



国際連合開発計画

アフリカ適応計画:

現地からの声



目的 本書の目的は、アフリカ適応計画の活動に関するメディア報道を収集し検証するとともに、この計画に対する現地の声をお届けすることです。

はじめに

アフリカ適応計画(Africa Adaptation Programme: AAP)は、加盟20カ国がそれぞれ気候変動に適応するために情報に基づいた政策決定ができるよう、またこの決定を効果的に実施できるための支援を行う戦略的イニシアチブです。2008年に国連開発計画(United Nations Development Programme: UNDP)が、国際連合児童基金(UNICEF)、国際連合世界食糧計画(WFP)、国際連合工業開発機関(UNIDO)との協力の下で、日本政府から9,200万米ドルの資金を得て開始したこのAAPは、各国が気候関連リスクを時刻の開発優先事項として認識し、気候変動に対する総合的な回復計画と災害リスク削減計画を立案・実施できるよう、その能力を育成するものです。

AAPへの取り組みは、各加盟国のUNDP事務所が支援します。各事務所は、世界中の発展途上国135カ国におけるUNDPの現地駐在所の一部です。またセネガルのダカールに本部を置く地域間技術支援コンポーネント(Inter-Regional Technical Support Component: IRTSC)が、アフリカ全土におけるAAPへの技術支援と調整を行ないます。さらに、UNDPの能力開発や貧困削減、統治、ジェンダー、学習、知識管理などの専門知識を統合し、AAP加盟20カ国に包括的な技術援助として提供することで事業横断的に支援します。AAPは、これをクロスプラクティス・アプローチと呼んでいます。加盟20カ国とは、ブルキナファソ、カメルーン、コンゴ、エチオピア、ガボン、ガーナ、ケニア、レソト、マラウィ、モーリシャス、モロッコ、モザンビーク、ナミビア、ニジェール、ナイジェリア、ルワンダ、サントメプリンシペ、セネガル、タンザニア、チュニジアです。

プロジェクトには、次のような5つの具体的な目標があります。

- 1) 今後予測される気候変動に伴う不確実性に対処するための実践的かつ長期的な計画メカニズムの構築
- 2) 気候変動に関するリスクやチャンスを経営的に管理するための、ローカルレベル、地域レベル、国レベルでのリーダーシップ能力と制度上の枠組みの強化
- 3) 気候変動から回復するための政策や手段の優先分野への実施
- 4) 気候変動適応コストをまかなうための資金調達オプションのローカルレベル、国レベル、地域レベルへの拡大
- 5) 知識管理システムを構築し、情報知識の共有を積極的に推進

*AAPは、アフリカ開発会議(Tokyo International Conference on African Development: TICAD)で採択された横浜行動計画(Yokohama Action Plan)の主要な事業でありかつ、「アフリカの気候変動対策に関するパートナーシップ構築のための日本とUNDPの共同枠組み(Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa)」のもとで発足しました。

メディア報道

AAPは、インターネット上のさまざまな情報源で取り上げられ、AAP全体や特定の国のAAPの活動が紹介されました。AAPは、2009年半ばから現在まで継続的にメディアに取り上げられ、『Tunisia Online News』や『Legal Brief Today』、『Science Africa』、『The Citizen』、『Hello Namibia!』、『Namibia Economist』、『Natureandpoverty.net』などで報道されています。またクロスプラクティス・ワークショップ・イン・ダカール(Cross-Practice Workshop in Dakar)でのイベントや、6月のボン気候変動交渉でのサイドイベントは『Climate-L』や『SocioLingo Africa』、『MediaGlobal』にも掲載されました。さらに特定の国でのAAP活動は9カ国で報道され、中でも『Science Africa』は、特にケニアにおけるAAPの活動を大きく取り上げました。各メディアは、アフリカだけでなく気候変動や開発の影響を受ける幅広いコミュニティにおいて、AAPに対する認知を向上させています。

