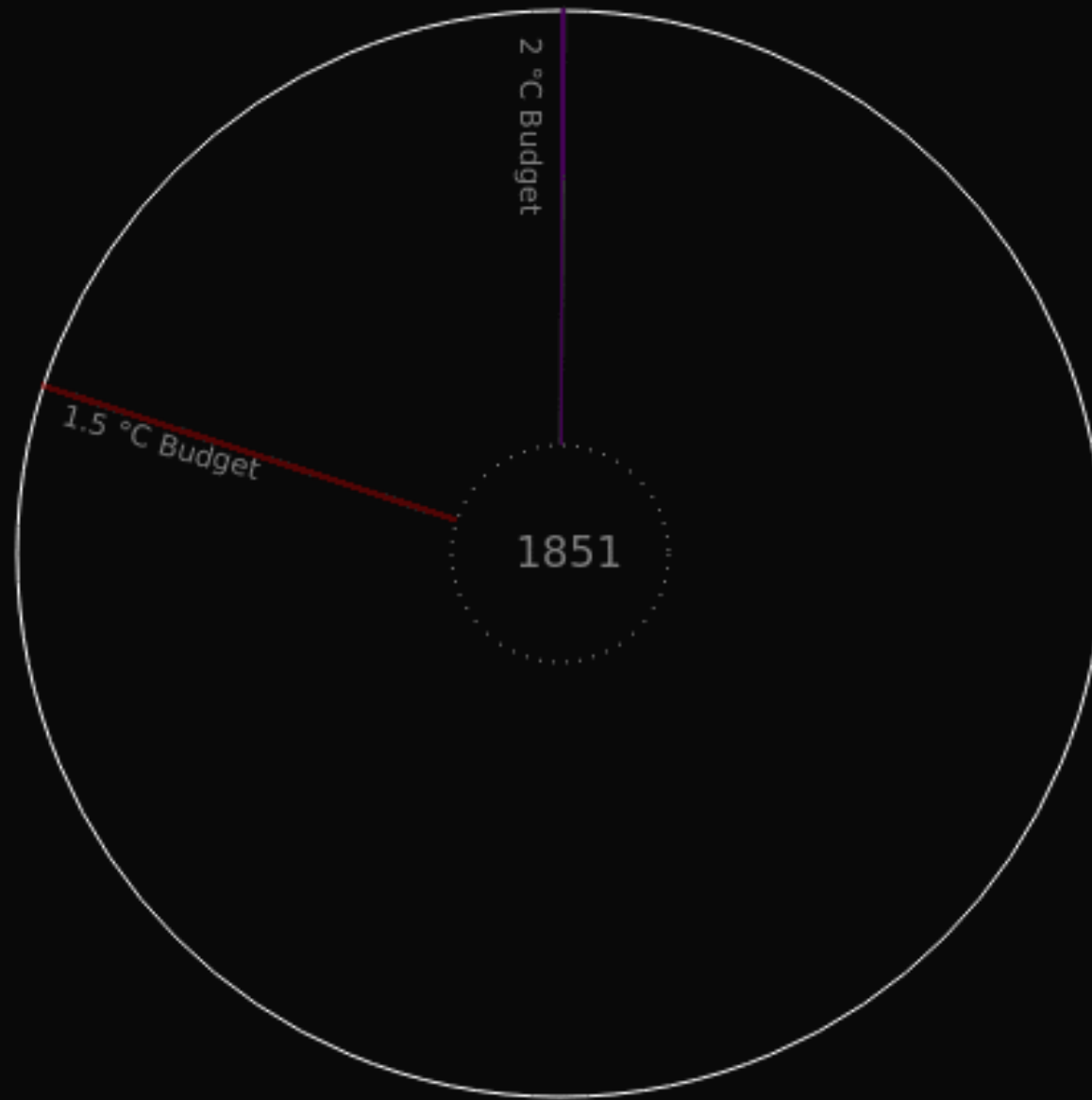




POLICY COHERENCE AND FINANCING TO DELIVER ON CLIMATE PLEDGES

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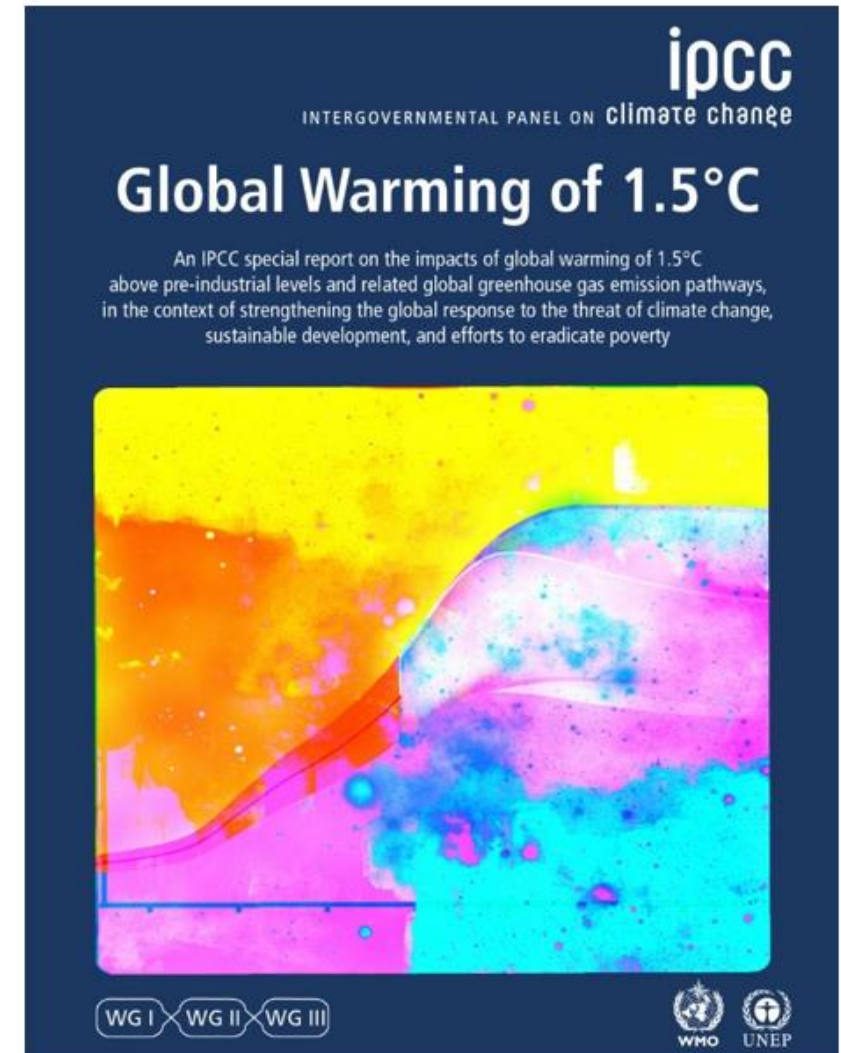


The Carbon Budget. pik-potsdam.de/primap-live/ & climatecollege.unimelb.edu.au, Gieseke, Meinshausen. Thx to Ed Hawkins

A warming world

Since pre-industrial times, human activities have caused approximately 1°C of global warming.

- SR1.5 report summarizes the findings of scientists, showing that:
 - Maintaining a temperature rise to below 1.5°C **remains possible**, but only through "**rapid and far-reaching** transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure..., and industrial systems".
 - Meeting the Paris target of 1.5°C is **possible** but would require "**deep emissions reductions**", "rapid", "far-reaching and unprecedented changes in **all aspects of society**".
 - In order to achieve the 1.5°C target, **CO₂ emissions must decline by 45%** (relative to 2010 levels) **by 2030**, reaching **net zero by around 2050**.



