

WASCAL

West African
Science Service Centre on
Climate Change
and Adapted Land Use



CSIR

Touching lives through innovation



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iGST

Independent Global Stocktake

Regional Action on the First Global Stocktake: Contributions of iGST's Civil Society in West Africa



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Storyline



Mr. Casey Cronin

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Ms. Ramata Ouedraogo

Mr. Séverin Ekpe

Dr. Bruno Korgo

Dr. Kisito Gandji

**Formation & launch
of the iGST WA Hub
into full
operationalization**

Regional activities

- Capacity building
- Small grants

Regional activities

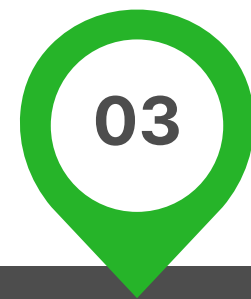
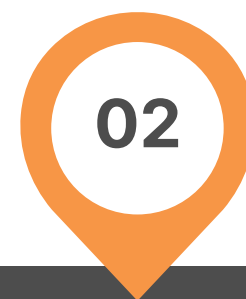
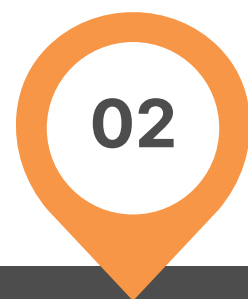
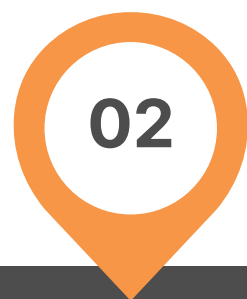
- NDC assessment

