

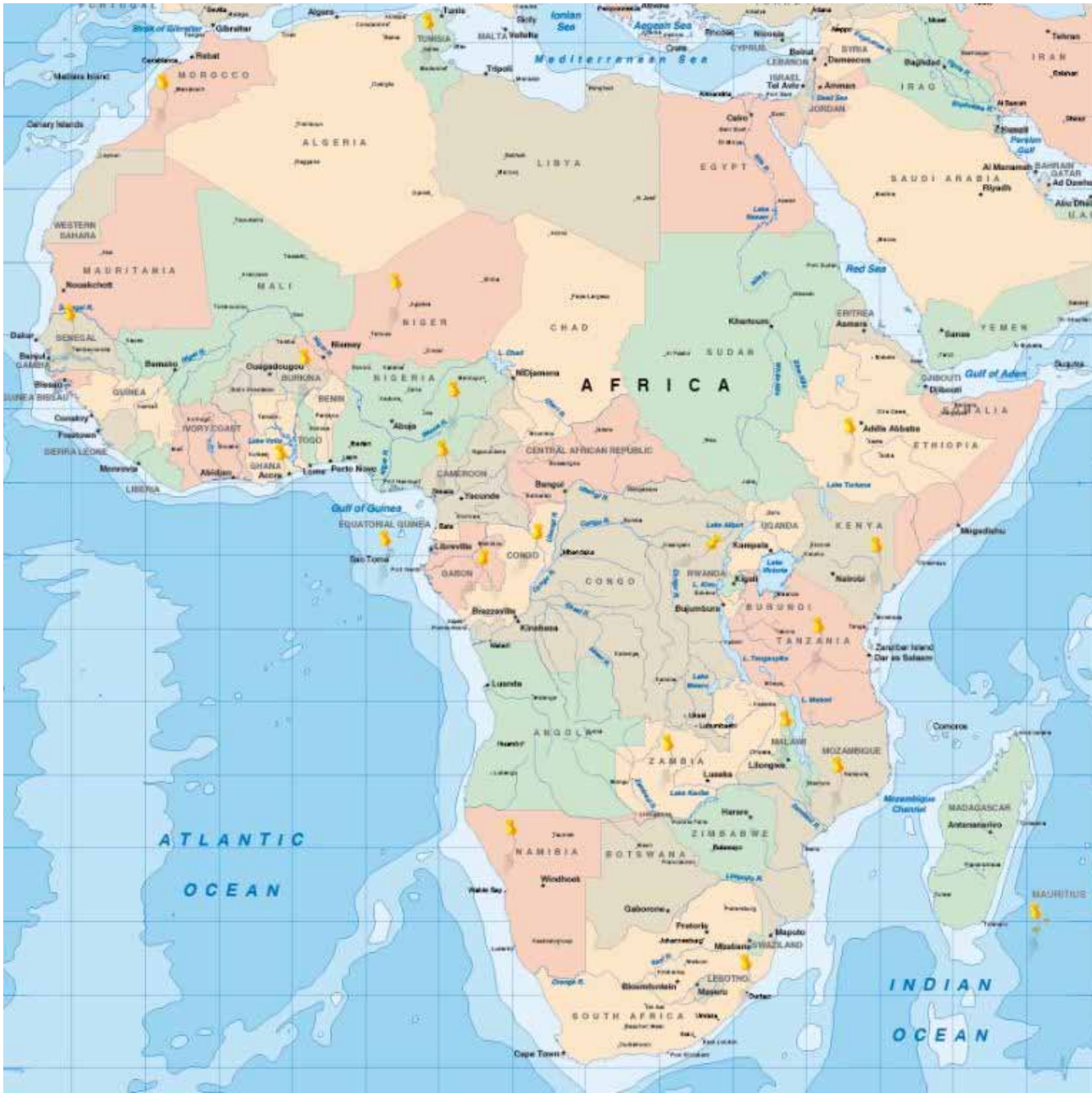


AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME

AN INSIGHT INTO AAP
AND COUNTRY
PROJECT PROFILES

JANUARY 2010

AAP COUNTRIES



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

About the Programme

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) has been designed to support the long-term efforts of targeted countries to further develop their capability to successfully identify, design and implement holistic adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes that are aligned with national development priorities. In this regard AAP is not a traditional adaptation programme per se – but a strategic initiative, aimed at creating an environment for more informed and capable adaptation decisions and practice in each country.

