

High expectations for COP22 after COP21 success, in particular in Africa



COP21 : a historical milestone in the fight against climate change

Target to limit global warming to **2°C** officially adopted with aim for **1.5°C**

At least \$100 Bn / year to support developing countries
Pledge from developed countries

Commitments from countries in the fight against climate change (**NDC¹**)
*Country-level **mitigation and adaptation** measures*

Target to be **carbon neutral** in 2050
All GHG² emissions compensated by carbon sinks



COP22 : strong expectations to make it a "**COP for action**" but also a "**COP for Africa**"



Translate the progress achieved in Paris in concrete terms
Climate finance mechanisms, technology transfers, transparency, NDCs review



Place the **most vulnerable regions**, especially **Africa at the core of the negotiations**
*Especially **agricultural productivity** and climate resilience / **adaptation** issues*

Agriculture in Africa is a critical part of the solution to the global challenges raised by climate change and food security

Mitigation

Adaptation



Reduction of GHG¹ emissions

~20%

of African GHG emissions come from agriculture...

... accounting to less than **~1%** of global GHG emissions today



Carbon sequestration in soils and forests

~ 30%

of global mitigation potential of forests²

~ 20%

of global mitigation potential of soils³



Development of a productive and resilient agriculture

60%

of uncultivated arable lands globally

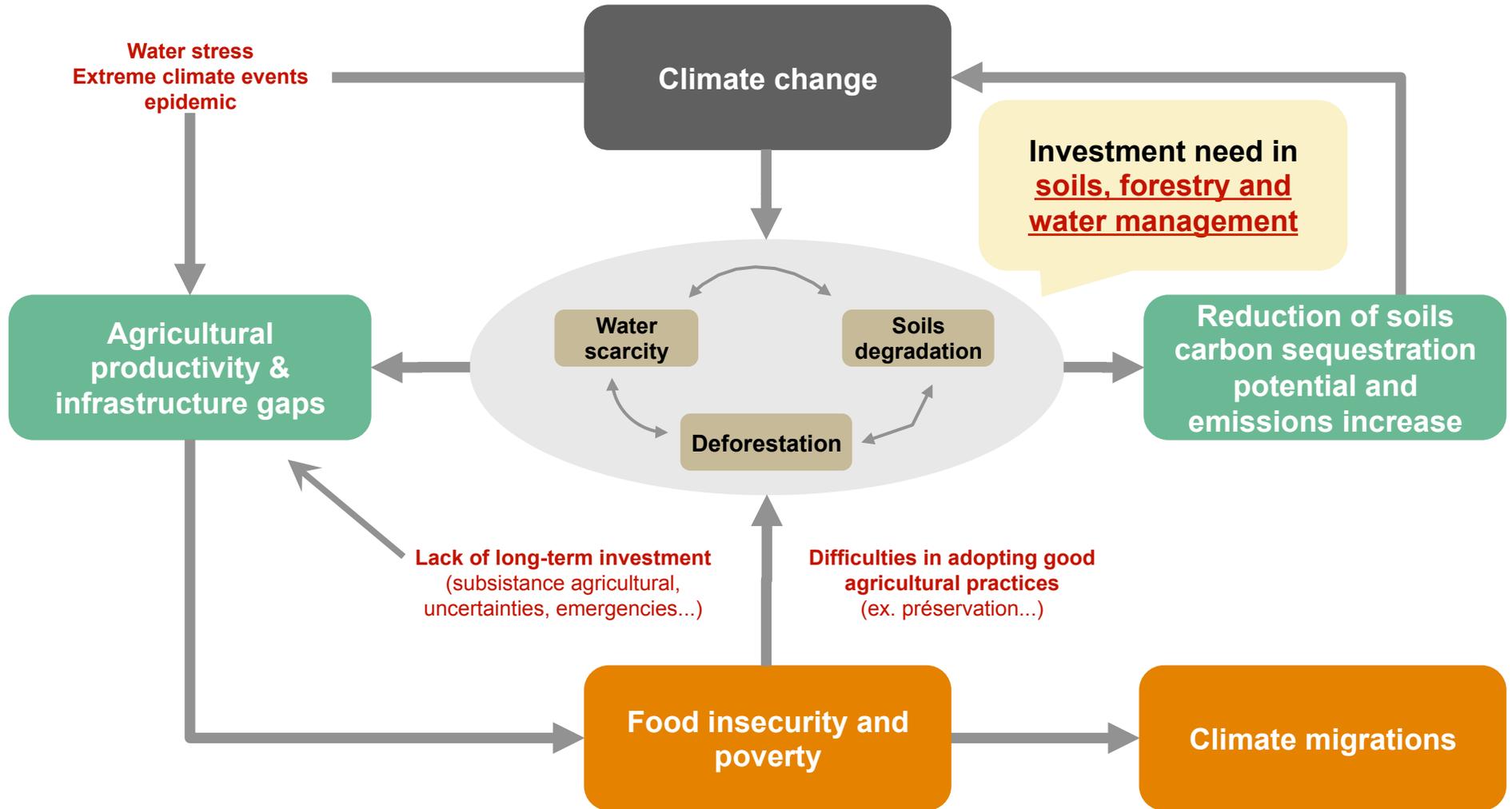
> x5

potential productivity gains of African agriculture⁴

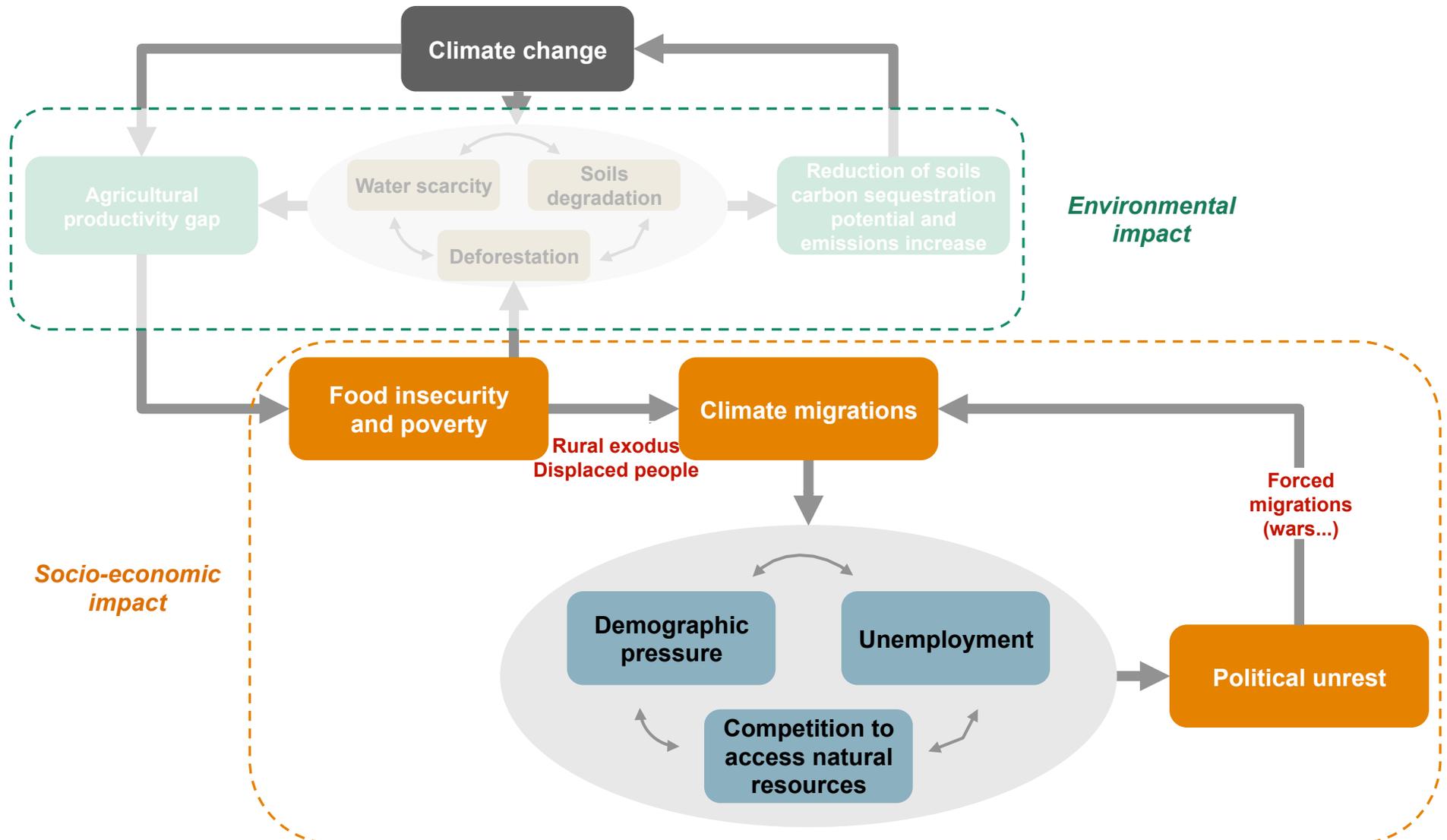
African agriculture is a major asset against **Climate Change**, which we need to **preserve**

African agriculture could become an asset for global Food security, which we need to **develop**

The Paris Agreement recognized the vulnerability of Food Security to Climate Change...



The impact of climate change on agricultural productivity has negative consequences on socio-economic development

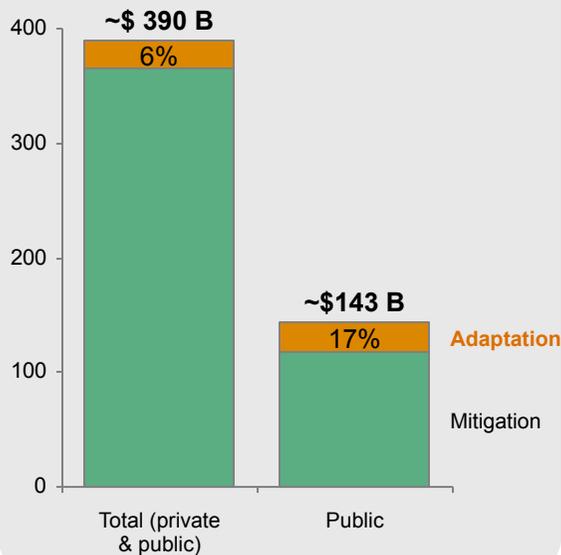


Adaptation, Agriculture and Africa do not capture their fair share of current Climate funding ("tripe bias")

Adaptation

6% of total Climate funds¹
 17% of public Climate funds
vs.

