

# Investing in Knowledge and Partnerships for Climate Resilient Development in Africa: ClimDev-Africa Synthesis



African Union  
Commission



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



African Development  
Bank



## ClimDev-Africa Programme

**Draft**

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## Acronyms

<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean and Pacific
<b>ACPC</b>	African Climate Policy Centre
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>CCDA</b>	Climate Change and Development in Africa
<b>CCDA-I</b>	First Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference
<b>CCDU</b>	Climate Change and Desertification Unit
<b>CDSC</b>	ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee
<b>DfID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>TERI</b>	The Energy and Research Institute
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization

## Introduction

*In this year's annual report, we would like to present the progress made by the Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev-Africa) and the many projects that showcase the work being done to tackle the challenges Africa is facing as a result of climate change and to create a more resilient continent. The report builds on previous work and the recommendations received by ClimDev-Africa from member States, regional communities, members of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee, Conferences of the Parties, and Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) conferences, with a view to improving the understanding of the science of climate change and the risks posed in the absence of adequate adaptation and mitigation strategies and policies.*

*It has been a busy year for ClimDev-Africa. We have worked closely with African countries to enhance their meteorological and hydrological information systems, led studies that identified specific policies for more robust agriculture in Kenya and Malawi, launched the Pan-African Capacity Building Programme and the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda and, with informed research, helped to establish an international coordination mechanism on loss and damage and economic transformation. These projects highlight a few of the many achievements accomplished by the Programme this year. I saw for myself the high regard in which ClimDev-Africa is held all over the continent during an assessment mission in Senegal. The President of Senegal, Macky Sall, joined the team to visit coastal villages and towns in order to assess coastal erosion and sea water intrusion. Our colleagues at the African Union have also powered through on their commitment to reduce the risk posed by continued deforestation through a series of capacity-building activities and empowering the African Group of Negotiators responsible for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Equally, plans are being implemented by the African Development Bank to roll out a series of works that will result in the operationalization of the ClimDev Special Fund and the implementation of bankable projects.*

*Going forward, our challenge will be to meet the increasing demands of member States and partners, while still continuing to deliver the projects that are now being undertaken. I am confident that ClimDev-Africa will be able to stay on its current successful pathway with the continued support of the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, donors, partners, member States and others.*

*I would like to express my profound gratitude to colleagues from the three institutions, donors, and to the many partners with whom we work to achieve change all over the continent and that make what we do possible.*

Fatima Denton

Coordinator

## Foreword by key partners

Message from the African Union Commission

### **Rhoda Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture**

*The African Union Commission continues to provide political leadership to ClimDev-Africa. We are proud of the progress made so far, through the joint efforts of the ClimDev-Africa partner institutions and with the support of donors, in tackling issues of climate change and desertification throughout the continent. As the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirms, the occurrence of climate change and the threats it carries are likely to worsen. Climate change and its impacts are coming faster – and getting more acute – than was projected just six years ago. The report further concludes that carbon dioxide concentrations are now higher than at any time in the past 800,000 years and that the world is on a path towards unprecedented rises in temperatures.*

*As we mark 2014 as the African Union Year of Agriculture and Food Security, and while acknowledging the extreme vulnerability of agriculture to climate change, it is important to bear in mind the potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation through climate smart agricultural practices, such as agro-forestry.*

*Water is inextricably linked to climate change, agriculture and food security. There is a pressing need to develop partnerships and capacities to build climate change resilience through better water management and the integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning.*

*Water is also linked to issues of peace and security. As desertification takes its toll in certain parts of the continent, water crises are expected to heighten ethnic and political tensions in dry regions, contributing to conflicts. In November 2013, during a joint visit to the Sahel with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and officials from the African Development Bank and the European Union, the African Union Commission witnessed first-hand how issues of climate change, development and security are interrelated and the need to set policies that deal with all three issues.*

*To this effect, the Commission, through the Climate Change and Desertification Unit, has been working on a number of issues related to integrated water management and desertification, including the provision of support to the African Group of Negotiators on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification during the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Namibia in 2013, as mandated by the African Union Assembly decision. More recently, in March 2014, the Commission conducted media training for journalists on desertification and land degradation as part of the 2014 Africa Environment Day celebrations that were held in Lesotho. In 2013, the Climate Change and Desertification Unit conducted a regional workshop on the water, energy and climate change nexus for sustainable development in order to present a set of strategies and recommendations for effectively integrating climate change adaptation into water resources management and energy practices and policies in Africa.*

*I take pride in the collective efforts of the Commission and the ClimDev-Africa partner institutions in providing support to the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change, which articulates the interests of Africa in international climate change negotiations, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, and meetings of the African Group of Negotiators, which are crucial for the advancement of the African climate agenda both regionally and internationally. Work on the development of the African Union's climate change*

*strategy is now in its final stages. The strategy, once finalized, will provide the regional economic communities and member States with a common strategic direction that will enable them to mitigate and adapt to the challenges and opportunities of climate change.*

*Many good practices and tools exist that can be scaled up and replicated to set the continent on a low-carbon growth path while keeping average global warming below 2°C. In the lead up to the United Nations Climate Change Conference scheduled to take place in December 2014 in Lima, I call for concrete steps to be taken with a view to reaching a global agreement by 2015 and adequately dealing with climate change in the post-2015 development agenda.*

**Carlos Lopes, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary**

*I am delighted by the work that ClimDev-Africa has been able to achieve within the past year. Thanks to this unique initiative, I can say without qualms that African opinions and options on climate change can no longer be discarded as mere talk at global climate meetings. Even more importantly, climate change has found its place within the African development agenda. Judging by the number of technical assistance requests that we received from African countries just this year, I am equally happy to observe that the initiative's relevance has been greatly enhanced and strengthened through such requests, which shape the contours of our work.*

*This success points to one thing, and that is that partnerships work.*

*I would like to take this opportunity to note, with utmost satisfaction, the multifaceted and dynamic partnership that exists between the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa. Today, looking back at one year of intense activities by ClimDev-Africa, a great deal has been achieved, and this confirms the old adage that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts".*

*To reap some of these dividends, Africa needs to go beyond global negotiations on climate change in their current format and seek solutions that effectively address African concerns on global warming by leapfrogging old carbon-intensive models to a new clean techno-economic paradigm. It also needs to make greater investments in climate science and services and in the production of high-quality data to facilitate the development of early warning systems and initiate much-needed research on climate impact, vulnerability and adaptation.*

*Of course, this aligns with the fundamental and priority mission of ClimDev-Africa, which is to make climate information widely available and to strengthen its use by African countries, which will require improved institutional and policy capacity.*

*Let me also take this opportunity to urge the management and staff of all the components of ClimDev-Africa to pursue their respective activities with greater audacity in 2014, with the confidence that they have my full support.*

*Partnership is about spreading risks and capitalizing on the comparative advantages of others, but more fundamentally, it is a commitment that is made by people who share similar ideals and are willing to embark on a journey of transformation. ClimDev-Africa is the African vision on how to enable the continent's vulnerable groups and Governments to demonstrate their resilience to the effects of climate change. This resilience is anchored in strong science, credible empiricism and research that is actionable and conducted with our core partners: the African people. Investing in our people through efficient and tested adaptation and mitigation strategies is a currency that we can bet on without fear of going bankrupt. In the true spirit of partnership, I would like to remind our development partners and friends of Africa that climate change is a challenge for humanity, and that their solidarity and investment in the Programme are, in part, an opportunity to support current and future generations of Africans and enable them to live a life of choices that will translate into shared prosperity.*

*I have every faith that such partnerships will continue to thrive and gather steam to perform at full throttle based on the ClimDev-Africa vision and action plan to support African people and Governments.*

## Message from the African Development Bank

### **Chiji Chinedum Ojukwu, Director in charge of Agriculture and Agro-Industry**

*Climate change is a major threat to the economic development of Africa and is likely to undermine many of the development gains that have been registered in the past decade, in particular poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals.*

*Integrating climate into development programmes requires African countries to invest in climate data observations and build their capacity to deliver policy-relevant climate information and services. ClimDev-Africa is a response to this need under the auspices of the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa. The 2013 Annual Report sets out the implementation progress made by the three institutions.*

*As shown in the 2013 Annual Report, the Bank's climate change agenda is generally guided by its climate change action plan for 2011-2015, which articulates its climate change objectives, principles, areas of focus, major activities and investment plan.*

*The Report shows that the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund has now raised the required financial resources. A number of projects have been prepared and they will be presented to the steering committee for endorsement and processing for appraisal. This is a good basis for building an active pipeline of bankable projects that respond to expressed demand from regional member countries. The Bank reiterates its support for the programme, and is committed to providing its investment and operational expertise and instruments to ensure the effective and results-focused implementation of ClimDev-Africa activities.*



## **Climate change vulnerability of Africa and the African response: ClimDev-Africa**

Africa is on the rise in many aspects of development despite its multifaceted developmental challenges. A significant and newly emerging challenge is arising from increasing greenhouse gas emissions, as the continent is believed to be the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, owing to its poor adaptive capacity. Africa must prepare itself to make the best of a changing climate, in order to effectively respond to and become resilient to shocks caused by climate-induced risks.

ClimDev-Africa is a joint initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). It was set up to enable Africa to deal with risks related to climate change and to exploit opportunities through mainstreaming climate knowledge into various developmental strategies. ClimDev-Africa was established by the following three African institutions.

### **African Union Commission**

AUC, which serves as the secretariat of the Africa Union, is responsible for the executive functions of the ClimDev-Africa initiatives. The portfolios of AUC are: peace and security; political affairs; trade and industry; infrastructure and energy; social affairs; rural economy and agriculture; human resources; science and technology; and economic affairs.

The mission of the Commission is to become “an efficient and value-adding institution driving the African integration and development process in close collaboration with African Union member States, the regional economic communities and African citizens”.

### **African Development Bank**

AfDB is a multilateral development finance institution established to contribute to the economic development and social progress of African countries. It was founded in 1964 and comprises three entities: the Bank itself, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The mission of AfDB is to fight poverty and improve living conditions in Africa by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes that are likely to contribute to the economic and social development of the continent.

### **Economic Commission for Africa**

One of the five regional commissions of the United Nations, ECA is tasked with promoting the economic and social development of its member States,

#### **GOALS**

- 1. Building solid science and observational infrastructure**
- 2. Enabling strong working partnerships among government institutions, the private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities**
- 3. Creating and strengthening knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required**

fostering intraregional integration and promoting international cooperation for the development of Africa. It is made up of 54 member States, and plays a dual role as a regional arm of the United Nations and a vital component of the African institutional landscape. The organization places a special focus on collecting up-to-date and original regional statistics in order to ground its policy research and advocacy on objective evidence; promote policy consensus; provide meaningful capacity development; and extend advisory services in key thematic fields.

## Mission of ClimDev-Africa

The vision of ClimDev-Africa is to position Africa at the forefront of knowledge in ways that would enable vulnerable communities, Governments and the private sector to translate climate-related knowledge into effective policies, practices and planning processes for a climate-resilient and sustainable future.

It builds on three continuums of knowledge. The first is largely contingent on knowledge utility. The idea is to help African Governments transition from climate vulnerability in sensitive sectors to climate-resilient pathways, using climate science and development as a twin agenda to bring useful data and research to the fore in ways that lead to positive developmental impacts and outputs. ClimDev-Africa seeks to promote an “Africa first” principle through strong productive partnerships outside Africa. In short, by positioning the continent at the forefront of climate knowledge, ClimDev-Africa partners are creating an environment in which Africa is able to fully utilize climate information as a resource to strengthen underperforming sectors, such as agriculture, but also to realize the full potential of new opportunities in green economy, such as harnessing the clean energy endowment of Africa. Furthermore, ClimDev-Africa seeks to conduct qualitative policy research that would enable Africa to seek alternative choices outside the mainstream narrative, in both practice and research.

Figure 1

### Main areas of focus, including impact pathways of ClimDev-Africa

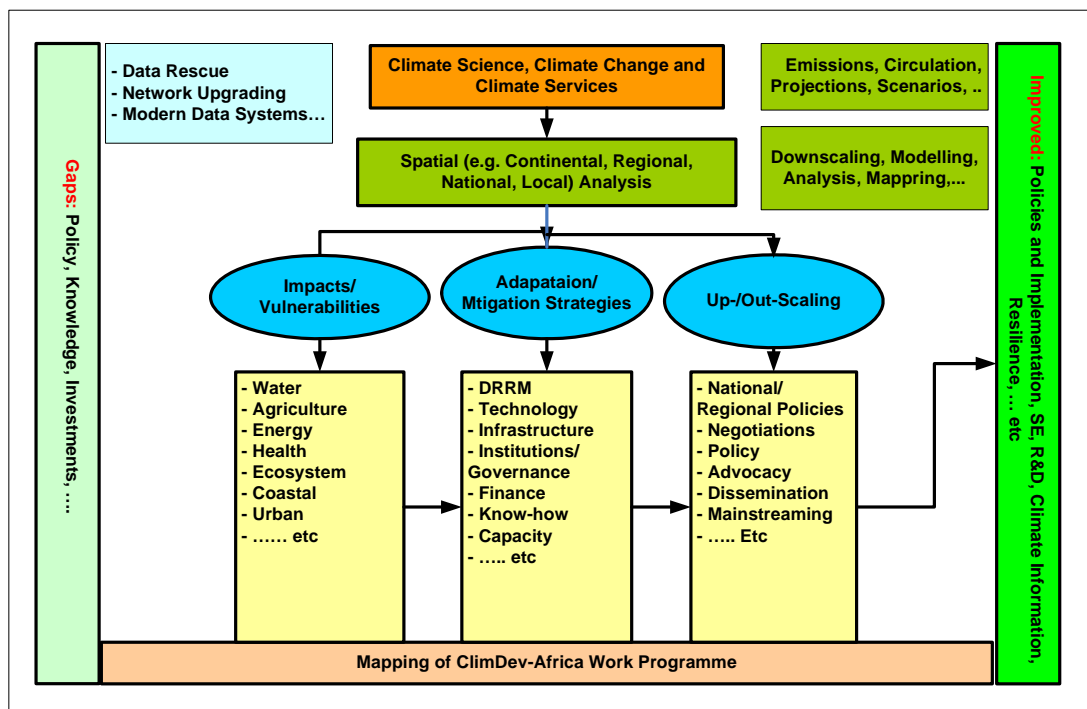
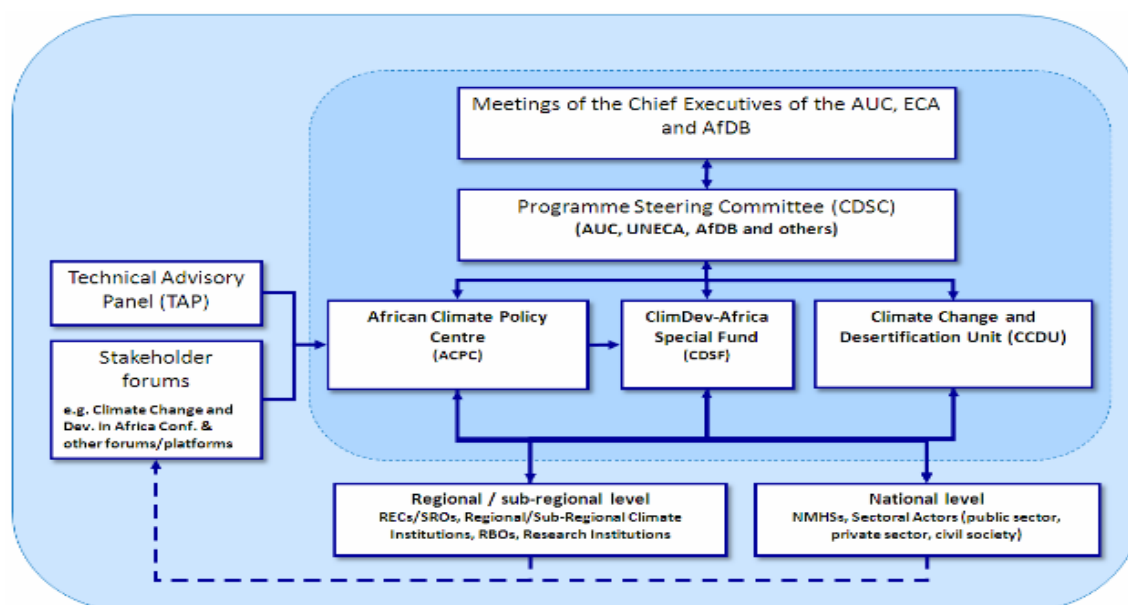


Figure 2

## Dynamics of how the pillars interact with the implementation network and governance structure



## ClimDev-Africa programmes

ClimDev-Africa draws its strength and strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of the partners brings to the table. AUC provides the political leadership and is responsible for running the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU). Moreover, it serves as a strategic policy platform for transmitting key policy messages and uses its political leadership to galvanize African countries to act in the face of emerging climate-related threats. AUC also uses its position to articulate investment opportunities in climate change and to validate research carried out by the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) through ClimDev-Africa. ACPC, which is based at ECA, acts as a policy wing through the generation of high-impact research, which is aimed at establishing the policy basis for strategic investment in climate change-related opportunities in key sectors. Given its long history of investment in development activities and project management, AfDB is responsible for implementing the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund.

The combined policy, research and investment support mandate of the three organizations is a critical leveraging point for making the transition from research to policy, and equally for identifying key policy platforms, processes and spaces from which to capture and use research outputs, inform policy and target investment.

The programme is not only based on the partnership among AUC, ECA and AfDB, but it also draws upon and includes partnerships with other African and non-African research, climate and development specialist institutions and development partners to help deliver on its activity areas. These strategic partnerships supplement the internal capacity of ClimDev-Africa, mobilize expertise on climate change and development, and extend the reach of the programme across the African continent.

