

Endnotes

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Finance

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2. CPI analysis, based on submitted NDC documents. As the methodologies for providing investment estimates varied widely, this aggregate figure should be considered only a rough estimate of the lower bound of investment needs, given 14 countries have not provided estimates and the scale of climate adaptation needs are likely to increase through 2030 beyond what is addressed by current finance levels. The authors have not identified any other robust estimates of future adaptation finance needs in Africa from other sources.
3. Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zimbabwe
4. "Conditional" refers to funding dependent on international support.
5. Alongside public finance tracked to adaptation, the private sector is a critical component of addressing the adaptation finance gap, as public resources are limited and will not be sufficient to meet all adaptation needs alone. Private actors are investing in climate adaptation, but there is a lack of systematic data collection for climate-related private finance flows globally, due to lack of incentives for tracking, difficulties in identifying climate-related finance, restrictions based on confidentiality, and conceptual and accounting issues. While there are some nascent approaches and methodologies under development, there are currently no robust private sector adaptation finance estimates at the global, sectoral, or regional levels.
6. Per Climate Policy Initiative's (CPI's) Global Landscape of Climate Finance (Landscape). In order to determine what constitutes adaptation finance in the Landscape, CPI relies on current tracking practices from: i) the members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee and publicly available through the Creditor Reporting System database; ii) dedicated reporting of the group of Multilateral Development Banks jointly reporting on climate finance and the members of the International Development Finance Club; and iii) Climate Funds.
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4. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.
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Trade

Drylands

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