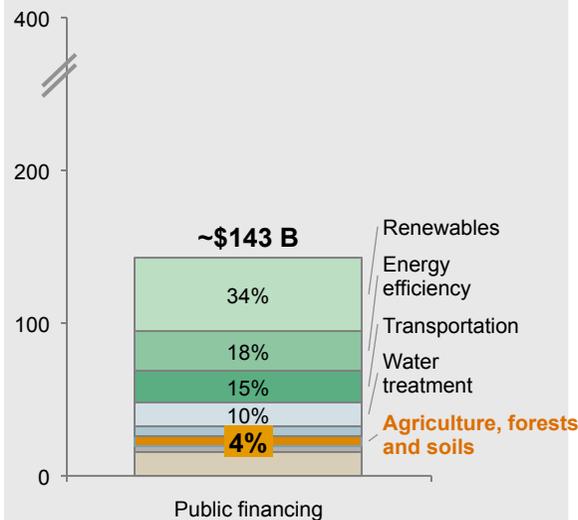
50 % for a "balanced share"²
 between Adaptation and Mitigation



Agriculture

4% of public Climate funds
vs.

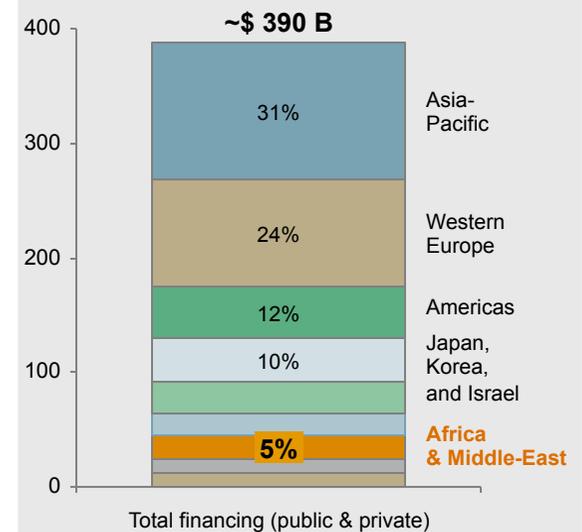
~40 % of worldwide jobs



Africa

<5% of total Climate funds
vs.

16% of worldwide population
 20% of developing countries' population



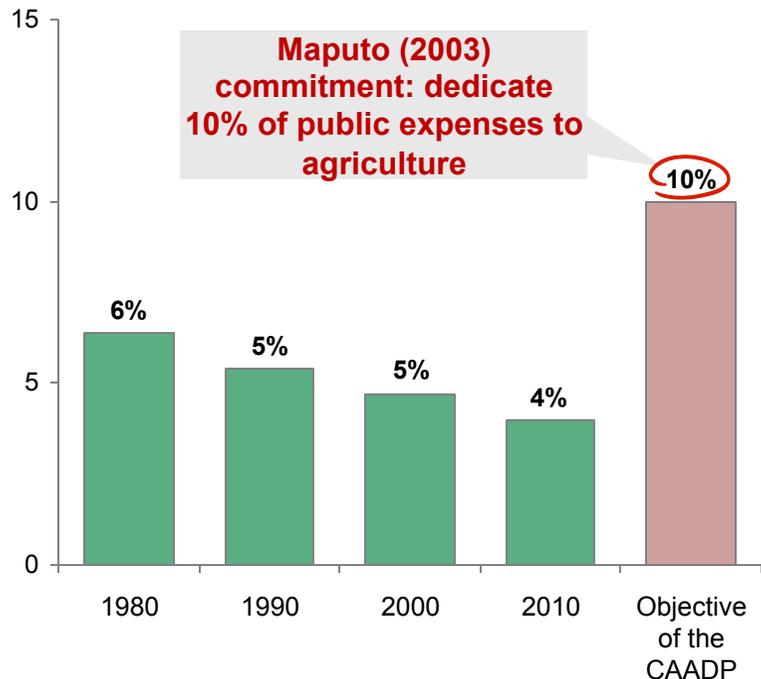
1. Private and public funding 2. COP 15, 2009 : "provide new and additional resources [...] approaching \$30 billion for the period 2010–2012, with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation."

Source : experts' interviews, CPI Report 'Global landscape of Climate Finance 2015'

