



The African Development Bank and Climate Change in Africa

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Outline

- Climate Change Challenge in Africa
 - Confronting the Challenge
 - Bank Interventions
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The Climate Change Challenge in Africa

The Challenge: Impacts

Large
Projected
Impacts
from Climate
Change



- ❑ Africa bears disproportionately large impact
 - ❑ Reduced food security
 - ❑ Higher incidence of water-borne diseases
 - ❑ Large-scale migration
 - ❑ Economic disruptions
- ❑ Compounded by existing multiple stresses

Increased water stress:
Up to 250m people

2020

Exposure to flooding:
Up to 70m people

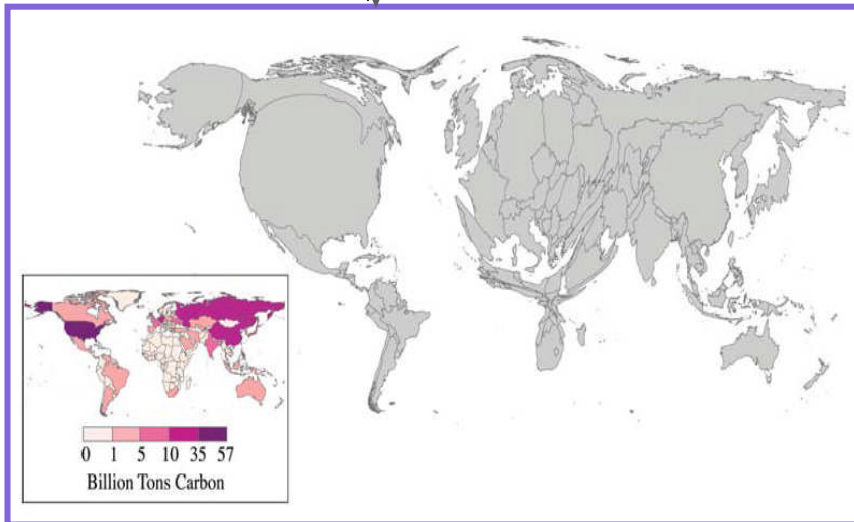
2080

Temperature rise:
+3°C to +4°C

2100

The Challenge: Emissions

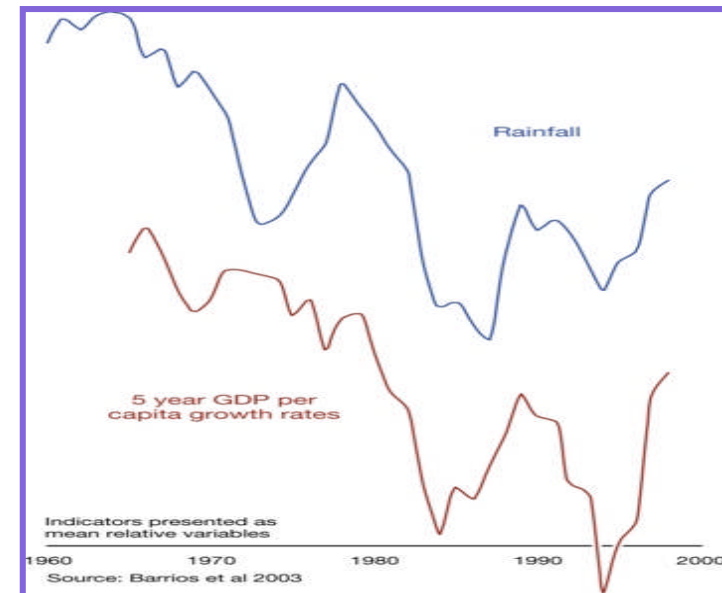
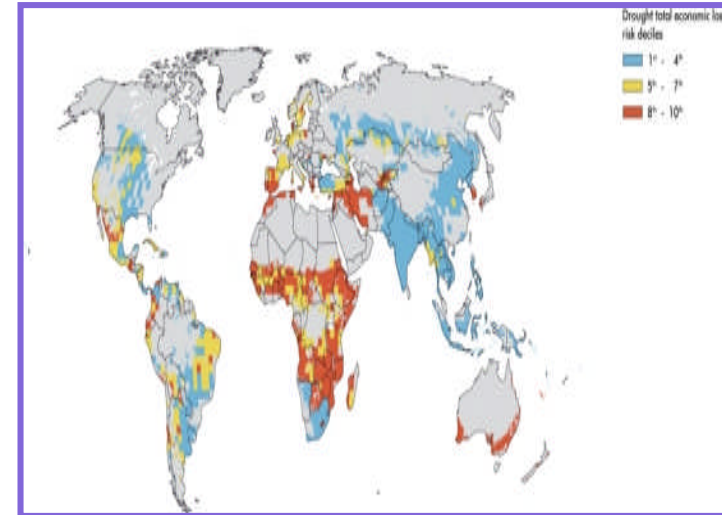
Relatively
Small
Contribution
to Climate
Change