ボン気候変動交渉におけるサイドイベント

2010年6月、ボンで開催されたUNFCCCの気候変動交渉では、UNDPが「アフリカ適応計画: ジェンダーと災害リスク削減を適応に取り入れる総合的アプローチ(Africa Adaptation Programme: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Integrating Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction into Adaptation)」と題したサイドイベントを実施しました。AAPは、ジェンダー問題を適応活動に取り入れた技術支援を提供し、加盟20カ国のすべてにおいて貧困女性と男性のニーズを同等に扱う、総合的なAAP戦略を実施しています。このイベントは、UNDPの6月1日付のプレスリリースで紹介されました。イベントではUNDPのプログラム アドバイザー、チャールズ・マクニール(Charles McNeill)が、ジェンダー問題について「気候変動への適応を進める上で不可欠の要素として全員が認識している」と述べています。また6月24日付の『MediaGlobal』(『allAfrica.com』にも掲載)では、ジェンダー問題を活動計画に組み入れ、特に女性の気候変動への適応を支援するAAPの取り組みを特集しています。さらにジェンダーや気候の正常化に取り組む女性グループ、GenderCCも、ウェブサイトでこのイベントを取り上げています。

AAPは、ジェンダー問題を適応活動に取り入れた技術支援を提供し、加盟20カ国のすべてにおいて貧困女性と男性のニーズを同等に扱う、総合的なAAP戦略を実施しています

クロスプラクティス・ワークショップ

もうひとつのAAPの重要なイベントは、2010年6月14～18日にダカールで開催された「クロスプラクティス戦略開発ワークショップ(Cross-Practice Strategy Development Workshop)」です。上記のサイドイベントとこのクロスプラクティス・ワークショップは、『Climate-L』で大きく取り上げられました。ワークショップの記事では、このイベントの結果とともに、ダカールを本拠とするAAPプログラム・マネージャー、イアン・レクター(Ian Rector)の言葉が直接伝えられました。イベントでは、UNDPの専門部会全体の代表者が一堂に会し、総合的な技術支援プログラムの意見交換が行われました。UNDPのプレスリリースによると、レクターマネージャーは、ワークショップについて、「AAPによる共通の絆を糧として、私たちはひとつになるチャンスを得ました。この絆をこれからもAAPで保つとともに、さらに大きく発展させましょう。後戻りはできません」と力強く語り、またAAPの進捗状況については「AAPが創設されてわずか1年余りですが、すでに15カ国で国家プロジェクトの企画計画活動が完了したか、または完了間際にあります。一部の国ではプロジェクトの実施も始まっています」と報告しました。クロスプラクティス・ワークショップに関するUNDPのプレスリリースは、『SocioLingo Africa』にも掲載されています。またコンゴやエチオピア、ケニア、マラウィ、モザンビーク、ナミビア、ナイジェリア、タンザニア、チュニジアなどの加盟国におけるAAP活動についても紹介されています。

各国メディアの報道

各国のメディアの報道をまとめたものを紹介します。

コンゴ コンゴのAAP活動に関する記事は、プロジェクトの経費や期間、資金調達源などの情報も含めて2010年4月に『Afrique Avenir』に掲載されました。また『Afrique en ligne』にも別の記事が掲載されています。この記事では、コンゴ持続可能発展・森林経済環境相(Congolese Minister for Sustainable Development, Forest Economy and Environment)、ヘンリ・ジョンボ(Henri Djombo)が、気候変動への対応なくして持続可能な発展はないとの見解を述べています。

エチオピア 2010年4月、『Afrique Avenir』は、エチオピアAAPが気候変動への支援活動に650万ドルを拠出することで合意したと発表しました。この記事では、UNDPだけでなく他の国連機関(UNICEFやWFP)もエチオピアのプロジェクトに関与することが大きく取り上げられています。

ケニア 『Science Africa』は、ケニアでこれまで数年間、単独的に進められてきた「気候変動への取り組み」が、今回初めて多部門横断的に国家レベルで実施されることに触れ、AAP活動がきわめて重要であることを証明しました。この記事は、UNDPが気候変動に適応するため進めているAAP戦略を「革新的なアプローチ」である、と称賛しています。