Several years of public under-investment in the African agriculture

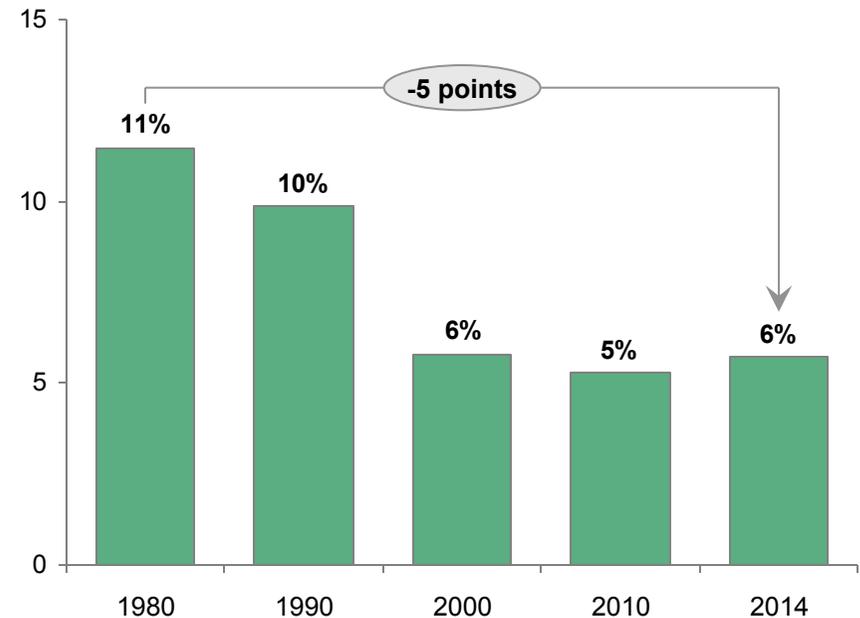
The share of public investment in the African agriculture has decreased in the past 30 years

Annual investments (financed and non financed) for the development and adaptation of agriculture in Africa (\$B)



Official development aid in the African agriculture has decreased in the past 30 years

Evolution of the official development assistance dedicated to agriculture (1980 – 2014)



Massive investments required to improve the African agriculture productivity, make up for CC effects and mitigate the risk of decreasing sequestration potential of African soils

1. The mix of investment sources varies significantly across countries
 Source: Identifying opportunities for climate-smart agriculture investments in Africa – FAO (2011), OECD stat. APD (2014), World Bank / IBRD Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change (2010)
 Public spending for Agriculture in Africa: Trends and Composition, Fan et al. April 2009; Agriculture in Africa, Transformation & outlook, NEPAD, 2013

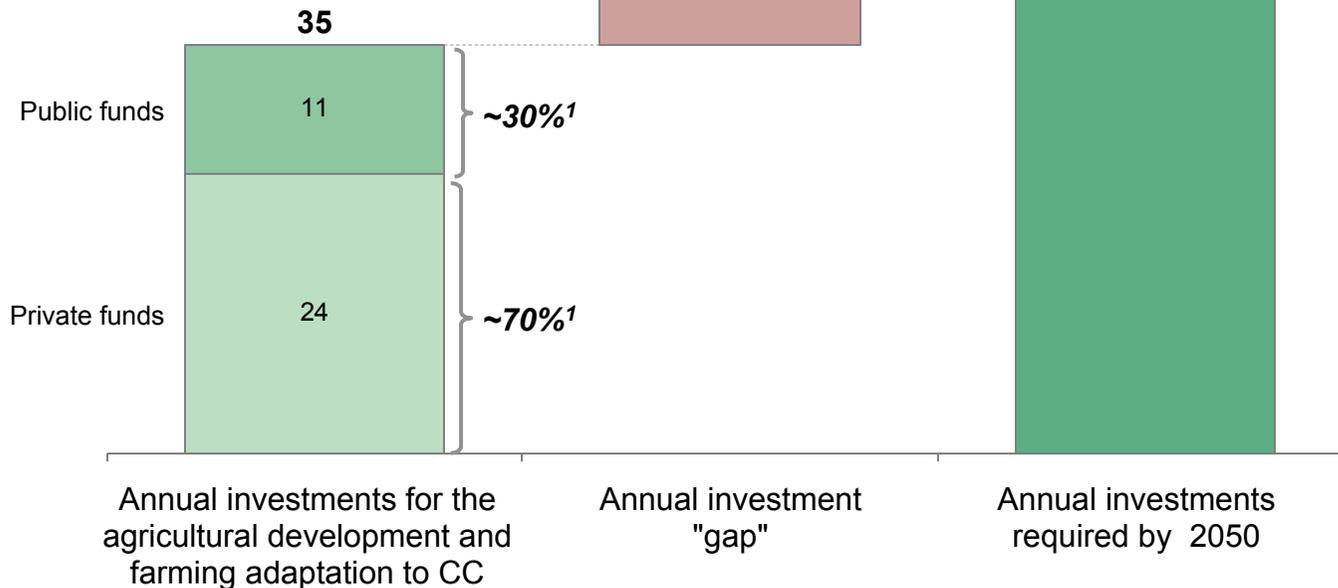
The gap in funding of climate-resilient agriculture & rural development in Africa could be filled by climate funds

Annual investments (financed and non financed) for the development and adaptation of agriculture in Africa

(\$B)

16

52



~\$52B / yr

Estimated amount necessary to ensure the development and adaptation of African agriculture

\$16B /yr

Investment "gap", which could be filled by **climate funds** as "**climate-smart**" agricultural development and to make up for the impact of CC on African agricultural productivity

1. The mix of investment sources varies significantly across countries

Source: Identifying opportunities for climate-smart agriculture investments in Africa – FAO (2011), OECD stat. APD (2014), World Bank / IBRD Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change (2010)

Improving agricultural productivity in Africa yields benefits for Africa and for the world



