



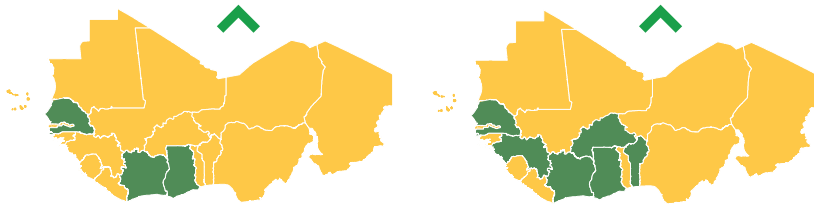
West Africa's potential for GHG emissions reduction

West Africa GHG emissions represent hardly **1,8% of global emissions** while it is home to **5% of the world's population**.



However

3 out of the 10 countries with the strongest growth in the world in 2018 are in West Africa and **6 out of the 10 African countries** with the strongest growth are in West Africa.



The estimated potential for emissions reduction within the region corresponds to 900 MtCO₂ per year by 2030 (excluding Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone).

Knowing that

Nigeria's population is almost **equal to the other 16 countries population sumed-up**, and its economy represents more than the half of the regional GDP.



It is then not suprising to learn that **more than the half** of the regional emission reduction commitments (conditional and unconditional) depends on Nigeria.





ECOWAS role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and in the fight against climate change

Create **economies of scale** related to the treatment of certain topics, such as acquisition and processing of climate data.



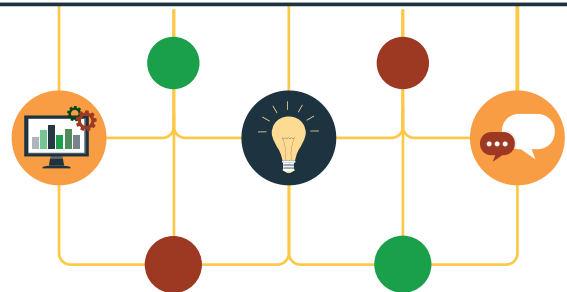
Consolidate a **regional political leadership** through the definition of political and strategic orientations for the implementation of the **Paris Agreement**, the fight against climate change, and **climate negotiations**.



Pool efforts to mobilize funding.



Promote exchanges and coherence between national policies via **knowledge sharing regional platforms** to spread experiences and lessons learned.



Use the **community regulatory framework** to suggest (directives) or impose (rules) guidance on low GHG and resilient development pathways.

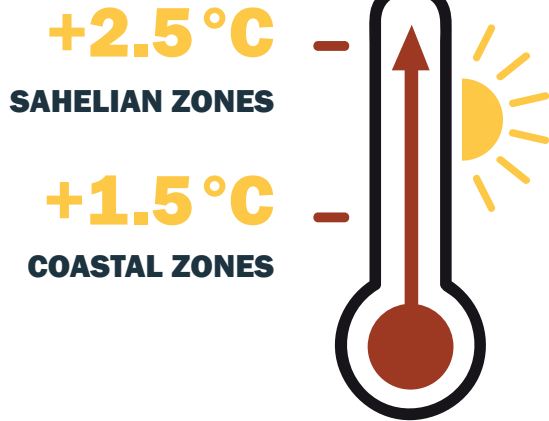
Provide, on a case-by-case basis, specific support to Member States for the **implementation of regional guidelines**.





Climate Change in West Africa

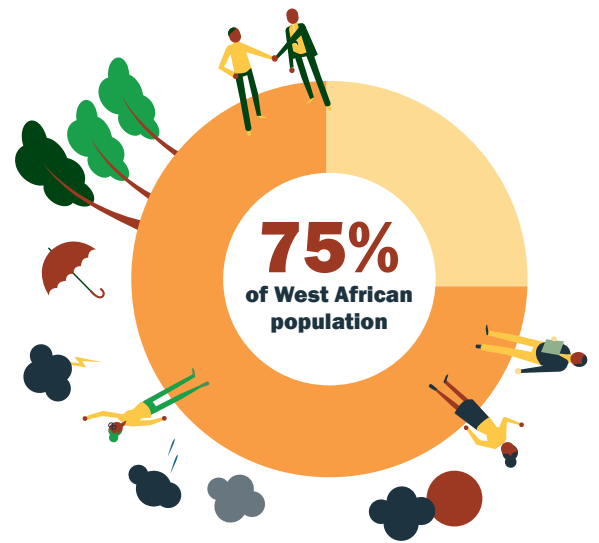
The atmospheric temperature rise by 2065 :



Increased occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events (high winds, floods, droughts, erosions, etc).