Why Aim for 1.5°C compared to 2°C



- **Less extreme weather** where people reside, including extreme heat and rainfall
- By 2100, global mean sea level rise will be around **10 cm lower** but may continue to rise for centuries
- **10 million fewer** people exposed to risk of rising seas
- **Lower impact** on biodiversity and species
- **Smaller reductions** in yields of maize, rice, wheat
- **50% less** exposure of global population to water shortage

Observed and Anticipated Climate Impacts in Africa

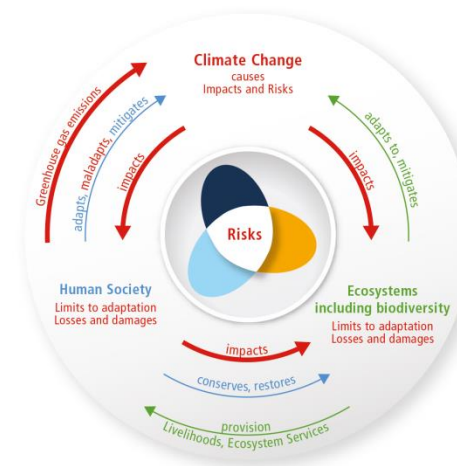


- Biodiversity Loss
- Food insecurity
- Multiple impacts on water dependent sectors
- Climate change is projected to increase migration.
- Exposure of people, assets and infrastructure to climate hazards is increasing in Africa compounded by rapid urbanization, infrastructure deficit, and growing population in informal settlements
- Climate change is projected to increase migration.

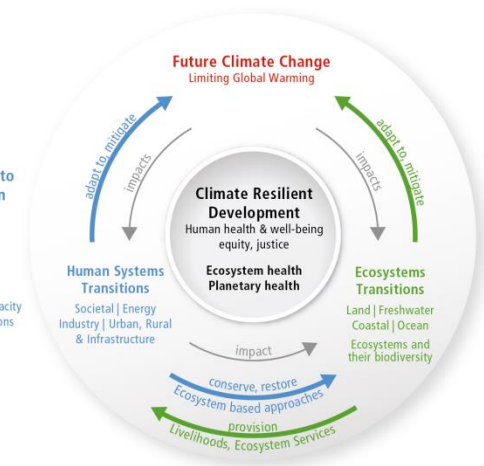
Not Enough!

- National pledges are **not enough** to limit warming to 1.5°C
- New or updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), combined with other mitigation pledges, give a **66% chance** of the world hitting a global temperature **rise of 2.7°C** by the end of the century, even if all new unconditional commitments are met. (Emissions Gap Report 2021)
- Additional implementation of **net-zero targets could reduce global warming by 0.5°C**, but these plans are currently ambiguous and not fully reflected in NDCs.
- To keep global warming below 1.5°C this century, **the world needs to urgently put additional policies and action in place to almost halve annual greenhouse gas emissions in the next eight years**