Regional activities

- Renewable energy

Future activities

- Sustainability
- Fund raising



2022 – 2023

2023 – 2024

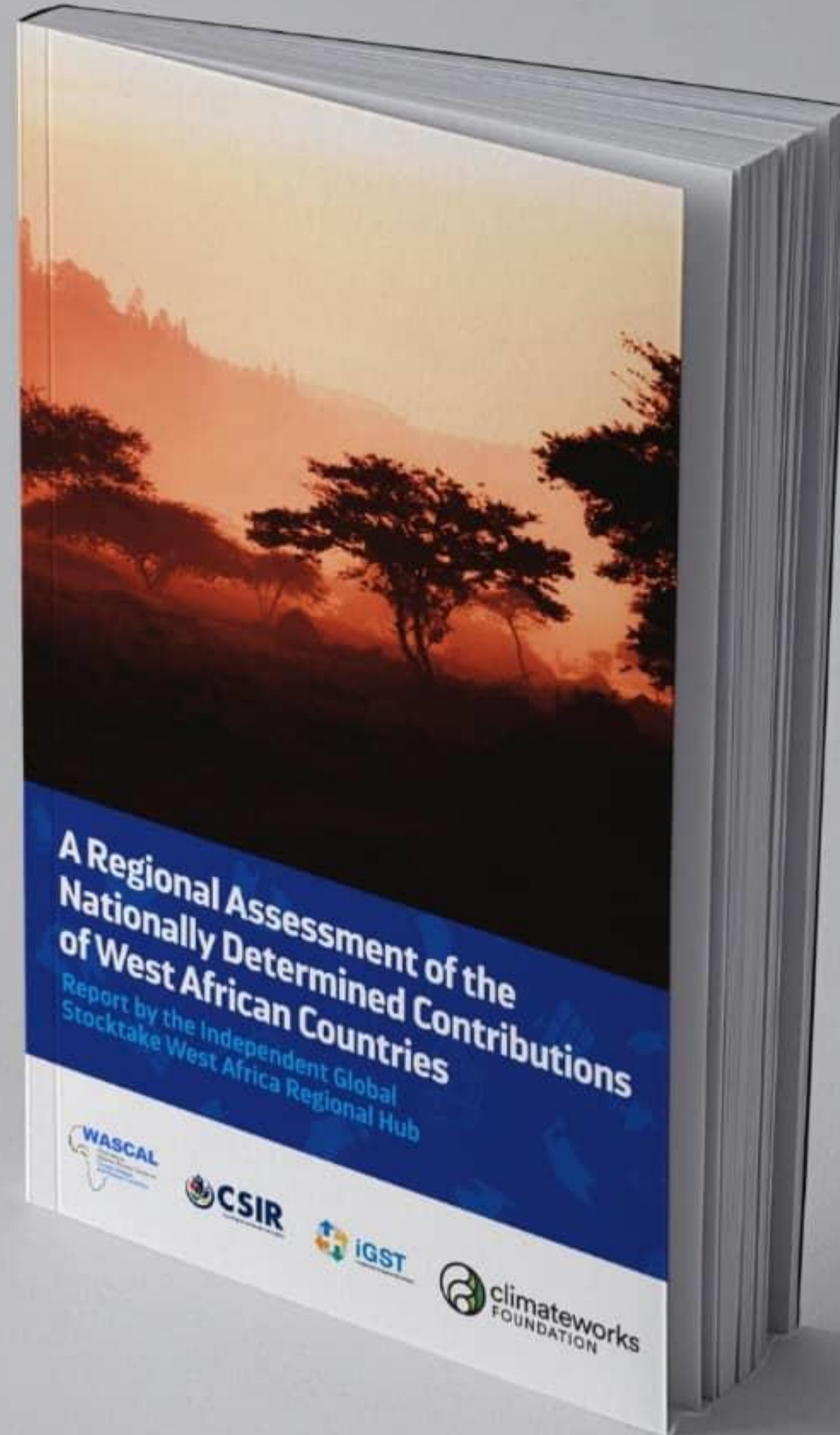
2025 →

NDCs Report

Presentation by

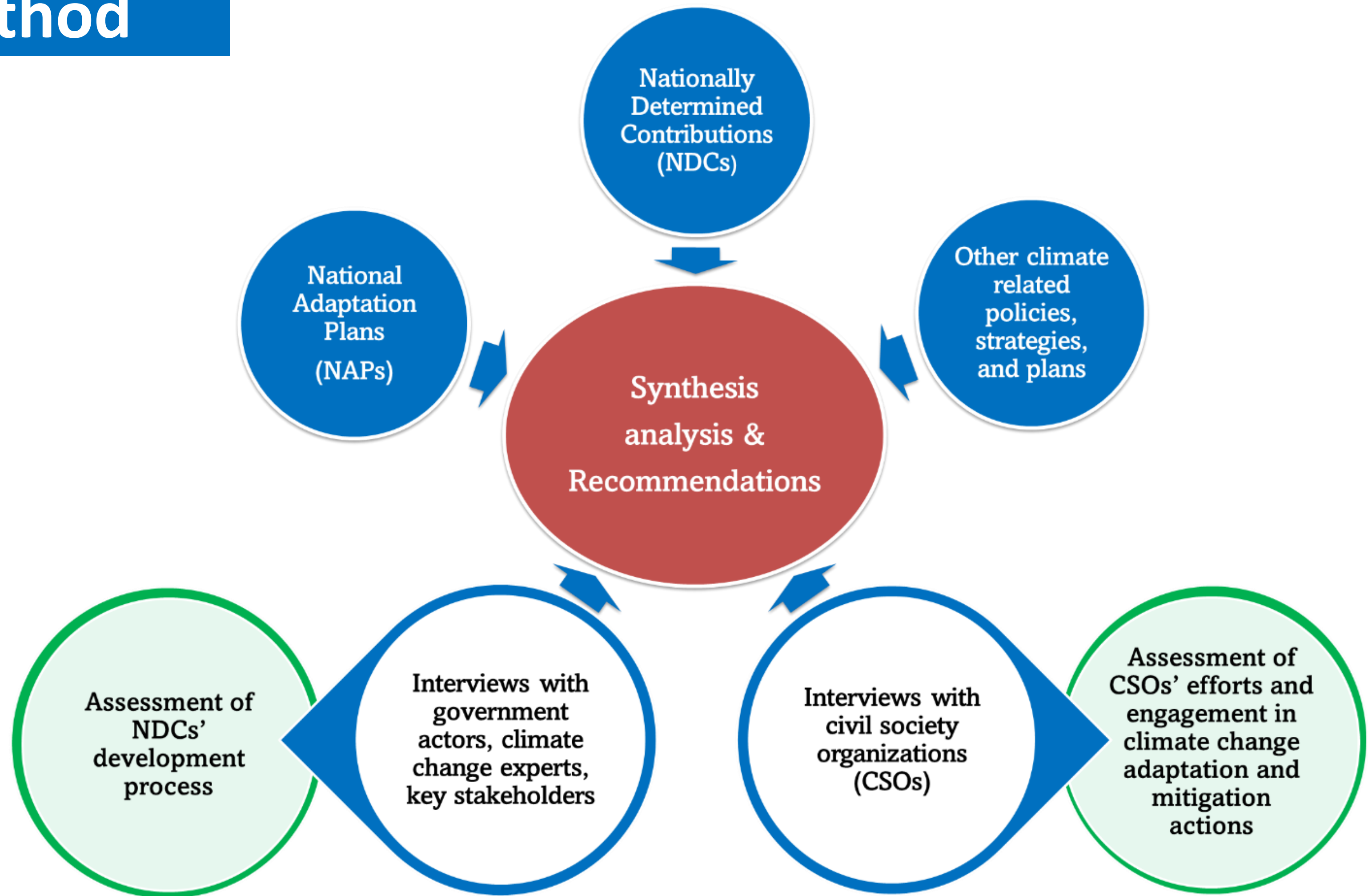


Dr. Kwame Hackman
iGST Project Coordinator – WASCAL



<https://igstwahub.org>

Method



Key findings

- **West African countries have made notable effort to enhance their climate ambitions, with many revised targets that reflect more ambitious goals with potential for impact in the region.** All countries have demonstrated increasing commitments by ratcheting up their ambitions through strengthening existing mitigation and adaptation targets or adding new ones.