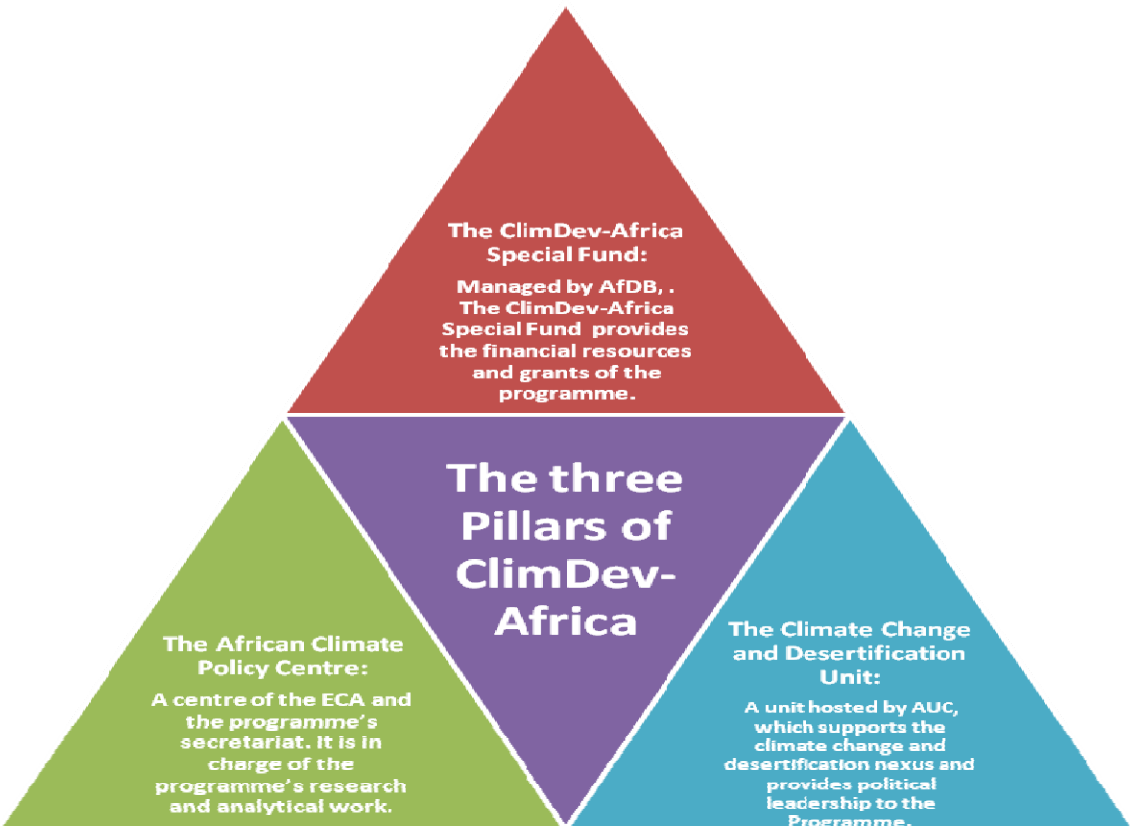
**Major results areas of the African Climate Policy Centre towards achieving the goal of ClimDev-Africa**

ACPC has three main results areas (see figure 3). These areas contribute directly to the achievement of the goal of ClimDev-Africa.

Figure 3  
**Major results areas of the African Climate Policy Centre**



Figure 4  
**Pillars of ClimDev-Africa**



## **ClimDev-Africa team**

### **African Climate Policy Centre: the secretariat of ClimDev-Africa**

ACPC is in charge of research and analytical work. It is a hub for demand-led knowledge generation on climate change in Africa, in the light of the need to improve significantly African climate information. ACPC also strengthens the use of such information for decision-making purposes by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities. The Centre has three broad activity areas. These areas serve as the basis for its current work programme. They are the following:

1. Knowledge generation, sharing and networking (research, knowledge management, peer learning and outreach activities);
2. Advocacy and consensus building;
3. Advisory services and technical cooperation (capacity mobilization, capacity-building and technical assistance.

As the ClimDev-Africa secretariat, the Centre's main function is to deliver on the policy component of ClimDev-Africa and to help Africa to prepare for and participate in global climate negotiations. It supports the efforts of African States in mainstreaming climate change concerns into development policies and frameworks, and guides and facilitates the implementation of ClimDev-Africa field operations.

### **Climate Change Desertification Unit**

CCDU supports the climate change and desertification nexus and provides political leadership to the programme. Its overall objective is to provide policy and political guidance, and to enhance the coordination and harmonization of African activities in the field of climate change. This entails effective engagement of the continent's political leadership at all levels, using the African Union's structures to advance the climate change agenda throughout the continent. Moreover, it enhances partnerships with the international development community by aligning and harmonizing technical and financial support with the climate change agenda. Accordingly, CCDU plans to review policy decisions and the state of their implementation by African Union member States, and report to the relevant organs of the African Union.

### **ClimDev-Africa Special Fund**

Managed by AfDB, the Special Fund provides financial resources and grants to the programme. The goal of the Fund is to pool resources for sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction, by preparing and implementing climate-resilient development programmes that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa. Its aim is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and subregional bodies in formulating and implementing effective climate-sensitive policies. The Fund's resources are primarily devoted to supporting and financing activities under specific areas of intervention.

## **ClimDev-Africa staff**

### **Fatima Denton - Director, Special Initiatives Division, ECA**

Fatima holds a PhD in political science and development studies from the University of Birmingham in the United Kingdom. She is a lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and was a member of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Scientific Technical Advisory Panel. She coordinates the programmatic and technical activities of ACPC.

### **Khalil Timamy - Head, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management, AUC**

Khalil holds a PhD in science and technology policy. He was the Executive Director of the African Centre for Environmental Studies in Nairobi for eight years. He also served as the Advisor to the African Biodiversity Support Program, based in Washington, D.C., for eight years.

### **Ken Johm - Coordinator, Special Initiatives, Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department, AfDB**

Ken holds an MSc in agriculture economics from Texas A&M University. He has wide experience in agricultural policy research at the International Food Policy Research Institute. His current interest is in climate change financing.

### **Thierry Amoussougbo - Senior Programme Management Officer, ECA**

Before joining ACPC, Thierry served as an ECA regional advisor for ten years. Prior to that, he was the Director-General of the Technology and Innovation Agency in Benin for five years.

### **Frank Rutabingwa - Senior Natural Resources Expert – Forestry, ECA**

Frank is a former Deputy Director-General of the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority. He has a great deal of experience in environment and natural resources management in Africa and was instrumental in putting in place the Nile Basin Initiative, which guides the management and utilization of water resources in the subregion.

### **Florent Gasc - Geographic Information Officer, ECA**

Florent has an MSc in geographical information systems and remote sensing applied to the environment and agriculture from Cranfield University. He has more than 12 years of experience in geographic information management for the environment and agriculture through work experience in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, France and New Caledonia.

### **Mahmoud Moustafa - Senior Policy Officer, Climate Change, AUC**

Moustafa has a PhD in water resources management and development from Okayama University. He is the author of more than 40 research publications, covering topics such as natural resources management and development, transboundary water infrastructures, climate change and food programmes.

### **Charles Muraya - Information Management Officer, ECA**

Charles holds two MSc degrees in applied information technology and information technology management. He has worked as an information management professional with the United Nations for the past 13 years in Cambodia, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

### **Leah Wanambwa-Naess - Senior Policy Officer, AUC**

Leah holds an MSc in international environmental science from Lund University. She joined CCDU in November 2012. Her responsibilities are related to natural resource accounting and the accession of the African Union to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; she is also a member of the ClimDev-Africa Monitoring and Evaluation team.

### **Olushola Olayide - Senior Policy Officer, AUC**

Olushola joined AUC in 2006. She holds an MSc in industrial microbiology from Nigeria and an MSc in environmental pollution control from the United Kingdom. She has worked at the national level in water supply and sanitation, in which she was involved for more than two decades in policy planning.

### **Gilles Ogandaga-Ndiaye - Climate Change Communication Expert, AUC**

Gilles has a PhD in environmental law. He was lecturer at Omar Bongo University in Gabon for ten years before joining AUC as an expert in communication. He is the focal point for Biodiversity and Partnerships (Tokyo International Conference on African Development, Republic of Korea, and the regional coordination mechanism for Africa).

### **Almami Dampha - Senior Policy Officer, AUC**

Almami has an MSc in tropical forest management. He has extensive experience in forest management in West, Central and Eastern Africa. He currently focuses more on desertification and sustainable land management, especially within the framework of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative.

The team also draws on consultants, fellows and research assistants with expertise in such areas as development studies, climate risk management through response farming, water development, climate change adaptation through integrated management of agriculture watershed, transboundary and water resources management, agriculture economics and resources, climate modelling and impact assessment, meteorology, climate science, agriculture and rural development, energy and low carbon development.

## ClimDev-Africa spheres of influence

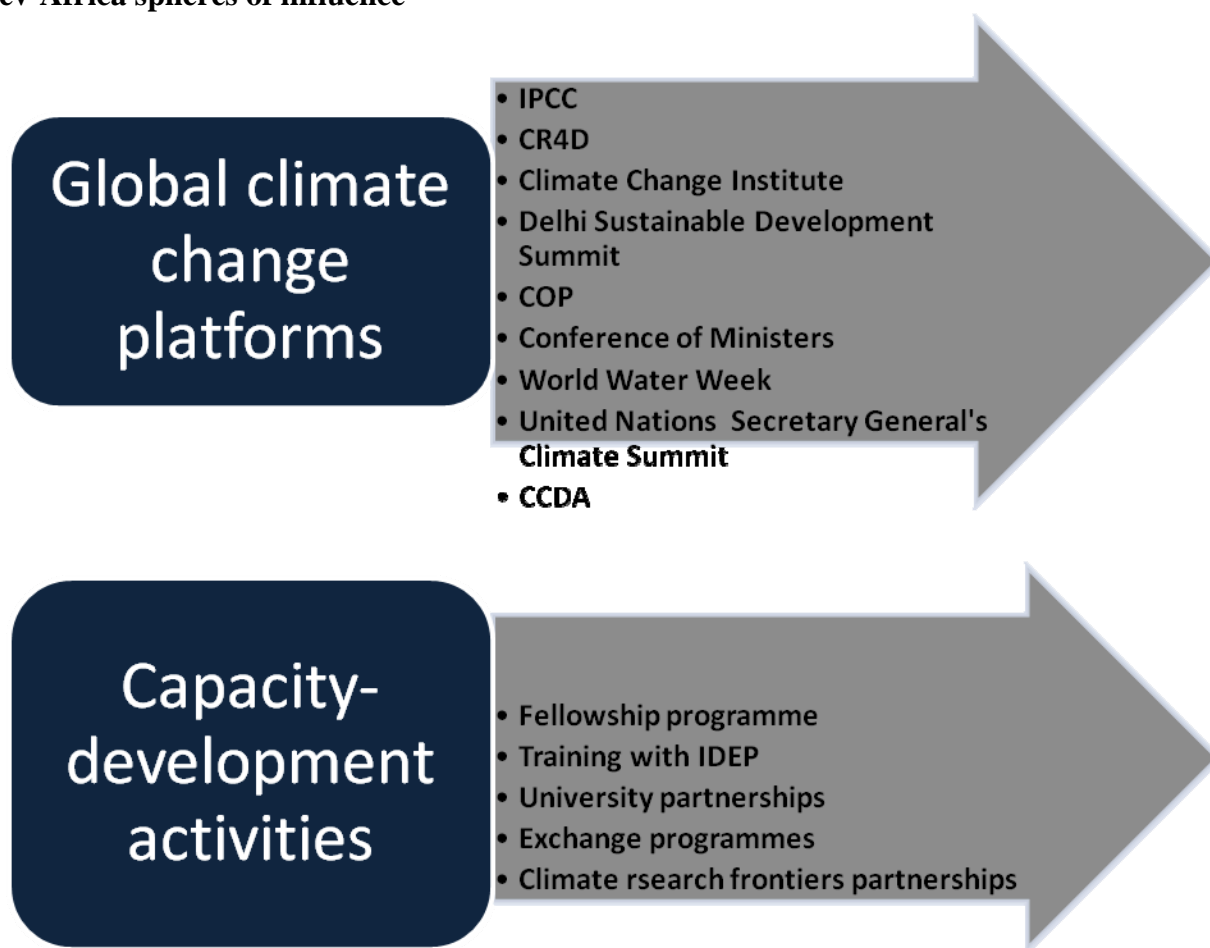
For the past few years, ACPC has been involved in several forums at the global, regional and country levels. These forums have provided support to policymakers, and helped with capacity-building and the facilitation of dialogue.

In 2013, ACPC launched the Pan-African Capacity Development Programme, which comprises three areas of activity:

1. A fellowship project to build a critical mass of climate scientists and analysts, and to expose young African climate change scientists to regional and global trends in climate research and response;
2. A collaborative climate change research activity to build a climate science and research base through the African network of universities;
3. A capacity development project for policymakers, legislators, communication specialists and other stakeholders.

Figure 5

**ClimDev-Africa spheres of influence**





## ClimDev-Africa implementing partnership

### Building partnerships and extending ClimDev-Africa activities

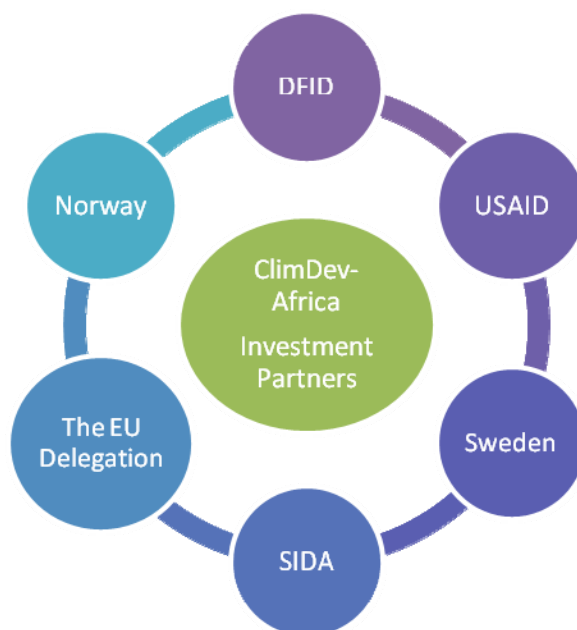
The ultimate objective of developing and forming partnerships is to extend the reach and impact of the ClimDev-Africa programme. Partners assist in that regard by building the internal capacity of the programme and contributing financially and technically to specific ClimDev-Africa projects and programmes. They also help by extending the physical reach of ClimDev-Africa in the implementation of projects and programmes. Partners include specialized climate or research institutions, universities, organizations with activities of wider geographic coverage, such as international or subregional organizations, national research organizations and state agencies, such as meteorological offices.

### Financial partners of ClimDev-Africa

The programme's development partners include the European Commission through the Global Climate Change Alliance, the Department for International Development (DfID) of the United Kingdom, the Government of Sweden, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Government of Norway, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Other partners include the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries under the tenth European Development Fund Intra-ACP programme, and the Nordic Development Fund.

Figure 6

**ClimDev-Africa investment partners**



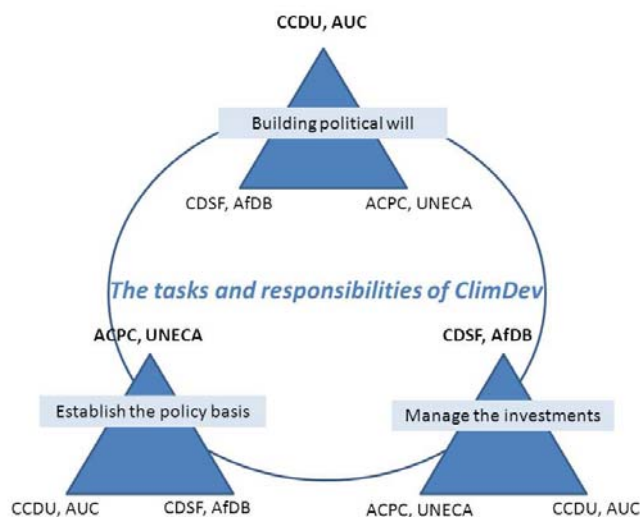
## Partnership in ClimDev-Africa consortium

The ClimDev-Africa programme draws its strength and strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of the partners brings on board.

The political leadership of the partnership lies within the purview of AUC. The Commission serves as a strategic policy platform for transmitting policy messages and uses its political leadership to galvanize African countries to act when faced with emerging climate-related threats. It articulates investment opportunities in climate change and validates research that is led by ACPC through ClimDev-Africa. The Centre acts as a policy and knowledge wing through the generation of high impact research that sets the policy basis for strategic investment in climate change-related opportunities in key sectors.

The combined policy, research and investment support mandate of the three organizations is a critical leveraging point for making the transition from research to policy, and equally to identify key policy platforms, processes and spaces from which research can be obtained and used, practice can inform policy and investment is targeted.

The programme is not only based on the partnership between AUC, ECA and AfDB, but it also draws upon and includes partnerships with other African and non-African specialist research, climate and development institutions and development partners to help deliver on its activity areas. These strategic partnerships supplement the internal capacity of ClimDev-Africa, mobilize expertise on climate change and development and extend the reach of the programme across the African continent.



## Implementing partners of ClimDev-Africa

During the implementation of ClimDev-Africa, partnerships have been established with a number of credible institutions and agencies. These include:



## **African Climate Policy Centre strategic partnership**

With regard to ACPC, 28 partnership agreements have been processed in the form of memorandums of understanding or letters of authorization. These partnerships can be clustered as follows:

### **(i) Looking inwards**

These are partnerships developed inside ECA in order to strengthen complementarities between the Special Initiatives Division and other divisions. These internal collaborations are aimed at supporting the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa programme by promoting synergy within the Commission, particularly with regard to building agricultural resilience, documenting gender dimensions, mainstreaming gender into climate change debates, programmes and processes, and promoting a gender-responsive approach to addressing climate change discourse in Africa. They have also helped in efforts to assess the economic impact of climate change. The ECA divisions involved are the Social Development Policy Division for gender and climate change, the Regional Integration and Trade Division, the Macroeconomic Policy Division on analytical research on the economics of climate change adaptation and the ECA Subregional Office for North Africa on developing a knowledge platform on climate adaptation in North Africa. More initiatives are planned for 2014.

### **(ii) Partnerships with specialized government agencies**

ClimDev-Africa, in line with its results area 1 of promoting widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination, aspires to work closely with national meteorological and hydrological services in Africa – many of which epitomize the capacity deficiencies that ClimDev-Africa is poised to tackle. Dealing with problems related to data infrastructure assists countries in filling current data gaps to improve climate forecasting and long-term projections. ACPC has, therefore, established partnerships with meteorological and hydrological services in the three pilot countries: Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda. This work has grown in leaps and bounds in the three countries, as they have been able to use equipment procured by the Centre to strengthen the usefulness of climate information. Other types of partnerships developed with specialized government agencies are related to institutional and human capacity development, such as the one with the Environment Protection Agency in Liberia.

### **(iii) Research partnerships**

Research partnerships have been developed with specialized climate agencies. Their main functions are to generate knowledge, demonstrate the linkages between the impact of climate change and policy response for effective development planning, and provide the empirical basis for policy recommendations. These partnerships have focused on the following issues: development of a strategy to intensify agriculture, restore forest ecosystem functions that enhance soil fertility and productivity, and build resilience to the climate-related impacts of droughts, floods and soil erosion on agricultural landscapes; the climate change, water and energy nexus; demonstrating evidence of the impacts of extreme and slow onset events on communities and households in Africa; the performance of a climate-related loss and damage assessment on maize production; low carbon and climate resilience; and climate change, agricultural production, agricultural trade and food security.

