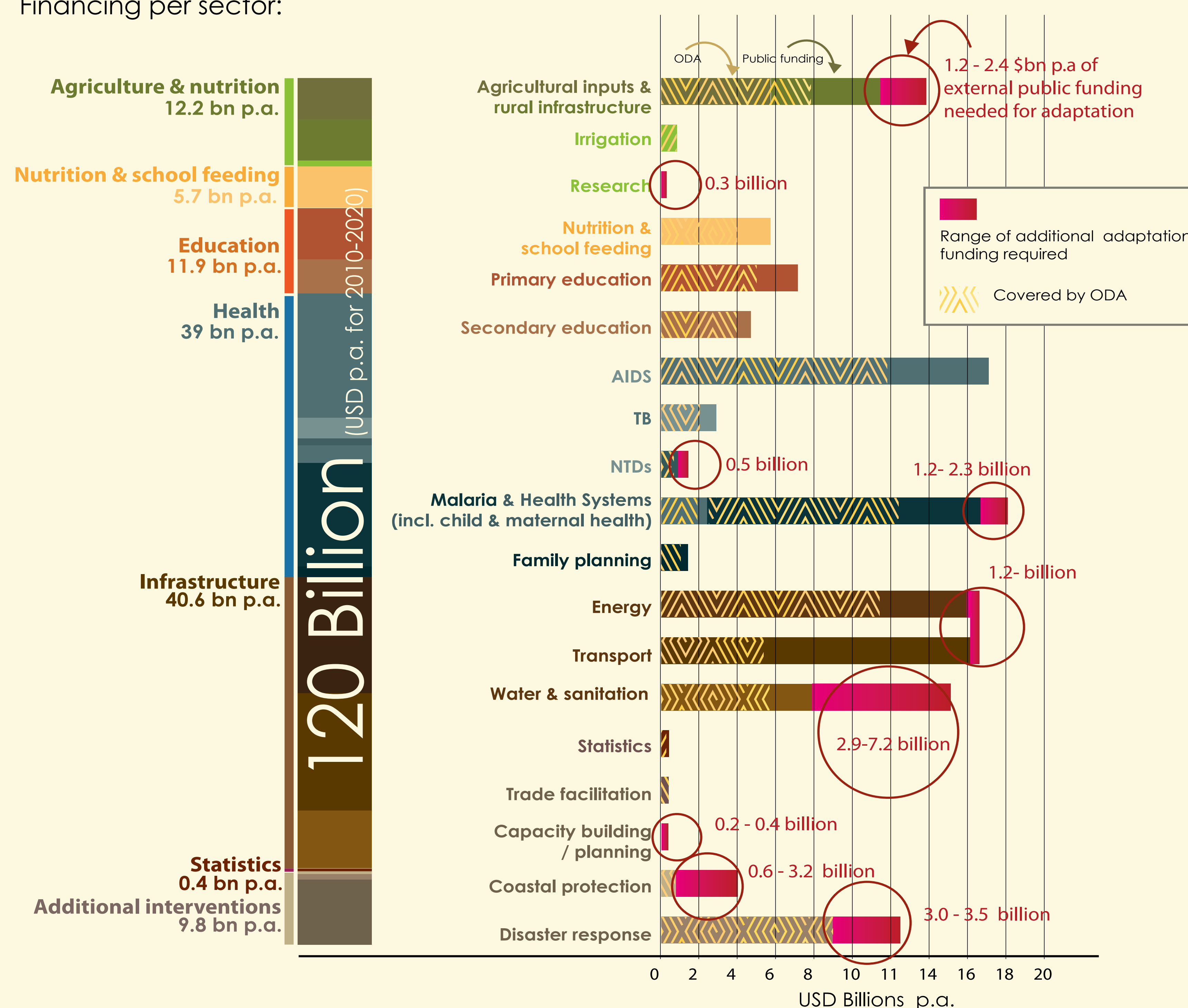


Finance and implementation plans for climate-resilient development need to be fast-tracked

Total financing needs for climate-resistant development in Africa, i.e. achieving the MDGs in the presence of anticipated climate change, amounts to some **\$120 billion per year**.

	Average external financing needs (2010-2020, p.a.)	Type of finance	Source of finance	Status of financing
Development (MDGs) & disaster response	\$82.1 billion	Grants & concessional loans for infrastructure	External public finance	2009 ODA: \$38.2 billion
Adaptation	\$10.8-20.5 billion	Grants	External public finance	~\$100 million for adaptation
Mitigation	1-2 percent of GDP (\$13-26 billion)	Carbon finance, loans	Largely carbon markets	~\$50-80m through CDM

Financing per sector:



"Additional resources" for climate change mitigation are in addition to the \$82.1 billion in annual ODA that have been committed for achieving the MDGs, but of which only half is provided. In total, the financing gap for climate-resilient development in Africa is in the order of \$50-70 billion in external public finance that must be provided in the form of ODA and additional climate finance.

Data source: Fankhauser and Schmidt-Traub ((2010) Finance for climate-resilient development in Africa

Plans by industrialized countries to mobilize additional resources for climate change, whether through a Green Fund or a similar initiative, need to be accelerated. The momentum generated around the development of a common African position at Copenhagen needs to be maintained, particularly with regard to the management and disbursement of these funds, insisting upon their additionality and predictability, and the importance of avoiding an artificial distinction between adaptation and development.

African countries and regions need to ensure that capacities are in place to use additional resources effectively around proven interventions and bankable projects.

