Right to Develop-Justice as an opportunity：The challenge of combating climate change in Africa without forgoing the right to develop(1).

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A Conundrum:

There are unique features of climate change issues , especially as relates to LDC, particularly Africa that must be kept in mind in the efforts to find solution and some of these are:

1. The people most at risk from the impacts of climate change live in developing countries that have contributed the least to the accumulated GHG in the atmosphere.
2. Those most affected are also the least able to cope , making it an issue of inequality, security and above all , one of justice.
3. Climate change poses a difficult challenge because of its intrinsic links to economic growth and sustainable development

4. Impacts of climate change could negate decades of slow progress and undermine efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals.
5. The costs of solving the problem may be very prohibitive and thus a way must be found to do this without harming economic growth . This is of particular importance to Africa
6. ”Establishing a framework for collective action that balances urgency with equity is the starting point for avoiding dangerous climate change”.
7. Any strategy for solving the problem must not forget the mantra of the UNFCCC of the “common but differentiated” responsibilities of countries.

STRATEGY FOR COPING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

- Solution to climate change requires action on two fronts: Adaptation and Mitigation.
- Mitigation requires action by all nations on reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases. The more industrialized countries with the deepest carbon footprints must make the deepest cut in their emissions. However, a successful multilateral framework will require the active participation of all major emitters including those in the developing countries.
- Adaptation is a choice option, no amount of mitigation will protect people from the impacts of greenhouse gases already in the atmosphere. A best case scenario indicates that mitigation will start to make a difference from around 2030 onwards, but temperatures will increase to around 2050.

Global GHG mitigation and Global Justice

1. All countries, including LDCs, have an economic interest in being joint architects of a global agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

UNDP Human Development Report:

1. Need to agree a global carbon budget to avoid dangerous climate change. This means global GHG emissions *peaking* in 2020.
2. Need to agree emissions pathways to reach equal per capita emissions rates within overall global carbon budget.

Charting a course away from dangerous climate change

- **The sustainable emissions pathway with respect to 1990 is as follows***
  - ***The world*** **– cuts of 50 percent by 2050 with a peak by 2020**
  - ***Developed countries*** **– cuts of 80 percent by 2050**
  - ***Developing countries*** **– cuts of 20 percent by 2050**

*Human Development Report 2007/2008

Adaptation – the key issue for Africa

- **The state of Texas (population 23 million) has a deeper footprint than the whole of sub-Saharan Africa (720 million.**
- **Africa will be one of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change despite its insignificant contribution to the increasing accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.**
- **Energy plays a critical role in economic growth and enhancing people's quality of life, yet in Sub-Saharan Africa more than 500 million people are living without electricity. Any mitigation cannot but take this fact into consideration.**
- **The key focus for Africa must be on adaptation and ensuring an equitable regime for cutting greenhouse emissions.**

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Adaptation is not cost-neutral

Adaptation choices fall upon cost continuum

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'No regrets' activities:

- Increase resilience to current climate variability
- Develop climate risk information
- Inform public

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additional cost: flexible, soft options, e.g. disaster risk management, climate risks management planning

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significant additional cost: hard measures, e.g. protection against sea-level rise

Must integrate climate risks in decision process

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- Funding needs in Billions
- The adaptation financing gap

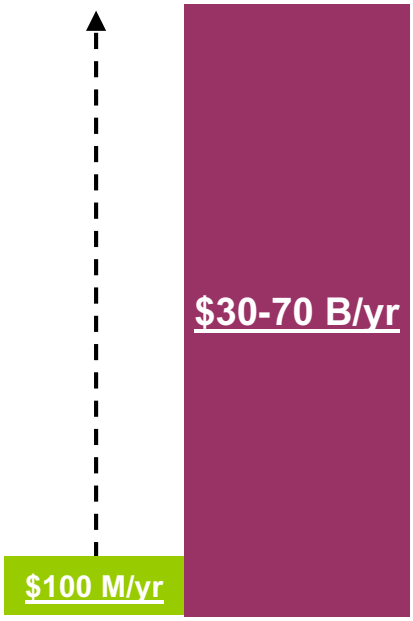
How can the financing gap be met?

•$15-150 B/yr	•Stern, 2006
•$10-100 B/yr	•World Bank
•$50-170 B/yr	•UNFCCC, 2007

- Funds available in Millions

•$235 M	•Multilateral, 2002-7
•$95 M	•Bilateral*, 2000-5
•$150 M	•Bilateral, 2007
•**$480**	•Total Cum.