For Africa

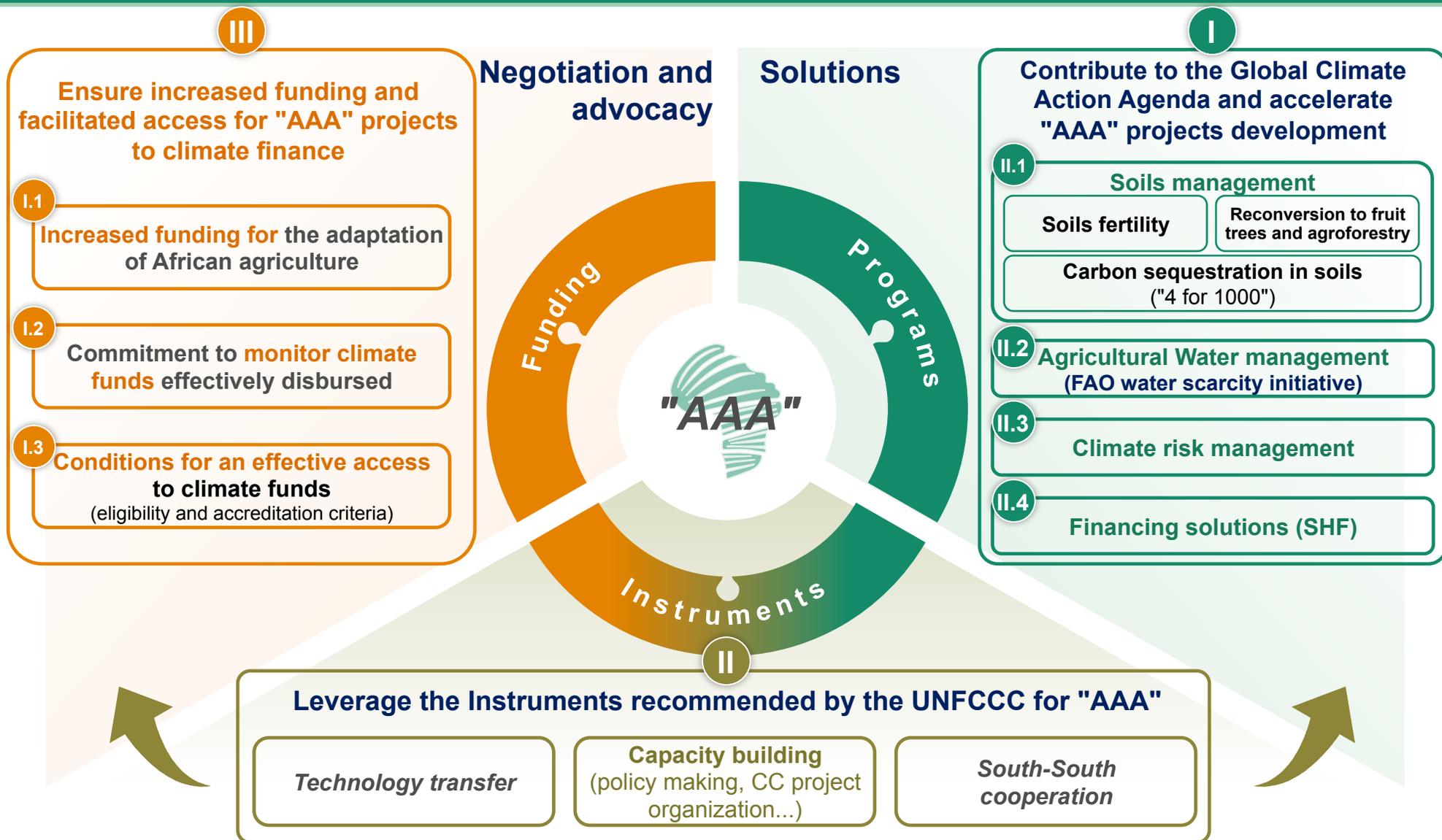
- ✓ Adaptation to climate change
- ✓ Improvement of food security
- ✓ Major contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals



For the world

- ✓ Preservation and improvement of soils carbon sequestration potential in Africa
- ✓ Reduction of GHG emissions
- ✓ Contribution to global food security

An initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture ("**AAA**") to climate change under the global climate action agenda



The "AAA" initiative fits in an existing environment of African initiatives and political statements

African initiatives for agriculture and adaptation

Political statements for agriculture and adaptation in Africa



CAADP



COP21-CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program

The Adaptation in Africa Initiative

The Dakar Conference

The Abidjan Declaration

Putting **agriculture at the center of African public policies**

Ensuring **resilient economic development for Africa,**

Defining a **roadmap for the transformation of agriculture in Africa**

Ensuring **resilient agricultural development in Africa**

2003
(Maputo Declaration)

Announced in Dec. **2015**

October **2015**

April **2016**

5 key principles

- Enable African ownership and leadership
- Ensure accountability and transparency
- Ensure inclusion
- Leverage regional complementarities
- Evidence-based planning and decision making processes

4 main objectives

- Scale-up adaptation-related activities in Africa
- Policy and institutional capacity building
- Increase investments and funding
- Improve climate information services

5 priorities:

- Set up multiple nutrition programs
- Improve agricultural productivity
- Develop agricultural activities (value chain approach)
- Increase funding for agriculture
- Support the inclusion of women and young people

