

The Africa Adaptation Programme

From Risk to Resilience



Africa Adaptation Programme

The Africa Adaptation Programme was launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and with US\$92.1 million support from the Government of Japan. The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was founded at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.

Success in strengthening institutions and processes depends ultimately on the skills, knowledge and leadership of the people involved.

The AAP is not a traditional climate change adaptation programme – it has a more strategic focus aimed at creating the environment in which more informed and appropriate adaptation decisions and practices can be undertaken within the context of sustainable development.

Under the AAP, development is considered the key to poverty reduction, and therefore development must be sustainable, and to be sustainable it must be resilient to all manner of threats, both climate and non-climate in origin.

This is why 20 African countries have joined UNDP's Africa Adaptation Programme; they want to strengthen their abilities to deliver a development agenda that makes steady and secure progress towards the MDGs.

AAP's Five Capacities for Development Resilience

Success in strengthening institutions and processes depends ultimately on the skills, knowledge and leadership of the people involved. Central to the AAP methodology is helping the participants from the 20 AAP countries develop the professional capabilities they need to succeed in their challenging work of bringing about change within their countries.

The AAP focuses on strengthening five capacities that are crucial to designing and implementing a resilient development agenda:

1. Data and Information Management
2. Institutions and Leadership
3. Analysis and Implementation
4. Knowledge Management
5. Innovative Finance

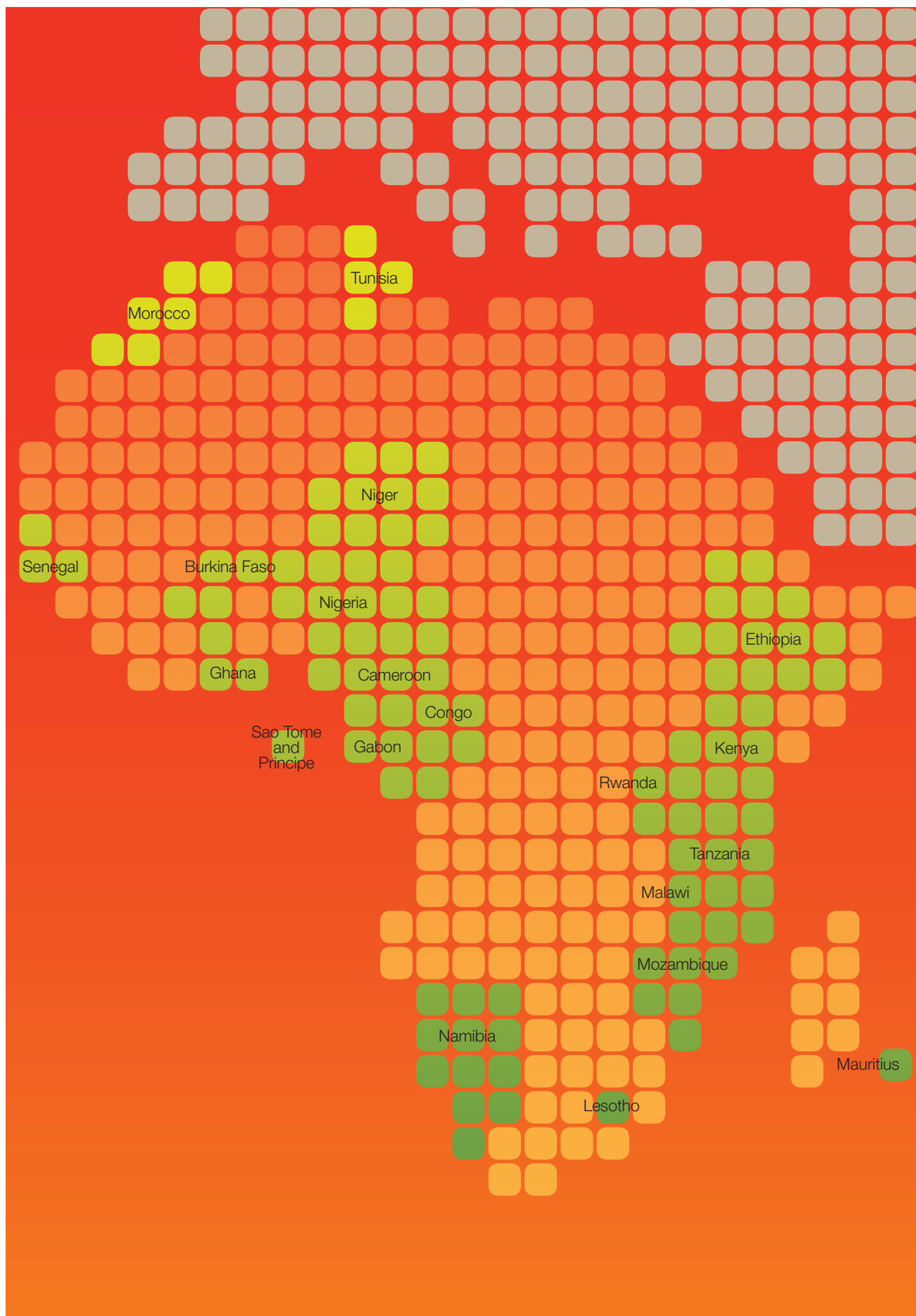
Twenty National Teams, One Regional Team