The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was established at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference for Africa Development organized in Yokohama, Japan in May 2008.

Key Outcomes

In approaching this goal, AAP will focus its support to countries around:

- 1 Strengthening long term planning to enable countries to manage both existing and future risks associated with climate change
- 2 Building effective leadership and institutional frameworks for enhanced coordination and cohesion of programmes
- 3 Supporting the piloting of adaptation initiatives in the field
- 4 Identifying a range of financing options for sustained adaptation
- 5 Building knowledge management systems and promoting information sharing.

INTER-REGIONAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT COMPONENT

The IRTSC will serve as the engine room for the coordination of technical assistance to country projects. In direct relationship to the overall programme purpose and outcomes, the IRTSC will:

- 1 Facilitate country access to best available data and information on climate variability and impacts.
- 2 Support institutional and leadership development through structured and specific interventions that are responsive to the unique circumstances and needs of each country.
- 3 Make available to countries best practices, experiences and technologies for facilitating the implementation of climate resilient policies in priority sectors.
- 4 Provide countries with information on innovative financing options.
- 5 Create a region wide knowledge and learning mechanism to raise awareness, engage stakeholders, inform decision makers and promote exchange and cooperation between countries.

Broadly, the AAP will build on a range of related disaster risk reduction and development opportunities and through the broader UNDP networks bring to bear the expertise of WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, and other UN Agencies to implement a number of programmes activities in selected countries. AAP is expected to lay the foundations for follow-up investments by the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions in addition to enhancing the value adding of existing adaptation programs such as those supported by EC, GEF and Bilateral donors.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Phase One – Start Up:

Supporting the design of national projects. This process was undertaken in twenty countries during 2009 with the assistance of the UNDP EEG Regional Technical Advisors (RTAs) together with a team of international and national consultants. During this period, recruitment and selection of the AAP Program Manager and IRTSC Technical and support staff was also undertaken.

Phase Two – Inception Planning:

The process of converting country projects into operational plans complete with detailed work-plans and budgets, resources and timeframes. This phase commenced in December 2009 with completion across all twenty countries expected by the end of March, 2010.

Phase Three – Technical Assistance:

This represents a sustained programme of technical assistance to countries through specific and general interventions. IRTSC will progressively strengthen its outreach and information management capability through the establishment of a network of collaborating partners at regional and national levels, integration within existing regional strategies and development of initiatives such as a web portal.

