

Strengthening policy, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities for Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Africa .



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Outline

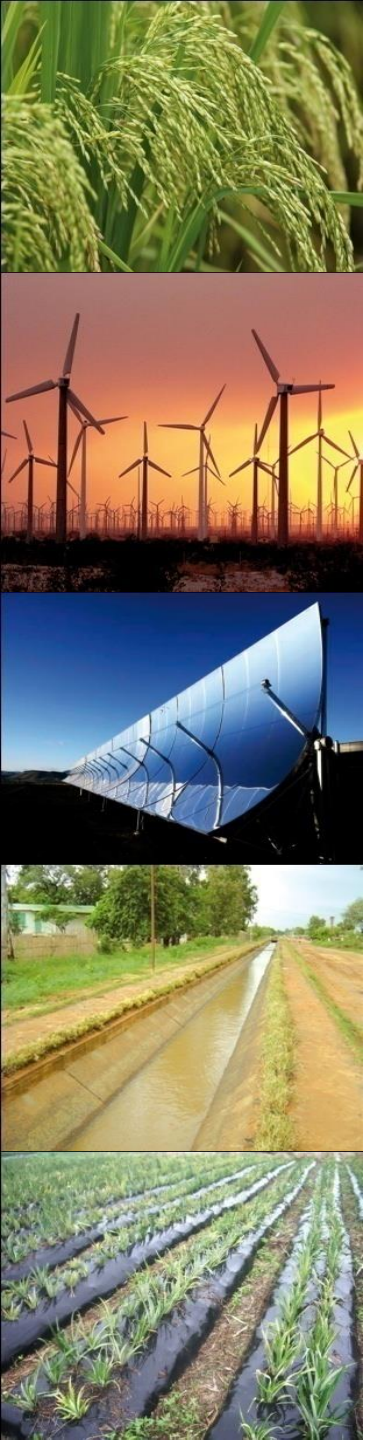
- ❑ Why is climate-resilient infrastructure in Africa **critical** ?
- ❑ How is climate resilient infrastructure consistent with the **AfDB's strategic leaning** ?
- ❑ What are the **Key Entry Points** of AfDB Engagements for Climate–Resilient infrastructure in Africa ?
- ❑ What are Some **Best Practices and Lessons Learnt**?:
 - i. Strengthening Policy for Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Africa;
 - ii. Strengthening Operations for Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Africa;
 - iii. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Partnerships.
- ❑ What are some of the major **“gains”** and **“pains”** ?
- ❑ What are the **key messages** and **way forward** ?

Why is climate-resilient infrastructure in Africa critical ?



- **The Challenges:** 1. Africa is relatively lagging behind in infrastructural development. 2. Highly vulnerable to climate change.
- The need to transform the challenges into opportunities to build 'right'.
- Will require integrating the continent's extreme vulnerability to climate risks in for example the design, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructures.





How is climate resilient infrastructure consistent with the AfDB's strategic leaning?

- Ten Year Strategy (2013 – 2022) focus on **enhancing climate resilience** and **sustainable infrastructure**.
- Hi-5s (1. Light up and Power Africa, 2. Integrate Africa, 3. Industrialize Africa, 4. Feed Africa and 5. Improve the quality of life for Africans) - **mainstreaming climate resilient measures in the relevant Bank policies, programs, projects and operational activities**.
- Green Bonds for climate-smart infrastructure projects Examples, 2015 USD 500 million and 2014 SEK 2 billion.
- Committed to a **US\$5 billion/year** investment target in climate change related initiatives by 2020.

What are the Key Entry Points of AfDB Engagements for Climate-Resilient infrastructure in Africa?