With regard to partnerships with specialized research and climate institutions, 14 agreements have been signed:

1. Agreement with the **Global Water Partnership West Africa, Burkina Faso**, to facilitate dialogue and a diagnostic study that will contribute to the promotion of the sustainable management of water resources, with special emphasis on transboundary aquifers in the region, and to policy enhancement.
2. Agreement with **The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India**, to develop a compendium for policymakers that identifies public policies and instruments.
3. Agreement with **TERI** to undertake a study on the carbon finance options for Africa beyond 2012 at the institutional level and on how to create a conducive investment environment.
4. Agreement with the **Arba Minch Institute of Technology, Arba Minch University**, on the impact of flooding on human settlement in rural households in the Gambella region of Ethiopia.
5. Agreement with the **Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (Centre for the Environment)** on the assessment of agricultural sector policies and climate change in Kenya, specifically the nexus between climate change-related policies, research and practice.
6. Agreement with the **Institute of Environmental and Agricultural Research, Burkina Faso**, to conduct a case study on drought and climate-related loss and damage in the livestock sector in northern Burkina Faso.
7. Agreement with **Climate Analytics, Germany**, to prepare a technical and analytical paper on loss and damage in support of the African Group of Negotiators.
8. Agreement with the **International Research Institute for Climate and Society** on implementing enhanced national climate services in Africa through the institutional and human capacity development of hydrological and meteorological services.
9. Project agreement with **Bunda University College, Malawi**, on the assessment of agricultural sector policies and climate change in Malawi, specifically the nexus between climate change-related policies, research and practice.
10. Project agreement with the **International Livestock Research Institute** for conducting a case study on climate-related loss and damage assessment of maize production among rural households in southern and central Mozambique.
11. Agreement with the **College of Natural Sciences, Addis Ababa University**, to facilitate the organization of a seminar on climate change and development at the University.
12. Agreement with the **Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis** to carry out a study aimed at understanding the interactions between climate

change, agricultural production, agricultural trade and food security in the East African community.

13. Agreement with the **Swedish Energy Agency** on low carbon and climate-resilient development, enhancing the engagement of African countries, and access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy in Africa.
14. Agreement with the **Institute of Development Studies** regarding climate research, knowledge services, technology transfer and institutional and human capacity-building on climate change and development.

#### **(iv) Partnership for capacity-building**

In 2013, ACPC launched the Pan-African Capacity Building Programme with the aim of stimulating demand in climate change-related services; creating a critical mass of African scientists to help generate effective planning and to mainstream climate change into strategic sector policies; and strengthening the usefulness of climate science and services that result in long-term forecasting and the accessibility of credible and reliable information.

In this regard a number of collaborations have been planned with various institutions to support the development of a critical mass of communities, policymakers, researchers and planners skilled in climate change and development. These include:

- a partnership with the **African Institute for Economic Development and Planning** on capacity strengthening and climate change development, with a view to providing two training sessions on climate change diplomacy and negotiation; two training sessions on climate change policy and development planning; two training of trainers in climate policy formulation, analysis, research, planning and implementing teaching fellowship programmes, including the recruitment of three fellows to develop the curriculum and modules for the programme, map climate change capacity-building needs and institutions in Africa and map climate change and development projects and donor interventions;
- a partnership with **Developing Radio Partners**, an institution based in the United States of America, to build the capacity of community radio stations and their staff with regard to climate change, development and analytical reporting;
- a partnership with the **Council for Scientific and Industrial Research** of South Africa to contribute to climate science and research capacity development;
- a partnership with the **International Institute for Environment and Development** on creating an evidence- and policy-base for climate-resilient economies and societies in Africa to enable collaboration with ClimDev-Africa partners on the monitoring and evaluation framework and to build research capacity.

## **(v) African Development Bank strategic partnerships**

To date, AfDB has established many partnerships with other institutions and worked on relevant key initiatives that deal with such issues as climate change, dry land, disaster risk reduction, drought resilience and food security to promote practical and proactive national policies to make flood and drought-prone countries more resilient. The associated activities have been undertaken in close collaboration with the Bank's Partnership Unit.

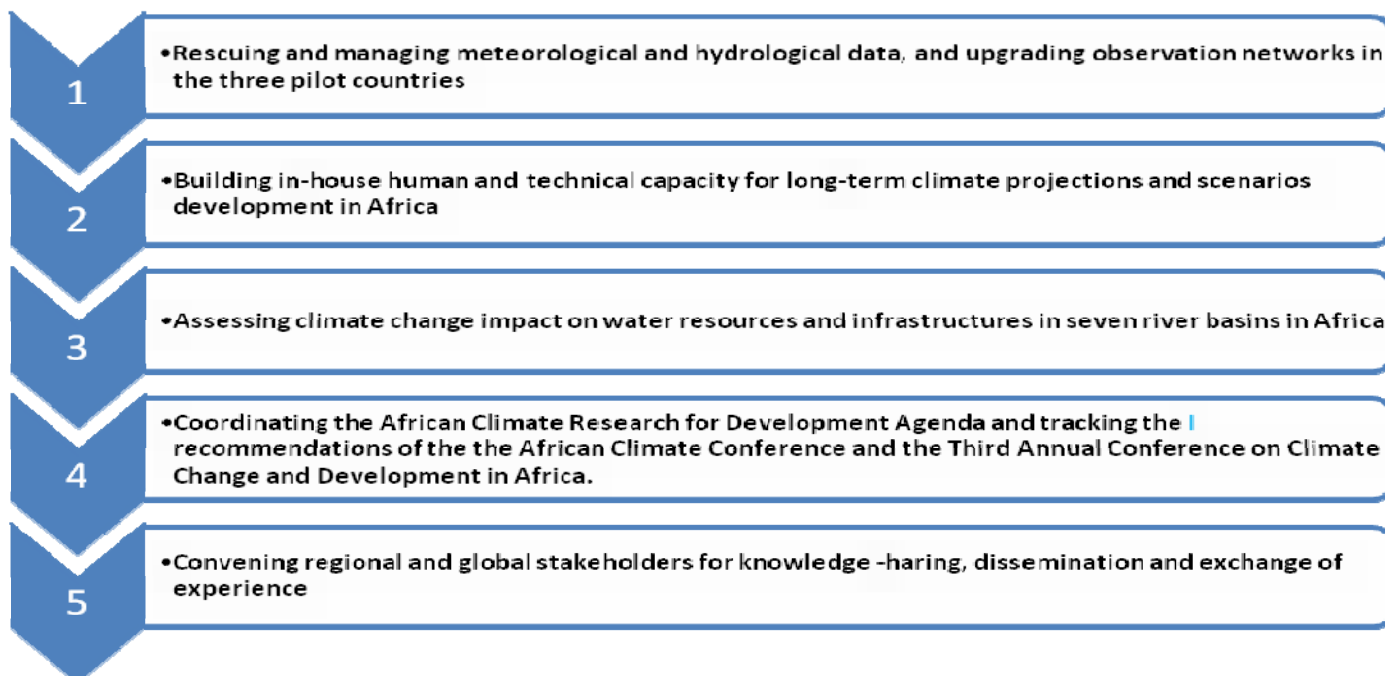
In 2014, the Special Fund plans to work closely with CCDU to establish more partnerships, in accordance with the mandate of AUC. Building on previous actions, the Special Fund and AfDB will finalize partnerships and collaboration frameworks with the Global Dry Lands Alliance, through the Qatar National Food Security Programme, and the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. A foundation for close cooperation on climate change and natural disaster risk management will be put in place with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The initiatives will be undertaken to consolidate collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Climate Observing System to promote improved observation systems and hydrological and meteorological data generation.

The Special Fund will establish strong linkages between ClimDev-Africa operations and the Bank's current and upcoming operations in climate change resilience. This includes links with the Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions Project, which was granted about \$30 million to support the first results area of ClimDev-Africa and focus on building the capacity of African climate centres to enable them to generate relevant climate-related information and make it widely available to end users. Linkages will also be established with the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program in the Horn of Africa, the Bank's response to the food crisis in the Sahel, and the operations financed by the Climate Investment Fund, the Congo Basin Forest Fund and the Africa Water Facility.

## Results area 1: accessibility and use of climate information, packaging and dissemination

Figure 7

### Results area 1



The programme's activities in results area 1 are linked to facilitating the building of a solid science and observational infrastructure across Africa. In 2013, ClimDev-Africa made substantial progress in work areas related to strengthening and upgrading meteorological and hydrological observation networks, in rescuing hydro-meteorological data recorded on papers and charts, and in establishing information management systems in Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda. Such pilot projects reinforce the view that greater investment by the Special Fund is necessary and can also serve as a means of expanding to other African countries that need such support. Moreover, the hydro-meteorological data and information collated from the data rescuing and observational infrastructure upgrading activities can be used to improve skills in weather forecasting and climate projection. Such basic and yet rigorous interventions will contribute significantly towards reducing uncertainties in climate predictions for early warning and disaster risk reduction purposes.

Specific support provided in this area includes: procurement and establishment of, among other things, upper air observation stations, automatic weather stations, barometers, water level recorders with telemetry, facilities and current meters; procurement of computers, servers and scanners for rescuing hydro-meteorological data; training in hydro-meteorological instrumentation, database management and information communication; establishment of information systems for decision-makers and a database management system with real-time climate and river flow information; and configuration of a map room to provide information on the water resources to the general public.

This ClimDev-Africa intervention is helping the beneficiaries provide increased climate and related environmental data, information and services to policymakers, policy support organizations, and the population as a whole in formats that meet the needs of each of these groups.



Figure 8

## Main components of the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda

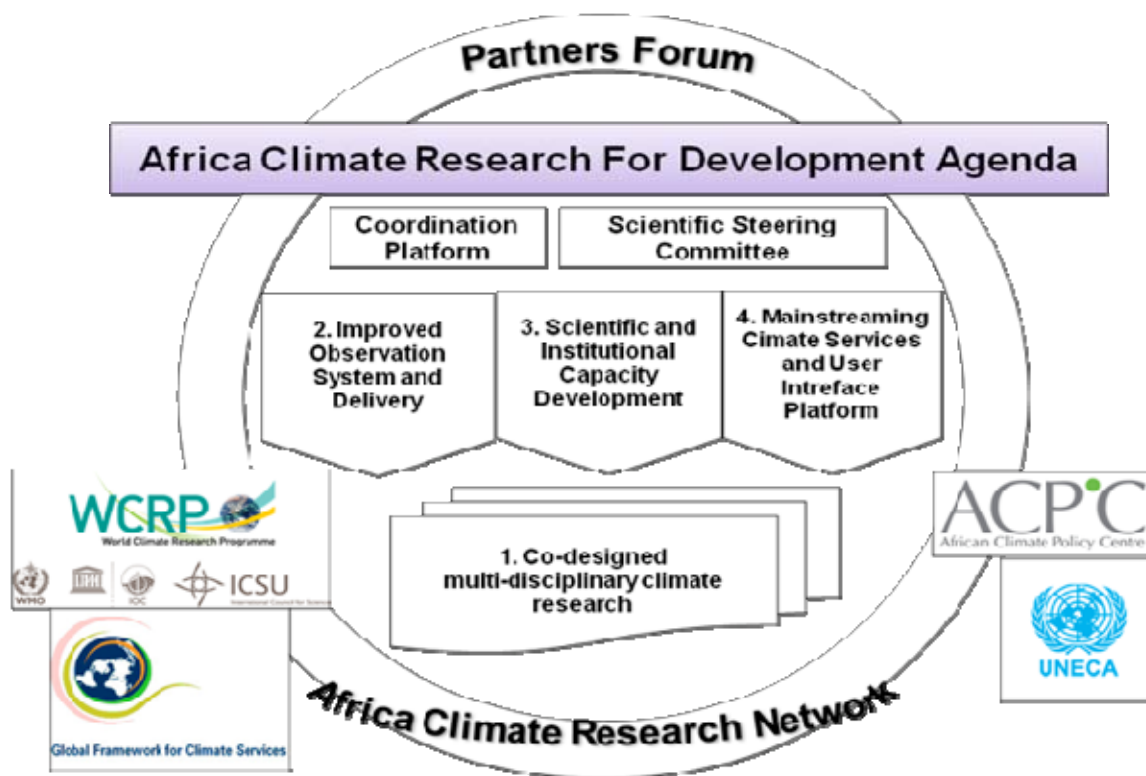


Figure 8 is a schematic illustration of the four main components of the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda of the World Climate Research Programme, the Global Framework for Climate Services and ACPC, adopted by the Africa Climate Conference 2013, which was held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Components 2, 3 and 4 indicate channels of flows of information and interaction with component 1, which is co-designed multidisciplinary climate research. The coordination platform and the Steering Committee of the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda (a meeting convened by ClimDev-Africa and WMO) are intended to provide a forum between partners and the Africa Climate Research Network and to be a driving force in the development and operation of the agenda.

### Why the three pilot countries?

Climate information is a vital input for effective climate risk management. Science-informed policy, planning and practice ensure that development is more resilient and less vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate, thus fostering sustainable development.

By intentionally focusing on the three countries that were selected based on their requests for assistance, ACPC is developing good causal links that will enable ClimDev-Africa to plan thorough follow-up strategies in other countries. The support in the three countries also has a powerful demonstrative effect that will enable the programme to raise awareness within national Governments on the economic benefits of investing in climate data infrastructure and information service provision. Given that the programme will not be able to provide all African countries with this kind of support, national Governments must mobilize resources to invest in these services as part of their development programmes. The Centre will map potential routes to follow and useful indicators to adopt, identify responsibilities and carry out strategic mapping of decisions in the climate data and services investments. Thus, the knowledge gained from the work carried out in the

three selected countries will serve as a useful barometer to guide and support data needs, institutional frameworks, methods and the choice of actors.

## **Challenges and lessons learned**

The three countries were targeted for support on climate data infrastructure under results area one. Although support was initiated in all three countries in 2013, a number of challenges delayed the pace of implementation; this will affect the design of future operations. Delays in national processes are one of the challenges that contributed to delays in implementation. It is essential that future programmes include sufficient consultation time with the national entities and clearly outline the various steps for national processes, including letters of agreements, in the implementation plan. Another cause for delay was the United Nations procurement process. Delays in securing supporting documents from the countries and the slow pace of processing the procurement were major sources of difficulty. It is expected that with the advent of the Special Fund, AfDB will draw on its experience in procurement and avail expertise to advise the national meteorological and hydrological stations receiving support.

## **Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda**

With a view to consolidating the continent's science foundation and promoting science-informed and evidence-based policy formulation, planning and practices, ClimDev-Africa launched the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda in 2013 through ACPC and the World Climate Research Programme of WMO. Through its Africa panel, such as the Variability of the African Climate System, the Global Framework for Climate Services and its partners established a steering committee to draft Africa's climate research priorities and organize the Africa Climate Conference 2013. The committee has developed a foundation paper on the research frontiers in climate research in Africa, framed from the perspective of the decision support needs of the user, which formed the basis of the conference agenda. The Africa Climate Conference 2013 was successfully organized in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and was conceived to craft an Africa-wide agenda on climate research for sustainable development linked to existing continental policy processes, partners and institutions at the regional, national and subnational levels to deliver an African agenda on climate research, while addressing global research needs. The Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda was adopted at the 2013 Conference. Participating partners included WMO and the World Climate Research Programme. Both organizations had met during the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which dealt with the need to prioritize climate research requirements in Africa. The Agenda includes a multidisciplinary research strategy to do the following: improve climate forecasting skills and reliability across temporal and spatial scales; enhance observation systems and delivery; and strengthen capacity in climate science and communication to link climate knowledge with action.

## **Vulnerability of African infrastructure to climate**

Another research activity implemented focused on assessing the impacts of climate change on the performance of African infrastructure, and developing and testing a framework for the planning and design of infrastructure investment that would be able to respond to a wide range of climatic outcomes. The study entailed assessing the potential impacts of climate change on infrastructure, hydropower, irrigation, urban water supply, power pools and roads. The project has been implemented in partnership with the World Bank and with support from consultants from the Stockholm Environment Institute and other organizations.

## Transboundary groundwater and climate

ClimDev-Africa, in partnership with the Global Water Partnership, supported analytical research to generate knowledge and information to assist policy and decision-making processes on groundwater in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Senegal. Under this results area, ClimDev-Africa and its partners organized a climate experts group meeting, which reviewed case studies from these countries. This led to the development of a proposal and the launch of a climate change capacity strengthening programme to enhance the capacity of West African institutions and individuals in terms of groundwater-related climate change policy analysis.

### Country-level interventions in results area 1

## Ethiopia

Ethiopian Meteorological and Hydrological Information Support

### Key milestones achieved

- Completed needs assessment and project design
- Signed letters of agreement with the National Meteorological Agency and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Hydrology and Water Quality Directorate
- Transferred 70 per cent of funding earmarked for implementation through the respective institutions
- Finalized training of policymakers on energy and produced reports
- Completed the necessary specifications for procurement
- Completed expressions of interest and request for proposals for instruments through ECA
- Procured computer facilities
- Implemented data rescue project component
- Prepared the necessary terms of reference for consultants
- Prepared project proposal for funding from the Special Fund and submitted it to AfDB

# Rwanda

## Rwandan Meteorological and Hydrological Information Support

### Key milestones achieved

- Completed needs assessment and project designs for the Rwandan Environment Management Agency, Department of Water Resources and Meteo Rwanda
- Signed letters of agreement with the Rwandan Natural Resources Authority- Department of Water Resources, Rwandan Environment Management Agency and Meteo Rwanda
- Transferred 70 per cent of funding earmarked for implementation through the respective institutions
- Completed the necessary specifications for procurement
- Completed expressions of interest and request for proposals for instruments through ECA
- Rwandan Environment Management Agency is already working on the risk and vulnerability assessment
- Completed stakeholder consultations on risk and vulnerability assessment
- Identified approaches based on stakeholder engagement
- Commenced data rescuing project.
- Drafted the terms of reference for consultants, due to be finalized shortly
- Prepared and submitted to AfDB a project proposal for funding from the Special Fund

# The Gambia

## Gambian Meteorological and Hydrological Information Support

### Key milestones achieved

- Completed needs assessment and project design for the Department of Water Resources and the Gambia
- Signed letter of agreement with the Department of Water Resources
- Transferred 70 per cent of funding earmarked for implementation through the respective institutions
- Completed necessary specifications for procurement
- Completed expressions of interest and request for proposals for instruments through ECA
- Engaged consultants for reviewing the existing meteorological climate station, distribution and data rescue-related work
- Commenced data rescuing project

Table 1  
Quantity of observational instruments and data rescue equipment

Instruments	Ethiopia	Rwanda	The Gambia
<b>1 Meteorological instruments</b>			
1.1 Upper air observation system	1	1	-
1.2 Hydrogen generator for upper air observation station	1	1	-
1.3 Automatic weather station	20	5	9
1.4 Automatic weather observation system for airport	-	-	1
1.5 Digital barometer	10	-	-
<b>2 Hydrometric instruments</b>			
2.1 Automatic water level recorder	20	4	4
2.2 Autonomous hydrological measurement station	-	-	1
2.2 Remote telemetry unit			
2.3 Data retrieval system	-	-	1
2.4 Contact free radar flow measurement system	4	4	-
2.5 Acoustic doppler current profiler	-	-	1
2.6 Flow meter including signal counter set	-	-	1
2.7 Handheld GPS with waterproof body	-	-	2
2.8 Staff gauge plate	-	-	30
2.9 Early warning system instruments	1	2	-
2.10 Flood mapping and database management software	1	1	-
<b>3 Data rescue equipment</b>			
3.1 High capacity computer with accessories	25	20	-
3.2 Hard drive disk for data storage	5	15	-
3.3 Database server	1	1	-
3.4 Scanner	1	5	-

## **Results area 2: quality analysis for decision support and management practices**

Climate change poses a significant threat to the achievement of developmental objectives, especially in sectors that are particularly vulnerable to its impacts, such as agriculture, energy and water. In many countries in Africa, for example, agriculture contributes on average 34 per cent to gross domestic product (GDP) and supports the livelihoods of about 70 per cent of the population. Yet, the sector remains mostly rain-fed and with very low investment, making it highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability.