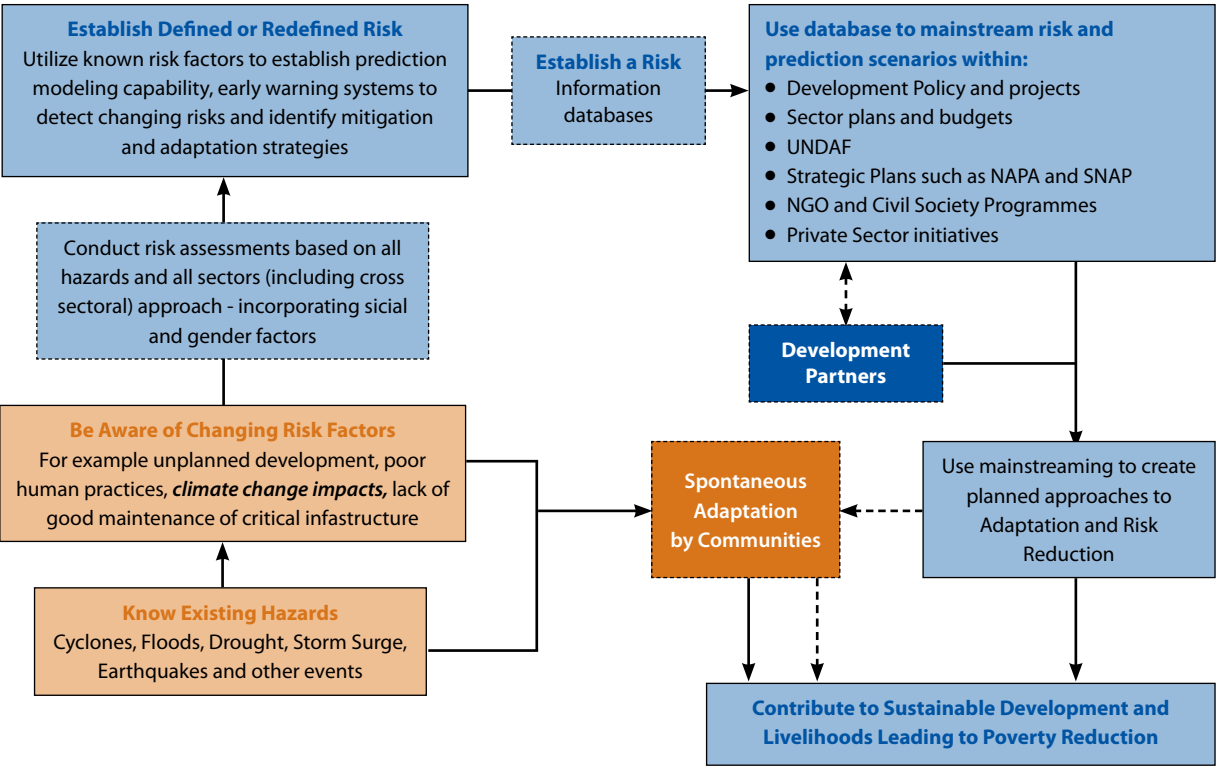
Current Status (As At January, 2010)

ELEMENT	STATUS	COMMENT
AAP Project Team	Recruitment processes completed	Project Manager commenced in September, 2009. Remaining professionals to join during January and February, 2010
Country Projects	17 countries have completed or are about to complete all requirements	Three countries facing difficulties of various types. Specific support strategies are being formulated to provide assistance.
Inception Planning	Two regional Inception Preparatory Workshops undertaken during January, 2010	Sixteen countries attended workshops in Johannesburg and Dakar
	Comprehensive schedule of assistance finalized and being implemented	Seventeen countries will have completed all inception planning tasks leading to full implementation by 31 March, 2010.