1

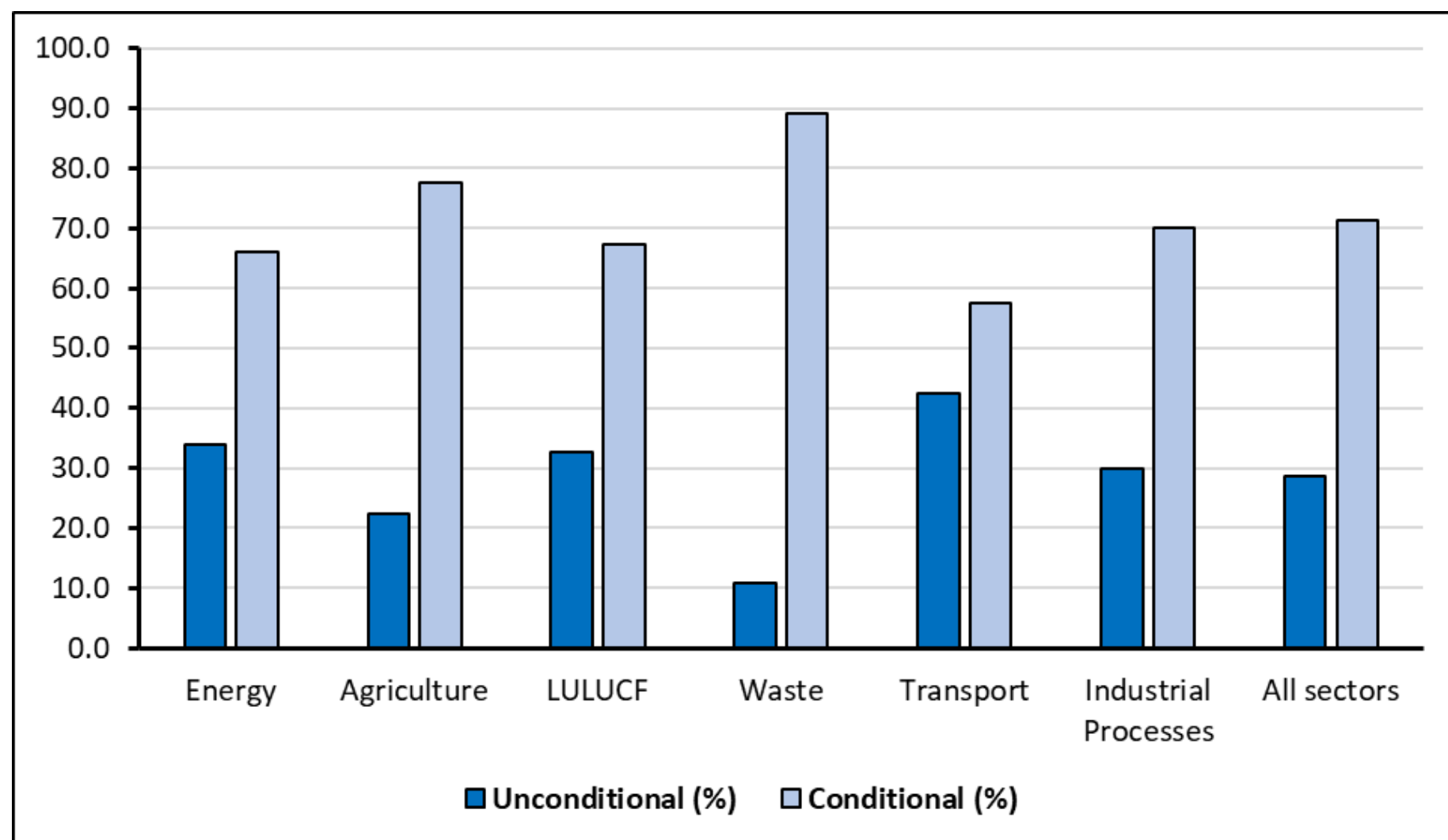
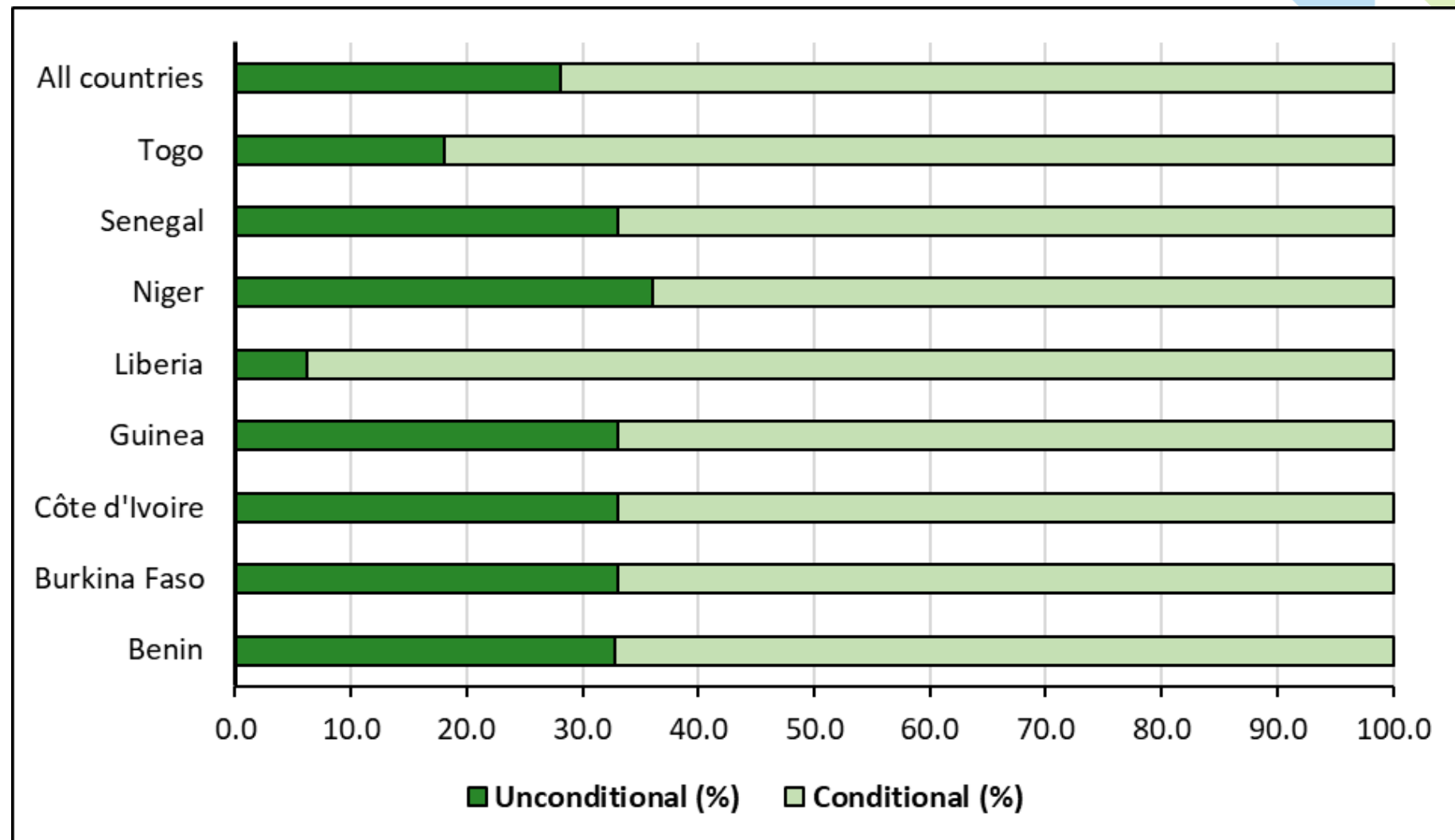
Countries	Revised from previous submission	Reduced total GHG emissions in 2030	Strengthened or added GHG target	Strengthened or added sectoral target	Strengthened or added policies and actions	Strengthened adaptation	Provided additional information for clarity, transparency, and understanding
Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cabo Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Guinea Bissau	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Liberia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Legend	●	YES
	●	Unclear
	●	NO