Without increased investment and productivity in agriculture, the food security needs of the ever-increasing population will continue to be met through progressive conversion of forests and woodlands to farmlands, increasing emissions and climate impacts that further compound the risks of lower crop yields — a reinforcing spiral. The goal of reversing the loss of environmental resources, one of the Millennium Development Goals, will not be met unless measures are taken to sustainably intensify agriculture and restore forest ecosystem functions that enhance soil fertility and productivity, and build resilience to the climate-related impacts of droughts, floods and soil erosion of the agricultural landscape.

There is a need, therefore, to develop policy and strategy options that emphasize increased productivity from existing farmland, enhance cross-sectoral linkages between forestry and agriculture, and incorporate trees in agriculture landscape; this can lead to increased agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change. It is also crucial to analyse other sectors and their interlinkages in order to develop policies that tackle climate change, taking into account the different “new frontiers” or cross-cutting areas that have not been sufficiently studied in Africa, such as the water-energy nexus, the agriculture-energy nexus, coastal areas or urban areas.

The objective of results area 2 (quality analysis for decision support and management practice) is to enhance the capacity of Africa to produce effective and good quality policy-supporting analyses and to utilize best practices at all levels. It focuses on linkages between the impact of climate change and policy response for effective development planning. Accordingly, ClimDev-Africa completed comprehensive agricultural sector reviews in two countries, Kenya and Malawi, in partnership with local institutions, particularly those that are active in agricultural development and capacity development. The review focused on determining the extent to which agricultural policies are informed by climate change-related agricultural research evidence, how the policies influence practice in the agricultural sector and the feedback mechanisms among research, policies and practice.

To further achieve this results area’s objectives, it is essential to create and strengthen knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the activities required into the areas of policy, practice and research. ClimDev-Africa has initiated a number of studies and analytical activities principally as part of its knowledge generation process. Some, however, were more specifically aimed at providing the empirical basis for policy recommendations.

## Country-level interventions in results area 2

### Kenya

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis carried out a study completed in early 2013 that identified specific policies that should be implemented domestically in order to create a more robust agricultural innovation ecosystem capable of producing the next generation of crop technologies needed for food security and to meet climate variability challenges. The final report and recommendations were shared with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector in the country in November 2013.

**The concluding policy recommendations were as follows:**

#### **Increased public investment in advanced agriculture innovation**

Over time, private investments in agricultural innovation have increased, while public investments have either declined or stagnated. As a result, agricultural research has shifted to near-end product development, ignoring early stage research, which is capable of generating new technology platforms. The Government needs to reverse this trend.

#### **Reform the regulatory research environment**

Policy changes must be made to improve the efficiency of agricultural research, particularly with regard to the types of regulatory reforms needed to boost innovation and accelerate the bringing of much-needed breakthrough crops to market.

#### **Strengthen centres of agricultural innovation excellence**

Regional cooperation is needed to advance and establish innovative and adaptable agricultural technologies. Agricultural stakeholders must work together to accelerate the development and use of next generation crop and animal production technologies.

## Malawi

Bunda University College led a review of the Malawian agricultural sector policies. The study was completed in 2013.

**The major recommendations to enhance the nexus between agricultural research, policy and practice include:**

- Strengthening links between researchers, policymakers, practitioners and donor partners
- Strengthening the capacity of the agricultural sector in terms of human, capital and logistical resources, as well as strengthening extension services to promote agricultural practices that improve climate change resilience
- Reviewing the draft national agricultural policy in order to mainstream climate resilience in the sector. The policy should be comprehensive and serve as a mechanism for harmonizing agricultural sector policies and eliminating duplication of efforts in programmes dealing with climate change.



ClimDev-Africa has completed comprehensive agricultural sector reviews in Kenya and Malawi in partnership with local institutions specialized in agricultural development. As a result of the reviews, the extent to which agricultural policies are informed by climate-related agricultural research was able to be determined. In addition, the review also revealed the extent to which the policies are influencing practices in the agricultural sector and the feedback mechanisms among research, policies and practice.

## **Challenges and lessons learned from Kenya and Malawi**

Empirical policy analysis is an essential basis for policy recommendations. ACPC had planned to undertake such policy reviews in three countries, Kenya, Malawi and Mali. The Mali study was shelved due to the tenuous political environment prevailing in the country for most of 2013. From the two reviews of the agricultural sector policies, a number of challenges were encountered and key lessons learned were determined for future policy studies. It is vital to engage all possible stakeholders, including the Government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, as early as possible in the studies. It is also crucial that ACPC closely supervise the studies to ensure that all critical stakeholders are engaged throughout their execution.

The role of the Government is fundamental in policy analysis and discourse. These studies have revealed that Governments are not necessarily apathetic to engaging stakeholders in policy development and implementation. What are often lacking are effective mechanisms and empiricism to cover various aspects of end-user needs. This is a gap that ACPC could help close with its empirical policy analysis and reviews. Another lesson learned was the importance of reputable local institutions to lead the policy studies. Such institutions have a critical sense of credibility that is essential for creating the necessary space for policy dialogue at the national level. Lastly, one weakness noted by many stakeholders was the lack of economic analysis of potential options. Future policy studies will, therefore, provide sufficient time and resources to enable experts to include economic parameters in the empirical analysis.

## **Recent research initiatives of the African Climate Policy Centre in results area 2**

### **Research on mainstreaming low carbon climate-resilient measures into development plans**

ClimDev-Africa, in collaboration with TERI, produced a compendium for policymakers that identifies public policies and instruments at the national and international levels used to make informed decisions in mainstreaming low carbon climate-resilient measures into development plans at various levels of policymaking.

### **Research on carbon finance options for Africa post-2012**

ClimDev-Africa, in collaboration with TERI, commissioned a study on the carbon finance options for Africa post-2012 at the institutional level, with a view to creating a conducive investment environment, removing institutional, market and project-level barriers, and building the capacity of stakeholders (including designated national authorities, other relevant government entities, financial institutions, potential project developers, clean development mechanisms, consultants and technical experts).

## **Regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security**

During the reporting period, ACPC initiated two main programmes that contribute to the achievement of its objectives. The first is a regional review of agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security. Two studies will be conducted in parallel, one in the East African Community and the other in the Economic Community of West African States. The studies will explore the impacts of climate variability and climate change on agricultural production in the regions, examine how regional trade policies influence food security, and assess how the policies could be enhanced to promote agricultural production and intraregional trade in food commodities for increased food security in response to the impacts of climate change.

## **Building resilience in African small island developing States**

The second programme focuses on building resilience to the impacts of climate change in key developmental sectors in African small island developing States. It was inspired by case studies undertaken by ACPC in 2013 on loss and damage, and will include identifying the sectors of small island developing States that are most sensitive to climate change.

Climate change will inevitably complicate the development trajectories of small island developing States and their aspirations for embarking on a development pathway that is sustainable and cognizant of environmental degradation, while improving the quality of growth. In 2013, ClimDev-Africa began preparing a technical paper entitled “The paradox of the small: securing development opportunities in the face of climate change in African small island developing States”. The paper, which is in the process of being finalized, will provide the basis for interventions in African small island developing States in order to enhance their resilience to the impacts of climate change in major economic sectors. Accordingly, ACPC is in the process of developing a concept note that will set out the main challenges and indicate key interventions in areas including assessments of loss and damage, and blue and green economy. Field assessments by ACPC staff and consultants have already been conducted in specific small island developing States in order to determine the appropriate support required to help such States become resilient to climatic shocks.

## **Knowledge and information generation**

During the reporting period, ACPC has generated knowledge and information that supports policy and the decision-making process on groundwater and underground water dams in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Moreover, the Centre also conducted a data-needs assessment and entered project agreements to support the integration of climate change into priority sectors, such as agriculture, energy and water, in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali and Mozambique. Moreover, a joint project on infrastructure and climate change in seven major river basins of Africa was launched. The Centre has also undertaken regional studies on the impacts of climate change within regional economic communities and on how regional policies could respond in order to enhance adaptation.

## **Impacts of information from research on loss and damage**

In 2013, ACPC and Mozambique, in collaboration with the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany, published three scientific journal articles based on studies on loss and damage in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia and Kenya. Some of the key findings from the studies contributed to discussions on the loss and damage work programme of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, especially from the African perspective, at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, which was held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013. During the

Conference, African negotiators worked on achieving an international mechanism. In addition, the results filled specific knowledge gaps on loss and damage and were used in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Working Group II). In addition to analytical studies and support to specialized groups, at the request of the African Group of Negotiators, APCC launched a major study entitled “Status of African agriculture in a changing climate”, in collaboration with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the CGIAR Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. ACPC also provided support to case studies on climate change adaptation at the household and community levels in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Kenya, in collaboration with USAID.

## Key policy-relevant products

ClimDev-Africa revised 14 of its working papers covering climate data and information, water, agriculture, energy, adaptation, and mitigation-related materials. Relevant policy briefs were derived from these papers with the intent of informing policy, research and practice communities at various levels. The knowledge products that were produced can be viewed at

[www.climdev-africa.org/knowledge](http://www.climdev-africa.org/knowledge)

Concept paper entitled "Climate change and development in Africa: Advancing knowledge policy and practice"

An assessment report of Agricultural sector policies and climate change in Malawi - the nexus between climate change-related policies, research and practice.

Fifteen climate change and development-related peer reviewed papers were published and relevant policy briefs produced to support a climate change evidence-based policy process.

A paper on loss and damage and an economic development-related scientific paper to support the Africa Group of Negotiators to COP19 in Warsaw were produced:

1. A paper entitled: "The paradox of the 'small': Securing development opportunities in the face of climate change in African small island developing States"

2. A report on the study of agriculutre policies and climate change in Kenya.

An African Climate Research for Development Agenda paper, produced by the Africa Climate Science Steering Committee

1. Report of the **Third Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa**

2. Report of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC

### Results area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness-raising and advocacy

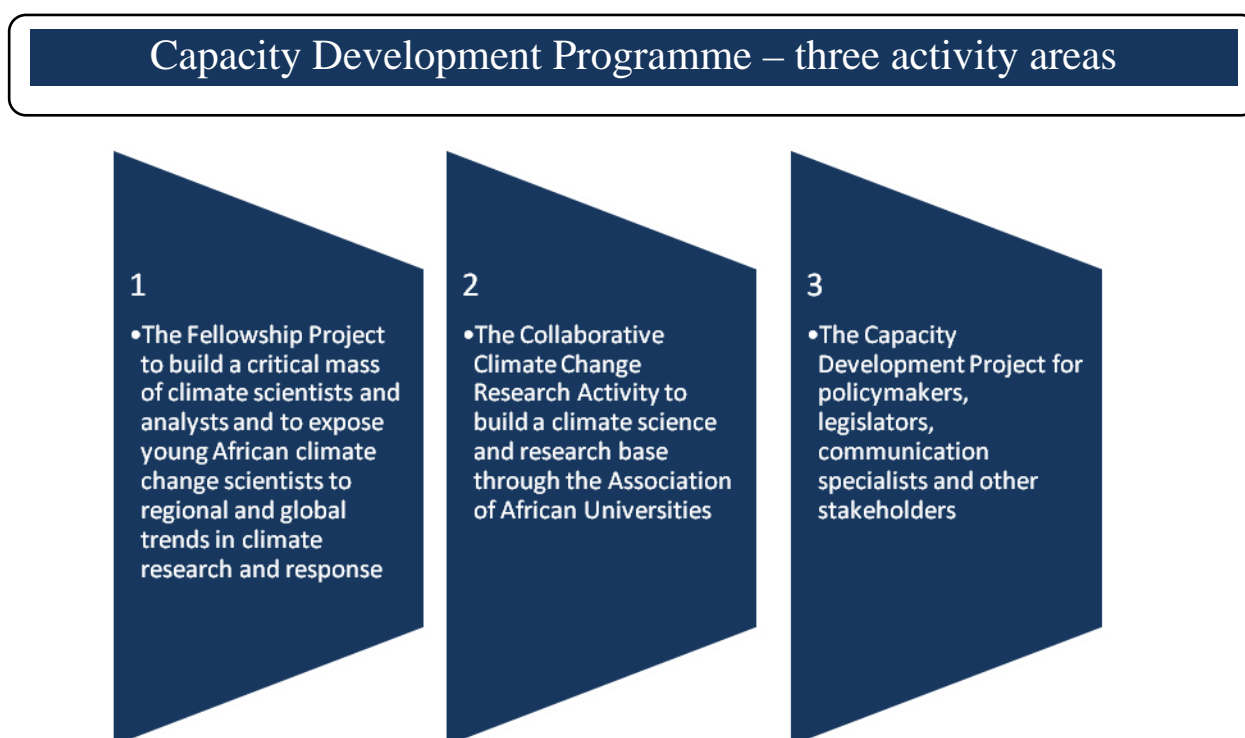
Under this results area, ClimDev-Africa continued to contribute to policy dialogue and support African climate change and development policymaking processes at the regional, subregional, national and local levels. This area played a key role in influencing stakeholders through capacity-building, convening forums, the distribution of relevant materials and building common positions and consensus on key issues. As part of its advocacy activities, ACPC also launched a dialogue series on climate change in African universities and higher education institutions aimed at raising awareness of climate change issues within university communities across the continent. This is intended to stimulate debate and an exchange of ideas on climate change and development in Africa, so as to elicit strategic thinking on how to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts on Africa, in line with the objectives of ClimDev-Africa.

One of the most pressing activities in this results area is to facilitate the African contribution to the negotiation process on the post-2012 climate agreement through analytical studies and consultative workshops and by providing support for the development of a common African position on climate issues. To that end, ClimDev-Africa remained engaged with the African Group of Negotiators by hosting a workshop in May 2013 and participating in the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. By establishing a rapport with the African Group of Negotiators, ClimDev-Africa responded to their needs for technical and logistical support.

In addition, ClimDev-Africa played a key advocacy role for policymakers, researchers and practitioners at a number of global climate change events. Through this role, ClimDev-Africa facilitated the cross-fertilization of ideas and practices, and provided a platform for dialogue and sharing lessons during the Africa Climate Conference 2013, which it co-organized, the Working Group III Lead Author Meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, hosted by ACPC, and the third Climate Change and Development in Africa conference, among other events.

Figure 9

#### Activity areas of the Capacity Development Programme



The aim of the ACPC fellowship programme is to benefit young African postgraduates; the programme lasts two years, with fellows engaging in research and field work in areas of their expertise, guided by ACPC climate change sectoral experts. In 2013, ACPC hosted 10 fellows, who worked in climate change and water development, climate science, governance and institutional development, hydrology and climate change, low carbon development and agriculture.

In 2013, during the highly successful Africa Climate Conference, which brought together more than 300 climate scientists and policymakers, the Africa Climate Research for Development Agenda was approved as a vehicle for addressing the continent's poor climate research capacity. The key players in this endeavour include ClimDev-Africa, WMO, the Climate and Ocean: Variability, Predictability and Change project, the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, and the Met Office of the United Kingdom, with overall coordination handled by the Africa Climate Science Steering Committee.

Regarding capacity development, an agreement has been signed with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in order to leverage their expertise to expedite the delivery of the programme (see "Research partnerships" under the partnerships chapter of the present report).

## **Needs assessment in member States and institutions**

In response to demand from countries, a team of experts from ACPC participated in needs assessment and consultation missions to Liberia, Rwanda and Senegal and identified priority interventions in the areas of climate change adaptation, mitigation and capacity development.

In addition, in 2013, ACPC received requests for technical assistance on developing a climate change policy framework from the Economic Community of West Africa and from Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and the Seychelles.

### **Senegal**

During the assessment mission in Senegal, President Macky Sall joined the team to visit coastal villages and towns in order to assess coastal erosion and sea water intrusion, which are affecting key economic sectors such as agriculture, fishing and tourism, on which millions of people depend for employment. The President reiterated the need for urgent assistance from ACPC in building his country's resilience to climate change. While appreciating the urgent need to deal with climate impacts, the resource requirement is massive. Looking at this in the long term, the team suggested that the responses should be categorized into feasible immediate actions and medium-term responses that require substantial amounts of resources. These will be translated into projects to be funded through the Special Fund.

### **Liberia**

Liberia suffers severe impacts of coastal erosion and seawater intrusion, especially the port of Buchanan, which is economically important for both Liberia and neighbouring countries. In addition, the country does not have a coherent climate change policy and strategies to guide the rational exploitation and utilization of its natural resources. It therefore requested capacity-building support in mainstreaming climate change in its development agendas. It was agreed that ACPC would provide capacity-building support to help Liberia plan and respond to climate challenges by: enhancing institutional capacity; undertaking feasibility and needs assessment studies; formulating a comprehensive climate change policy, strategy and plan; supporting awareness-raising and capacity-building of various stakeholders (including policymakers, legislators, young people,

women, media and civil society organizations); and providing technical assistance for mainstreaming climate change considerations into identified priority sectors.

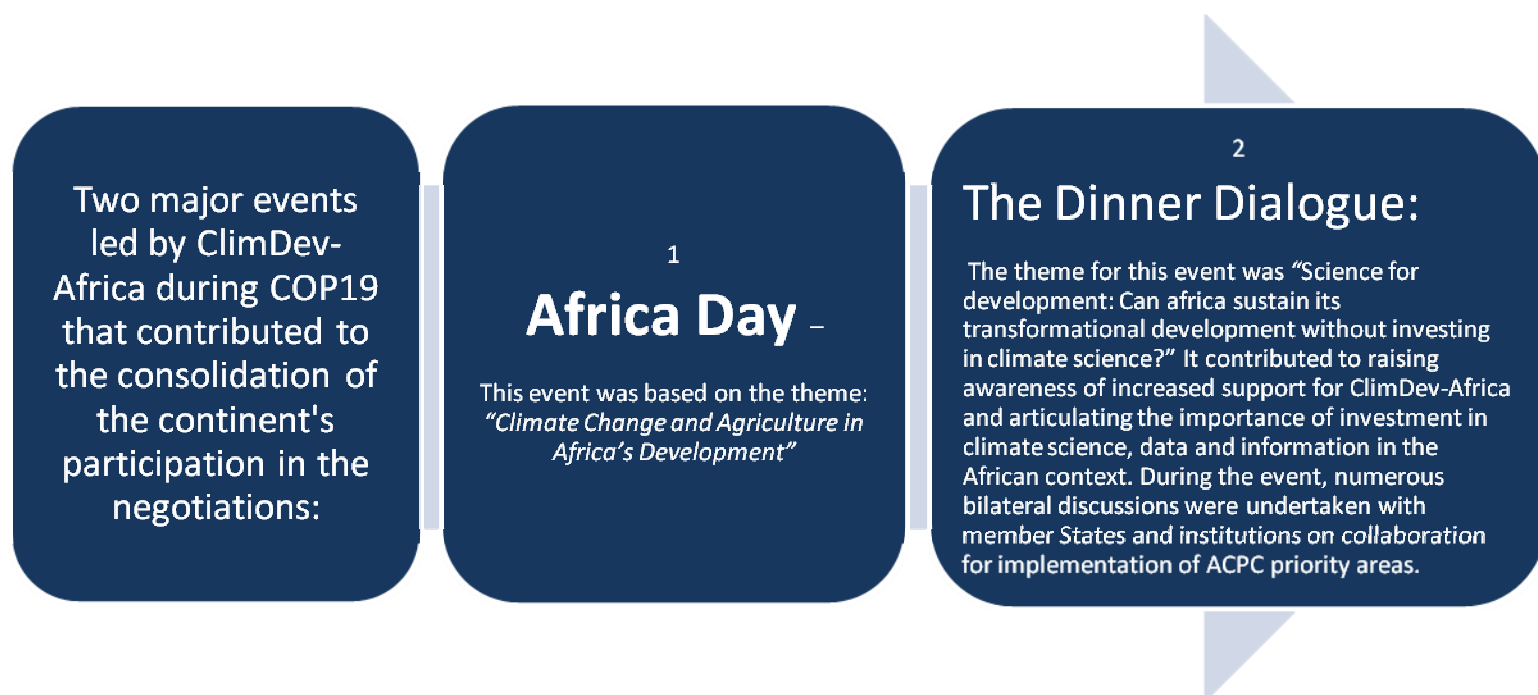
### **Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change: a turning point for demand-driven activities**

ClimDev-Africa also successfully supported the African Group of Negotiators at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change by providing assistance in articulating positions, drafting relevant texts and convening preparatory workshops and meetings. This contributed to the decision on the follow-up actions related to various issues, such as the next phase of the Nairobi Work Programme, a work programme on adaptation in agriculture, and loss and damage. Informed by research undertaken by ClimDev-Africa, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change was established.