3 opportunities for action

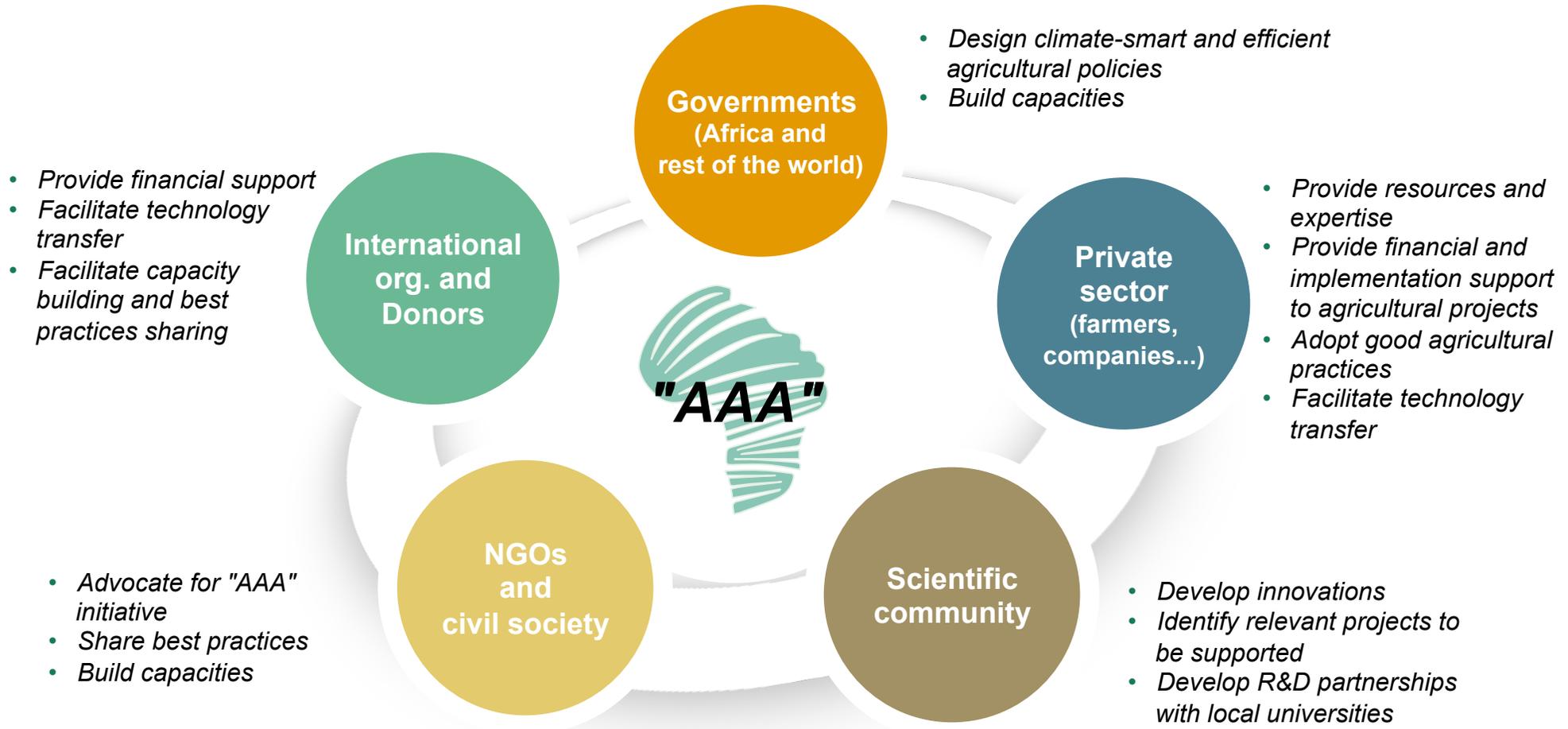
- Build Governments' capacities
- Develop climate resilient agricultural policies
- Reinforce financial and technical support to adaptation

The "AAA" initiative contributes to the achievement of SDGs¹

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>"AAA" is at the core of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> |  |  | <p>Increase of farmers revenues</p> |  |  | <p>Technical and financial innovations</p> |  |  | <p>South-South cooperation and PPP</p> |
| |  |  | <p>Food security for all</p> |  |  | <p>Improved standards of living in rural areas</p> |  |  | |
| |  |  | <p>Better nutrition</p> |  |  | <p>Sustainability of agricultural output</p> |  |  | <p>Limitation of rural exodus</p> |
| |  |  | <p>Impact on education in rural areas</p> |  |  | <p>Mitigation and adaptation to CC</p> |  |  | |
| |  |  | <p>Impact on women employment and education</p> |  |  | <p>Soils, forests and natural ecosystems conservation</p> |  |  | <p>Improved agricultural water mngt</p> |
| |  |  | <p>Multiplier effect of agricultural GNP on the economy</p> |  |  | <p>Governance capacity building</p> |  | | |

