops by up to 22% (IPCC).



Cassava

8%



Sorghum

17%



Millet

17%



Maize

22%



Groundnut

18%



INVESTING IN SOLUTIONS: CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

\$80.1 billion available for investment in CSA- potentially creating 5 million jobs while reducing emissions by 9.7 million tonnes (IFC)

Crop Diversification, implemented in a variety of forms and scales, allowing farmers to choose a strategy that both increases resilience and provides economic benefits;

Adopting renewable energy sources, managing agricultural waste and reducing emissions from livestock as countries recover from the pandemic effects on agriculture & other disasters;

Climate Smart Agriculture, Improving food security and income sand building resilience.

Inclusive Market Access, Transparency and certainty of access, and traceability across the value chain, are key to leverage developmental opportunity of AfCFTA

Reducing emissions in farm practices, modernising low impact fertiliser use and adoption of carbon pricing mechanisms



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



Agriculture

- Supporting rural communities
- Building value chains
- Agro-forestry



Valorising Carbon sinks

- Employment from management of asset- eco-tourism
- Natural assets that absorb carbon



Water

- Safeguarding supply
- Reducing disaster risk
- Improving inclusion



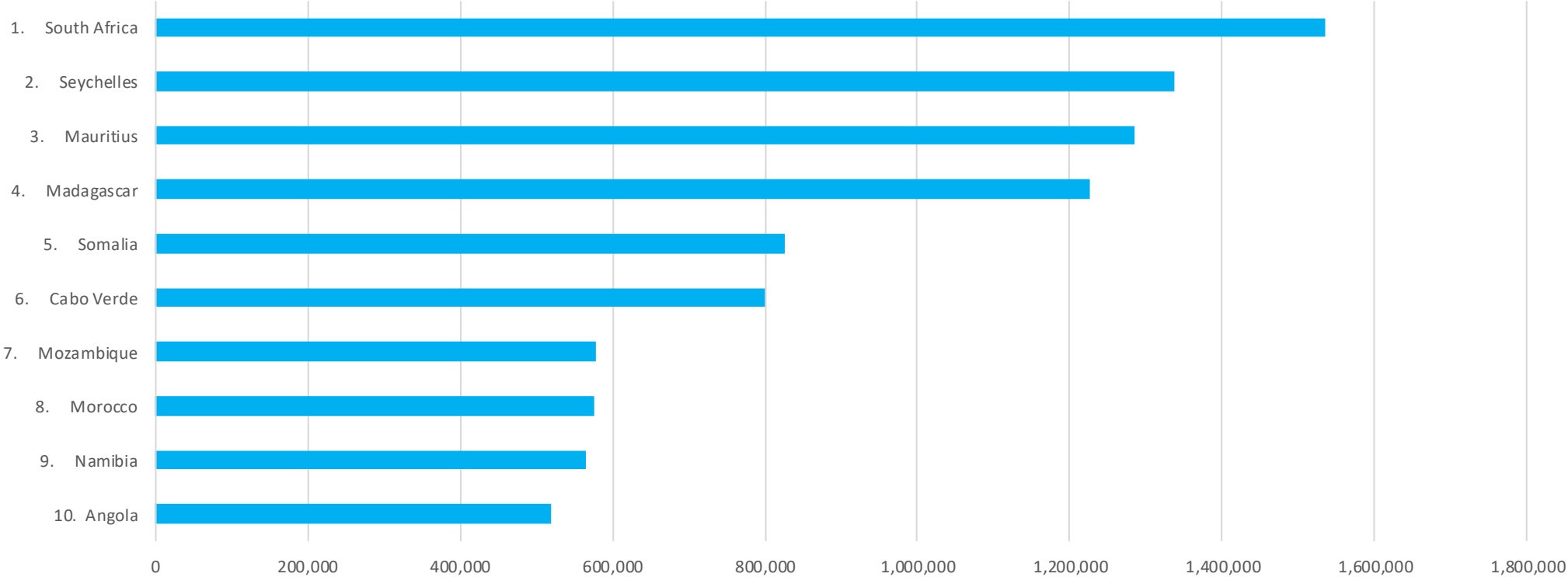
Oceans

- Committing to 30% of oceanic spaces under protection by 2030
- Marine spatial plans



THE BLUE ECONOMY- OPORTUNITY TO BUILD NBS

EEZ in sq KM



THE GREEN RECOVERY CASE STUDIES- RSA AND DRC

HIGHER QUALITY JOB CREATION AND GROSS ADDED VALUE COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL SECTORS IN RSA and DRC