National Teams

Projects to build these capacities are being implemented by a national team in each of the 20 AAP countries. Each team is led by the host government and assisted by the UNDP office in that country.

The 20 countries participating in the AAP are:

Burkina Faso	Morocco
Cameroon	Mozambique
Congo	Namibia
Ethiopia	Niger
Gabon	Nigeria
Ghana	Rwanda
Kenya	Sao Tome and Principe
Lesotho	Senegal
Malawi	Tanzania
Mauritius	Tunisia



Regional Team

The Regional Team, based in Dakar, helps the National Teams build their capacities for development resilience through technical assistance provided in two streams: one responsive, the other strategic.

Stream 1: Responsive technical support

National Teams obtain rapid and direct support from the Regional Team through a range of both passive and active initiatives. The AAP Helpdesk serves as a passive means to facilitate a range of responses, from answers to questions to technical assistance that helps overcome obstacles in national project implementation. Anchor consultants serve as the active radar, identifying and responding to country needs through regular and direct engagement with National Teams.

Stream 2: Proactive strategic enhancement

The AAP has introduced a range of strategic transformational change initiatives designed to complement and extend the outputs of national projects. These initiatives focus on leadership, organisational effectiveness, integrated planning and gathering intelligence essential for long-term planning and action.

The AAP's Cross Practice Strategy draws on expertise from across UNDP's core practice areas – capacity development, poverty reduction, gender mainstreaming, governance, knowledge management, and policy and planning – to provide the Regional Team with a suite of additional technical assistance needed in ensuring that National Teams can benefit from long-term resilience-building strategies that are enshrined within national development frameworks.

The AAP's Media Capacity Building Project, based in Nairobi, supports the professional development of

national journalists in each of the 20 AAP countries to increase their ability to inform and reflect public debate on development resilience within a changing climate and report on progress.

Strategic Partnerships

A fundamental component of the AAP approach is to build strategic partnerships with organisations within Africa and around the world so as to extend and sustain the level of technical assistance necessary for the successful achievement of national project objectives within the 20 AAP countries. These include:

- Adaptation Learning Mechanism
- AfricaAdapt
- African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
- African Climate Policy Centre
- Agriculture, Hydrology, Meteorology Regional Centre
- Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment
- Intelligence for Humanity
- International Centre for Journalists
- International Centre for Theoretical Physics
- Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia
- UNDP Bureau for Development Policy
- UNDP Capacity Development Group
- United Nations' Special Unit for South-South Cooperation
- World Meteorological Organisation