(a) Main interactions and trends



(b) Options to reduce climate risks and establish resilience

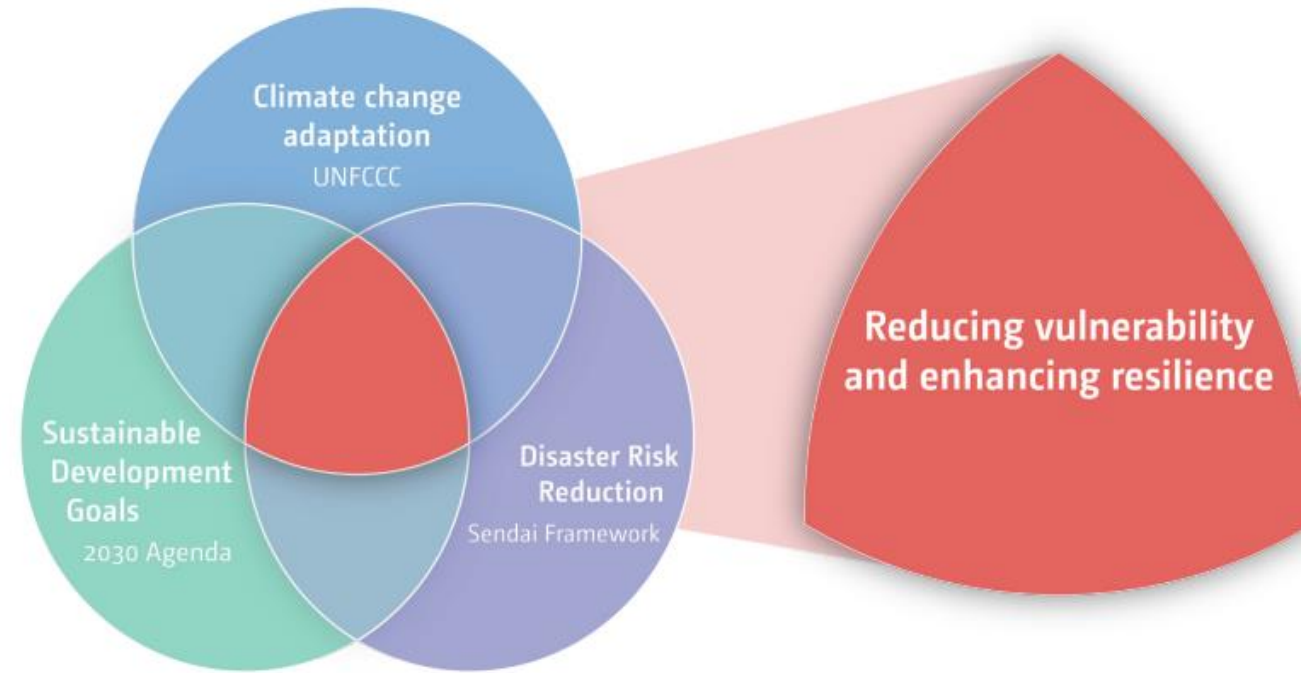


The risk propeller shows that risk emerges from the overlap of:



Pursuit of a global sustainable agenda

- 2015 marked a historic year on global consensus to pursue a **sustainable future**.
- Three landmark global agendas were produced:
 - The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030** - **March 2015**
 - The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** –**October 2015**
 - The **Paris Agreement** –**Dec 2015**