JOB CREATION



**RSA- 250% MORE JOBS
IN THE SHORT TERM**

**DRC- 130% MORE JOBS
IN THE SHORT TERM**

GROSS VALUE ADDITION



**RSA- 420% MORE
VALUE ADDED IN
THE ECONOMY**

**DRC-280% MORE
VALUE ADDED IN
THE ECONOMY**



THE GREEN RECOVERY CASE STUDIES- KENYA AND EGYPT

HIGHER QUALITY JOB CREATION AND GROSS ADDED VALUE COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL SECTORS IN EGYPT and KENYA

JOB CREATION



**KENYA- 120% MORE
JOBS IN THE SHORT
TERM**

**EGYPT- 55% MORE
JOBS IN THE SHORT
TERM**

GROSS VALUE ADDITION



**KENYA- 200%
MORE VALUE
ADDED IN THE
ECONOMY**

**EGYPT-150%
MORE VALUE
ADDED IN THE
ECONOMY**



THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF GREEN STIMULUS



GREEN STIMULUS- 12 CORE AREAS FOR INVESTMENT- SET OF OBJECTIVES TO ALIGN AFRICAN ECONOMIES WITH SUSTAINABLE PRINCIPLES

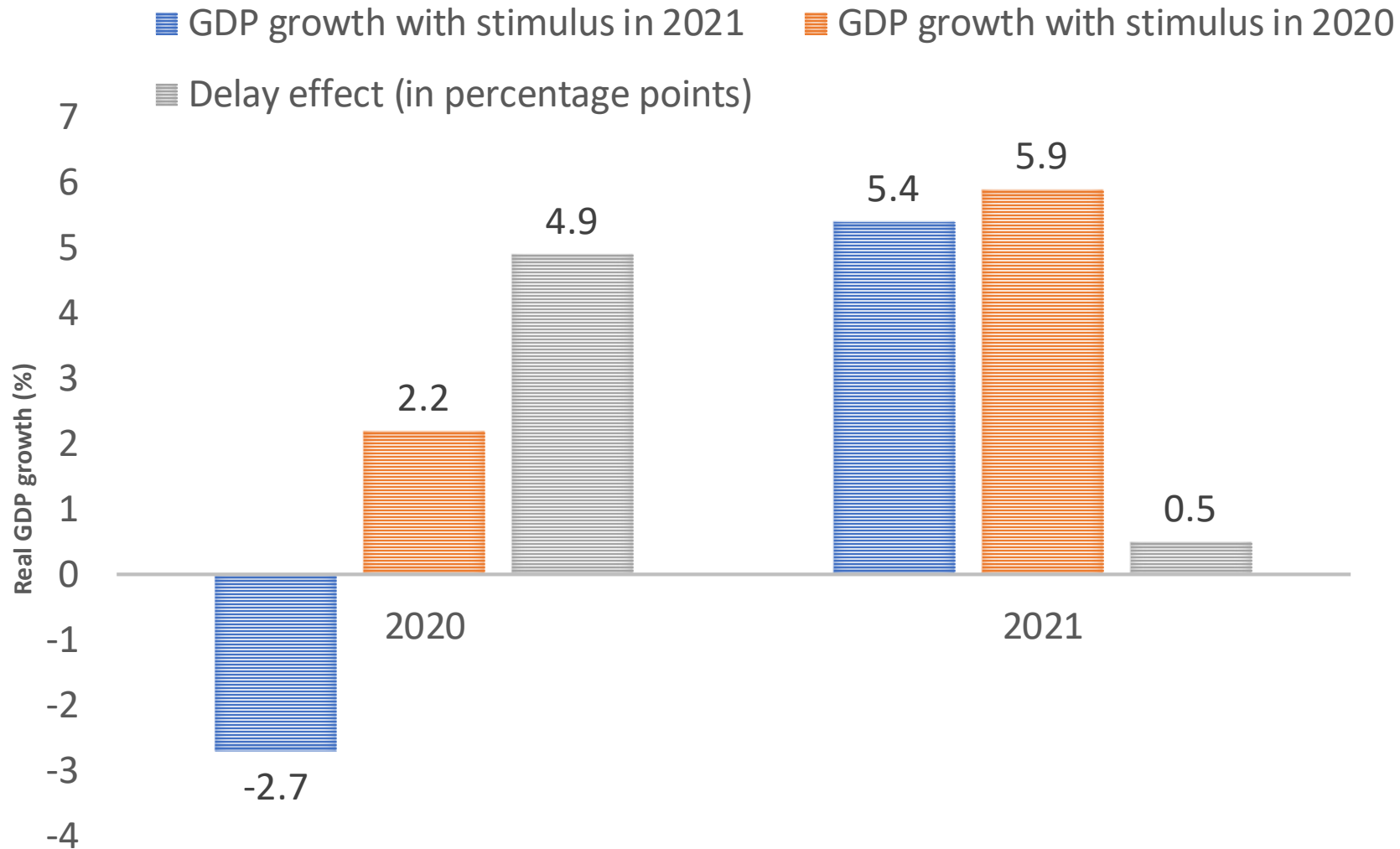
1. Circular economy- addressing waste and air quality
2. Conserving biodiversity and combatting illegal wildlife trade
3. Revitalising eco-tourism and the biodiversity economy
4. Combatting desertification, land degradation and drought
5. Enhanced climate action- mobilisation of effective climate finance
6. Investing in the Blue Economy
7. Climate Smart Agriculture and food security
8. Sustainable forest management
9. Improving water conservation and use
10. Investment in renewable energy
11. Smart cities and green urbanisation
12. Enhancing ICT investments and making the most of the digital era