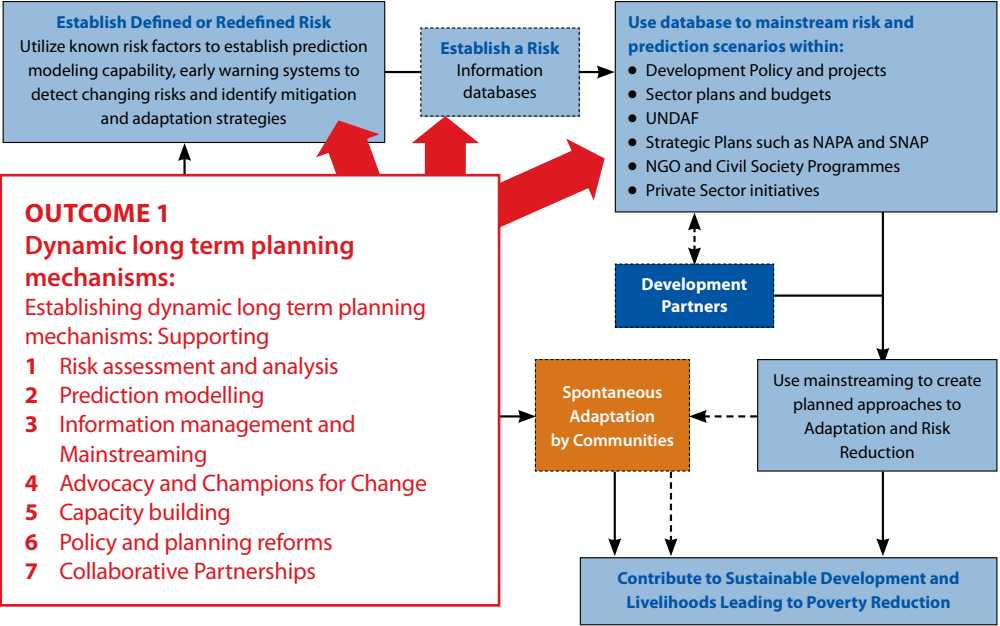
PROGRAMMATIC STRUCTURE OF AAP

AAP has created a conceptual framework to guide participating countries in validating their project designs as well as providing insight on the key aspects of a national system and the linkages between these elements. The primary message to countries has been that the most effective adaptation strategies are those that evolve from a dynamic system underpinned by a rigorous risk assessment and risk analysis process.

Systematic Development Risk Reduction
5: Putting it all together



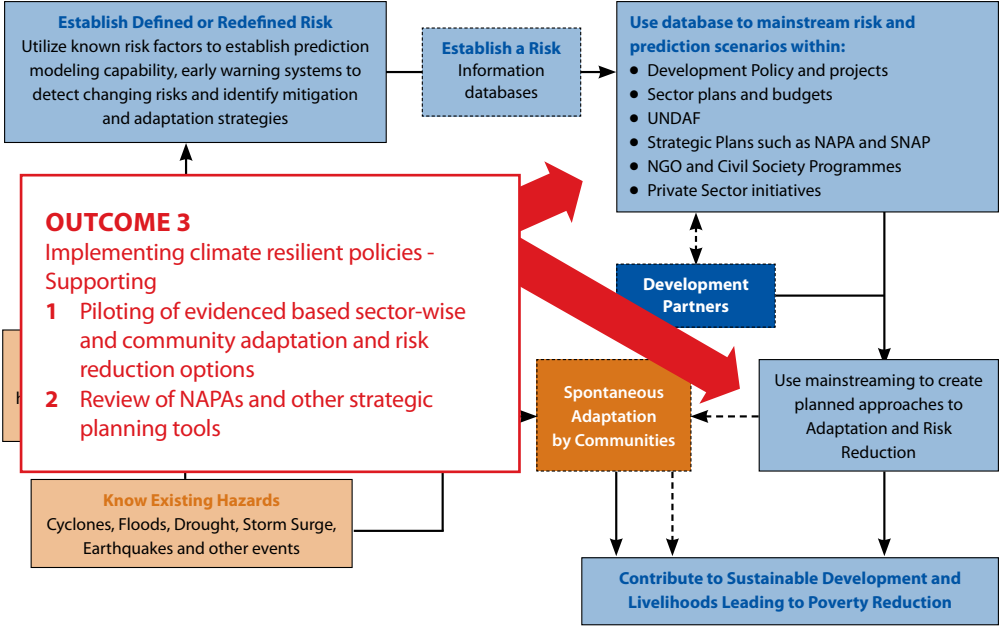
How AAP Key support strategies align with framework