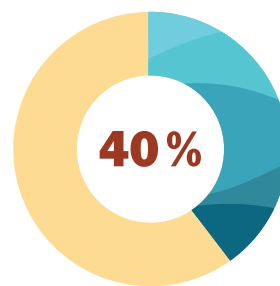
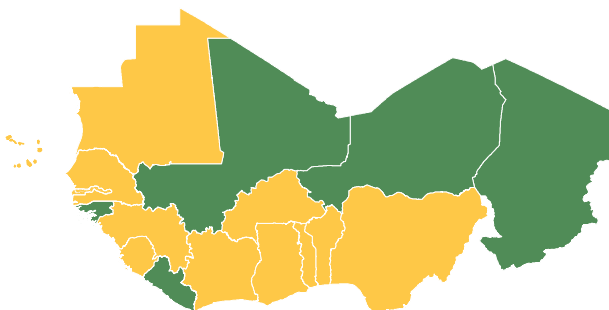
Knowing that

in the last 30 years, 75% of the West African population has already been affected at least **once every two years** by this type of hazard.

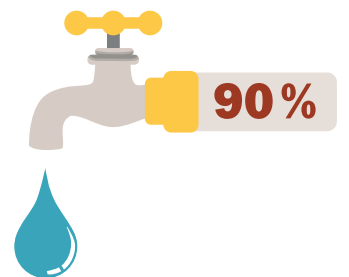


West Africa : one of the most vulnerable region

5 of the 10 most vulnerable countries in the world (according to the ND-Gain Index) are in West Africa.



40% of surface water resources in West African States originate from outside the borders of these countries.



Several West African States have an **upstream dependency** ratio up to 90%.





West African Nationally Determined Contributions

The **17 INDCs submitted in 2015** became **NDCs**. The 17 countries have ratified the Paris Agreement.



All 17 NDCs present among their priority sectors the **AFOLU sector**, and all 17 NDCs present an **adaptation component**.



However

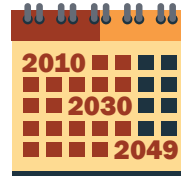
It should be noted that a lot of methodological disparities exist



Costing methods



Methods for calculating **emission scenarios** (and especially in taking account or not of the AFOLU sector in scenarios)



Commitment periods (going from 2010 to 2049)



Existence of **conditional scenarios vs. unconditional**

According to West African NDCs

340 billion of USD should be required in total for the period 2015-2030 (excluding Cabo Verde, Gambia et Liberia) in order to implement conditional efforts.



340 billion USD

However

the variations in cost estimates (per capita) can range from a **1 to 33 ratio** between two countries of the region that are yet presenting the same level of vulnerability (according to the ND Gain index).





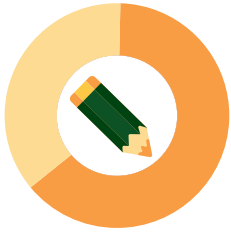
Priority needs in terms of capacity building for the implementation of NDCs in West Africa



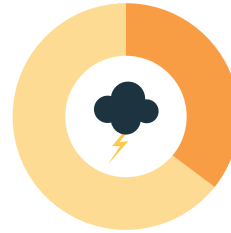
1. Mobilization of financing
(including private sector and domestic resources).
11 countries out of 14



