

# Ensuring a Climate Resilient Recovery after COVID-19



Dr. Matt Kennedy,  
Africa Climate Week 2021,  
28.9.2021



# Context

- The Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the importance of developing more resilient, inclusive, equitable and sustainable societies and economies that are capable of withstanding future crises, natural disasters and other potential threats. Global energy, health and economic systems are at a moment of transformation resulting from the impact of the pandemic.
- The challenging environment today encapsulates both a financial and a health crisis with links to biodiversity destruction and climate change.
- Five years after the Paris Agreement was adopted, countries are now in the process of updating their NDCs so full implementation of the Agreement can take place from 2020+.



Event

CTCN at the UNFCCC Africa Climate Week 2021

# Context

- Developing resilient economies
  - Continues core CTCN approach of responding to country driven requests from Parties, linked to mandate.
  - Enables the CTCN to operationalize the Annual Operating Plan and is a vehicle for CTCN to provide value to clients and donors.
  - Taps into processes that the CTCN is already working with (such as improving the existing TA processes)
  - Frames several areas but these areas are not exclusionary and country's TA request should consider their own capabilities, policy drivers, capacities and natural resources in identifying areas for action
- The CTCN is operating in a unique space and has practical experience of 'how' to implement assistance and activities.
  - International policy guidance on responding to Covid-19 has been abundant but is often global in nature (eg. IRENA, WEF, IEA), high level theoretical guidance.
  - The CTCN approach would build on SDG Goal 17 focuses on collaboration and partnership and include an assessment of how others view BBB, consideration of global reports. It serves as a vehicle for collaboration with potential partners with expertise in climate technologies.

# Shocks from Covid-19

- Covid-19 has
  - Exposed weak points in the dominant linear model; entrenched inequality, climate breakdown and inherent fragility.
  - Highlighted the importance and value of nature based solutions and the challenges of supply chains and the need for more resilience in our circularity of our economy.
  - Provided a stark example of the interdependencies between the natural world, health, economy and society that bind our natural, social and economic systems.
  - Allowed for underlying frameworks need to be reassessed.
  - Highlighted how resource efficiency and resilience, the circular economy and the climate mitigation and adaptation agenda are inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing.

# Building Back Better

## Facilitating information-sharing: Publications

- **Ensuring a Climate Resilient Recovery Post COVID 19**
  - Practical, applicable guidebook that informs roadmaps and highlights best practice cases for developing countries to quickly get back on their feet, shift to sustainable patterns and 'build back better'.
  - Aids countries to develop country driven and robust technical assistance climate technology requests to enable them to build back better
  - Providing a frame for countries to steer investments and attract climate finance, while providing transparency and accountability through national and multilateral processes
  - To incorporate climate resilience into their country planning.
  - Reflect that the CTCN is operating in a unique space and has practical experience of 'how' to implement assistance and activities.



### Ensuring a Climate Resilient Recovery after COVID-19

A guide to utilising low-carbon pathways, supply chain circularity and resilient business models to meet climate change goals while improving economic competitiveness





# Framing the approach: Guiding Principles

## FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE TO BE SUCCESSFULLY EMBEDDED AND SUSTAINED IN THE LONG TERM

Focus on 'further behind first' and 'Building Back better' approaches, targeting investments to improve resilience (of economy, of health systems, of built environment) especially considering recent economic declines have been followed by intensive GHG growth

Avoidance of BAU, a focus on meeting policy commitments through decarbonisation of GHG emissions, exploitation of digital technologies and commitments to build resilient economies and societies