Commentary

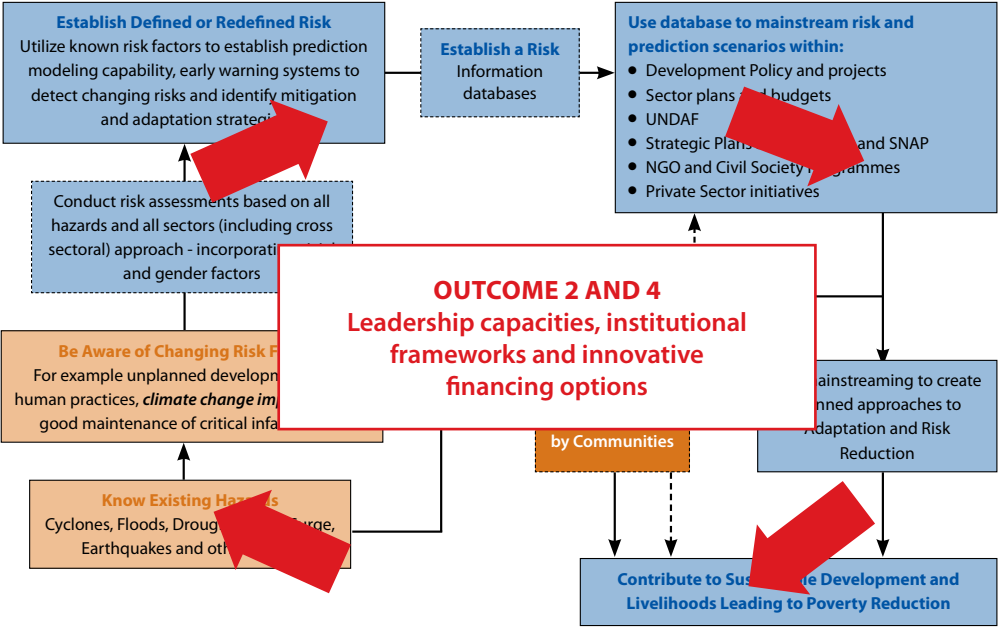
Outcome 1 will align by improving the effectiveness of the mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into development and core business planning of agencies, through access to, and use of risk information and scenarios to influence strategic decision making. Although the skills and knowledge requirements that underpin long term planning are common to most aspects of this model.

AAP work on climate resilient policies will once again have an impact on many aspects of this model, but the primary leverage will come through the effective use of risk information that is available to develop appropriate plans



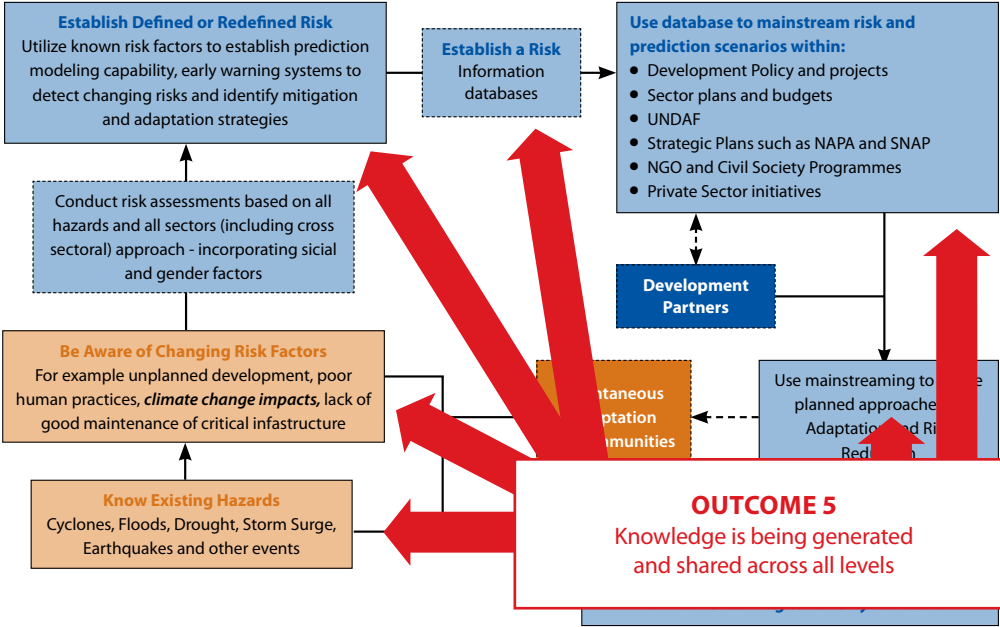
Commentary

Mainstreaming of climate change (future) and disaster risk reduction (existing) risk scenarios within development and agency planning will lead to more focused adaptation on the ground. Through piloting and education, communities can further improve their initial spontaneous adaptation approaches to enhance lives and livelihoods.