• Physical Assets

Design,
Construction,
Maintenance

• Risk Management

Insurance,
Operational
risk,

• Institutional

Ministry, Sector
Units, Project
Implementation
Unit,
Community

Sector, Project
area,
infrastructure
standards,
construction
codes

Policy & Regulation

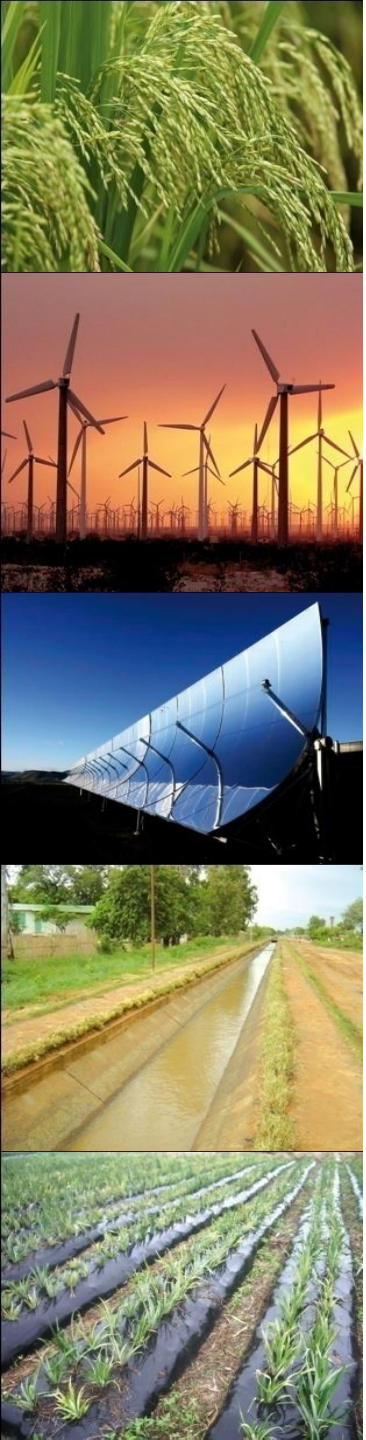




Some Best Practices and Lessons Learnt : i. Strengthening Policy for Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Africa-

- **Policy Basis:** The AfDB is pursuing the second phase of the Climate Change Action Plan (2016 -2022). The first phase was from 2011 to 2015. Key Performance Indicators, Monitoring & Evaluation.
- **Opportunities and Entry Points:** Country and Regional Programming. Country Strategy Papers (CSPs)/ Regional Strategy Papers (RISPs)- critical upstream instrument for engaging with Regional Member Countries.
- **Lessons Learned:** 1. Mainstreaming Climate change issues in medium-term to long-term infrastructure development Plans of the RMCs- Infrastructure Pillars; 2. Costing and Investment Planning of INDC related infrastructure projects; 3. Investment Facilitation, Funding Coordination and Harmonization.





Some Best Practices and Lessons Learnt : ii. Strengthening Operations for Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Africa.

- **Operations:** Climate Safeguard System (CSS) - facilitate upstream climate risks assessment and identification of strategies that help reduce vulnerability of infrastructure projects to climate risks.
- **Opportunities and Lessons Learned:**



Some Best Practices and Lessons Learnt : ii. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Partnerships.

➤ Expert Meetings.



- **Lessons Learned:** (a) identifying knowledge and capacity gaps (b) taking stock of what is currently being done in the region for "climate-proofing" projects; and (c) determining the opportunities, constraints and challenges for integrating climate risks in infrastructure development on the continent.



Some Best Practices and Lessons Learnt : iii. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Partnerships.

➤ Institutional Capacity needs Assessment and Training.



- **Lessons Learned:** (a) addressing capacity gaps of engineers, developers, decision makers (b) Scaling up the capacity to mobilize adaptation finance at scale (c) Coordination of project preparation grants (d) Institutional knowledge exchange and skills transfer.



What are the some of the major “gains” and “pains” ?

“Gains”

- Build “**right**” from scratch.
- Safeguard **investments** from potential climate risks
- Improving the **scalability** of adaptation finance in Africa
- Opportunity for scaling up **capacity** -addressing vulnerability of infrastructure projects to climate risk

“Pains”

- ❑ **Incremental costs** of climate proofing the project – About 10% total costs.
- ❑ Sourcing **concessional funding** (including climate funds) to cover the incremental costs
- ❑ Projections –**uncertainty-risks**, avoided expected costs and benefits
- ❑ **Availability** and **Reliability** of climate data and information





What are the key messages and way forward ?

- Translate the challenge of infrastructure deficits on the continent into **opportunity** to build it right.
- **Climate-proofing infrastructure projects** in Africa is critical to reducing infrastructure investment risks, climate-related health and fatalities, liabilities and financing of infrastructure. Also for scaling up adaptation finance.
- AfDB has taken the **leadership initiative** consistent with its TYS and has developed tools and procedures such as the CSS for climate-proofing infrastructure projects; forged partnerships; enhanced institutional capacity and facilitated investments for climate-resilient infrastructure in Africa.
- **Phase 2 of the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Initiative** – East Africa, Central Africa and Northern Africa. Expected Support from the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF).



Thank You.



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Shukraan
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Gracias



Asante