During the nineteenth session, a delegation from the ClimDev-Africa secretariat initiated several strategic contacts with Governments, regional economic communities, regional organizations and individuals to enable them to request ClimDev-Africa activities at regional and country levels. Following the session, the secretariat engaged in a flurry of activities that has resulted in the signing of several memorandums of understanding and letters of agreement, which are currently in the implementation phase.

Figure 10

#### **Major events contributing to the consolidation of Africa's participation in the negotiations**



## **Governance and programmatic functions of ClimDev-Africa**

In addition to the three results areas identified in the ClimDev-Africa Framework Programme document and adopted in the ClimDev-Africa work plan for 2012-2014, the programme will also deal with its own functioning in terms of governance, capacity and operating needs in support of the delivery of programmatic and investment activities. The specific activities related to governance and programmatic functions are discussed below along with issues of institutional capacity and financial resources.

### **Governance**

Oversight of ClimDev-Africa continued to be under the auspices of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee, which reports to the Meeting of the Chief Executives of the African Union Commission, ECA and AfDB twice a year. In between meetings of the Steering Committee, the ClimDev-Africa Joint Secretariat Working Group, which comprises representatives from AUC, ECA and AfDB, meets periodically to discuss and work on ClimDev-Africa implementation strategies.

### **Secretariat**

ACPC continues to serve as the secretariat of ClimDev-Africa in addition to carrying out programmatic activities. It supports the preparation of background materials for meetings of the Steering Committee and the ClimDev-Africa Joint Secretariat Working Group, and works with AUC and AfDB on consolidating, monitoring and reporting for the Steering Committee, following the development of a monitoring and reporting framework for ClimDev-Africa to be agreed upon by the Committee. As the secretariat, ACPC is leading the development of a comprehensive ClimDev-Africa communication strategy to improve the programme's visibility.

### **ClimDev-Africa programmatic and investment activities**

ClimDev-Africa has been designed as an integrated programme with a strong link between programmatic activities, delivered through ACPC and CCDU, and investment activities, delivered through the Special Fund.

### **Programmatic activities**

As already stated, the programmatic activities are delivered through ACPC and CCDU. The latter is designed to have activities both inside and outside of the programme, while the ACPC activities are all within the programme.

ClimDev-Africa, through ACPC and with support from CCDU, deals with the need for improved climate change and development information for Africa and the need to strengthen the use of such information for decision-making. It aims to do this by improving analytical capacity on knowledge generation, management and dissemination activities. As such, as stated in the ACPC project paper (May 2009), the Centre's programmatic areas of delivery are knowledge generation; sharing and networking (research, knowledge management, peer learning and outreach activities); advocacy and consensus building; and advisory services and technical cooperation (capacity mobilization, capacity-building and technical assistance).

The objectives of the climate change activities of CCDU are to provide policy and political guidance and to enhance coordination and harmonization of African activities in the field of climate

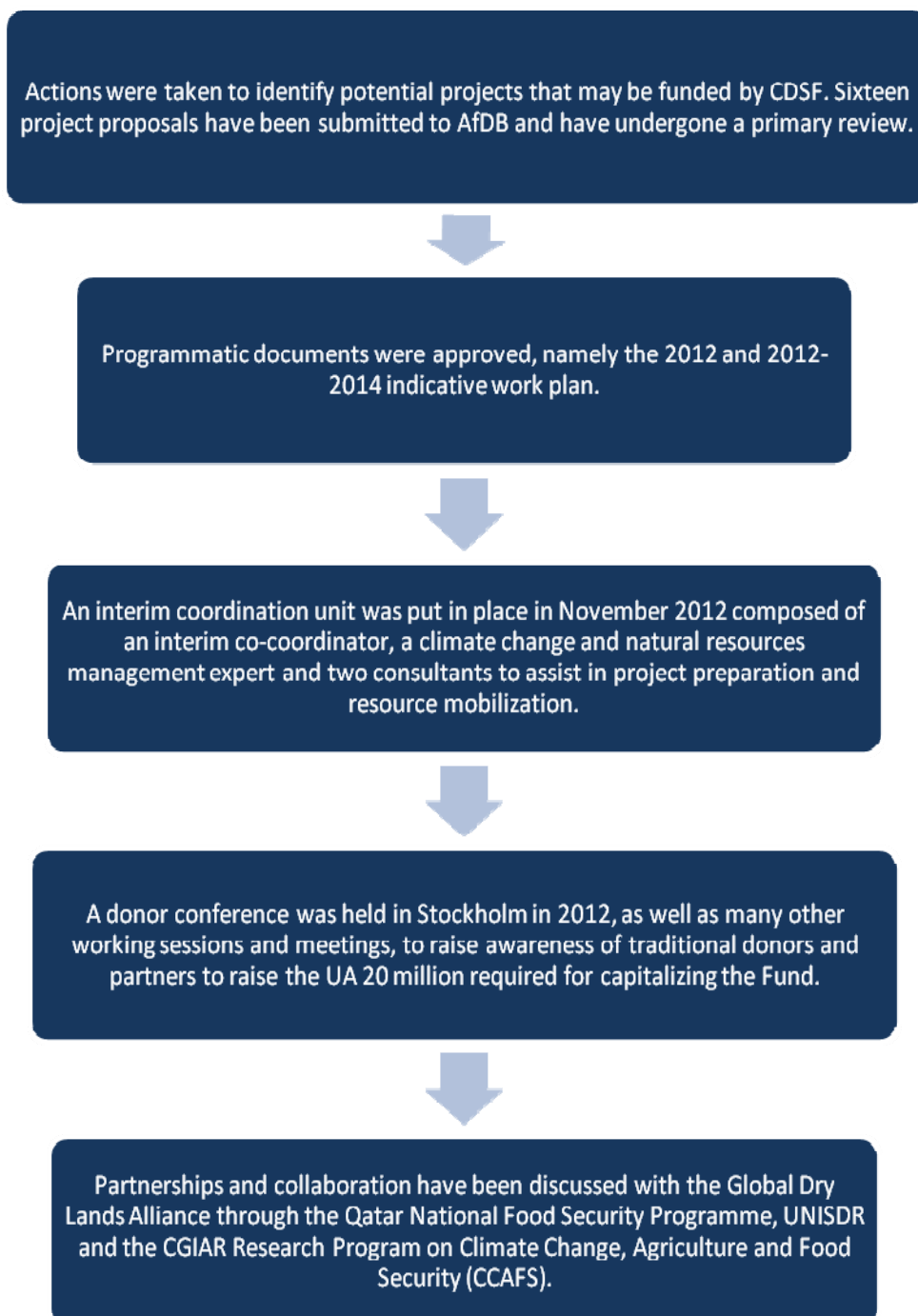
change. This entails effectively engaging African political leadership at all levels using the structures of the African Union to advance climate change and development issues. Moreover, this engagement enhances partnerships with the international development community in aligning and harmonizing technical and financial support along the climate change and development agenda. Accordingly, policy decisions and the state of their implementation in member States are reviewed, with reports submitted to the relevant African Union bodies.

ClimDev-Africa, through these activities, has built a solid platform of science, information and knowledge that enables strong working partnerships among policy, practice and research communities. These partnerships facilitate integrated actions for dealing with climate change and development across Africa. The programmatic activities do not include direct investments. However, an important part of the activities is to encourage and support the efforts of eligible stakeholders to produce project proposals that can be submitted to the Special Fund. This deals with a key challenge for Africa: to ensure that tangible progress is made on the ground and that there is a link between the work of the various parts of the programme and the pipeline of project proposals available to be selected using processes and criteria set out in the operation procedures manual of the Special Fund.



## Achievements of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund

Figure 11



## **Achievements of the Climate Change and Desertification Unit**

The activities carried out by CCDU under the 2013 workplan and budget are clustered around:

- Management of natural resources to enhance resilience to climate change and combat desertification;
- Policy advocacy and coordination of strategies and outreach programmes to enhance adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and desertification.

### **Combating desertification**

CCDU participated in the Second Ministerial Council and Heads of State Summit for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, held in N'Djamena from 5 to 19 April 2013. During the Summit, the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification within the framework of the Great Green Wall Initiative was discussed, and the Unit provided technical guidance to an expert session on the 10-year strategy of the Convention. The Summit acknowledged that the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative was an important platform for implementing the Convention in Africa.

### **Eleventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, Bonn, Germany, 9-19 April 2013**

The Unit convened a meeting with African negotiators on the margins of the eleventh session of the Committee to discuss strengthening the involvement of the African Union in implementing the Convention and the development of a coordination mechanism and a common African position on the Convention. Consultations continued during the year, with the African Group of Negotiators working to finalize these processes.

### **Preparatory meeting of the African Group of Negotiators, Ouagadougou, 21-23 August 2013**

CCDU helped to organize the preparatory meeting of the African Group of Negotiators for the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in partnership with the Government of Burkina Faso, the secretariat of the Convention and other partners, including the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and UNEP. At the meeting, support was extended to the negotiators for the examination of the draft agenda for the Conference of the Parties and consideration of key issues in the lead-up to that session. The outcomes included the development of a concept note for the Conference, with a detailed programme of action, identification of key areas of concern for Africa within the negotiation processes and the development of a structured approach to guide the continent's participation in the Conference. Experts were identified based on their comparative advantages to lead the various African subgroups on the thematic areas of the session.

### **Eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Windhoek, 16-27 September 2013**

Support was provided to the African Group of Negotiators during the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties. In addition, support was extended to enable some member States to attend the session through the provision of interpreters to facilitate intra-African consultations on the themes, subthemes and draft agenda items. A pavilion was also provided, which served as a

place to hold meetings, briefing sessions and consultations for African countries, institutions and regional economic communities.

### **Development of the African Union's climate change strategy (2013)**

AUC is in the final stages of developing an African climate change strategy. In 2013, meetings were held with the regional economic communities and consultants to review and validate the draft strategy. Once finalized, the strategy will provide the regional economic communities and member States with a single source of strategic direction, which will enable them to mitigate and adapt to the challenges and opportunities of climate change.

The first review meeting between AUC and consultants on the draft Africa climate change strategy was held at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 March 2013, with a view to providing overall guidance to the consultants working on the different chapters. This was followed by the second and third review meetings with consultants and experts from UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at the United Nations Office at Nairobi from 6 to 10 May 2013 to review and finalize the first draft strategy with the consultants.

A meeting of experts to review and validate the draft strategy was held in Johannesburg from 24 to 28 June 2013. It brought together experts, representatives of the regional economic communities and consultants, who reviewed the draft and gave recommendations on changes. In October, another meeting was held to finalize the draft strategy and prepare it for submission to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.

### **Mainstreaming water resources into climate change**

Regarding water, CCDU organized a regional training workshop for national experts in Cairo from 10 to 14 June 2013, on integrating water resources management issues as adaptive measures into climate change and desertification policies. The workshop was successful in building African capacities to understand the issue of water resources management and adaptation to climate change. During the workshop, scenarios for further improving and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into water resources management in Africa were developed.

### **Water, energy and climate change nexus for sustainable development, Algiers, 25-28 November 2013**

The objective of this workshop was to create awareness of the important linkages between water, energy and climate change for the sustainable development of Africa, given the serious developmental challenges facing the continent. The workshop came up with a set of strategies and recommendations for effectively integrating climate change adaptation into the practice and policies of water resources management and energy in Africa through the exchange of experiences, knowledge and information among African member States and national and international institutions. Some of the recommendations included: the need for a paradigm shift from a silo approach in policy formulation and implementation to multisectoral and regional approaches for addressing trade-offs between the different sectors; and the need to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning.

## **Development of a continental natural resource accounting framework document and guidelines**

In 2013, CCDU embarked on a drive to develop a continental natural resource accounting framework in order to valorize natural resources affected by climate change. The value is based on the natural resources' contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation and sustainable development. As part of this, a regional workshop was organized at the AUC headquarters and a conference was held in collaboration with partners.

### **Regional workshop to develop a continental framework on natural resource accounting, AUC headquarters, Addis Ababa, 24-26 April 2013**

The workshop brought together participants from ministries and national statistics offices from 17 African Union member States. In addition, other organizations, such as the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, ECA, UNEP and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), were also represented at the workshop, during which an outline of the Natural Resource Accounting Framework, the terms of reference for the Africa Working Group on Natural Resource Accounting, and a road map were developed.

### **International conference on valuation and accounting of natural capital for green economy in Africa (VANTAGE), Nairobi, 3-4 December 2013**

The Unit, together with UNEP, the World Bank, the United Nations Statistics Division and the Government of Kenya, organized a conference on VANTAGE, which included a high-level segment (with ministers and assistant ministers) and a capacity-building workshop for technical experts. The objective of the conference was to showcase successful efforts by countries and various organizations in the valuation and accounting of natural capital that have contributed to promoting a transformation to green economy and to promote awareness and buy-in for future efforts.

It brought together 116 experts, including ministers, assistant ministers, senior government officials and prominent experts in the field that have been involved in key initiatives, such as Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services with the World Bank and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting experimental system of accounting with United Nations Statistics Division.

A draft outcome document was presented by Belete Tafere, Minister of Environment and Forests, Ethiopia. The document recognizes the importance of valuation and natural capital accounting; takes stock of the various international efforts to promote this approach; and lists limitations to implementation, including the inadequacy of current measures of economic performance, such as GDP, the need for more research, data and political will, the need for better quality and comparability of data, and the need to coordinate international efforts in this regard. It recommends promoting efforts by African countries to mainstream valuation and accounting of natural capital, and encouraging international financial institutions, United Nations bodies and agencies, and stakeholders to assist in such efforts. The document further recommends a series of specific activities to be undertaken, such as promoting environmental policy as part of economic stimulus packages, building capacity in the field of valuation and accounting of natural capital, including through academic collaboration, providing relevant tools and methodologies, facilitating the collection and organization of data, promoting knowledge-sharing and mobilizing financial and technical assistance to support implementation in Africa.

## **Looking forward: follow-up activities and potential forecast areas for ClimDev-Africa**

ACPC has initiated key programme activities that are critical to the overall vision of ClimDev-Africa. Once well-staffed, CCDU and the Special Fund will efficiently implement their work programmes. ClimDev-Africa will continue to ensure that future commissioned research is tied to development objectives. The major areas in this direction are as follows:

- Expand climate science data and information work to more member States in partnership with regional climate centres;
- Commence strong climate science research in Africa in partnership with WMO, the Global Framework for Climate Services, the World Climate Research Programme and select African institutions and advanced research institutes to push forward African climate science research frontiers;
- Advance policy research in areas such as loss and damage, agriculture and climate change, infrastructure and climate change in African boundary and transboundary river basins and aquifers, low carbon development and climate change negotiations;
- Delivery of the major expectations of member States that have expressed demand, and for those already in the pipeline or emerging;
- Support key policymakers, such as the African Ministerial Conferences, including, among others, the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Ministers' Council on Water and the Conference of Energy Ministers in Africa. These ministerial bodies require strong support in such areas as delivering their programme aspirations and influencing policies towards desired directions. For example, strong support is needed to help the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology implement its newly designed strategy focusing on climate services; continuous support to African Ministers' Council on Water is required for the organization of its Fifth Africa Water Week and future events through the establishment of themes; and the Conference of Energy Ministers needs assistance in achieving the goals of the Energy for All and Interconnected Africa Power Pool projects based on renewable energy;
- Continue providing the essential CCDA platform and proactive participation in sessions of the Conferences of the Parties, particularly the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change through the Africa pavilion and provision of key input materials to the African Group of Negotiators for negotiations;
- Implement the Pan-African Capacity Building Programme to build a critical mass of skilled communities in climate change and development;
- Implement the New Frontiers Research Programme, which will serve as a leading flagship for thematic programmes on priority topics and regions, such as environment building, coastal zones, human health, transport and tourism, coastal cities, the water-energy nexus and the climate-energy nexus, all with a regional focus.

## **Results area 1**

### **Activities to follow up and potential forecast areas for ClimDev-Africa**

**The activities listed below have already been initiated and will be continued.**

#### **Ethiopia**

- ❖ Finalization of procurement of meteorological and hydrological instruments, delivery to respective beneficiaries and follow up of installation
- ❖ Procurement and installation of flood early warning system and database management and information dissemination system
- ❖ Capacity enhancement in climate forecasting, including short-term training at WMO meteorological training centres
- ❖ Capacity development in flood early warning system and data management and dissemination
- ❖ Mainstreaming climate change into graduate programmes

#### **Rwanda**

- ❖ Finalization of procurement of meteorological and hydrological instruments, delivery to respective beneficiaries and follow-up of installation
- ❖ Procurement and installation of flood early warning system and database management and information dissemination system
- ❖ Support the data rescue activity in collaboration with the International Research Institute at Columbia University
- ❖ Capacity development for early warning system, data management and dissemination
- ❖ Engage international service provider for risk and vulnerability assessment and capacity-building
- ❖ Capacity enhancement in maintenance and calibration of meteorological instruments

#### **The Gambia**

- ❖ Finalization of procurement of meteorological and hydrological instruments, delivery to respective beneficiaries and follow up of installation
- ❖ Capacity-building training on installation, operation, maintenance and operation of hydro-meteorological instruments
- ❖ Support the data rescue activity in collaboration with the International Research Institute at Columbia University
- ❖ Organize stakeholder meeting and final dissemination workshop

ClimDev-Africa is implementing a wide range of capacity development activities in the pilot countries in order to facilitate effective utilization of climate data and information in the development planning and risk management processes. Capacity-building in climate forecasting and effective dissemination of it by the national meteorological services is expected to improve early warning system and disaster risk reduction practices. The planning and policy experts at the ministries of water and energy of the pilot countries are also receiving practical training and software facilities that enable them to generate and translate climate knowledge into development planning and policy formulation. Generally, the capacity development efforts in the pilot countries are geared towards improving and mainstreaming climate knowledge into practices in order to facilitate climate-resilient and sustainable development. Moreover, these ongoing climate mainstreaming initiatives are closely related to one of the strategic research options, namely “operationalizing climate science”, which was put forward by Robert Wilby at the fifth ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee meeting.