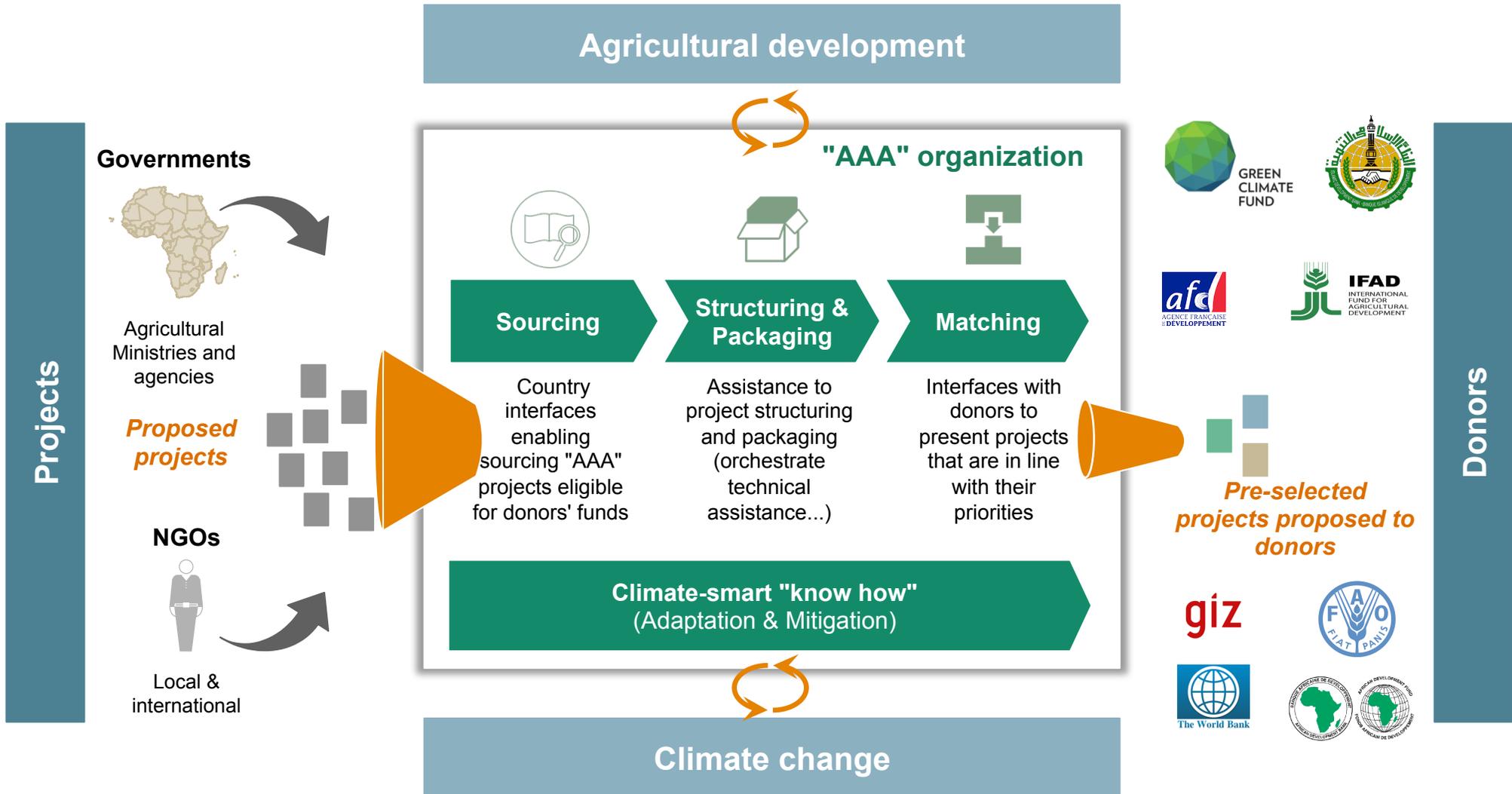
1. Sustainable Development Goals 2. Millenium Development Goals
Source: UNDP

The "AAA" is an initiative for all stakeholders involved in climate change and agricultural development