Key findings

- **Important unconditional commitments have been made by West African countries which constitute a notable progress but are insufficient to meet the escalating climate challenges because they represent only about 28% and 31.5% of the total resources needed for adaptation and mitigation, respectively.** With about 70% conditional commitment to climate change adaptation and mitigation, the region has expressed its clear position to put a third of its domestic resources on the table while expecting the gap to be filled with funds from external sources.

2



Key findings

- **Shortfall in climate finance flows is a barrier to the fulfilment of conditional commitments.** Despite increased international climate finance, the current financial flows into the region remain insufficient to enable the countries to fulfil their conditional commitments to address critical climate challenges. West Africa's annual climate finance needs up to 2030 are projected at USD 35.2 billion, yet actual finance flows reached only USD 7.3 billion (20.74%) in 2019/2020 and USD 10.9 billion (30.97%) in 2021/2022. Thus, there is a big gap between the financial needs expressed in the NDCs (Table 2) and the actual inflow of climate finance to the region.

3

Country	Total cost by 2030 (million \$)	
	Adaptation	Mitigation
Benin	1796.13	8556.81
Burkina Faso	2788.06	1334.80
Côte d'Ivoire	12000.00	10000.00
The Gambia	82.29	n/s
Guinea	1000.00	13800.00
Liberia*	89.95	400.65
Mali	8000.00	4.34
Niger	6785.94	3165.10
Senegal	4300.00	8762.73
Togo	2779.44	2699.36

Key findings

- **Technology transfer needs are great for all countries and are expressed across all sectors, but the weak enabling environment is likely to be a hindrance.** Barriers to effective technology transfer and adoption in the region include domestic policy challenges, infrastructure limitations, and weak governance.

4

- **Heterogeneity in NDC content, structure, and formats across the region.** West African NDCs show wide heterogeneity in content, presentation structure, formats and units, with many countries providing limited information on sector-specific commitments. In addition, some countries have detailed their adaptation costs and split them into unconditional and conditional funding, while others have not.

5

Key findings

- **Low involvement of civil society in all countries.** Civil society, as recognized by the Paris Agreement, plays a crucial role in climate action in varying proportions across different sectors, but this study reveals that in all countries their involvement in NDC formulation was either perceived as insufficient or their opinions not considered with no justification.

6

- **Like other regions, West Africa's current ambitions are low compared with the first GST decision.** Although the GST decision is global in nature, finding alignment in all regions will provide some guarantee of our collective progress toward the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. This study reveals that West African countries' commitments in NDCs are still low compared with the expectations expressed in the first GST decision, particularly regarding mitigation ambition and adaptation. For example, the GST decision highlights several key expectations for strengthening adaptation action such as national inventories of climate impacts over time which the NDCs do not explicitly address.