### **Expand climate science data and information work to more member States in partnership with regional climate centres**

Science-informed policy, planning, and practice ensure that development is more resilient and less vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate, thus fostering sustainable development. Scientific understanding of the climate system is vital for improving the ability to predict the climate and appropriately help to integrate climate concerns into decision-making and planning. Up until now, however, the use of climate science in Africa has been very limited. Currently, scientific understanding of the African climate system is very low, and the climate change research and innovation infrastructure is weak or nonexistent. Cognizant of this, ClimDev-Africa, in collaboration with the World Climate Research Programme and the University of Dar es Salaam, with support from an international scientific steering committee representing a number of climate-focused institutions, and with the involvement of more than 300 climate scientists, researchers, and planners, launched the Climate Research for Development programme, which has identified priority areas and outlined an agenda to advance the frontiers of African climate research in order to inform development and adaptation decisions. ClimDev-Africa, in partnership with WMO, the Global Framework for Climate Services and the World Climate Research Programme, plans to commence strong climate science research in Africa and select African institutions and advanced research institutions to push the African climate science research frontiers. Advanced policy research in areas such as loss and damage, agriculture and climate change, infrastructure and climate change in African boundary and transboundary river basins and aquifers, low carbon development and climate change negotiations, will be implemented.

### **Operationalizing climate science**

This area of research is aimed at uncovering pioneer techniques for putting science into practice for Africa. ClimDev-Africa will work closely with the relevant ministries in the pilot countries and include methods of research, such as cost-benefit analysis. It will also collaborate with investors, such as the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations, including the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation.

### **Expanded data rescue initiative**

The role of ClimDev-Africa will be to devise a coherent strategy for data rescue in Africa. The programme will prioritize the most vulnerable assets and data-sparse regions and work with international partners, such as the International Environmental Data Rescue Organization, when appropriate. It will also coordinate regional data-sharing and diagnostics workshops.

## **Results area 2**

### **Activities to follow up on and potential forecast areas for ClimDev-Africa**

#### **The activities already initiated under the work stream will be continued.**

Climate change poses a significant threat to the achievement of developmental objectives, especially in such sectors as agriculture, energy and water, which are particularly vulnerable to its impacts. In many African countries, for example, agriculture contributes, on average, 34 per cent to GDP and supports the livelihoods of about 70 per cent of the population. Yet, the sector remains mostly rain-fed, with investments in it very low. As result, the sector is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability. Without increased investment and productivity in agriculture, the food security needs of the ever-increasing population will continue to be met through the progressive conversion of forests and woodlands to farmlands, increasing emissions and climate impacts that further compound the risks of lower crop yields — a reinforcing spiral. ClimDev-Africa plans to support regional studies on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security.

One activity is a regional study on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security. Two studies are to be conducted in countries of the East African Community and the Economic Community of West African States. The studies will explore the impacts of climate variability and climate change on agricultural production in the regions, examine how regional trade policies influence food security, and assess how the policies could be enhanced to promote agricultural production and intraregional trade in food commodities for increased food security in response to the impacts of climate change.

Another activity focuses on building resilience to the impacts of climate change in key developmental sectors in African small island developing States. This programme was initiated based on case studies undertaken by ACPC during 2013 on loss and damage, which provided evidence of the impacts of extreme and slow onset events on communities and households in the following African countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya and Mozambique. In addition, the activity also benefits from a technical paper by ACPC on the vulnerabilities of the African small island developing States to the impacts of climate change. The technical paper, entitled “The paradox of the small: securing development opportunities in the face of climate change in African small island developing states”, is being finalized. An additional input into the ACPC programme in the small island developing States is an analytical paper on loss and damage in Africa from Climate Analytics that was commissioned by ACPC in 2013.

African small island developing States have inherent developmental challenges. Among them are geographical limitations, lack of economic diversification, overdependence on a few economic sectors and overexploitation of the natural resource base in their development. Climate change inevitably complicates business-as-usual development trajectories and necessitates more comprehensive, climate-resilient development along the principles of the so-called “blue economy”.

Another activity involves analytical studies to generate science-based evidence, at the request of the African Group of Negotiators. One such request was a detailed analysis of agricultural production trends, the results of which will be published as a book entitled “Status of African agriculture in a changing climate”. ACPC is currently working with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security programme on this project.



## **Results area 3**

### **Activities to follow up and potential forecast areas for ClimDev-Africa**

**The activities already initiated under the work stream will be continued.**

#### **Build a critical mass of skilled communities in climate change and development**

The capacity and knowledge base of Africa with regards to research, analysis, planning and the formulation and implementation of policy to deal with climate change is still developing. This restricts the use of climate data and information in decision-making and in development frameworks. ClimDev-Africa recognizes this situation as one of the main factors behind the continent's vulnerability to climate change and risks. This low level of capacity sometimes translates into weak and slow responses from beneficiaries and is also negatively affecting the effectiveness and results of the programme implementation. In these contexts, capacity development activities were undertaken under the Pan-African Regional Programme in 2013 to enhance African capacities in mainstreaming climate change in development frameworks, targeting policymakers, researchers, academia and journalists through fellowship programmes, capacity development and research support.

The specific objectives are to:

- Build solid climate change knowledge based on facts and scientific evidence
- Build the capacity of key stakeholders to become active participants in the response to climate change through training
- Build the capacity of young Africans through fellowship programmes for university students and academics
- Build capacity and increase the awareness of African policymakers, such as government officials, parliamentarians, negotiators, and regional economic communities, through direct short-term training, seminars and roundtables meetings
- Provide tailor-made climate change training programmes for journalists and media professionals
- Build the capacity of the user community to understand, demand and use climate information and services in development activities
- Promote and support the creation of regional centres or a network of centres of excellence for climate science and applications

#### **Continued support to the African Group of Negotiators**

ClimDev-Africa could support the establishment of a partnership through its secretariat, which would entail having a group of young African lawyers assist the Chair and the African Group of Negotiators coordinators in the drafting and interpreting of key legal negotiation texts, as well as in staying on course regarding core legal needs and keeping up with the fast pace of the negotiations.

ClimDev-Africa could provide communications support by preparing policy briefs and papers pertaining to key knowledge areas, such as a historical narrative of African participation and decisions relevant to the continent taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, from Kyoto in 1997 to Paris in 2015. Another area of communication would be using events to increase the visibility of the African Group of Negotiators and African priorities.

- **Potential areas identified by the African Climate Policy Centre Expert Group to meet capacity- building needs:**

- 1. Fellowship programme**

To deal with adaptation in Africa, a significant mass of climate change analysts is required in African institutions. There is a growing body of recent African graduates within and outside Africa with high qualifications that have the capacity to address climate change and development issues, but may lack opportunities to engage in these issues. Through its fellowship programme, ACPC is establishing a platform to expose young African climate change scientists and academics to regional and global trends in climate research and response, thereby contributing to building a critical mass of capacity in climate research, while at the same time ensuring progress towards climate-resilient development. Four types of fellowships programme will be implemented: postgraduate fellowships; post-doctoral research fellowships; teaching fellowships; and senior fellowships.

- 2. Building an African climate science and research base through the Association of African Universities**

The idea is to build an African climate science and research base through an African network of universities. It is aimed at establishing climate change-relevant teaching and research capacities at African universities and research institutions. The approach is to identify key national and regional universities to conduct national and regional programmes relevant to climate change. A collaborative programme will be implemented together with such establishments.

- 3. Capacity development for policymakers and opinion leaders**

These include policymakers from various ministerial departments, specialized agencies, the African Group of Negotiators, parliamentarians, civil society, young people, women's organizations, regional bodies, media professionals and researchers.

## Monitoring and evaluation

For a programme such as ClimDev-Africa, it is crucial to have a credible and effective outcome-oriented monitoring and evaluation system in order to streamline activities and have a results-based management. The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach implemented by ClimDev-Africa with the support of the International Institute for the Environment and Development clearly tracks how activities lead to outputs, and outputs to outcomes, for all of the programme operations.

The implementation of the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach system is a long and critical process that began in 2012 through the establishment of the Theory of Change process. First and foremost, it was necessary for the three institutions involved in ClimDev-Africa to think through their respective roles and responsibilities in order to be able to identify exactly what needs to be monitored and evaluated within ClimDev-Africa. The Theory of Change was developed in order to set out and examine the logic guiding the ways that ClimDev-Africa sought to achieve its outputs, and thereby contributed to the desired outcomes and impacts. Based on the ClimDev-Africa rationale, the Theory enabled the three institutions to:

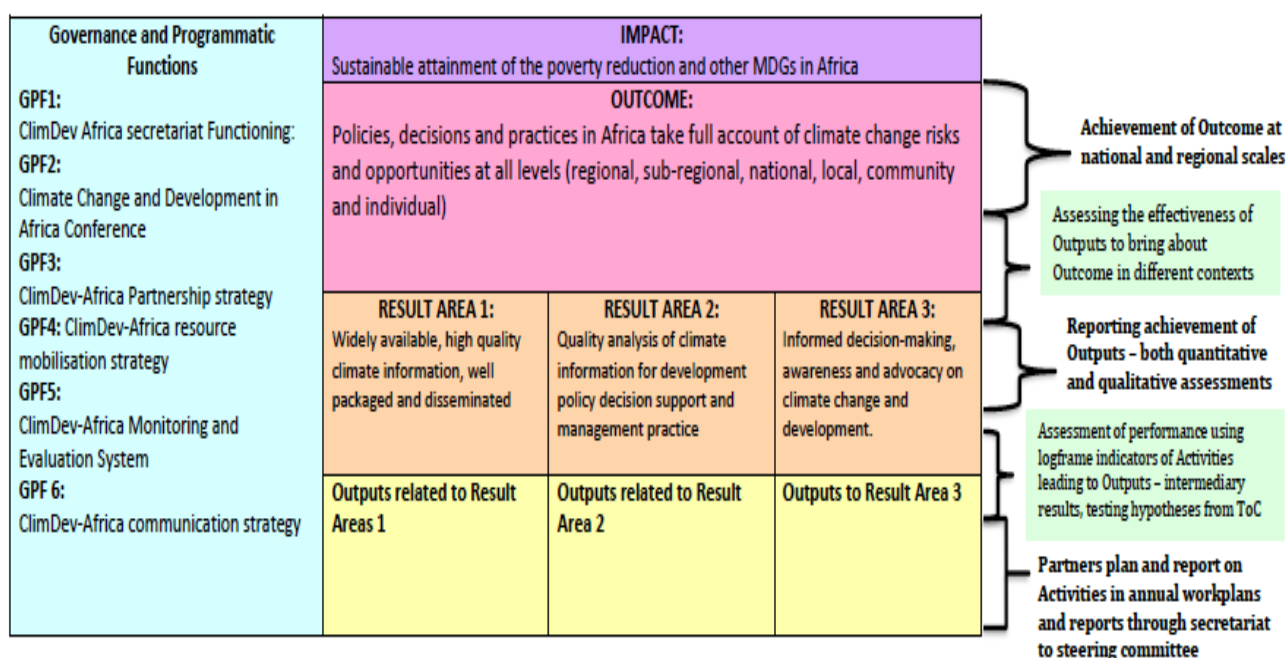
1. Trace the ways that partners' activities and actions result in the achievement of outputs.
2. Test the assumptions that underpin the causal links between outputs, outcomes and impacts.

This first step clarified the role and responsibilities of the core partners (building political will for AUC, managing investments for AfDB through the Special Fund, and establishing the policy basis for ACPC) and also the expected programme impacts on the key partners of ClimDev-Africa (the research, policymaking and practice communities). The time allocated to set up the Theory of Change narrative was necessary to make sure that the ClimDev-Africa Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach system was suitable based on a common understanding of the project and on the different partner organizations' institutional reporting requirements.

The structure of the Monitoring Framework is based on a logframe that outlines the programme's impact, outcomes, results areas, outputs and functioning activities. Built and agreed upon by the three core institutions (AUC, AfDB and ECA), the logframe analyses the different levels of action by setting up baselines, indicators, milestones and targets for each of them. The various indicators enable tracking of core partners' activities and the general functioning of the programme. While the monitoring framework provides a way of recording the impacts of the assumptions and risks identified, and generates data and information to test the hypotheses generated on how activities lead to outputs, the evaluation approach presents a broader overview of the project efficiency and achievements through different timely evaluation exercises (mid-term review, results area to outcome review, impact evaluation).

Figure 12

# **Components of the logframe and levels at which the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach system functions**



The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach is a strong tool that helps ClimDev-Africa in its efforts to deal with issues of socioeconomic returns on climate information investments to put a development value on climate investments. It provides metrics to measure the returns on different types of investments and to measure the effectiveness of changes. More specifically, it sets out how knowledge on the returns on investments in climate information services can be generated through the tracking and assessment of the projects supported through the Special Fund. It is also used to adjust and reorient the programme after the completion of each cycle.

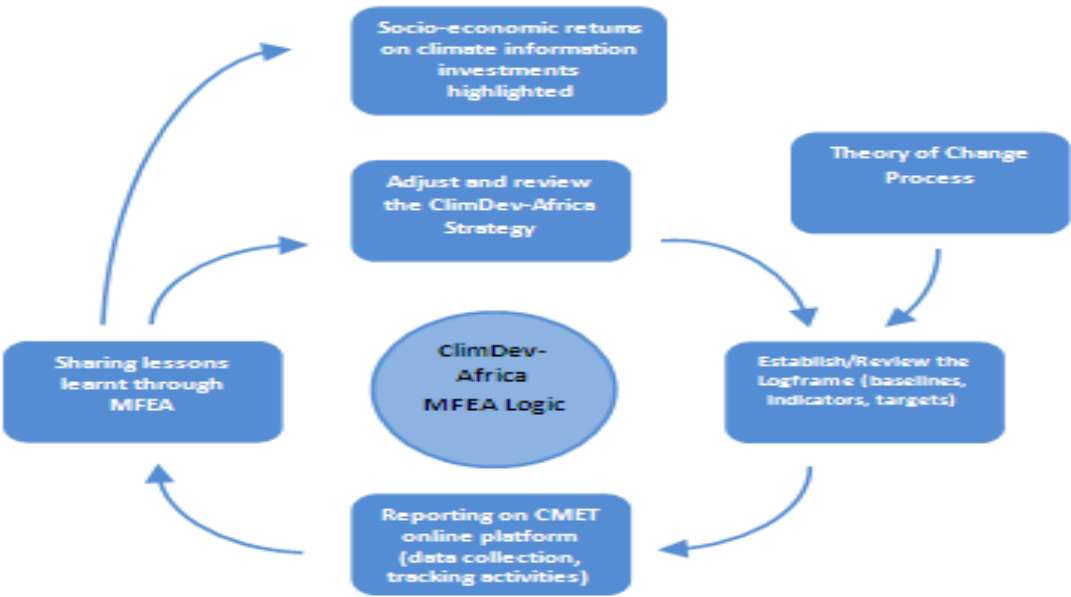
In short, the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach is of crucial importance, as it plays two key roles:

- Helps to make adjustments to the programme in order to make it more efficient, based on the lessons learned from the ClimDev-Africa tracked activities and projects;
- Deals with issues of socioeconomic returns on climate information investments.

Given the significance of the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach, there is a need for both the secretariat and the three partners to invest in it and to have reliable and committed teams.

The concretization of the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach system will soon be possible through a tailored output-monitoring tool called the ClimDev-Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Tool. Based on the logframe, this web-based platform, currently under implementation, will help the three partners track progress across the ClimDev-Africa activities and to carry out the different evaluation exercises when needed. The tool will enable results-based management of the project by reporting on ClimDev-Africa activities and generating evidence and knowledge to develop, implement and adjust the programme.

Figure 13  
**Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach process and the two main outcomes for ClimDev-Africa**



ClimDev-Africa logical framework 2013

LOGFRAME	ClimDev-Africa						
IMPACT	Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone: 2015	Milestone: 2017	Target + year	Source:	
Sustainable attainment of poverty reduction and other Millennium Development Goals in Africa	Domain: Changes in development, improvement of people's lives and well-being Indicator: a) Percentage of population living in extreme poverty b) Gini coefficient c) Number of countries that have achieved the Millennium Development Goals	N/A	N/A	N/A		Case studies, country and other official reports	
OUTCOME	Indicators a & b	Indicator a: Baseline + year	Milestone: 2015	Milestone: 2017	Target + year	Source:	Assumptions
Policies, decisions and practices in Africa take full account of climate change risks and opportunities at all levels (regional, subregional, national, local, community and individual)	Domain: Climate risk management reflected in socioeconomic development policies and investments.						Continued strong political commitment to responding to climate change and to ClimDev-Africa implementation.

	Indicator a: Number of countries that have new and/or revised national sector strategies identified as key by the country that incorporate the management of climate change risks and opportunities	To be defined in 2014	5% of African countries	10% of African countries	More than 50% of African countries by 2020	Member States' policies, legislation, resolutions, website and others official documents	Governments and institutions at regional, national and local levels commit to work together to tackle the challenges of climate change.
	Indicator b: Size of populations served by new or expanded climate information management systems (disaggregated by gender)	To be defined in 2014	10% increase in selected countries (W: 25%, M: 75%)	30% increase in selected countries (W: 50%, M: 50%)	70% increase in selected countries by 2018 (W: 50%, M: 50%)	Third party assessment: Questionnaire/analysis - Interview of a sample of population /based on comprehensive questionnaire/case study	Climate finance commitments and investment frameworks are implemented in ways that provide sufficient incentive for Governments and the private sector.
INPUTS finance	Development partners	Government	Other	Total	SHARE (%)		

## Monitoring and evaluation forecast

The three partners are committed to investing in human and financial resources in order to make the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach operational. As it is an important component of the programme in terms of benefits, the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach needs a strong and reliable team made up of representative of the three partners.

### The next key steps:

- **By mid-June 2014:** the baselines of the logframe will be finalized by the three ClimDev-Africa partners, which had agreed to work on them during the last Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach workshop (March 2014).
- **End of June 2014:** The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach team will meet again for training led by the International Institute for Environment and Development in order to work together on the evaluation approach and its implementation. Based on a concept note containing a detailed plan for the evaluation approach, which has been shared with the partners, training will be provided on evaluation methodologies.
- **By July 2014:** ACPC will work in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development to improve and finalize the pilot version of the ClimDev-Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Tool. Upon completion, online reporting will be able to start.
- With regard to evaluation exercises, a number of projects put forward for funding from the Special Fund will be selected and field visits will be made to the countries involved in order to put in place evaluations for case studies. The existing regional projects supported by AfDB will also be assessed as evaluation case studies. These field visits will start in July or August 2014.



## ClimDev-Africa financial performance

### African Climate Policy Centre

The equivalent of **\$29,785,629.22** was received from the European Union, Norway, Sweden, DfID and USAID. Of this amount, **\$20,388,539.23** was spent by 31 December 2013, with a fund utilization rate of **68.45 per cent**. This leaves an available balance of **\$9,397,089.99**, which is tied to ongoing project activities and covering a portion of staff costs.