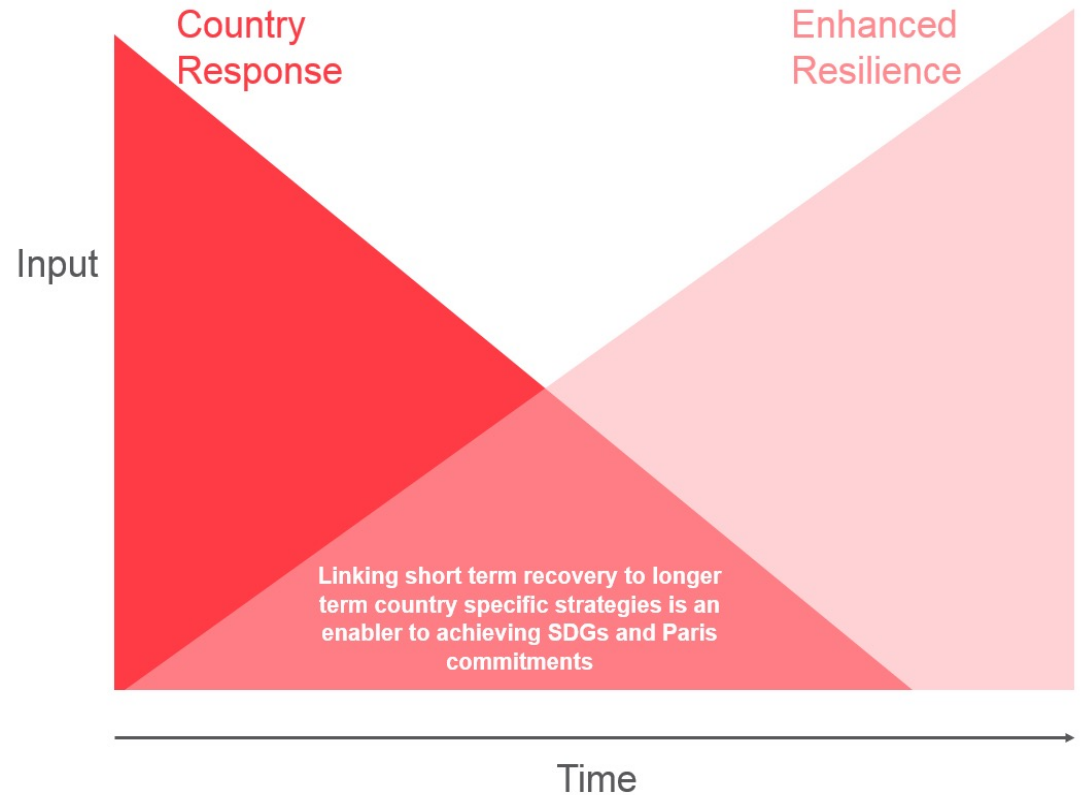
Investment in (adaptation) planning and country preparedness, driven by country needs and priorities, establishing enabling environments and supporting infrastructural frameworks

Factoring in resilience to climate impacts including air and water pollution, biodiversity loss, extreme events – providing stability to our environment, stimulate nature based solutions

Making best use of technological advances and engaging indigenous businesses

Increasing circularity of supply chains

Financing instruments that are efficient and predictable and appropriate to 'just transition' country contexts and principles and are vital to mobilise upfront investment to aid the transition