マラウィ マラウィの開発計画・協力相(Development Planning and Cooperation Minister)、アビ・マランビカ・シャワ(Abbie Marambika Shawa)は、UNDPをはじめとする援助団体のマラウィ向けAAPプロジェクト文書に署名した後、「私たちは、国を挙げて気候変動問題に取り組むことを示します」と述べ、気候変動や天然資源、環境マネジメントがマラウィの開発計画にとって重要な優先事項であることを強調しました。シャワ大臣によると、開発援助団体と政府は、気候変動へのすべての取組みを文書化し、調整することが不可欠だとの合意に達しています。この記事は、『Nyasa Times Online』によるものです。

モザンビーク UNDP Newsroomウェブサイトのプレスリリースでは、モザンビークAAPで開催されたランチ・セミナーが取り上げられました。この席で環境対策調整副大臣(Vice-Minister of the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action)、アナ・チキババ(Ana Chichava)は、モザンビークがすでに国家の重要な優先事項を特定し、一部で早期警戒システムの構築やリーダーシップの育成、部門間の調整といった適応対策を実施していることを報告するとともに、最も脆弱な地域社会を今後も強化し、地域住民が自然災害の前やその最中に警報を理解して対策を実施できるよう訓練する必要があることを強調しました。またUNDPのモザンビーク担当ディレクター、ジョスリン・メイスン(Jocelyn Mason)は、国家災害管理局(National Institute of Disaster Management)の報告書『Impacts of the Climate Change in the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mozambique』で、気候変動の脅威の認識では、モザンビークが先駆者的存在であることを明らかにしています。さらに日本政府を代表して瀬川進・駐モザンビーク大使は、「AAPの活動を通して、モザンビークが気候変動リスクを迅速に管理するための強力な制度を開発できるものと期待します」と述べました。

ナミビア 2010年3月8日、ナミビアAAPの発足がUNDP Newsroomウェブサイトに発表されました(同記事は『Hello Namibia!』と『all Africa』にも掲載)。ナミビアAAPのニュースは、『Namibia Economist』や『Alternative Energy Africa』でも伝えられています。また『all Africa』の別の記事では、適応政策が実施されなければ気候変動によって多大な経済的損失が発生するというUNDP常駐代表、レボガング・モトラナ(Lebogang Motlana)の言葉が紹介されています。UNDPのプレスリリースによ

ると、ナミビアのナハス・アングラ(Nahas Angula)首相は、「ナミビアAAPは、長期計画であるVision 2030やミレニアム開発目標(Millennium Development Goals)、わが国が独自に設定した第三期国家開発計画(Third National Development Plan)などの目標の達成に多大な貢献をしてくれると信じています」と述べ、日本が援助国のひとつとして同国を選んだことに感謝の意を表しました。

モトラーナ代表は、このプロジェクトの導入が環境・エネルギー問題を国家開発計画の中心に据えるための画期的手段となると強調するとともに、「気候変動の悪影響を抑える戦略を立案するには、最も脆弱な人々、つまり農村地域の住民や国内全域の貧困層を優先的に支援する必要があります。重要なことは、気候変動が人々に与える影響は一律ではないと認識することです。女性が最も影響を受けやすいため、あらゆる政策提言において、またあらゆる介入事業のプロジェクト現場において、ジェンダーを念頭に置いた対策が必要です」と付け加えました。

気候変動の悪影響を抑える戦略を立案するには、最も脆弱な人々、つまり農村地域の住民や国内全域の貧困層を優先的に支援する必要があります。

ナイジェリア 2010世界環境デーにおけるUNDPナイジェリア常駐代表、ダオウダ・トゥーレ(Daouda Toure)のスピーチが、6月27日付けの電子版『Daily Independent』に掲載されました。このスピーチでトゥーレ代表は、ナイジェリアでのAAPをはじめとする国連の生物多様性と気候変動関連の数々の事業を挙げ、同国がアフリカの気候変動への適応に積極的に取り組んでいることを強調しています。