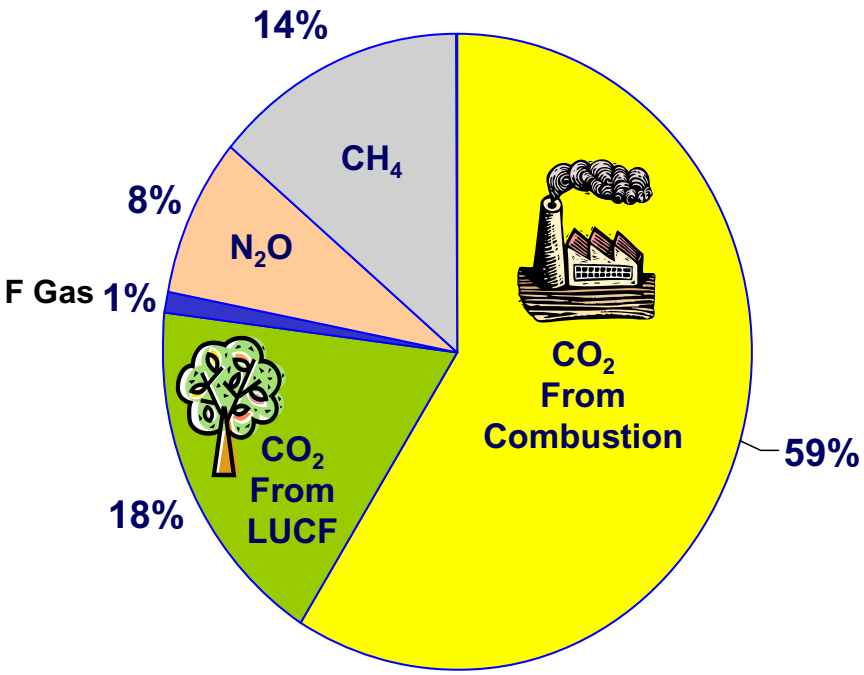
*(Jennifer Frankel-Reed, 2006)



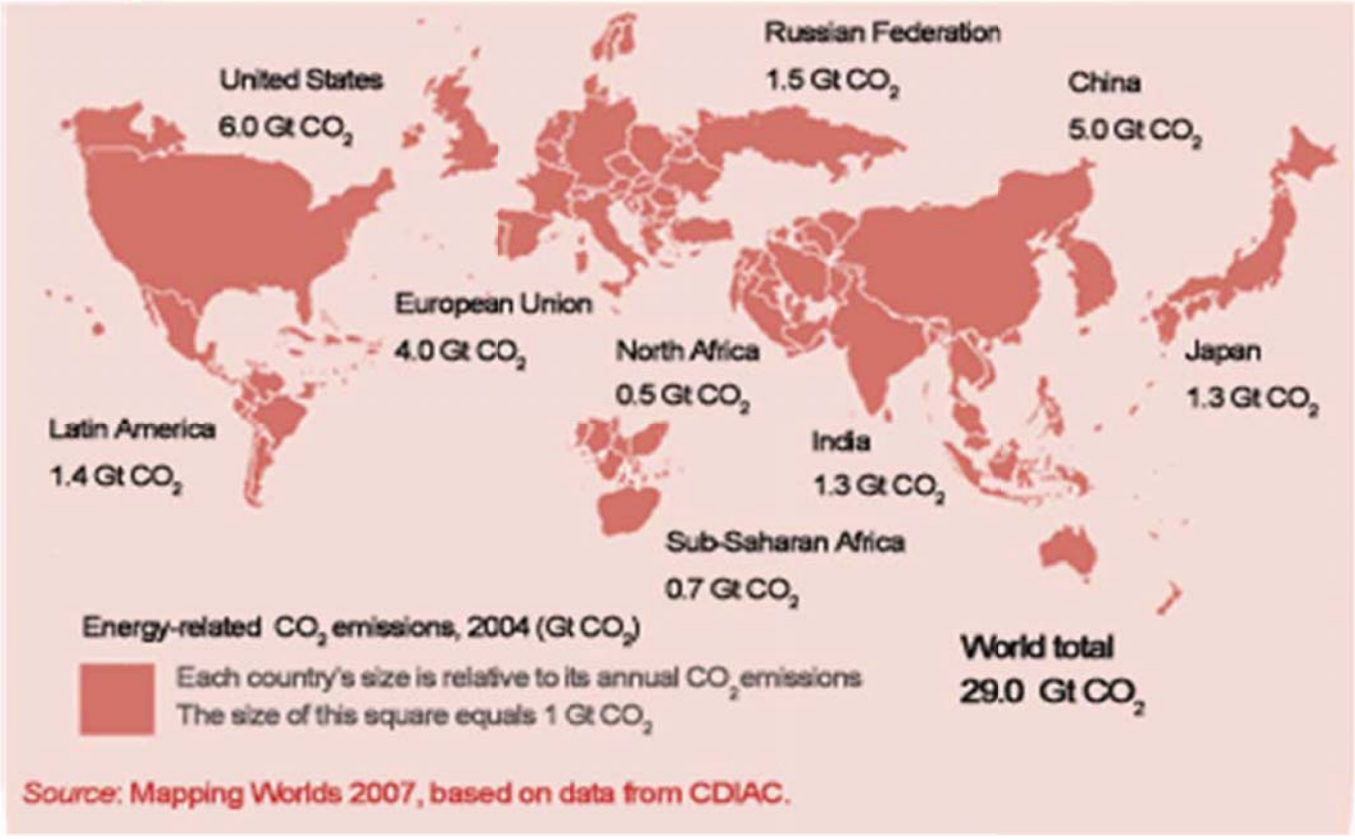
Who pays for adaptation?