- ❑ Africa contributes less than 4% to worldwide carbon emissions
- ❑ Main negative contribution through deforestation and land degradation
- ❑ Largest negative impact: Congo Basin forest (2nd largest rainforest in the world)

The Challenge: Solutions

- ❑ The Bank recognizes climate change as a challenge to development and poverty reduction
- ❑ Need for focused mitigation measures to limit Africa's impact on Climate Change
- ❑ Need for broad adaptation measures to tackle Climate Change impacts
- ❑ Need to mainstream both mitigation and adaptation strategies into Bank developmental programmes





Confronting the Challenge

Bank Repositioning: The Assessment

- ❑ Increasing Bank's effectiveness in mainstreaming Climate Change issues into existing projects requires active management and improved internal processes
 - ❑ Bank requires more fully developed, more focused strategic and operational plan for work relating to climate change
 - ❑ Need to produce appropriate Climate Change analytical work, to build internal capacity to engage more effectively, and to build a solid pipeline of projects for Climate Change mainstreaming
 - ❑ More effective internal coordination among Bank complexes, in order to ensure full use of available expertise and full exploitation of emerging opportunities.
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Bank Repositioning: The Outcome

- ❑ Stronger foundations now in place
 - ❑ Improvements in organizational structure and focus
 - ❑ Decentralization
 - ❑ Major changes in business processes
 - ❑ Substantially improved internal context within which to integrate and mainstream climate change issues
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Bank Interventions

Bank Climate Policies

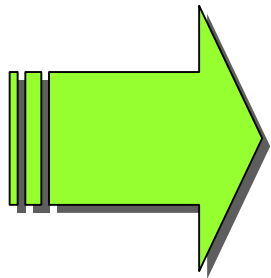
Support RMCs' adaptation to CC (CRMA)

- Due diligence on climate risk management in Bank Group initiatives to protect Bank investments from risks of climate impacts
- Support country-level knowledge management, capacity building & investments

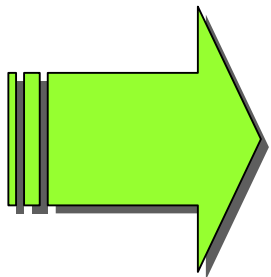
Selective support to mitigation (CEIF)

- Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
 - Mainstream access to clean energy and promote energy efficiency
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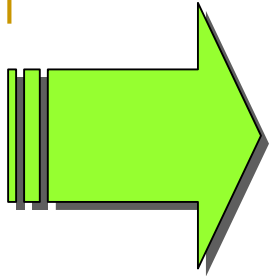
Implementing Bank Group Work on Climate Change



The Bank is a **GEF executing agency**, enabling it to appraise and implement projects on behalf of GEF and obtain direct access to GEF resources. Bank is developing some projects to build resilience in several communities in Africa. A number of additional GEF adaptation projects will be prepared in 2008-2009, including interventions in Mauritania, Burundi and Madagascar, in partnership respectively with UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank.

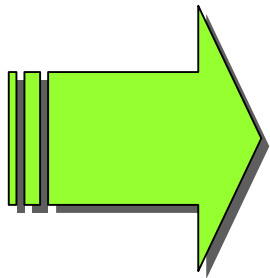


Financing Energy Services for Small-Scale Energy Users. Started 2004, financed by the Dutch Government, helps countries formulate policy and regulatory frameworks and build capacity to develop investment projects in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

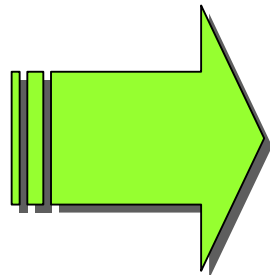


Climate Information for Development in Africa.

Jointly managed by AU, UNECA and the Bank.
Designed to mainstream climate information into development practices throughout Africa.



Clean Energy Investment Framework. Adopted earlier this year. Support member countries with low carbon development initiatives and help countries access emerging carbon markets



Congo Basin Forest Fund. Bank is custodian of major new multi-donor fund. Established June 2008, with £ 100 million seed funding from UK and Norway to limit GHG emissions by reducing deforestation in world's second largest rainforest

Mitigation and Adaptation



- ❑ Congo Basin: 200 million hectares and 50 million people
- ❑ Threats: Deforestation and poverty
- ❑ CBFF: Alleviate poverty and address climate change through reducing the rate of deforestation
- ❑ Promotes Sustainable Forest Management to contribute to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
- ❑ Governing Council and AfDB based Secretariat



Thank You

Merci