Commentary

Enhancing the effectiveness of the leadership within each country will help to ensure that this systematic approach can not only be introduced, but made effective and sustained. In a similar way, innovative financing options will increase the ability of each country to meet the challenges that Climate Change creates.



Commentary

Finally, it is clear that the outcome associated with knowledge: creating, sharing, advancing and exploiting will have a major influence over many if not all stages of this model

SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY PROJECT PRIORITIES

The following represents a snapshot of the key priorities identified by each country under AAP.

Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Congo
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification, mapping and diagnosis of existing national planning mechanisms• Evaluation of CCA knowledge, competency levels and capacity of different ministries and regional councils• Mainstream CCA in plans and policy of sector planning document, the SCADD• Develop feasibility study of potential funding mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen adaptive long-term planning capacities and the establishment of a national CCA Centre of Excellence, the ONACC• Strengthen institutional and human resource capacities, specifically targeting high level policy makers (parliamentarians)• Strengthen policies and measures, including through specific pilot activities in selected eco-zones and through community demonstration projects• Develop a sustainable financing strategy• Integrate a specific community outreach and youth professional training component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct adaptation interventions and climate risk management based on scientific studies and regional analyses of climate change• Identify funding mechanisms in order to up-scale current adaptation measures and initiate future adaptation projects;• Reinforce individual capacities for adaptation and climate risk management• Initiate pilot projects in order to catalyse learning and provide information for large scale interventions on a national scale;• Share knowledge on adaptation on both a national and regional scales.• Address gender equality and indigenous knowledge.
Ethiopia	Gabon	Ghana
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish an integrated approach to Ethiopia's management of climate change opportunities and risks• Support the integration of climate change into the planning and implementation of PASDEPII (equivalent of PRSP)• Strengthen existing leadership for climate change adaptation at national and local levels• Pilot approaches to managing climate change risk that integrate known methods of sustainable land management with adaptive practices that are informed by climate risk forecasting• Assist line Ministries to collaboratively prepare a climate change strategy that will support the implementation of PASPDEP II and a linked investment facility to attract and manage funds for integrated or multi-sector adaptation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish an institutional framework for management of the coastal area which will contribute for a climate change resilient development• Develop measures for reinforcement of the scientific and technical capacities, the demonstration of technologies and innovating practices of rehabilitation and sustainable management of the coastal areas• Establish a framework for integrated planning of the coastal area• Develop the financial mechanisms that will allow for covering the costs of adaptation in the short and long terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop early warning systems in the country• Support strategic policy dialogue and capacity development approaches• Mainstream pro-poor and gender sensitive climate change adaptation into national and sub-national development processes• Leverage additional adaptation funding• Integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development• Reinforce capacities to deal with increased incidences of climate-linked natural disasters.• Strengthen institutions, capacities and budgeting for adaptation response• Climate-proof livelihoods of vulnerable populations, agriculturalists and other resource users in marginal regions.