GREEN RECOVERY ACTION PLAN- FOCUS ON MORE IMMEDIATE INTERVENTIONS WHICH MAXIMISE JOB CREATION AND VALUE ADDITION

1. Climate finance, including increasing flows, efficiency, and impact of funding;
2. Supporting renewable energy, energy efficiency and national Just Transition programmes;
3. Nature-based solutions and focus on biodiversity through work on sustainable land management, forestry, oceans and ecotourism;
4. Resilient agriculture, by focusing on inclusive economic development and green jobs; and
5. Green and resilient cities, including a focus on water (flooding and water resources) and enhancing information, communication and technology.

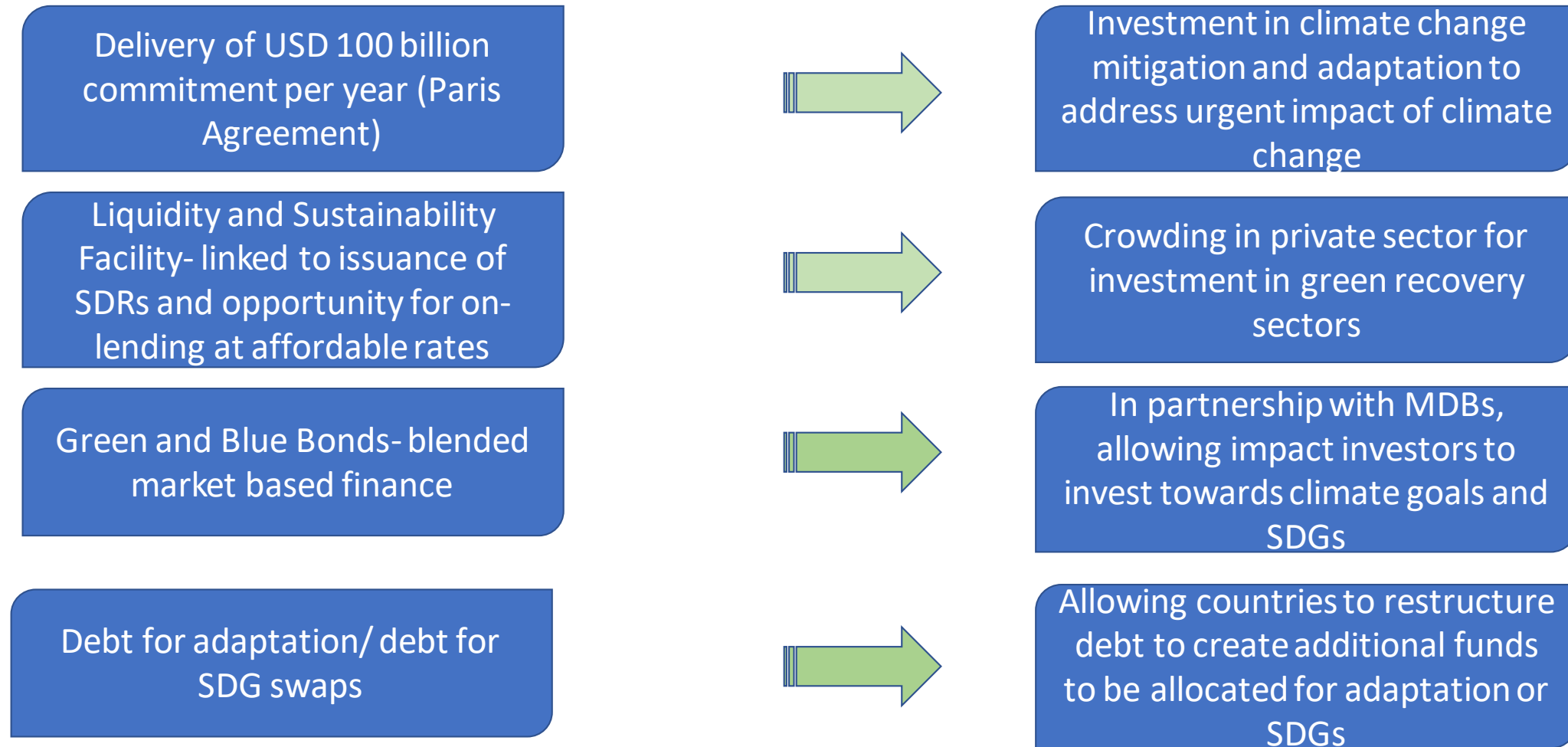


UPFRONT FINANCING: HOW AFRICA CAN CO-DELIVER ITS GREEN RECOVERY WITH THE RIGHT SUPPORT



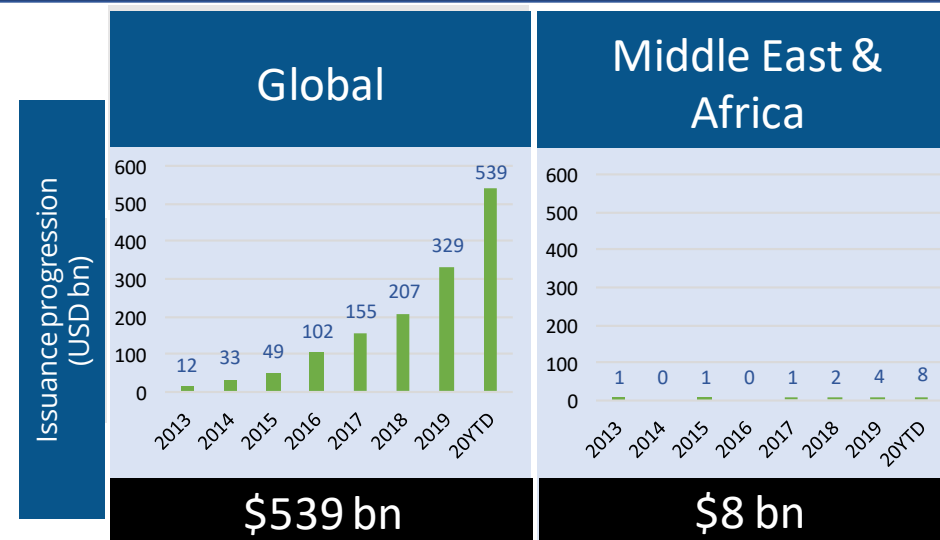