タンザニア 2010年6月23日付の『The Citizen』で、フランク・キンボイ(Frank Kimboy)は、タンザニアの複数の気候変動プロジェクトのリーダーらに、タンザニア政府が2010/2011年度、AAPプロジェクトに着手するとのメッセージを送りました。

チュニジア 『PreventionWeb』によると、環境および持続可能発展相(Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development)、ナズィール・ハマダ(Nadhir Hamada)は、チュニジアAAPについて、このプロジェクトは沿岸地域の気候変動への適応に重点を置いているため、チュニジア沿岸および海洋のエコシステムの保護にとってプラスになるとの期待を表明しました。この記事は2010年2月23日付の『Agence Tunis Afrique Presse』電子版にも掲載されました。ハマダ大臣は、この保護プログラムを、沿岸地域の土壌浸食を防止し、沿岸の低地を保存し、水資源を確保し、脆弱な海洋・沿岸エコシステムを保護するためのさまざまな戦略に基づくエコシステムの脆弱性削減プランと位置づけています。またこの記事でUNDPチュニジア常駐代表、モハメド・ベルホシンは、気候変動への適応活動の持続可能性を確保するため、南南協力の強化を呼びかけました。

AAP 月報 メディアの報道に加え、AAPからは毎月、ワークショップの開始やイベント実施、予定されているミーティング、その他の成果などをまとめた活動報告(ニュースレター)が発行されています。ニュースレターは各国の事務所や政府スタッフ、UNDPの地域事務局などに配布されます。

記事の引用について

このセクションでは、実際のメディア記事の一部を引用した内容が含まれています。

Tunisia Launches Seminar on 'Coastline Adaptation to Climate Change'

24 February 2010

A seminar on the theme “Tunisian coastline adaptation to climate change,” was held on Tuesday in Tunis on the occasion of the launch of a UN led project to reinforce the adjustment capacity of the Tunisian coastline to climate change. The event is organized by the Coastline Protection and Fitting-out Agency (APAL), in association with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project is part of a comprehensive program of “Africa’s adaptation to climate change”.

Some twenty African countries among which Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal, Cameroon, Gabon and Burkina Faso, will take part in the event. This project aims to reinforce adjustment capacities of the coastline to climate change, by conducting targeted sector-based surveys and researches. Financed by the Japanese Government by means of 3 million dollars, this two-year project is also meant to ensure better information and knowledge sharing on the various adaptation actions, to identify funding options that would cover costs of adaptation to climate change and set up long-term dynamic mechanisms to manage risks resulting from climate change, as part of a comprehensive and integrated approach.

On the occasion, Mr. Nadhir Hamada Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development said that the project of coastline adaptation to climate change will reinforce Tunisia’s coastal and sea ecosystem protection programs, which extend over more than 1600 km and include over 60 islands and islets and 70 coastal humid areas. He noted that the action plan adopted to reduce vulnerability of the ecosystems revolves around a number of axes aimed to prevent sea erosion, shield coastal lowlands, preserve coastal water resources and protect vulnerable sea and coastal ecosystems. For his part, Mohamed Belhocine, the United Nations Development Program resident representative in Tunis advocated a greater South-South cooperation to guarantee the sustainability of adaptation to climate change.

→ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/news/v.php?id=12874>

Namibia Responds to Climate Change

5 March 2010

Prime Minister Nahas Angula has said that climate change is one of the most serious threats to Namibia’s environment, human health and well-being as well as its economic development. Angula said this last week Friday when he officially launched a US\$3 million project in Ondangwa which is designed to help Namibia manage its climate change risks through a national approach to adaptation. “Namibia is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Our economic productive activities, from agriculture, fisheries, mining and tourism fully depend on our natural resource base. If we do not address climate change risks and vulnerabilities, our productivity in those sectors will continue to decline,” he said.

The project funded by the government of Japan and Namibia is one of 20 African countries that has been selected to participate in the overall Africa Adaptation programme, entitled “Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa”, which is worth US\$92.1 million.