Kenya	Lesotho	Malawi
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target parliamentarians and media practitioners through training• Support "Action Research Demonstration Projects" on climate change adaptation• Deliver an already existing government strategy, the Kenya Climate Change Response Strategy, and the activities to support this strategy• Implement pilot projects on energy and livelihood diversification• Integrate gender concerns and responses into climate change adaptation strategies and all the processes/interventions in the AAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen institutional and human resource capacities• Improve policies and implement measures, including specific pilot activities assisting communities in developing CCA Strategies and Action Plans and developing robust responses in energy and health sectors• Develop an innovative and sustainable financing mechanism• Implement knowledge management and information dissemination activities at national and international levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build the capacity of national and local government institutions and key civic-society stakeholders so that climate-relevant policies can be reviewed and measures applied• Devise a comprehensive climate change adaptation strategy linked to a long-term investment plan which will contribute to the ongoing national effort for the pro-active management of climate change risks and opportunities• Deliver mechanisms for improving climate-related planning at national and district level• Strengthen technical, legislative and non-state institutions to support effective, co-ordinated adaptation• Implement tested adaptation measures and a climate investment plan which includes a range of financing options• Conduct broad dissemination of climate change knowledge and lessons learned.
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify gaps and generate critical information and data to influence planning and policy reforms• Conduct cost benefit analysis on the economic impact of climate change compared to the benefits of adaptation• Establish an integrated, multi sector approach to managing climate change risks• Support and implement on-ground adaptation pilots• Strengthen finance development framework and introduce innovative funding options• Conduct broad dissemination of climate change knowledge and lessons learned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage and reduce the risks posed by climate change in the productive oasis systems of Morocco through introduction of innovating adaptation approaches and the reinforcement of local capacities, according to a territorial approach.• Establish long-term planning dynamic mechanisms to manage the inherent climate changes risks• Reinforce leadership and the institutions responsible for the integrated management of climatic risks• Develop policies and adaptive measures• Exploit financing options that will allow covering the costs of adaptation• Generate and disseminate relevant knowledge for the national development processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish long term planning mechanisms that will address the most pressing CC risks• Strengthen CCA leadership and institutional frameworks in order to manage CC risks and opportunities• Implement an enhanced CCA policy framework with climate resilient policies and measures in priority sectors, including health, fisheries and gender;• Pilot small scale adaptation projects especially at the community level• Establish national adaptation financing options• Position a capacitated Ministry of Finance as a lead CCA institution• Establish an effective system for management and dissemination of CC knowledge.

Namibia	Niger	Nigeria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and strengthen technical capacities for sustained planning and management Establish mechanisms and approaches for nationwide community planning and outreach Draw lessons learned on existing coping capacities and establish gender sensitive planning mechanisms Develop sustained financing options for meaningful community adaptation Develop mechanism and maintenance of web based knowledge platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct adaptation interventions and climate risk management based on scientific studies and regional analyses of climate change, Identify funding mechanisms in order to up-scale current adaptation measures and initiate future adaptation projects Reinforce individual capacities for adaptation and climate risk management Initiate pilot projects in order to catalyse learning and provide information for large scale interventions on a national scale Share knowledge on adaptation on both a national and regional scales. Address gender equality and indigenous knowledge issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an enabling environment by supporting a coherent policy and strategy development process Facilitate a systematic approach to capacity development in key institutions, including women's leadership Strengthen national capacity to expand funds for adaptation Mainstream adaptation measures into the national development processes by assisting key ministries to integrate the National Adaptation Strategy into the budgeting cycle Incorporate the special needs of women to make their livelihoods climate-resilient.
Rwanda	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen adaptive long-term planning capacities Climate proof sectoral and national development policies Develop institutional and human resource capacities, specifically those targeting the district level Develop policy measures through testing of adaptation options such as community adaptation projects and demonstration activities Develop a sustainable financing strategy Implement knowledge management activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce adaptive long term planning capacities, including baseline meteorological and population vulnerability measurements Reinforce institutional and human resource capacities at all levels Identification and implementation of policies and measures, with a focus on the already degraded area of northern São Tomé for pilot activities Develop community CCA strategies and improve the livelihood resilience in priority sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct adaptation interventions and climate risk management based on scientific studies and regional analyses of climate change Identify funding mechanisms in order to up-scale current adaptation measures and initiate future adaptation projects Reinforce individual capacities for adaptation and climate risk management Initiate pilot projects in order to catalyse learning and provide information for large scale interventions on a national scale Share knowledge on adaptation on both a national and regional scales Address gender equality and indigenous knowledge issues.

Tanzania	Tunisia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance CCA skills of government (national, local government and district levels), development partners, private sector, civil society and the general public Build capacities in order to enhance skills in leadership, management, planning and budgeting skills amongst the MDAs Develop guidelines and toolkits at the community level, through pilot measures, on how to climate proof community development in integrated approaches in three different ecological zones in 4 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop adaptation options in coastal regions of Tunisia Demonstrate soft and innovative technologies to address key coastal area challenges Build capacities of local, regional and national stakeholders to undertake science-based adaptation planning Exploit financial mechanisms and risk sharing schemes in order to internalize the long term costs of adaptation.



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