Delaying the stimulus cost Africa 5.4 percentage points in lost GDP growth

HOW AFRICA CAN CO-DELIVER ITS GREEN RECOVERY WITH THE RIGHT SUPPORT

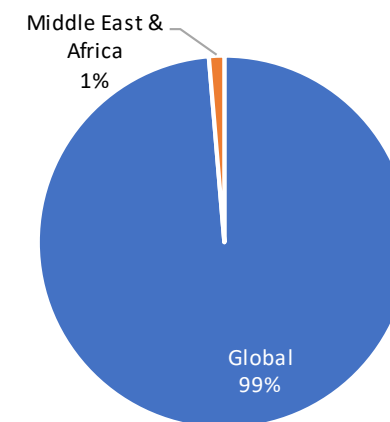


HELPING AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO CATCH UP ON GREEN AND BLUE BOND FINANCING

Country	Green Bonds	Amount (US\$m)	First Issuance	Use of proceeds
Kenya	1	41	Sep. 2019	Buildings
Namibia	1	5	Dec. 2018	Energy, buildings, transport, water, waste, land use, adaptation & resilience
Seychelles	1	15	Oct. 2018	Land use & marine resources
Nigeria	4	136	Dec. 2017	Energy, transport, water, land use
Morocco	4	356	Nov. 2016	Energy and buildings
Egypt	1	750	Sep. 2020	Transport, energy, energy efficiency
South Africa	6	1554	Apr. 2012	Energy, buildings, transport, water, waste
Total	18	2857		