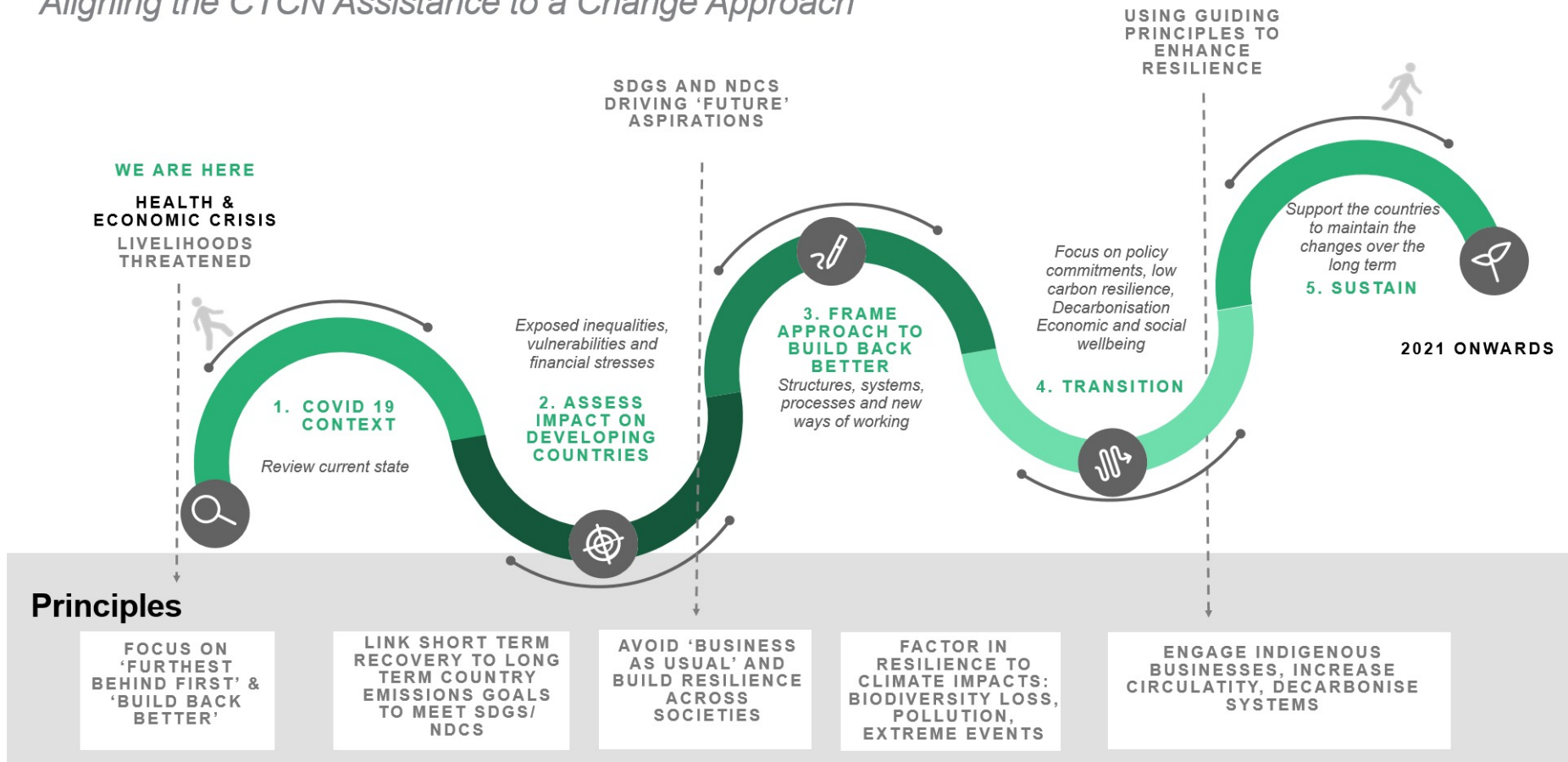


# Structuring action



# Methodology

## Aligning the CTCN Assistance to a Change Approach





# Potential measures

## POLICY LEADERSHIP

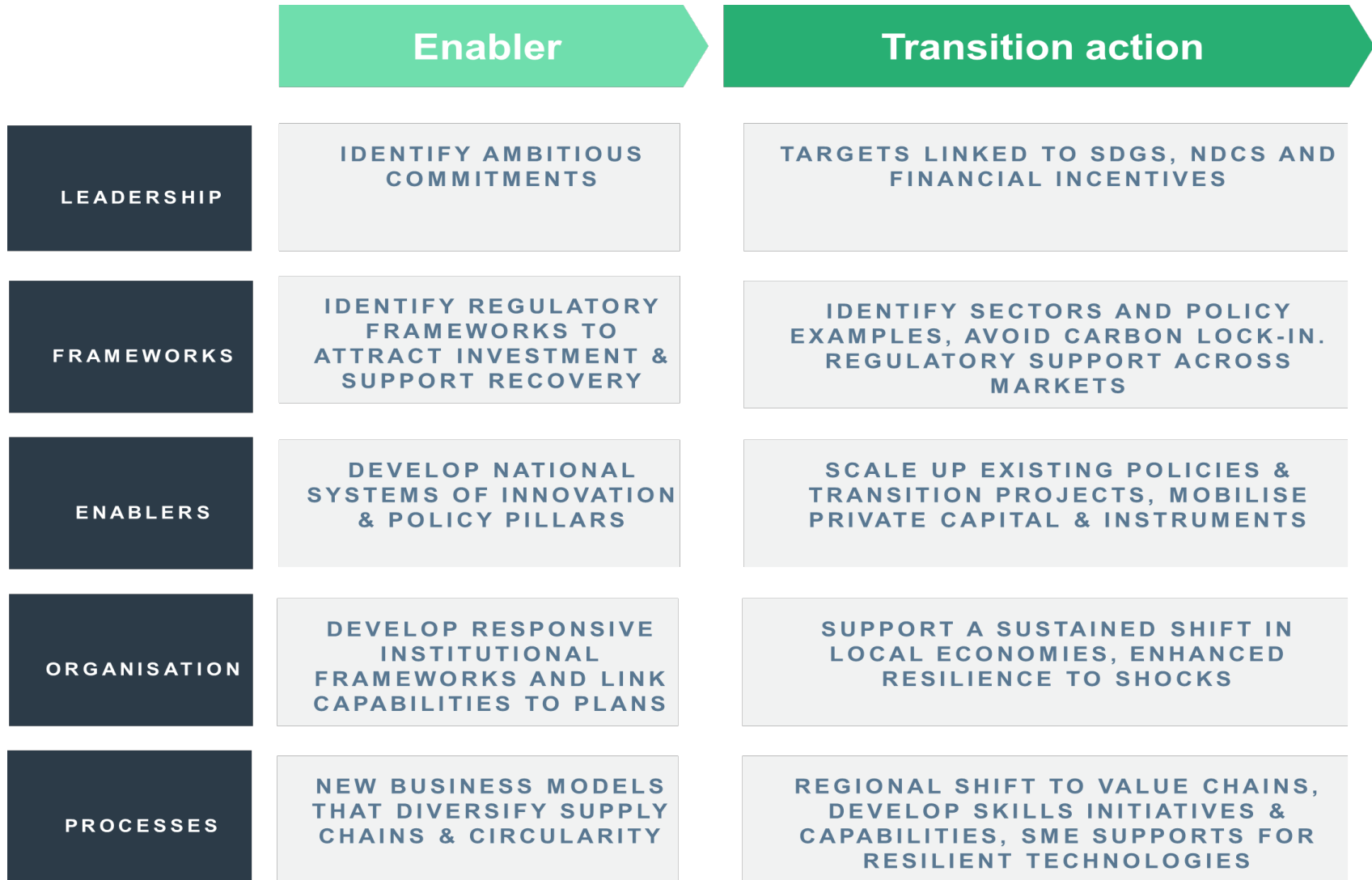
### Measures to aid resilience

- 1 Strategy** Identify strategic sectors and screen projects for their impact on delivering sustainability objectives/ long terms impacts on NDCs. Conduct risk assessments, identifying capacity gaps, reskill
- 2 Commitments** Cross check national policies with long term sustainability objectives and commitments (delivering low carbon growth, net zero, NDC, SDG outcomes)
- 3 Integration** Integrate approaches that encourage sustainable practices and so create long term investments across sustainable transport, sustainable production/ consumption/ circularity of economy, nature, renewable energy, efficiency
- 4 Institutions** Develop responsive institutional arrangements and capabilities to link plans and integrate financing frameworks. Responsiveness requires structural changes in our economies and environmental improvements
- 5 Investment** Frame countries' response in terms of the right investment conditions that can mobilise private capital and access concessional loans and debt restructuring
- 6 Instruments**

Enhance policy/regulatory and standards (efficiency of built environment and incentives to overcome policy gaps and co-ordination (across markets)

Incentivise technologies, products and services with strong environmentally sound criteria and promote sustainable finance measures (capital financing, public procurement) so providing opportunities to attract private investment
- 7 Scale** Scaling up successful existing policies and project pipelines, avoiding lock in carbon investments and infrastructures

# Translating enablers into action



# Roadmap development

## ROADMAP OF ACTIVITIES

### DISCOVER

### DELIVER

### DEVELOP



- Questions?



## Ensuring a Climate Resilient Recovery after COVID-19

A guide to utilising low-carbon pathways, supply chain circularity and resilient business models to meet climate change goals while improving economic competitiveness