Note: From the available balance, **\$2,472,992.86** has been committed to cover expenses related to the following agreements, procurements and training activities that had not been finalized:

- \$1,299,907.61 from DfID to cover various agreements signed and ongoing procurement
- \$181,899.42 from Sweden for agreements signed and training workshops
- \$546,986.59 from Norway for signed agreements, fellowships and training workshops
- \$442,199.24 from the European Union for a signed agreement

### Climate Change and Desertification Unit

CCDU received \$1,390,787.50 from the European Union; the equivalent of \$725,495.90 was spent as of 31 December 2013, representing a fund utilization rate of 52 per cent.

Table 2

**African Climate Policy Centre: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013, by donor**

Description	Project start date	Income (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Obligation (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Available balance (US\$)	Fund utilization rate
<b>DfID</b>	21/05/09	10 739 937.46	7 045 844.10	380 095.56	7 425 939.66	3 313 997.80	69.14%
<b>Norway</b>	17/12/09	5 703 910.10	3 167 181.45	1 732 789.37	4 899 970.82	803 939.28	85.91%
<b>Sweden</b>	03/08/13	11 501 157.59	7 174 634.65	646 258.42	7 820 893.07	3 680 264.52	68.00%
<b>USAID</b>	04/02/13	140 458.24	74 700.87	72 380.00	147 080.87	(6 622.63)	104.72%
<b>EU/ACPC</b>	05/03/13*	1 700 165.83	71 893.83	22 760.98	94 654.81	1 605 511.02	5.57%
<b>Total</b>		<b>29 785 629.22</b>	<b>17 534 254.90</b>	<b>2 854 284.33</b>	<b>20 388 539.23</b>	<b>9 397 089.99</b>	<b>68.45%</b>

Source: ECA Division of Administration/ Finance Section

\* March 2013 refers to an effective start date of expenditures

Table 3

**Climate Change and Desertification Unit: income and expenditure as of 31 December 2013**

Description	Project start date	Income (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Obligation (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Available Balance (US\$)	Fund utilization Rate
<b>EU/CCDU</b>	13/02/13	1 390 787.50	576 745.17	148 750.73	725 495.90	665 291.60	52%

## **Focus on the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund**

Investments made by the Fund are aimed at dealing with key climate change and development gaps that have been identified during the programme's activities. AfDB manages the Fund as a special fund of the Bank, consistent with Article 8 of its Articles of Agreement; strategic direction and oversight of the Fund is provided by the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee. In 2014, ClimDev-Africa, through the Fund, is aiming to invest approximately \$58.081 million. Some 78 per cent of expected project grants will support results area 1, for the generation, dissemination and use of climate information; of the remainder, 5 per cent will be used for results area 2, for quality analysis for decision support and management practice; and about 17 per cent will be used for results area 3 to support informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy.

The lessons learned from various investments and the reasons for varying levels of success in each project will be investigated as part of the assessment conducted at the completion of each project and will be incorporated in wider programmatic activities, such as part of sectoral analyses), ensuring that the programme has a deep and iterative process of investment, knowledge generation and learning. The Operational Procedures Manual of the Fund provided details of the procedures that help to realize this synergy between investment and programmatic activities.

## **Communications**

ClimDev-Africa leverages the communications arms of the three partner institutions to disseminate public information and knowledge products on climate change. The programme is formulating a communications strategy document, which is in the final stages of review and approval by its partners. The Special Fund's Coordinating Unit will continuously engage in various outreach activities to strengthen its regional and international presence. Communication activities will be coordinated with those of ClimDev-Africa, in collaboration with the AfDB Communication and External Relations Department and the Communication Unit of the ClimDev-Africa secretariat. These activities will include the production of brochures; participation in workshops, conferences and task forces; regular dissemination of information; and effective engagement with the media. In particular, the Fund's Coordination Unit, in collaboration with ACPC, will ensure that the interactive ClimDev-Africa website is officially launched, maintained and updated to provide all pertinent information for the Fund's grant recipients and other stakeholders. In order to reach its widespread audience, ClimDev-Africa is using traditional channels of communication, including face-to-face dissemination at select events, print media, radio, television and billboards. In recent months, the programme has embraced contemporary means of communication to enable it to have a wider reach. The strategy will incorporate more young people into the African climate change discourse.

### **ClimDev-Africa brand refresh**

ClimDev-Africa has been in operation for three years. Although its goals have not changed, the programme has covered significant ground and established broad partnerships with key players in the climate change arena in the continent, and thus needs to recalibrate its values and image. This will enable Governments and communities to quickly grasp what the ClimDev-Africa brand represents and to easily understand its mandate.

### **Exhibitions**

In tandem with its participation at major events, the programme sets up booths where its communication products are featured. Some of these events include meetings of the Conferences of the Parties and Climate Change and Development in Africa conferences. Exhibition booths are a particularly effective channel for disseminating products as visitors can ask questions or seek clarification and get prompt answers from the team.

### **Websites**

In 2013, ClimDev-Africa established a website dedicated to the programme: [www.climdev-africa.org](http://www.climdev-africa.org). Since May 2013, the website has received about 20,000 visits. It plays host to full-fledged event websites for large events, such as Climate Change and Development in Africa conferences and Conferences of the Parties. To increase the reach of ClimDev-Africa messaging, the programme recently commenced the use of social media channels. Its Twitter account has been up and running for the last six months and is starting to gain traction in terms of followers, while its Facebook and YouTube profiles are under development.

### **Internal communications**

To keep the team on the same page, the ClimDev-Africa secretariat holds monthly "meet and share" and administrative sessions, as well as a learning forum session every two months. The learning forums provide a platform for one staff member to present a project, paper or study that

they are involved in. To facilitate prompt internal knowledge-sharing and easier planning, the secretariat launched an intranet site at the beginning of 2013. The portal prominently features a calendar that shows ongoing secretariat and wider programme activities, including events, missions and annual leave, in addition to indexing documentation for sharing by staff members.

### **“ClimDev-Africa Programme Initiative” documentary**

In 2013, ClimDev-Africa produced a documentary on climate change entitled the “ClimDev-Africa Programme Initiative”. The video presents grass-roots practitioner views from selected countries in Africa. These are the communities that continue to bear the brunt of climate change impacts. The ClimDev-Africa leadership also discusses current issues that the programme aims to address. The video is available from <http://youtu.be/-uWgxUYJPI0>.

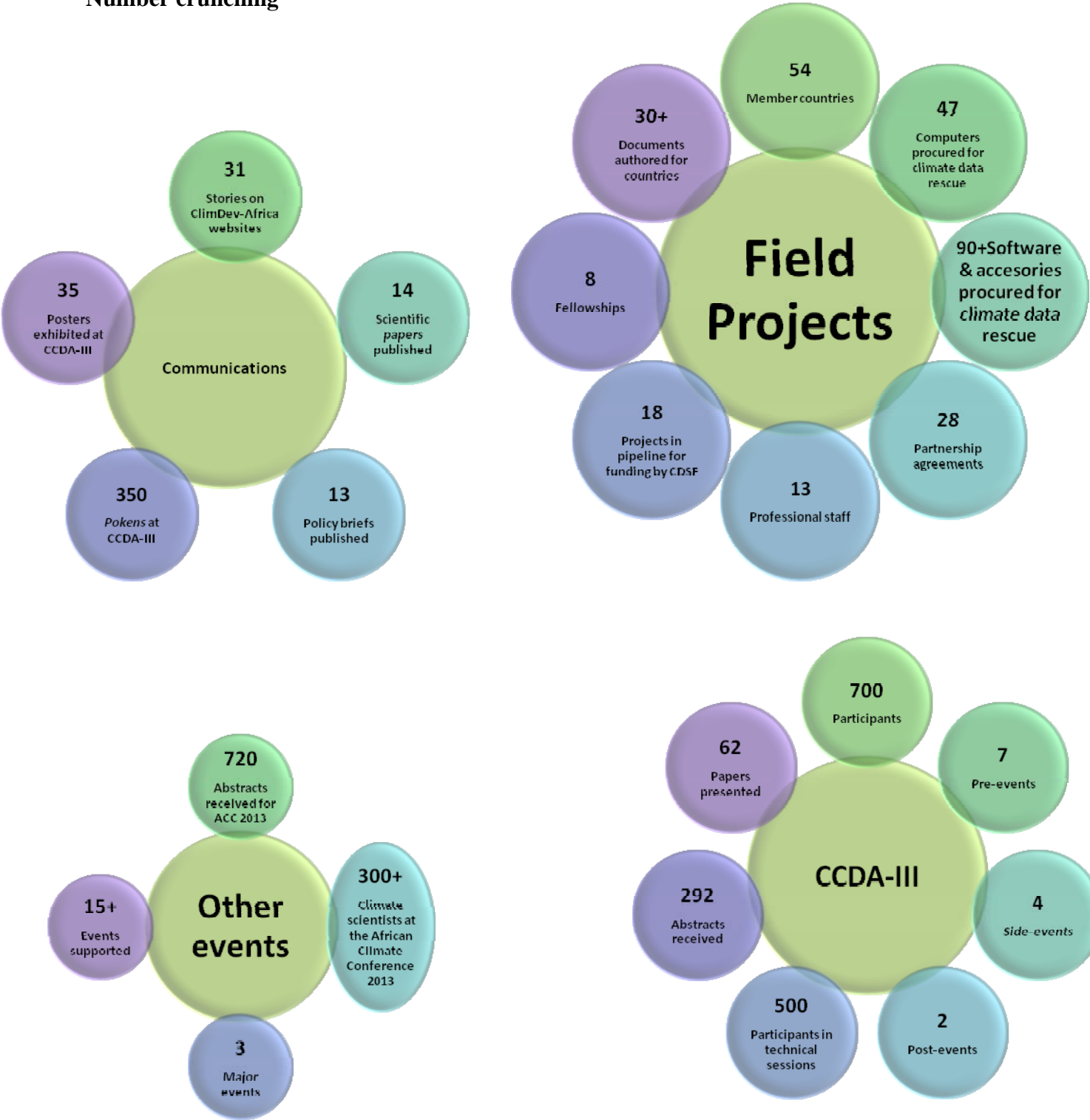
Figure 14

### **Upcoming major events**

#### **Upcoming major events**

Date		Event Title	Venue
From	To		
25 March 2014	30 March 2014	Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Abuja
22 April 2014	23 April 2014	ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee meeting	Addis Ababa
12 May 2014*	14 May 2014	African Group of Negotiators workshop	Addis Ababa
July 2014	July 2014	African Union Heads of States Summit	Addis Ababa
September 2014	September 2014	Conference of African Ministers of Environment meeting	TBA
23 September 2014	23 September 2014	United Nations Climate Summit (side event)	New York
07 October 2014	09 October 2014	Fourth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa	Addis Ababa
03 December 2014	15 December 2014	20th session of the Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	Lima

Figure 15  
Number crunching



## **Challenges, limitations and lessons learned in 2013**

The ClimDev-Africa programme delivery during 2013 has been successful in many areas. However, there have been constraints in some areas, such as recruitment and procurement.

As highlighted during the 2012 and 2013 reports, the Commission underwent reforms, which led to a slow recruitment process, the expansion of activities and the building of partnerships to speed up the delivery of expected achievements. The age profile of ACPC meant that a number of people retired. This, coupled with a lengthy recruitment process, resulted in low disbursement flows. Nevertheless, efforts were made within ACPC to frontload the pipeline, thus reflecting a utilization rate of 74 per cent.

### **Major challenges**

#### **Staff shortages and a slow recruitment process hindering full capacity deployment at ACPC**

Supporting African countries' efforts to cope with desertification and the adverse effects of climate change requires diverse expertise and substantial human capital. This high quality expertise is required in the majority of sensitive sectors, such as forestry, land, water, energy and agriculture. Taking into consideration the diverse challenges, demands from member States, and the specialized nature of the required skills, ClimDev-Africa plans to recruit 3 coordinators, 24 professionals, 12 high-calibre fellows and 14 administrative assistants. Despite increasing demands from member States for more analytical research, and science-informed and evidence-based planning, policy and practices in 2013, ClimDev-Africa continued to operate with limited staff members: only 8 professionals out of places for 24, representing 33 per cent of planned recruitment, and 5 support staff out of 14, representing 35 per cent. The process of recruitment suffered several challenges, including administrative procedures and difficulties getting appropriately qualified candidates; this placed considerable strain on the programmes to meet the ever-growing needs and expectations of member States.

The programme also functioned without the full operation of CCDU and the Special Fund. The pillars of the ClimDev-Africa programme need to be put in place to reinforce one another.

#### **Slow procurement process hindering timely implementation of programme components**

The slow procurement process, which can last more than six months in some cases, is impeding the implementation of ClimDev-Africa programmes in the pilot countries. This issue should be taken into account for future risk analysis and when suggesting mitigation actions. For instance, as requested by some of the financial partners, ACPC procurement is being processed through ECA and then subjected to United Nations procurement rules and procedures. The procurement process involves the preparation of specifications, posting expressions of interest, vendor registration, and preparation of a request for proposals, sending of the request for proposals to registered vendors, submission of proposals by vendors, technical evaluation, financial evaluation and finally procurement. For amounts of up to \$200,000, the procurement process is reviewed by the Local Committee of Contract, which is composed of various members whose availability determine the duration of the process. The same situation occurs in the case of procurement of amounts between \$200,000 and \$500,000, which is reviewed by the Procurement Division of the United Nations Headquarters after the Local Committee of Contract discussions. Beyond \$500,000, procurement is reviewed by the Local Committee of Contract, the Procurement Division and a third body, the Headquarters Committee on Contracts.

Funds have been earmarked for procurement to enable ACPC to have capacity modelling in the area of climate science so that it is in a position to vet projects and results in this critical area. Procurement of meteorological and hydrological equipment to upgrade the observation networks in the three pilot countries, which started in early 2013, are still being processed. The United Nations procurement rules have also stalled progress and contributed to the slow rate of disbursement.

Another challenge for ClimDev-Africa was the implementation of low-level basic climate science, planning and practices capacities on the ground at the level of beneficiaries. This led to a delay in the implementation of agreements concluded. Thus, there is an increased critical need to expand knowledge on climate science to better observe the complex climate system in Africa, and to ensure that this understanding is translated into relevant preparatory mechanisms that insulate countries from current exposure to climate variability. This entails deepening knowledge in climate science and putting in place long-term training and capacity-building plans that lead to the building of a critical mass of climate scientists to boost current efforts in this area.

In addition to the above, the implementation ebb and flow has added to some delay in the implementation of ClimDev-Africa. In addition to this situation, procedural delays at the level of beneficiaries in relation to the processing and implementation of memorandums of understanding or other agreements have resulted in a series of delays in the implementation activities before the termination of the agreement, leading to some no-cost extensions. Other challenges that affect implementation are the lack of staff with specific skills sets that would enable them to understand, own and sustain the activities, especially those related to climate change, which is becoming increasingly complex, and the inability of beneficiaries to comply with the quality and norms required for reporting and outputs delivery.

Due to the delayed start of the Special Fund's project funding, promises made to a number of countries and institutions will not be fulfilled. This is further complicated by changing staff members responsible for the Fund within AfDB. There is a need to mobilize, deploy and allocate additional human and financial resources to enable the Fund to respond in a timely and effective manner to requests from regional economic communities, member States and other beneficiaries. Substantial resources will be mobilized to implement the capacity development programme in order to fill the capacity gap within institutions and to create a critical mass of skilled scientists, researchers and planners in climate change.

## Staffing and aspirations

Supporting African countries' efforts in coping with the adverse effects of climate change requires diverse expertise and substantial human capital. This expertise is required in the majority of sectors that are sensitive to climate, such as water, energy, agriculture, health, forestry, natural resources, and in governance, anthropology, research, innovation, social science, among others.

ClimDev-Africa comprises multidisciplinary and multicultural professional and support staff, but there is a need to recruit additional staff. As such, ECA, AUC and AfDB will continue to build the capacity of the programme throughout 2014, with the aim of fully staffing ACPC, CCDU and the Special Fund. ClimDev-Africa, when fully staffed, expects to employ 53 people: 3 coordinators, 24 full-time professional staff, 12 high-calibre fellows (recruited on an annual basis) and 14 administrative assistants.

With regard to the ACPC recruitment process, the Centre has diversified its staffing profile to bring in people that complement its potential reach and broaden its coverage across member States, thus catering to new demands. The new staffing mix enables social scientists to come on board and deepen the organization's understanding of issues related to human and institutional vulnerability to climate change impacts. It is hoped that a deliberate effort to balance the mix of social and natural sciences constitutes an entry point to redress the current gender dominance, particularly within the professional staff, in which the majority are male. Progress has been made in filling key positions and hiring 14 staff members (10 professional and 4 administrative staff) in the above areas. The professional positions and their grades are:

1. Senior Political Affairs Officer (P5)
2. Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P5)
3. Senior Climate Adaptation Expert (climate adaptation) (P5)
4. Senior Climate Science Expert (climate change) (P5)
5. Senior Natural Resources Expert (Energy and Climate) (P5)
6. Senior Natural Resources Expert (water) (P5)
7. Senior Natural Resources Expert (forestry) (P5)
8. Social Anthropologist (P4)
9. Governance and Public Administration Officer ( climate change) (P4)
10. Climate Science Officer (P4)

Figure 16

### Current and future staff resource capacity of ClimDev-Africa

Type of staff	Current staff	Current gaps	Expected staff levels
<b>ClimDev-Africa (total of ACPC, CCDU and the Special Fund)</b>			
<b>Coordinators</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Professional staff</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Fellows</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Administrative staff</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Consultants</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>Interns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>



<b>African Climate Policy Centre (established in 2010)</b>			
<b>Coordinator</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Professional staff</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Fellows</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12 (per year – with contracts extendable for 1 year)</b>
<b>Administrative staff</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Consultants</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>Interns</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>Climate Change and Desertification Unit (established in 2012)</b>			
<b>Coordinator</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Professional staff</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fellows</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Administrative staff</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Consultants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>Interns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (established in 2012)</b>			
<b>Coordinator</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Professional staff</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Fellows</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Administrative staff</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Consultants</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>
<b>Interns</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Varies according to need</b>

## Memorable events

### Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa, 21-23 October 2013

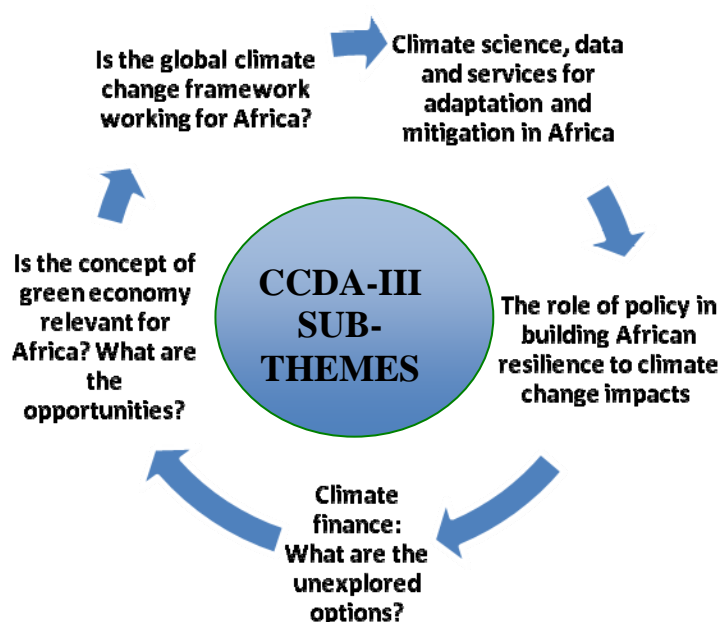
*“Africa on the rise: can the opportunities from climate change spring the continent to transformative development?”*

ClimDev-Africa organized the Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa, which was held from 21 to 23 October 2013. The theme of the event was “Africa on the rise: can the opportunities from climate change spring the continent to transformative development?”