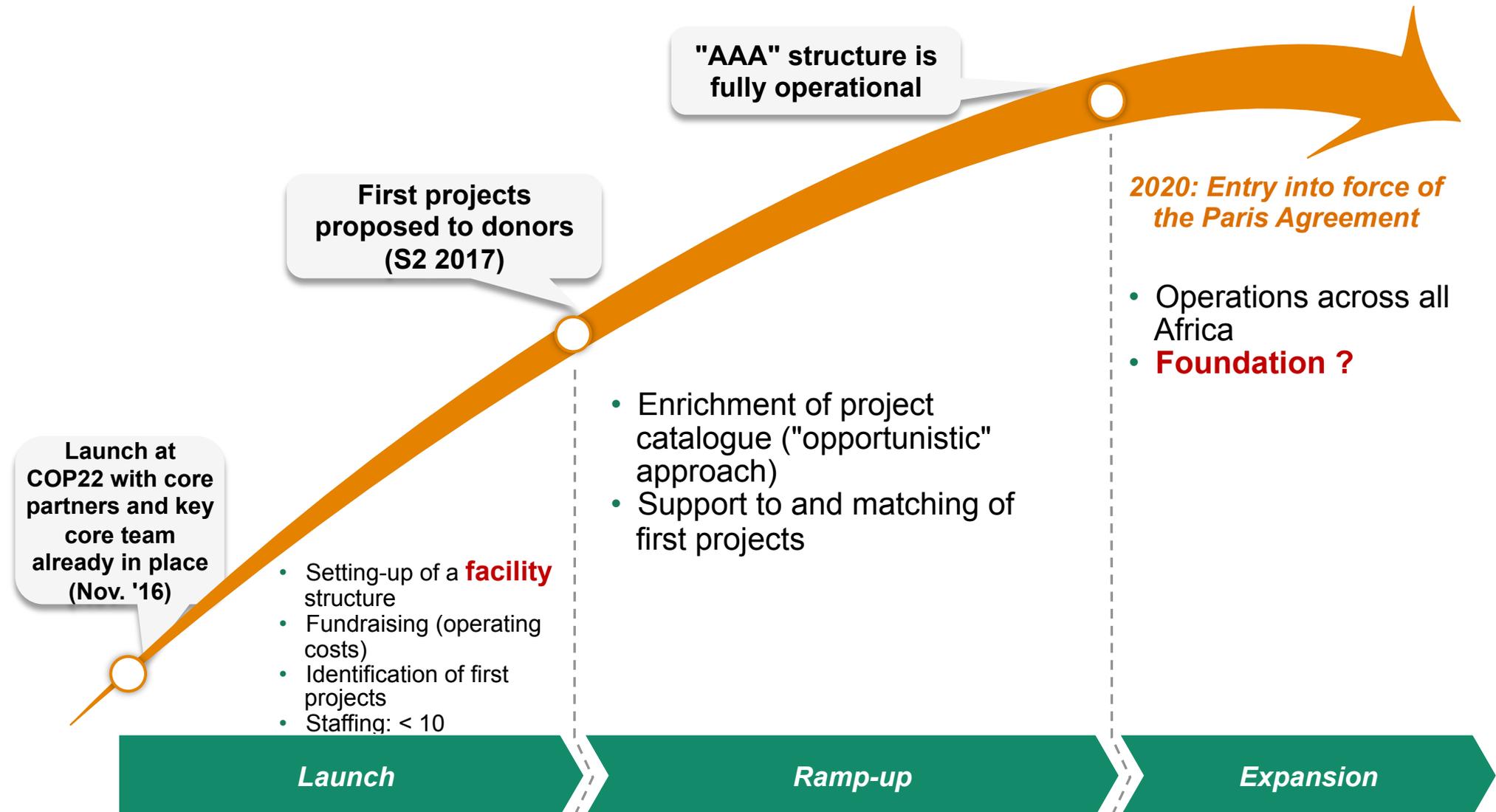


African and international stakeholders invited to rally and support the initiative

AAA organization: overall positioning at the nexus of climate and agricultural development spheres



AAA organization roadmap to 2020



~ 50 stakeholders support the "AAA", including governments, international organizations , civil society, and private sector

- ❑ Key donors and international development organizations, concerned by adaptation of agriculture in Africa, are involved in the design and promotion of "AAA", contributing internal expertise and resources.**
- ❑ 28 African countries and many other European countries supporting the "AAA".**
- ❑ Private sector companies with track-record in developing "AAA"-like projects (agricultural development, climate project finance, capacity building,...) in the framework of their social and environmental responsibilities could contribute significantly to rural transformation in Africa,**
- ❑ Over 30 National scientists and 30 international scientific experts participating to the "AAA" Scientific Committees managed by INRA, sourcing "AAA"-like projects**

Synergy-coalition-alliances with other initiatives in the framework of the global climate action agenda

- ❑ African Adaptation Initiative (**AAI**) launched at COP21 by Egypt as chair of AMCEN of the African Union, and ported by AGN.
- ❑ French initiative **4/1000** launched at COP21 on C sequestration & agroecology..
- ❑ FAO Global framework of **water scarcity** in Agriculture.
- ❑ UN climate resilience initiative (Anticipate, Absorb, Reshape) **A2R**
- ❑ Sustainable Oases initiative (**SOI**) launched by Morocco at COP22
- ❑ Africa renewable energy initiative (**AREI**): nexus energy-agriculture.
- ❑ **LDN** initiative of the UNCCD.
- ❑ ...etc

Conclusions: many challenges

- ❑ Up-stream integration, partnership, contractualization and impact analyses at different scales are key principals to ensure sustaibnable transformative rural development.**
- ❑ Capacity building of agricultural negociators.**
- ❑ Need for setting up the metrics of adaptation. How to measure adaptation to CC?**
- ❑ Pertinent climate & soil data are needed for Africa: good prospect for collaboration and partnership.**

Conclusions: many challenges (2)

- ❑ Agricultural technology transfer for developing countries. National policies and adoption by smallholder farmers communities ?**
- ❑ Mobilize significant climate funds to prepare and implement impact oriented agricultural & rural development projects.**
- ❑ More synergy between the 3 UN conventions and their subsidiary bodies.**

Key Messages

- ❑ **Global environmental and social changes like climate change, high pressure on natural resources and globalization of trade are impacting on 20% GDP and 50% of employment in developing countries and inducing massive migration;**
- ❑ **The degree of resilience and adaptation to such big changes is becoming more difficult to achieve because both public domestic investments and international aid for development to African agriculture was decreasing during the last 30 years, making African economies more and more vulnerable.**

Key Messages (2)

- ❑ UNFCCC COP22 (Marrakech 2016) was the COP of actions to implement Paris agreement - Morocco launched a new initiative for the adaptation of African agriculture to climate change (AAA or Triple A).**

THANK YOU