Share of Sustainability-linked Issuance by Region

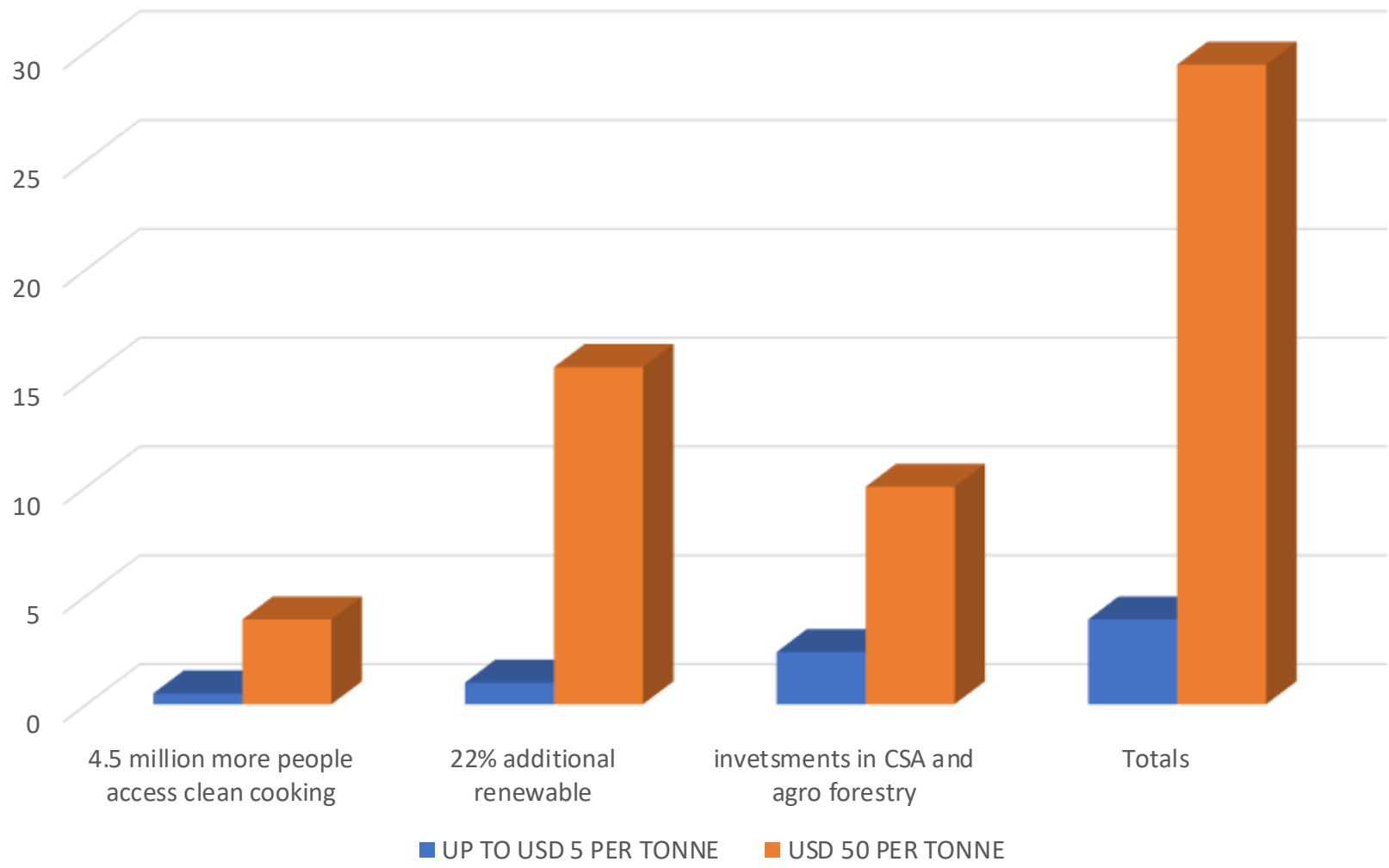


African Green Bonds Issuance as of October 2020 - Source Climate Bonds Initiative and UNECA, October 2020

Source UN Global Compact Sustainable Finance, HSBC December 2020

FINANCING THROUGH CARBON OFF-SET OPPORTUNITIES - ALMOST 30 BILLION USD PER ANNUM CAN BE RAISED IF CARBON PRICE FIXED AT USD 50 PER TONNE

Chart Title





Ideas
to
Action