The conference was attended by more than 700 participants, including 2 former heads of State, policymakers, scientists, academics, farmers, women’s groups, health practitioners and various members of media. A total of 40 scientific presentations were given and 70 academic papers were submitted, reviewed and enhanced by experts in respective areas. The papers contribute towards an expanding database on climate change knowledge products set up by ACPC. The database will be accessible to all policymakers and stakeholders. Outcome statements were adopted and widely disseminated. Recommendations and lessons learned will be packaged to assist policy formulation at the AUC level for eventual implementation by member States. The Conference provided a platform to re-examine critical issues in the negotiations, with the aim of enabling contributions from a larger audience from across Africa, as well as sharpening scientifically informed positions on different negotiation tracks.

Figure 17

### Subthemes of the Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa



## **Testimonials**

### **Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa**

**The African Climate Policy Centre and ClimDev-Africa as a whole should focus on the specific needs of each African region**

*Jean Pierre Beya Dibue, lecturer and researcher, University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo*

“I appreciate the intellectual dynamism which ClimDev-Africa as a whole and ACPC in particular has brought to discussions on climate change issues in Africa. I was very interested in the various exchanges we had during CCDA-I. The impacts of climate change are not the same across the continent. We must take a region-by-region and a country-by-country approach because some regions or countries are more advanced than others in addressing climate change issues.”

**The African Union Commission should transform Conference resolutions into measurable and verifiable actions at the country level**

*Dr. Kenneth Odera, Climate Excellence Africa*

“[CCDA-I] was a great success as it brought together the scientific, research and policy communities to review Africa’s options for dealing with climate change. The unanimous position at CCDA-I served to provide a voice to African negotiators and leadership that will ensure that our needs and priorities are heard and factored in future international climate policy debates and actions. In this regard, it is essential that member States of the African Union adopt the resolutions approved at the Conference and urgently take active measures to translate these resolutions into measurable and verifiable actions.”

**The African Climate Policy Centre has emerged as a solid anchor for African policies on climate change**

*Hubert N’DjafaOuaga, Climate Change Expert, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Niamey*

“I can say that ACPC has emerged as the only anchor of African policy on climate change from the successful organization of the First and Second Annual Conferences on Climate Change and Development in Africa. As a regional centre that deals with climate change issues, the Permanent Interstate Committee hopes that ACPC will now play the unifying role of all major initiatives, given the position it occupies within the ClimDev-Africa programme. Following the two previous Annual Conferences, one would hope to see the next steps include the translation into actions of the key recommendations reached. It would also be useful to define and clarify the nature of collaboration that ACPC would like to establish with major entities in regional integration, technical policy and national structures for the operationalization of these projects and programmes, based on distinctive competencies and the principle of subsidiarity.”

**The participation of the African Development Bank in ClimDev-Africa will favour grass-roots communities, given its experience in this domain**

*Muma Kabaso, Zambia*

“I am happy with the involvement and support by AfDB in climate change issues through ClimDev-Africa. Given its work at the grass-roots level, one can expect to see new possibilities for rural community work in such sectors as agriculture, water and energy. I can see that the desires of communities at the grass roots to see initiatives that can change their lives were fully addressed would be possible through the Bank’s participation. ACPC has enabled stakeholders to see the need to build and strengthen strategic alliances and partnerships in Africa, especially in areas such renewable energy products.”

**The African Climate Policy Centre is doing a good job in supporting African negotiators during the multilateral climate change conferences**

*Oliver C. Ruppel, Professor of Law, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, and coordinating lead author for the chapter on Africa in the forthcoming Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group II*

“Africa is more vulnerable to climate change due to the interaction of multiple stresses: endemic poverty; complex governance and institutional dimensions; limited access to capital, markets, infrastructure and technology; ecosystem degradation; disasters and conflicts; and low adaptive capacity, to name but a few. In this context, more collective action focusing on human suffering that climate change is expected to cause for the people in Africa needs to be taken, especially when overcoming the existing North-South divide and multiple imbalances rooted in the past.

A binding international agreement to control climate change would be in the world’s interest. However, such an agreement may not be optimal for some national economies, which would probably have to bear a large burden for significant domestic emissions reductions and which are not among the nation’s most gravely threatened by climate change. It is hoped that Africa negotiates at the multilateral climate change conference with a strong common position. This is where ACPC and ClimDev-Africa have played and should continue to play a role by federating views from all African constituencies before every round of negotiations. I appreciate the job being done by ACPC in this regard.”

**ClimDev-Africa has created a serious need for information on climate change among African journalists**

*Rosine Azanmene Nkonla, journalist, Cameroon*

“Fired up by the various exciting themes that ACPC addresses during its Conferences, I have observed that there is now a real need to integrate the climate issue in development reporting within African newsrooms. ClimDev-Africa has created a great need for climate information among African journalists. One of the most important questions that ACPC has raised is about how to have climate change issues get a better and larger space in the African news media.

It is for this reason that journalists at different ACPC Conferences have continued to cry out for public officials to consider African journalists as partners and not just as those responsible for disseminating press statements or those who only come into the picture to report on major climatic catastrophes.”

**The African Climate Policy Centre has helped to focus media attention on climate change in Africa.**

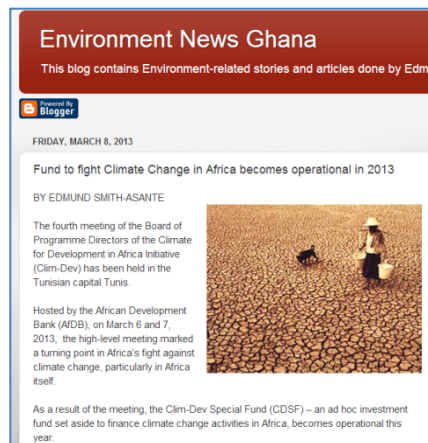
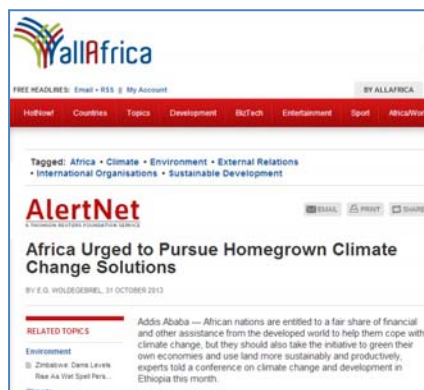
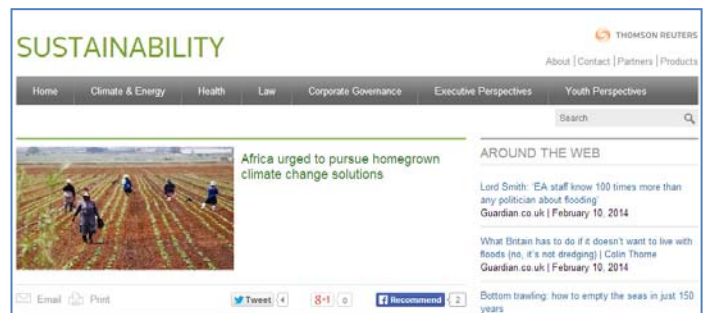
*Yared Girma, business and development advisor, Eastern Shewa Beekeepers' Association, Nazareth, Ethiopia*

“We are happy that ACPC has helped to place climate change at the top of the development agenda in Africa by seeking concrete proposals which aim to integrate climate change in Africa’s existing and future development frameworks. For the first time in decades, ACPC has helped to focus media attention on climate change. The fact that these Conferences have helped to elicit pledges and commitments from different parties on how to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts is a big achievement for ACPC and ClimDev-Africa. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen what kind of strategies these institutions will put in place for a proper follow-up on the implementation of the Conferences’ recommendations”.

## **Concluding remarks on ClimDev-Africa**

ClimDev-Africa programme delivery during 2013 has been successful in many areas. The programme made substantial progress in improving climate information generation and communication and used this to help African Governments transition from climate vulnerability in sensitive sectors to climate-resilient pathways. ClimDev-Africa continued to bridge the gap of lack of appropriate climate information for dealing with the challenges of climate change and desertification. It completed a number of activities to strengthen knowledge frameworks and supported and integrated the activities required in the areas of policy, practice and research. Emphasis was placed on energy efficiency, loss and damage, climate-resilient agriculture and transport, among others. There are increasing efforts to use climate science and development as a twin agenda to bring useful data and research to the forefront in ways that will lead to positive developmental impacts and outputs. Partnerships developed, including with financial and programmatic partners, have helped the effective delivery of the programmes. In addition, the programme has experienced a radical transformation, with increasing demands from countries in Africa that have more mature knowledge of their current and future needs. Major implementation challenges that are being resolved include timely recruitment of staff, procurement and effective and full operation of the Special Fund and CCDU.

# ClimDev-Africa in the news



<https://www.facebook.com/pages/ClimDev-Africa/322008207831562>



<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCX8XOHMnB2jnP4fcGOWyAfg>



@ClimDevAfrica

**Annex**  
**Annual report from ClimDev-Africa logframe**

<b>Impact:</b> Sustainable attainment of poverty reduction and other Millennium Development Goals					
<b>Main outcome:</b> Policies, decisions and practices in Africa take full account of climate change risks and opportunities at all levels (regional, subregional, national, local, community and individual) / Improved capacity of member States to mainstream climate change into development policies, strategies and programme					
<b>Results area 1:</b> Widely available, high quality climate information, well-packaged and disseminated		<b>Results area 2:</b> Quality analysis of climate Information for development policy, decision support and practice		<b>Results area 3:</b> Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy on climate change and development	
<b>Accomplishments statement</b>		<b>Accomplishments statement</b>		<b>Accomplishments statement</b>	
<b>Outputs implemented</b> Activities implemented have contributed to outputs 1.A to 1.E <b>Output 1.A:</b> Historical climatological and hydrological data rescued and recorded in proper data bases. <b>Output 1.B:</b> Audit of current status of data management	In 2013, ClimDev-Africa, through the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) continued substantial investment in the delivery of outputs 1.A to 1.E in the pilot countries, Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda, with the aim of providing reliable and	<b>Outputs implemented</b> Under this results area, implemented activities have contributed to outputs 2.C to 2.J: <b>Output 2.C:</b> Assessment of risk, vulnerability and impact of climate change in key development sectors <b>Output 2.D:</b> Decision support tools for policymakers and	During the period under review, ClimDev-Africa, through ACPC, has generated knowledge and information to support policymaking and decision-making processes on groundwater and underground water dams in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal; information collection, needs assessment and project agreements for support in	<b>Outputs implemented</b> Activities implemented in 2013 have contributed to all planned outputs in the logframe i.e. outputs 3.A to 3.D <b>Output 3.A:</b> Capacity-building and knowledge support provided to policymakers	As a result of awareness-raising, advocacy and training on climate change and development activities, ClimDev-Africa, through ACPC, has seen a radical transformation, with new demands from countries in Africa. These countries have a better understanding of their current and



<p>capacities done. Quality and capacity for climate and hydrological data management improved across Africa</p> <p><b>Output 1.C:</b> Audit of current status of the upgrade to telecommunication, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface network done. Telecommunication facilities for the collection and exchange of climate data improved.</p> <p><b>Output 1.D:</b> Audit of current status on quality monitoring done.</p> <p><b>Output 1.E:</b> Audit of current status of hydrological observations and data management done.</p>	<p>quality climate information to end users. After successful audits of the telecommunication infrastructure and historical observation, data collection and management systems, substantial progress was made in areas related to : (i) upgrading international standard meteorological and hydrological equipment by establishing upper air observing stations, automatic weather stations, barometers and water level recorders with telemetry; (ii) data rescue and establishing information systems and a database management system with real time climate and river flow information to provide decision-makers with accurate information; (iii)</p>	<p>adaptive management use, capable of answering “what if” questions, developed for climate-sensitive sectors</p> <p><b>Output 2.E:</b> Current policies affecting climate-sensitive sectors analysed for gaps, and policy areas for improvement identified</p> <p><b>Output 2.F:</b> Climate-sensitive policy options and scenarios developed</p> <p><b>Output 2.G:</b> Report on best management practices for climate sensitive sectors developed</p> <p><b>Output 2.H:</b> Policy options developed for implementation of international climate change agreed agenda</p> <p><b>Output 2.I:</b> Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated</p> <p><b>Output 2.J:</b> Scientific- and evidence-based recommendations on national, subregional and African positions provided to the African Group of</p>	<p>integrating climate change into priority sectors, such as agriculture, energy and water, have been carried out in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Malawi and Mozambique. Moreover, a joint project on climate change and infrastructure in seven major river basins in Africa was launched. ACPC has also initiated regional studies on the impacts of climate change within regional economic communities and how regional policies could respond to enhanced adaptation.</p> <p>Consequently, ClimDev-Africa completed comprehensive agricultural sector reviews in two countries: Kenya and Malawi. The reviews were undertaken in partnership with local institutions specialized in agricultural development and training. The objective of the review was to determine the extent to which agricultural policies are informed</p>	<p>using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development</p> <p><b>Output 3.B:</b> Capacity-building and knowledge support provided to the AGN</p> <p><b>Output 3.C:</b> Capacity-building of and support provided to regional institutions.</p> <p><b>Output 3.D:</b> Population at large, including populations and groups exposed to climate change and socioeconomic groups, informed about climate change impacts, opportunities and best practices</p>	<p>future needs, and are able to articulate their needs in the areas of energy efficiency, loss and damage, climate-resilient agriculture, and support relating to how countries can harness gains from blue and green economies in African small island developing States.</p> <p>These new obligations have transformed the delivery of the ClimDev-Africa consortium, enabling the translation of demands from member States into services that increase the resilience of countries in Africa and strengthen sectors, such as agriculture and water, which remain largely climate sensitive. This new mode of doing business has made ClimDev-Africa, through ACPC, more relevant, and changed its status from being supply driven to being the “first port of call”</p>
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	<p>training in hydro-meteorological measuring, database management and information communication; (iv) configuration of a map room to provide information on water resources to the general public. However, it should be noted that the implementation of the above is more advanced in Ethiopia and Rwanda than in the Gambia. Such pilot initiatives will serve as proof for greater investment from the Special Fund and as a means of outsourcing to other African countries that need such support.</p>	Negotiators	<p>by climate-related agricultural research; the extent to which the policies influence practice in the agricultural sector and the feedback mechanisms between research, policies and practice. In addition, ACPC published the results of its case studies conducted in three African countries on loss and damage in scientific journals. These studies were undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations University in five countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya and Mozambique. Some of the key findings from these studies contributed to the discussions on loss and damage work programme of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), especially from the African perspective at nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP19) in Warsaw. It also released a technical paper that contained</p>		<p>and the centre of choice for most matters related to climate change. It is in this context that the ACPC received requests from, among others, the Governments of Benin, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal and Seychelles, and from the following regional economic communities: the Economic Community of West African States and the East African Community. While ACPC is unable to work bilaterally with 54 countries in Africa, its aspiration is to use such demands in a clearing house fashion to identify where the actual climate-related needs are, and how these needs can be acted upon through the ClimDev Special Fund or other like-minded institutions</p>
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		<p>an analysis of the impacts of climate change on the vulnerabilities of African small island developing States. The paper is entitled, “The paradox of the small: securing development opportunities in the face of climate change in African small island developing States”,</p> <p>Furthermore, ACPC produced 14 scientific papers covering climate data and information, water, agriculture, energy and adaptation- and mitigation-related materials. Relevant policy briefs were derived from these papers with the aim of informing policy, research and practice communities at various levels. The knowledge products that were produced can be viewed at <a href="http://www.climdev-africa.org/knowledge-products">http://www.climdev-africa.org/knowledge-products</a>.</p> <p><b>Under results area 2, as requested by member States, CCDU</b> has started implementing various activities towards the adoption of an</p>	<p>In addition, the subprogramme provided policy analysis and decision-making support at regional and subregional levels through the following: Organization of the Third Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa – CCDA-III from 21-23 October 2013 on the theme: “Africa on the rise: Can the opportunities from climate change spring the continent to transformative development?””. The Conference was attended by more than 700 participants, including two former heads of State, policymakers, scientists, academics, farmers, women groups, health practitioners and various media affiliates; support to African Group of Negotiators at COP19, which was held in Warsaw from 11 to 22 November 2013 in Warsaw, through the articulation</p>
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			<p>African climate change strategy. In 2013, meetings were held with the regional economic communities and consultants to review and validate the draft strategy. The strategy, once finalized, will provide the regional economic communities and member States with a single source of strategic direction that will enable them to mitigate and adapt to the challenges and opportunities of climate change. This continental document will serve as science-informed, evidence-based policy framework to support decision-making, planning and practice.</p>		<p>of positions, drafting of relevant texts and convening of preparatory workshops and meetings. This contributed to the decision on the follow-up actions related to various issues such as the next phase of the Nairobi Work Programme, the Agriculture in Adaptation Work Programme and the international mechanism on loss and damage. Informed by research undertaken by ECA, an international coordination mechanism on loss and damage and economic transformation was established. Two major events led by ECA during COP19 contributed to the consolidation of the participation of Africa in the negotiations: Africa Day – this event was based on the theme: “Climate change and agriculture in Africa’s development”; and the Dinner Dialogue, the theme of which was “Science for development: Can Africa sustain its transformational development without investing in climate science?” They</p>
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				<p>helped build awareness of the need for increased support for the ClimDev-Africa programme and articulated the importance of investment in climate science, data and information in the African context. During the events, numerous bilateral discussions were undertaken with member States and institutions on collaboration for implementation of ACPC priority areas.</p> <p><b>With regards to CCDU under results area 3, different awareness-raising and capacity-building activities have been implemented. These include:</b></p> <p>The Unit co-organized with the United Nations the Second Ministerial Council and Heads of State Summit for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, in Chad, to discuss and agree on a strategy for implementing the United Nations Convention to</p>
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					<p>Combat Desertification.</p> <p>It convened a meeting of the African Group of Negotiators to define a common African position during the eleventh session of the Committee on the Review for the Implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>The Unit co-organized the preparatory meeting for the African Group of Negotiators for the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in partnership with the Government of Burkina Faso, the secretariat of the Convention and other partners, including the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency and UNEP.</p> <p>The Unit supported the effective participation of the member States in the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Windhoek in 2013.</p>
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					climate change. These activities, including regional training workshops, the International Conference on Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy in Africa (VANTAGE), were aimed at contributing to the development of strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation and sustainable development
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