7

Launch of NDCs Report

By



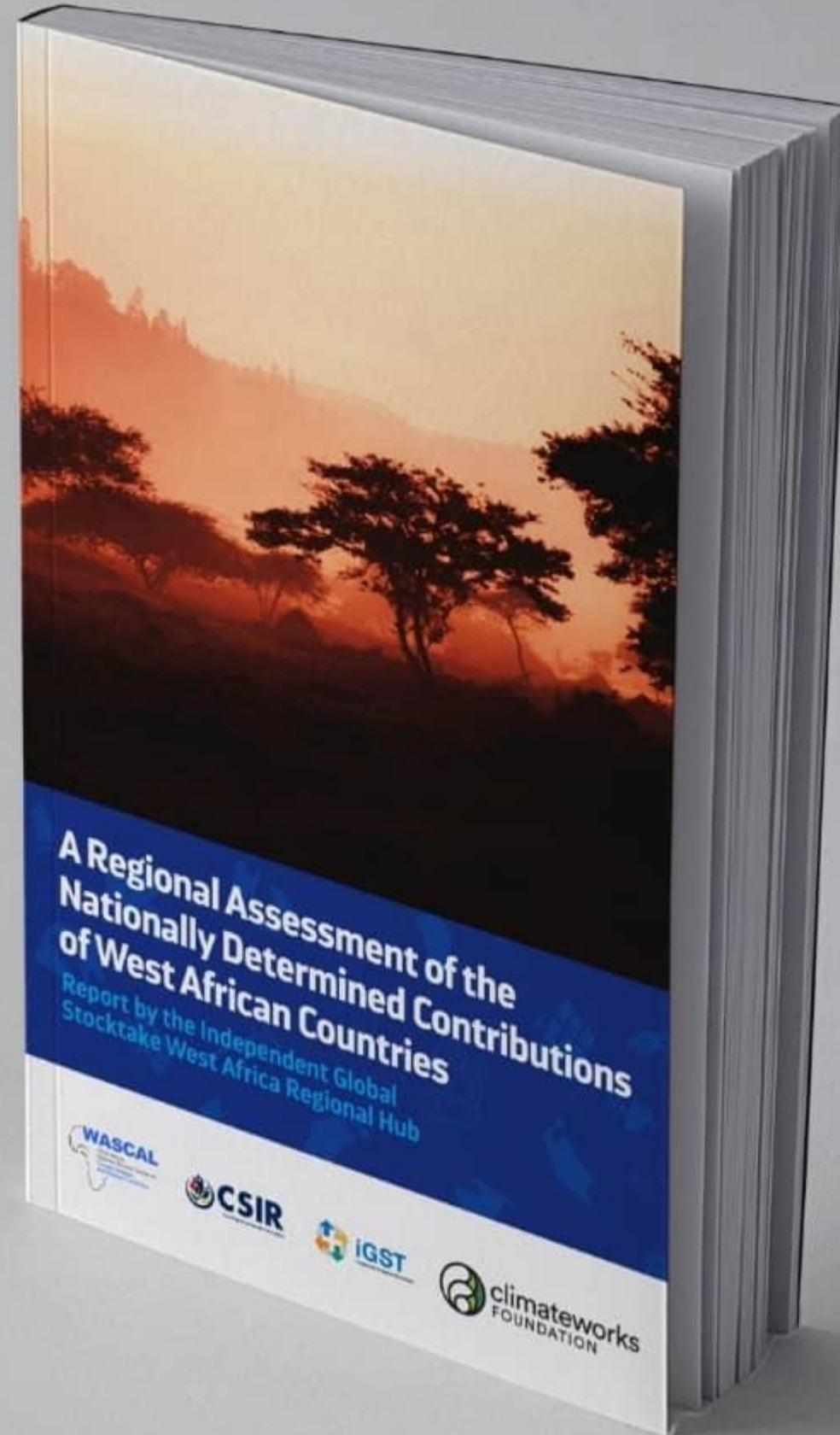
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iGST

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Thank you

ECOWAS Countries

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Benin |  Guinea |  Nigeria |
|  Burkina Faso |  Guinea-Bissau |  Senegal |
|  Cape Verde |  Liberia |  Sierra Leone |
|  Cote d'Ivoire |  Mali |  The Gambia |
|  Ghana |  Niger |  Togo |

