



Seventh session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

"Building forward better: towards a resilient and green Africa to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063"

1 - 4 MARCH 2021

Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

SDG 13 (Climate action), and the corresponding goals of Agenda 2063

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3rd March 2021







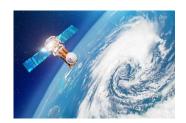


Climate change Impacts in Africa



- Climate change is disrupting national economies, ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Africa faces the greatest impacts from climate change, including predicted decreases in precipitation in Northern and South-Western South Africa, while the Ethiopian Highlands are likely to record increases in rainfall by the end of the twenty-first century.
- More frequent and intense tropical storms and cyclones, recurring droughts and rising sea levels are also forecasted
- Climate change directly impacts the ability of the continent to achieve any of the Sustainable Development Goals and to meet the aspirations of Agenda 2063

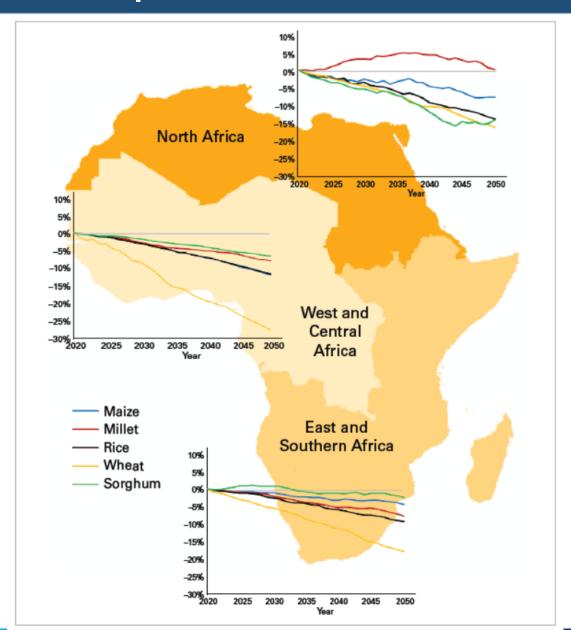






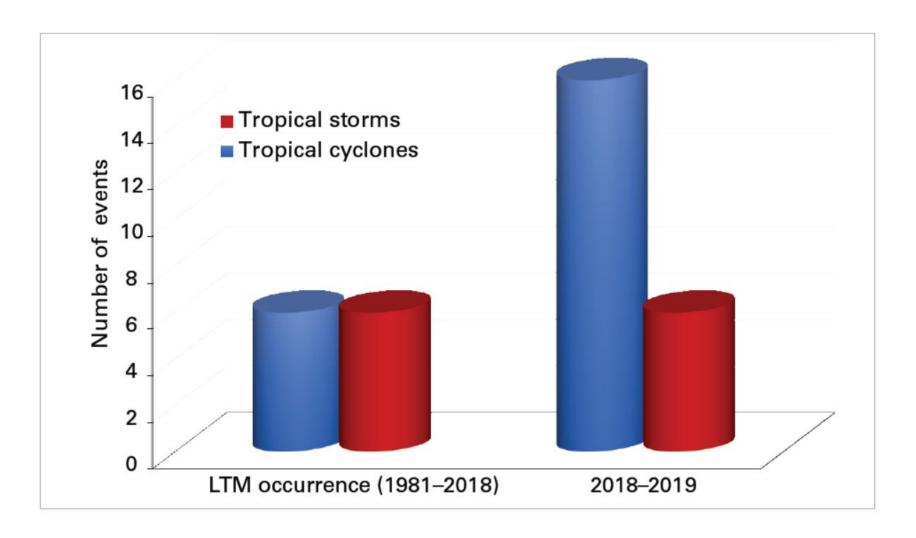
Impacts on cereal production





Incidence of high impact weather events





Long-term impacts of climate change on Africa's GDP (% change/year)



According to four global temperature increase scenarios for the five sub-regions and for the whole of Africa.