Prime Minister Angula thanked the Japanese government for choosing Namibia as one of the recipients

and the first African country to begin the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported climate change adaptation programme. “We believe that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project will contribute substantially to the attainment of our long-term Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the goals that we have set for ourselves in the third National Development Plan,” he said. Angola also emphasized particularly the need for Namibia to look at all energy options so that the best alternative energy sources could be further developed.

Also speaking at the occasion, Namibia’s deputy resident representative of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Lebogang Motlana, who said the official launch of the US\$3 million project was a milestone achievement in efforts to mainstream environment and energy concerns into the national development agenda. “In devising appropriate strategies to countenance the adverse effects of climate change, we must prioritize support to the most vulnerable, namely rural communities and the poor throughout the country. “Importantly, we have to acknowledge that climate change will not impact communities equally, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore any policy recommendations and indeed the project we are launching today must have gender specific considerations addressed in all its interventions,” he said. Furthermore, Motlana, said that in the past two years, northern Namibia has been faced by the most severe flooding recorded in more than four decades and the predicted effects of future warming are expected to exacerbate this already critical situation, coupled with the incidence of drought.

The project funded by the government of Japan and Namibia is one of 20 African countries that has been selected to participate in the overall Africa Adaptation programme, entitled “Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa”, which is worth US\$92.1 million.

On his part, Kunikazu Shimamoto, from the Embassy of Japan in Pretoria, pointed out that the Government of Japan sincerely hopes that this project will assist Namibia in overcoming her vulnerabilities to climate change and in developing effective counter measures.

A media release by the UNDP office in Windhoek indicated that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM-AAP) entitled “Building the Foundation for a National Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Namibia”, will aim to create the systems and capacities required for long-term and comprehensive climate change adaptation. “It will focus on strengthening planning mechanisms to help Namibia cope with climate change vulnerabilities, particularly flood and drought risks. It will build effective leadership and institutional frameworks in Namibia for better coordination and integration of climate change programmes into development policy. “Support to community-based adaptation initiatives in the field as well as other priority sectors such as sanitation and health will also be enhanced,” the UNDP said. The project, it is hoped, will additionally assist the government to identify financing options to meet long-term national adaptation costs.

→ http://www.economist.com.na/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21118:namibia-responds-to-climate-change&catid=571:headlines&Itemid=62

Namibia's Climate Change Adaptation Program

9 March 2010

Namibia has moved to become one of the first African countries to launch a climate change adaptation program. Supported by the UNDP, the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM-AAP) will attempt to create long-term systems to manage climate change risks and opportunities. Funded by the Government of Japan, Namibia is one of 20 African countries that has been selected to participate in the overall Africa Adaptation Program, entitled "Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa," which is worth \$92.1 million.

Japan's support for climate change adaptation in Namibia and other developing countries is part of a \$10 billion 'Cool Earth Partnership' financial mechanism aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions while achieving economic growth. "We are very pleased that Namibia is part of this 'Cool Earth Partnership'," said Kunikazu Shimamoto from the Embassy of Japan in Pretoria. "The Government of Japan sincerely hopes that this project will assist Namibia in overcoming her vulnerabilities to climate change and in developing effective counter measures."

At the launch of the \$3 million project, Namibian Prime Minister Nahas Angula said, "We believe that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project will contribute substantially to the attainment of our long-term Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the goals that we have set for ourselves in the third National Development Plan." The Prime Minister particularly emphasized the need for Namibia to look at all energy options so that the best alternative energy sources could be further developed.

→ http://www.ae-africa.com/read_article.php?NID=1855

Mozambique Launched a Pilot Project on Adaptation to Climate Change

8 April 2010

Mozambique, one of the 21 pilot countries to support integrated and comprehensive approach to climate change adaptation in Africa, launched its pilot project in a seminar held in the beginning of March. The programme aims at improving the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change and create a solid basis for long term investments to increase capacity of recovery from climate change.