2. Communication and popularization of NDCs.
11 countries out of 14

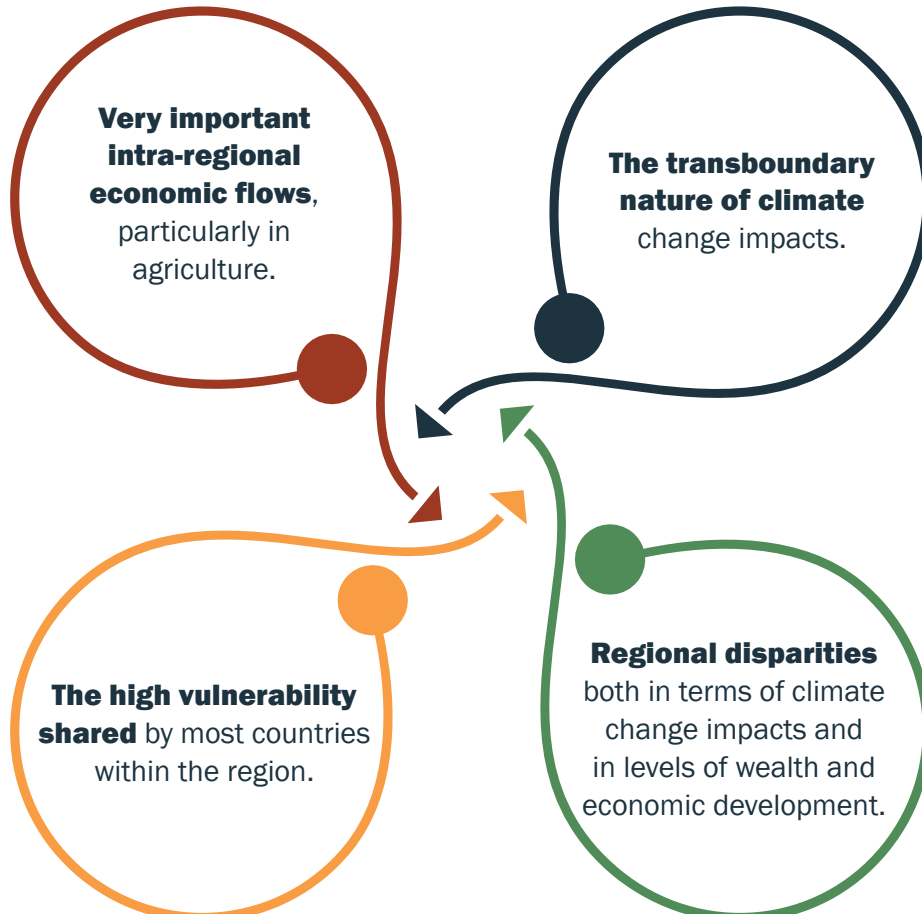


3. Setting up and strengthening of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems (« MRV »).
9 countries out of 14



4. Increasing of research capacities and strengthening of climate data robustness.
5 pays sur 14

Why intervene at the regional scale in West Africa





Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

1. Mandate

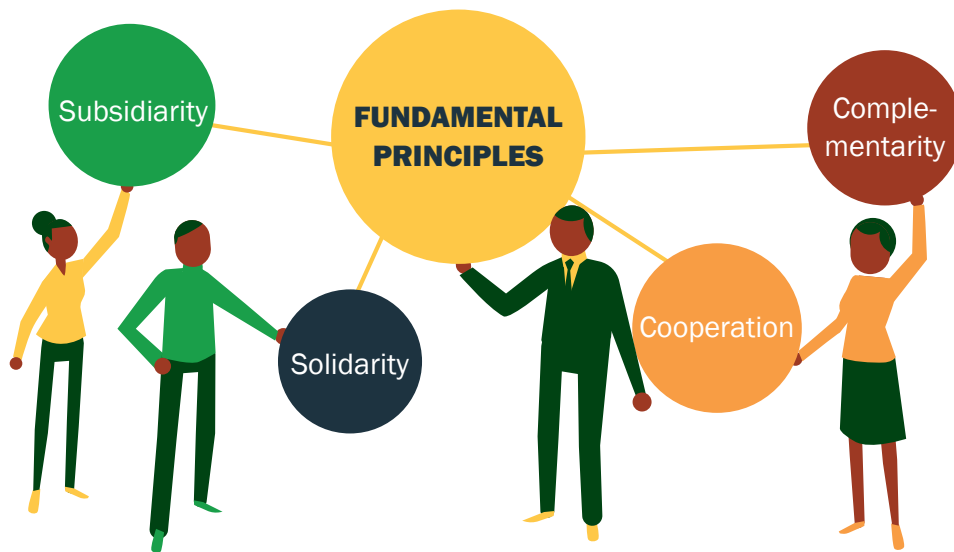
Promote regional cooperation and integration.



2. Fundamental principles

subsidiarity, complementarity, cooperation and **solidarity**.

The first one is particularly important as ECOWAS do not substitute to the mandates of its Member States, and therefore do not do what a State can do better on its own.



3. Tools

As a free-trade and free-circulation zone, ECOWAS can legislate, and the **community law has primacy over national law**, therefore giving strength to regional regulation.