Subregions	GDP (% Change/Year)			
	1° C	2° C	3° C	4° C
North (n = 7)	-0.76 ± 0.16	-1.63 ± 0.36	-2.72 ± 0.61	-4.11 ± 0.97
West (n = 15)	-4.46 ± 0.63	-9.79 ± 1.35	-15.62 ± 2.08	-22.09 ± 2.78
Central (n = 9)	-1.17 ± 0.45	-2.82 ± 1.10	-5.53 ± 1.56	-9.13 ± 2.16
East (n = 14)	-2.01 ± 0.20	-4.51 ± 0.34	-7.55 ± 0.63	-11.16 ± 0.85
Southern (n = 10)	-1.18 ±0.64	-2.68 ± 1.54	-4.40 ± 2.56	-6.49 ± 3.75
Whole of Africa (n = 55)	-2.25 ± 1.52	-5.01 ± 3.30	-8.28 ± 5.12	-12.12 ± 7.04

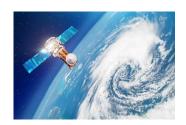
Source: Adapted from Economic growth, development and climate change in Africa, published by the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Low adaptive capacity



- African countries have low capacities to adapt to climate change
- Countries also have low access to climate funds for adaptation
- Because of growing climate change impacts and limited external funding, countries are forced to spend between 2-9% of their national incomes on climate adaptation
- This negatively affects development, and has been worsened by COVID-19
- In addition to adaptation, member states require additional financial and capacity support for low emissions development

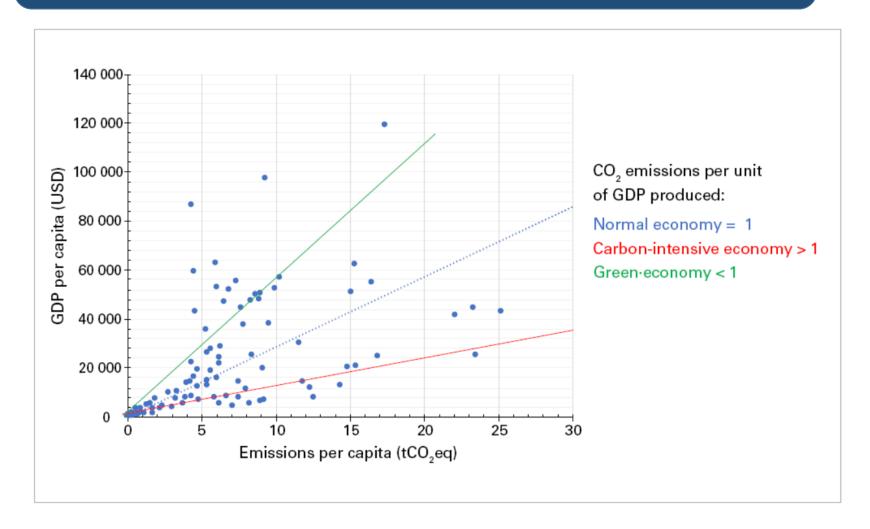






GDP as a function of emissions for three types of economies: normal, green & carbon intensive





Source: ACPC

Key trends and progress towards achievement of the set targets of the given SDGs



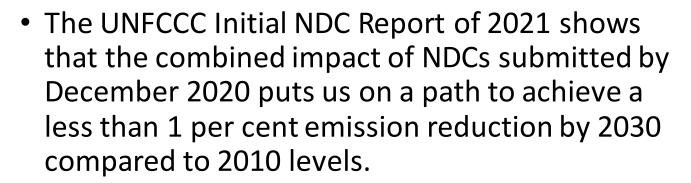
 To have a chance to attain the 1.5 degrees warming target. GHG emissions should be reduced by 45 per cent from 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050 (IPCC).



 This means that GHG emissions must begin falling by 7.6 per cent each year, starting in 2020.



 This requires rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society.





Key trends and progress towards achievement of the set targets of the given SDGs



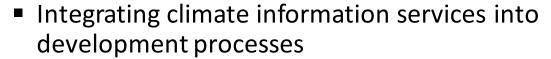
The AUC, supported by the UNECA and other partners is finalizing the Africa Climate Change Strategy (2020-2030)



 The strategy is designed to be a framework to guide climate actions in member States towards low emissions development



- The challenges to be addressed include:
 - Leveraging adequate means of implementation for transitioning to low emissions pathways;



- Engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and the youth.
- Just transition, including ensuring that major emitters step up their climate ambition





THANKYOU!

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