- The private sector – farmers, households, industry etc- will bear a large part of the costs of adaptation;
- Government policy will be central to influencing how private sector resources are allocated in a climate-sensitive way.
- Public sector expenditures for adaptation are also likely to be large.
- Two UNFCCC funds (LDCF& SCCF): The Least Developed Country Funds has received to date about $157million and the Special Climate Change Funds has received pledges of $67.3 million. The Adaptation Fund was created through a 2% levy on credits generated through CDM projects. It is estimated that on full implementation, this could generate an annual income of $160-950 by 2012.
- The Strategic Priority on Adaptation (GEF): Operational in 2004 by earmarking $50 million for adaptation projects.

Global greenhouse gas emissions

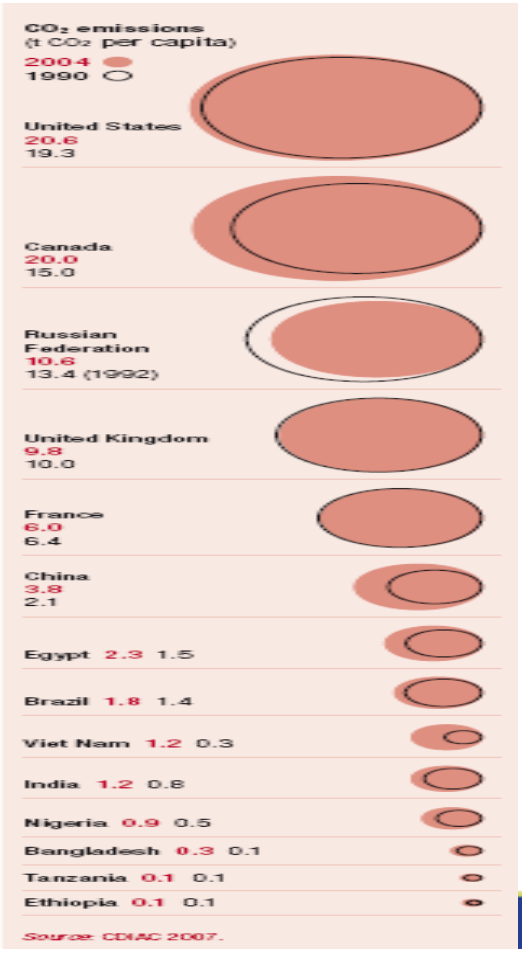


Map 1.1 Mapping the global variation in CO_2 emissions



Source: Mapping Worlds 2007, based on data from CDIAC.

Some people walk more lightly than others



- The distribution of current emissions points to an inverse relationship between climate change vulnerability and responsibility
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Rich countries have deeper carbon footprint

- The UK (population 60 million) emits more CO_2 than Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan and Vietnam (total population 472 million)
- The state of Texas (population 23 million) has a deeper footprint than the whole of sub-Saharan Africa (720 million)
- The 19 million people living in New York have a deeper footprint than the 766 million people living in the 50 least developed countries …

Thank You