Common theme of resilience and reduced vulnerability

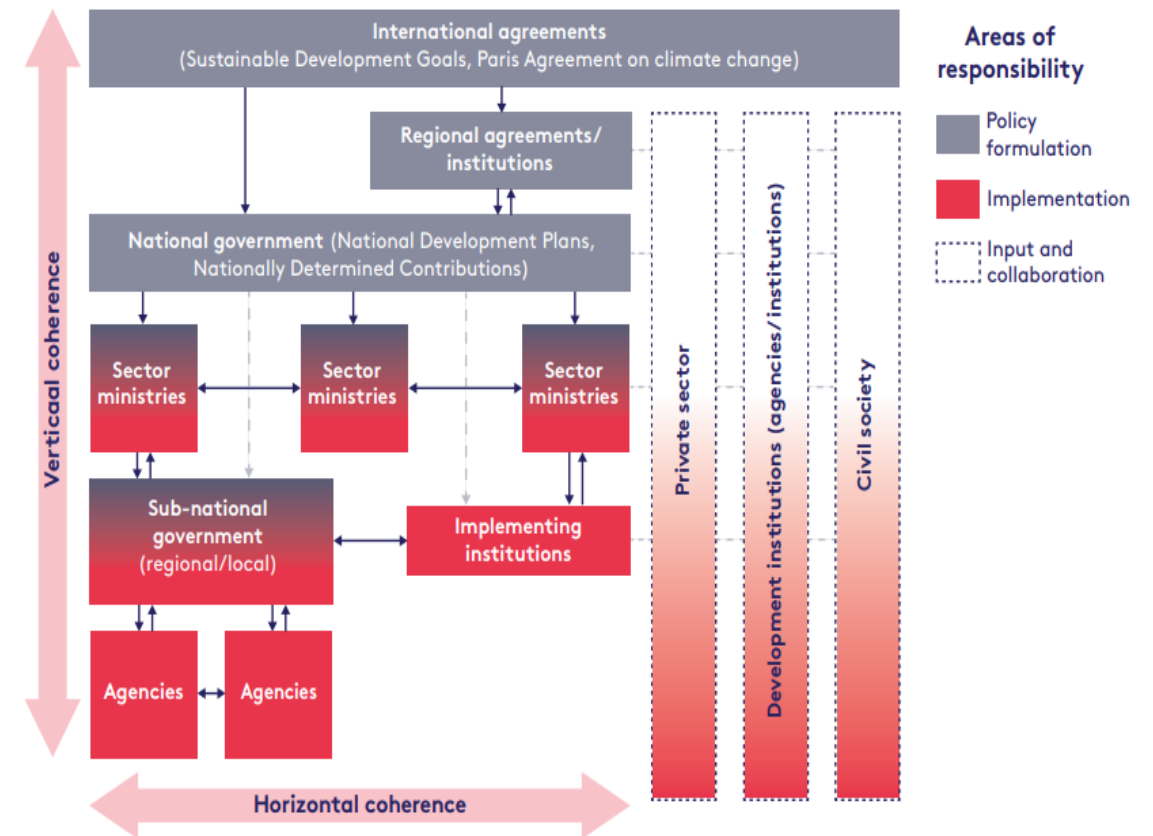
Source UNFCCC, 2017

POLICY COHERENCE AMIDST NUMEROUS COMMITMENTS

- **‘Policy coherence’** is the need for a **logical consistency** across all dimensions of policy development and implementation (Meuleman, 2018).
- The need for coherent action through **mutually supportive policies** is integral to the SDGs and implied throughout.
- **Mainly vertical integration rather than horizontal** has been observed across most countries.
- Horizontal coherence places a focus on **interactions between sectors and institutions that operate at the same level of responsibility** (regional, national or local)

Figure 1. Elements of policy coherence

Source: Authors



Source: LSE ,2018 Policy coherence for sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa Policy brief

PATHWAYS TO POLICY COHERENCE FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Common themes: Resilience is a core concept in all three agendas and can encourage integrated planning approaches

Shared scopes: adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development are cross cutting areas affecting multiple sectors and requiring action across a complex network of actors

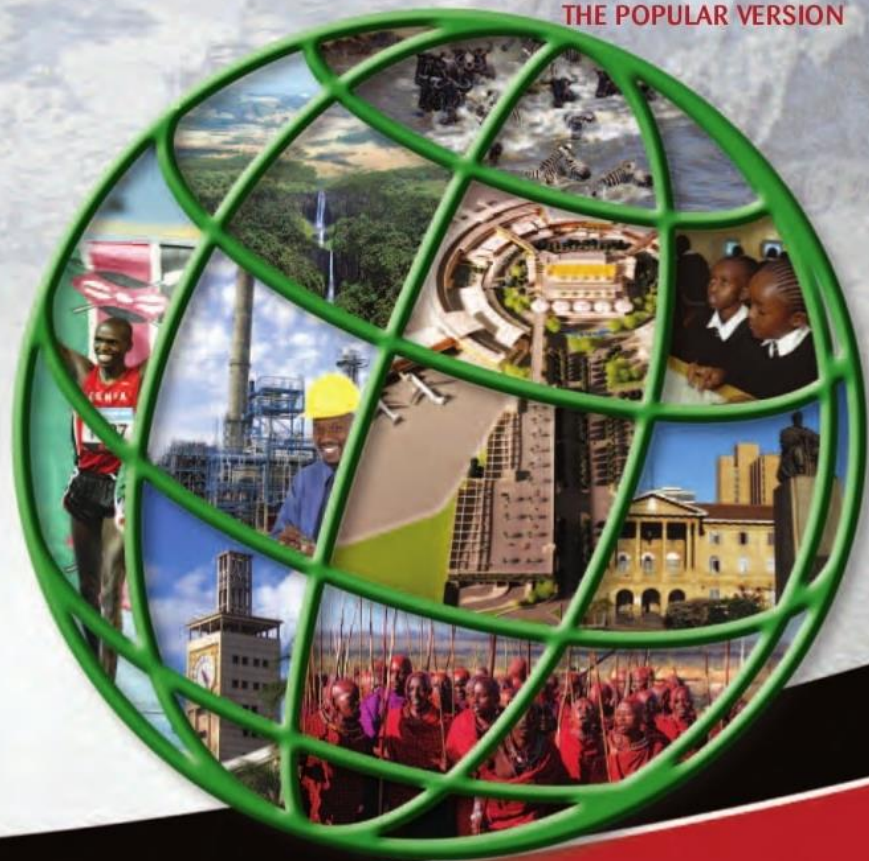
Mutual objectives: supporting the most vulnerable people and communities is the overarching goal of adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction

• (UNFCCC,2017)

KENYA

VISION 2030

THE POPULAR VERSION



CASE STUDY OF POLICY COHERENCE EFFORTS IN KENYA



- Kenya's development blue print – **Vision 2030** aims at transforming the country into a newly industrialized economy with high quality of life for its citizens.
- The country implements the vision through **5 year Medium Term Plans (MTPs)**.
- At sub national level- counties develop 5 year **County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)** that inform on the development agenda.
- Climate Change has been considered a **cross cutting theme** for mainstreaming in the medium term plans and in CIDPs
- Climate Coordination Mechanism established under the Climate Change Act
- However integration has been **inadequate** in sectoral policies and coordinating mechanisms especially at county level.

CASE STUDY OF POLICY COHERENCE EFFORTS IN KENYA'S HOUSING SECTOR



- Building codes are the mandate of County Governments
- The greening agenda for housing therefore has coordinating elements at various levels both vertically and horizontally
- While there has been success in green building- these have relied on global standards that may be hard and expensive to replicate at scale.
- Multisectoral approach used to develop a local standard – ‘greenmark’ standard.
- Wide spread awareness amongst stakeholders on the standard required and advocacy with government for adoption needed
- Application of the standard in other parts of country?



FINANCING CLIMATE ACTION

WHAT IS CLIMATE FINANCE?



- According to xx Climate Finance refers to funds from local (sub-national), national or transnational financing, drawn from public, private and alternative sources to be applied toward **activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or build climate resilience.**
- The term CF has been used in;
 - *A narrow sense...* to refer to transfers of public resources from developed to developing countries, in light of the UNFCCC obligations to **provide "new and additional financial resources"**, and,
 - *A wider sense...* to refer to **all financial flows relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.**

CLIMATE FINANCING AFRICA



- Climate change presents a **US\$3 trillion** investment opportunity in Africa by 2030 and the private sector will be key to green investment and development.
- **16%** of the world's population lives in Africa, yet **only 3%** of global climate finance flows into the continent.
- **Sustainable finance** is critical to enabling Africa's adaptation to climate impacts and to ensure its future development path is consistent with global climate goals.

CLIMATE FINANCING TRENDS



- Total climate finance has steadily increased over the last decade, reaching **USD 632 billion** in 2019/2020.
- Adaptation finance continues **to lag**. Finance for adaptation increased by 53% reaching **USD 46 billion** in 2019/2020 compared to **USD 30 billion** in 2017/2018.
- Despite this positive trend, total adaptation finance **remains far below the scale necessary to respond to existing and future climate change**.
- UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report (UNEP, 2021) estimates that annual adaptation costs in developing economies will be in the range of **USD 155 to USD 330 billion by 2030**.
- The public sector continues to provide almost all adaptation financing.
- Investments in the buildings & infrastructure sector and the industry sector totaled **USD 27.7 billion and USD 6.7 billion** on average in 2019/2020, respectively.

Source: UNEP 2021

LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2019/2020

Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2019 and 2020. Values are average of two years' data, in USD billions.

632 BN USD ANNUAL AVERAGE



CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE

SOURCES AND INTERMEDIARIES

Which type of organizations are sources or intermediaries of capital for climate finance?