The project was approved by the Government of Mozambique in October 2009, following clearance by a local project appraisal committee. The launch of the project was preceded by the formulation phase that included a series of broad national consultations and followed by a two-day seminar 'Africa Adaptation Programme to Climate Change in Mozambique'.

Speaking during the launch seminar, the vice-minister of the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA). Mrs. Ana Chichava stated that in comparison with the other 20 African countries integrated in the pilot Mozambique has already made significant steps forward by defining key priorities that include an early warning system of natural disasters and the leadership amongst various sectors in the area of climate change.

The Vice-minister has noted the level of preparedness for natural hazards in Mozambique, a country that is inclined to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones and other natural phenomena. She emphasized the need of further training of the most vulnerable communities so that people would be fully aware of the hazard signals and measures to take before and during the natural hazards.

The UNDP Country Director, Mr. Jocelyn Mason, mentioned that Mozambique has been the leader in the recognition of the climate change challenges, which is witnessed by the elaboration of the National Action Plan for Adaptation under the MICOA leadership in 2007, and by the INGC study on the "Impact of the Climate Change in the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mozambique".

The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Susumu Segawa, reiterated the commitment of his country to the Climate Change programme, intending to play a leadership role in the installment of assistance to the efforts of Mozambique, for the accomplishment of a sustainable development through adaptation and visible and substantial mitigation of the climatic change problems in a safe and comprehensive way. “Through this Africa Adaptation programme we expect to see the development of strong institutional activities that would enable Mozambique to promptly manage the climate change risks, he said. The seminar was organized by the Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) in partnership with UNDP. The objective of the seminar was to prepare Mozambique to elaborate the pilot project on the adaptation to climate change.

Under this programme, UNDP will assist 21 African countries in implementing integrated and comprehensive adaptation actions and resilience plans. The projects will ensure that national development processes incorporate climate change risks and opportunities to secure development gains under a changing climate. UNDP will help countries establish an enabling environment and develop the capacity required to design, finance, implement, and monitor long-term and cost-effective adaptation policies and plans.

For the implementation of Africa Adaptation Programme in Mozambique, Japan has contributed \$2.9 million, the amount to be used for the improvement of the adaptation capacity to climate change within the period of two years (2010 – 2011).

→ http://www.undp.org/mz/en/newsroom/news_and_press_releases/latest_news/adaptation_to_climate_change_programme_launched

UN, Malawi Sign Climate Change Management Project Deal

15 April 2010

Malawi, UN Development Programme (UNDP) and other donor partners on Thursday signed the formulation phase project document for managing climate change in the country which will cost nearly US\$4,152,399 (MWK 2 billion).

Development Planning and Cooperation Minister Abbie Marambika Shawa said his government had included climate change, natural resources and environment management as one of its key priority areas in its development agenda to show commitment in dealing with climate change issues in the country. In responding to these challenges, he said, development partners and government had jointly agreed that it was crucial to document and coordinate all climate change initiatives.

One of the initiatives to enhance coordination between government and development partners was the formation of the Government/Development Partner Working Group, he said. “This was formed to provide a platform of dialogue for climate change issues and this has marked yet another important occasion in our long standing and successful partnership with our development cooperating partners by signing this important project,” he said. He added that Malawi has suffered extensively from the effects of climate change because initially climate change was merely perceived as a hazard that increased disaster risks mainly in form of droughts and floods.

Malawi has suffered extensively from the effects of climate change because initially climate change was merely perceived as a hazard that increased disaster risks mainly in form of droughts and floods.

However, with the recent growing recognition across the globe that climate change has adverse effects on both growth and development processes of the country, he observed, it was imperative to mainstream climate change into the country’s development plans and programmes. This recognition prompted gov-

ernment in collaboration with its development partners to develop the climate change project document which was aimed at developing a national framework for responding to challenges that climate change poses for sustainable economic development and national food security in Malawi, he said.

