

Groupe des Etats d’Afrique
des Caraïbes et du Pacifique
(Groupe ACP)



African, Caribbean and
Pacific Group of States
(ACP Group)

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PRESS RELEASE

ACP study on NDCs finds at least USD 2,317bn required for climate action

BRUSSELS, 29 November 2018 – The African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States could boost their climate action with technical and financial support, worth a minimum USD 2,317 billion, according to a Needs Analysis study by the Secretariat of the ACP, one of the leading inter-governmental groups of developing countries.

Published on Thursday, the report – “*Climate Ambitions: An analysis of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the ACP Group of States*” – is the first to analyse NDCs of the 79 ACP countries. [\[LINK\]](#)

Of these, some 59 ACP countries outline financial support needs in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), worth a total USD 2,317 billion. Of this amount, African countries account for 97 percent, while Caribbean and Pacific states account for 2.5 and 0.06 percent respectively. This figure will likely rise as countries detail their financial needs or increase their ambitions.

The report finds that 68 out of 79 ACP states (86 percent) include some form of conditionality in their mitigation plans, meaning that - if conditions on support, including finance, capacity building and technology transfer are met – the countries could work towards promoting the necessary sector-wide low carbon options, while furthering efforts to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

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“The need for urgent and adequate action on climate change has been highlighted by the recent Special report on 1.5°C of the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),” said Dr Patrick Ignatius Gomes, ACP Secretary General.

“The ACP Group are among the world’s most vulnerable countries to climate change and they’re keen to do all that they can to face this colossal challenge,” he said.

These countries and regions have contributed less than most others to climate change, but they are also more vulnerable to changing weather patterns, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events. They include small island developing states, landlocked countries, and less developed countries too.

Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, countries agreed to prepare NDCs, which they then revise every five years at most, increasing their ambitions with each revision. In this way, the world gradually ramps up its action against climate change.

“By identifying the opportunities, gaps and patterns, this report will help ACP States take their NDCs to the next level,” said Dr Gomes. “I urge the international community to support those climate ambitions,” he said.

2018 is an important year for climate action. In December, the international community is set to agree rules on implementation of the Paris Agreement and - for the first time - to review the world’s collective action (as part of the Talanoa Dialogue).

These two steps mark the culmination of key processes begun under the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the importance of next month’s 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is set to take place in Katowice, Poland.

[FURTHER INFORMATION OVERLEAF]

Further information

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- The African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP) is the world's largest group of developing countries. Created by the Georgetown Agreement in 1975, it is composed of 79 states, consisting of 48 countries from sub-Saharan Africa, 16 from the Caribbean, and 15 from the Pacific. With the exception of Cuba, all ACP states are signatories to the Cotonou Agreement, also known as the "ACP-EC Partnership Agreement" which binds them to the European Union.
- The Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) programme is a €70 million initiative of the ACP Group of States, funded by the 11th European Development Fund. It supports ACP countries to address climate change. Specifically, it helps these countries to better tackle climate change as a challenge to their development and to implement appropriate adaptation and mitigation responses. Through its Climate Support Facility (CSF) the Programme provides on-demand short-term technical assistance and capacity building to further strengthen the countries' efforts in tackling climate change.

Background information on the report key findings

- All 79 ACP NDCs (100%) include a mitigation contribution while 68 ACP NDCs (86%) include adaptation. In the Pacific region, 8 countries (53%) have adaptation commitments. By comparison 47 African countries (98%) and 13 Caribbean countries (81%) include adaptation commitments.
- Some 68 countries (86%) have mitigation conditionality, compared with 30 countries (38%) having some kind of adaptation conditionality.
- Of USD 2,317 billion allocated to either mitigation or adaptation, some 86% (USD 1,754 billion) is for mitigation, while 14% (USD 291 billion) is for adaptation.
- Most mitigation plans include Energy (76 countries, 96%), followed by Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, LULUCF, (55 countries, 70%), Agriculture (43 countries, 54%), and Transport (33 countries, 42%).
- Some 62 countries (78%) include agriculture in their adaptation plans, followed by water (57 countries, 72%), and disaster risk management (47 countries, 59%). Agriculture is the most prominent sector for adaptation in the African region (46 countries, 96%) and prominent in the Caribbean and Pacific regions.
- **Some 59 countries (75%) express financial needs, totalling USD 2,317 billion.**
- Of these, 39 countries (66%) include individual mitigation and adaptation estimates; 11 countries (19%) estimated only mitigation costs; 2 countries (3%) estimated only adaptation costs; and 7 countries (12%) provide a total estimate (mitigation and adaptation) without specifying the individual costs.
- Africa accounts for 97% (USD 2,258 billion), while the Caribbean and Pacific regions account for 2.5% (USD 58 billion) and 0.06% (USD 1.5 billion) respectively.
- Four African countries account for almost 89% of total ACP mitigation costs. They are South Africa (USD 1,380 billion or 79%), Tanzania (USD 60 billion or 3%); Zimbabwe (USD 55.8 billion or 3.4%); and Mali (USD 34.7 billion or 3%).
- Financial estimates are expected to rise with time and better articulation of the countries' priorities and needs in their NDCs. The report recommends further support to ACP countries to help identify and communicate their financial needs.