INSTRUMENTS

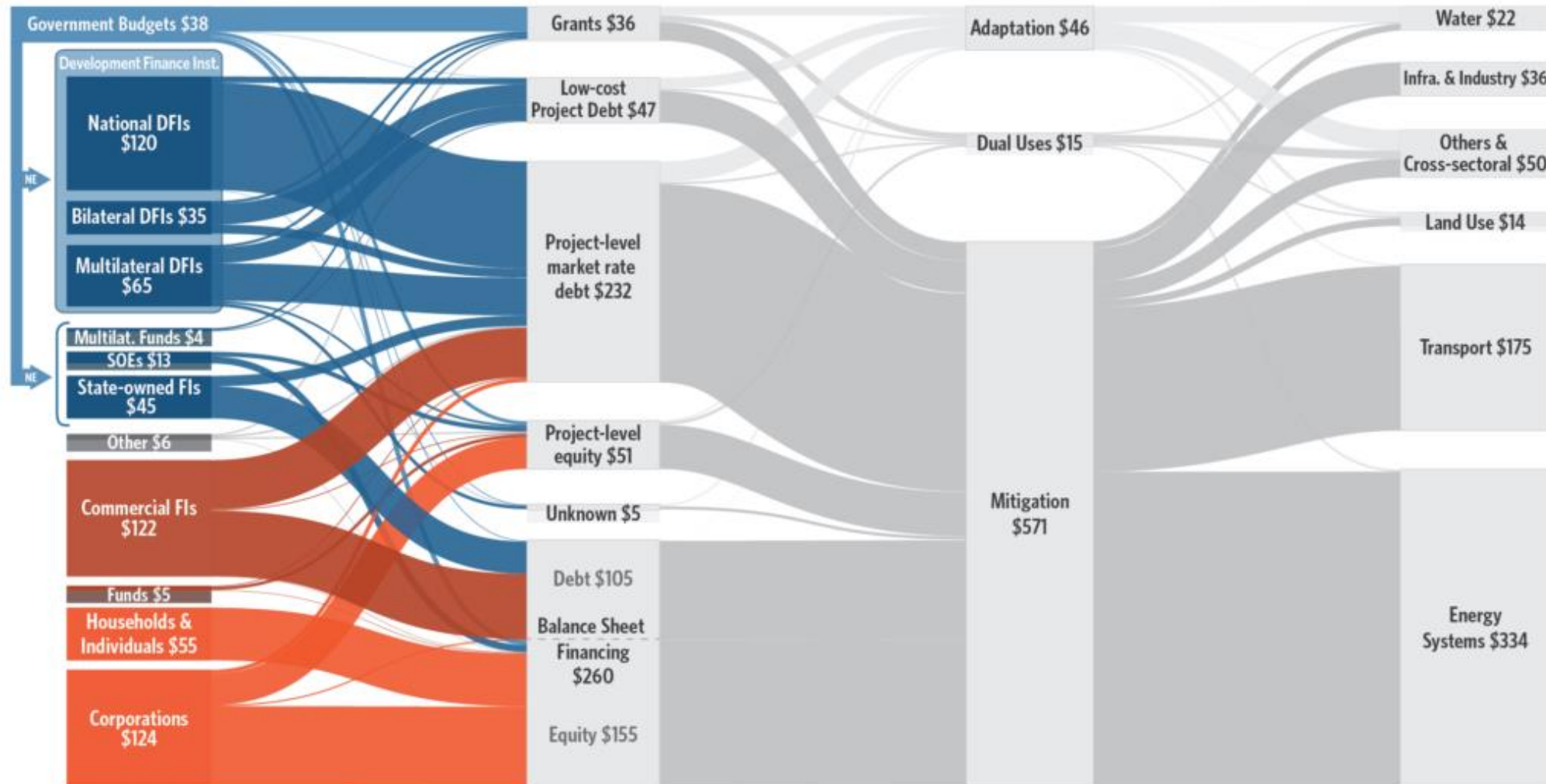
What mix of financial instruments are used?

USES

What types of activities are financed?

SECTORS

What is the finance used for?



KEY

PUBLIC MONEY

PRIVATE MONEY

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

PRIVATE FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

NE NOT ESTIMATED

A PLANET IN CRISIS



2022
presents a
year of
numerous
URGENT
global crises

- Economic Shocks
- Conflicts
- Food and Energy insecurity
- COVID 19

For Governments – Impact of **reduced fiscal space** due to ongoing shocks

Need to leverage from both **public and private sector resources**, to recover from all the shocks and crises, and better prepared to meet the exigencies of the climate crisis.

People Centred , integrated approach required

Build **coherence in policy** to improve response

Summary



THANK YOU

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