UNDP Resident Representative Richard Dictus said the formulation phase would put in place an appropriate framework for Malawi to deal with future climate change risks. He said adverse effects of climate change were a development problem affecting all social and economic sectors, especially agriculture, which provides the bulk of economic income for the country's population. This was further exacerbated by the fact that the country's agricultural sector was very dependent on rain-fed crops. "I am again very excited by the prospects that by signing this document, we are putting ourselves on the path to future sustainable development by responding to climate change effects in a systematic, innovative and coordinated manner," he said.

Historically, Malawi suffered severe droughts in 1915, 1948, 1992 and 1995, while worst floods occurred in 2000 and 2001. In most recent cases severe droughts in Malawi have affected all parts of the country and caused havoc to both human and animal life and at the same time put pressure on public resources.

→ <http://www.nyasatimes.com/national/un-malawi-sign-climate-change-management-project-deal.html>

Ethiopia, UNDP sign \$6.5 Million Climate Change Accord

16 April 2010

Ethiopia and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on Thursday signed in Addis Ababa a \$6.5 million climate change support agreement aimed at helping Ethiopia to tackle the effect of climate change. The money was given by the Japanese government to be channelled through the UNDP bureau in Ethiopia. According to the agreement, the money is intended to establish an integrated program approach to Ethiopia's management of Climatic Change Risks, Vulnerabilities and Opportunities.

The expected major results of the project, entitled "African Adaptation Program" include, among others, dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change, leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and implementing climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors.

The project will be implemented by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) with the participation of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. The implementation period of the project is three years, according to the agreement. The Ethiopian Finance and Economic Development Minister, Ahmed Shide, the Environmental Protection Authority Deputy Director General, Dessalegn Mesfin and the Resident Representative of UNDP and the UN Resident Coordinator, Samuel Nyambi signed the agreement, to be implemented as from 2010.

Following the recent world climate change conference in Copenhagen, many international institutions and the donor community pledged to help African countries with such a grant

→ <http://www.afriqueavenir.org/en/2010/04/16/ethiopia-undp-sign-6-5-million-climate-change-accord/>

UNDP Finances Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Project in Congo

25 April 2010

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has earmarked US\$3 million to support a Congolese project for the implementation of an integrated and holistic approach to adaptation to climate change. Over a period of three years (2010-2012), the African Adaptation Project (AAP) for Congo will support the implementation of an integrated and holistic approach to adapt to climate change strategies, policies and grassroots development planning in the country.

The UNDP Resident Coordinator in Congo, Lamin Manneh, and the Congolese Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development, Henri Djombo, signed the financing agreement on Friday in Brazzaville. The funding was made available to UNDP by the Japanese government. The AAP should allow Congo to implement policies and measures against the effects of climate change in priority sectors ; fund adaptation-related projects at local and national levels and take into account the risks and opportunities linked to climate change effects.

→ <http://www.afriqueavenir.org/en/2010/04/25/undp-finances-climate-change-adaptation-strategy-project-in-congo/>

UNDP Workshop Formulates Assistance Programme for Adaptation in Africa

18 June 2010

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) Practice Team experts in gender, capacity development, poverty reduction, learning (LRC), and knowledge management, took part in a workshop in Dakar, Senegal, from 14-18 June 2010, to formulate an integrated programme of technical assistance in support of the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).

Ian Rector, Programme Manager of the AAP, explained that workshop participants worked out how to meet the immediate and longer term capacity development needs and demands of UNDP's partner countries. He added that, by uniting efforts, UNDP aims to reduce the demands on governments that are overwhelmed by the number of climate-related projects, while increasing the quality of technical assistance. AAP is also working with the UNDP South-South Cooperation Team on the design of a parallel advocacy and awareness programme.

The AAP is a flagship programme of UNDP, helping 20 countries in Africa develop their capability to design and implement holistic climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DDR) programmes that are aligned with their national development priorities. The Programme, which is part of the Yokohama Action Plan of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), was launched in December 2008 under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa with funding of US\$92 million from the Government of Japan.

→ <http://climate-l.org/2010/06/21/undp-workshop-formulates-assistance-programme-for-adaptation-in-africa/>

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