

WMO-International Symposium on PWS , Geneva 3-5 Dec 2007

**CLIMATE SERVICES FOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS:  
AN ACTION PLAN FOR AFRICA  
“ClimDevAfrica”  
2008-2014-2020.....?????**

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***(AUC-ECA-AfDB)-GCOS-WMO..... Partnership***

## Africa's Climate Challenges

- Integrating Climate Change (CC) considerations into development while Managing Climate Risk...Now see the just released " African Development Report 2007"
- Building sufficient capacity for adaptation by scaling up best/good local practices (KM & Research for Dev).
- Ensuring coordination, harmonization, and enforcement of climate & environmental risk management policies, laws, and procedures at all levels
- Providing sufficient resources for CV &CC activities
- Acquiring and/or adapting modern technologies for local needs ... example RANET, AMEDIS, Monitoring of Environmental changes for Sustaining Development (AMESD-GMES ).

## What Africa Must Do

- Engage and demand that developed countries decrease 'Greenhouse Gas' emissions.
- Create a special funding process to accelerate support for adaptation activities e.g. at the AfDB ?
- Mandate AUC to facilitate the involvement of Member States in Climate Change negotiations, Declaration IV-viii, Jan30-2007
- ***Implement the Climate for Development in Africa Programme "ClimDevAfrica" Resolution 134-viii, Jan30 2007***

# Origins of ClimDevAfrica

Three convergent agenda setting processes:

1. AU NEPAD Environmental Action Plan → need to address Climate Variability and adapt to Climate Change (2003), Chapter 5, parag. 104
2. MDG (+5) progress with Commission for Africa report → G8 focus on climate and development in Africa
3. Global Climate Change : UNFCCC 1992-2007 and subsequent GCOS Regional Action Plans (2002-6).

## History of ClimDevAfrica

- UNFCCC Decision 5/CP.5 (Nov 1999): GCOS invited to organize a Regional Workshop Programme to address observing system needs related to climate
- Regional Workshops in Africa: Eastern & Southern Africa, Western & Central Africa, Mediterranean Basin
- Regional Action Plans developed (2002-2006)
- Donor interest develops as important link between climate & development is recognized
- Need for observations in support of development goals leads to call for an integrated programme to manage climate risks (and adapt to climate change)

## Important Benchmarks - 1

- G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action: G8 makes commitment to help improve gaps in observing systems, strengthen regional climate institutions in Africa
- DFID pledges support Nov 2005, following Gleneagles
- GCOS and UNECA organize implementation strategy meeting in Addis Ababa, April 2006, for providers & users of climate information, potential donors; agreement to develop and implement an integrated Climate Risk Management Programme....reached
- GCOS-ECA sign MoU, October 2006, to cooperate on Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDevAfrica) and mobilise Partners....

## Important Benchmarks - 2

- UNFCCC, COP12, Nairobi, Nov 2006, SBSTA encourages Parties to contribute to implementation of ClimDevAfrica
- African Union Heads of State endorse ClimDevAfrica, direct AUC/ECA/AfDB to further develop & implement programme, request biannual progress reports
- IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report: findings on human involvement in CC provide additional momentum
- Regional Association I, Ouagadougou: Meteorological community in Africa discusses programme, then at Congress XV .... Then Development community strong supports at the Africa Partnership Forum (May 2007).

## Some Important Contacts with Development Partners and Stake Holders

- Sept 2005: GCOS visits European Commission to discuss support for African Action Plans
- Oct 2005: Initial contact with UK's DFID to discuss support in light of Gleneagles
- Apr 2006: Addis Ababa meeting: donors participate; DFID provides meeting support
- Nov 2006, COP 12, Nairobi: meetings with several G8 members to discuss support
- Feb 2007: Second visit to EC, this time specifically to discuss ClimDev Africa....then the APF-May 2007.
- July 2007: engagement of AfDB in managing climate risk, and policy approved by Bank Board by June 2008



## Important Considerations in Developing ClimDev Africa

- Good observations & climate services fundamental for climate risk mgmt & thus to achieving the MDGs (all national priority development sectors which are/could become Climate Sensitive)
- But climate observing networks weak &/or deteriorating in Africa
- Also, climate & environmental data are not well used locally in Africa (much more room for progress)
- Improved communication of climate info needed at all levels, from govt ministers to communities in the field
- NMHSs have a major role to play in providing & disseminating climate info & thus in contributing to the development agenda now and for ever .....

## Climate Information in Development: Results of the Climate Services Gap Analysis 2006

- Gaps in integrating climate into policy, e.g., in communication between development & climate communities, in understanding the utility of climate info
- Gaps in integrating climate information into development practice
- Gaps in climate services, especially in tailoring services to needs for development
- Gaps in the basic observations and data fundamental for managing climate risks

ClimDevAfrica must bridge these gaps.

# The ClimDevAfrica Approach

Reasons for undertaking a continent-wide programme include

- the importance of climate to so many livelihoods and to economic growth
- the urgency of the problem in view of climate change predictions
- the magnitude and generic nature of the problem which affects all countries in Africa and requires top level African political engagement and ownership, together with substantial additional donor involvement, if significant impacts on the MDGs are to be achieved
- The need to upgrade climate observations and services, across the board.

## CRM-Africa Best Practices Report,2007: Recommendations

- Climate variability should be integrated into development planning through a Climate Risk Management (CRM) approach
- Gap between development & climate communities must be bridged
- Observation networks need to be sustained & extended
- Climate institutions should provide the full range of services needed by development planners
- Knowledge of best practices needs to be disseminated widely
- Policymakers need to be aware of the potential of CRM as a means to adapt to climate change

## Overarching Purpose of ClimDev Africa

- To strengthen the climate-resilience of the Millennium Development Goals and Economic Growth, through mainstreaming climate risk management in sensitive sectors.
  - Fits well with national anti-poverty strategies in Africa
  - Is in accord with AU-NEPAD plans for improved agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, and environmental action
  - Fully compatible with UNFCCC programme on adaptation to climate change

## Programme Expected Outputs

- **Policy:** improved political engagement of all African countries in climate risk management to assist delivery of the MDGs and adaptation to climate change
- **Practice:** improved management of resources in all African countries through better climate risk management practices
- **Services:** adequate climate information services for the full range of climate risk management practices
- **Data:** strengthened climate observation networks and improved data management for monitoring climate variability, detecting climate change, and use in sectoral CRM
- **Communication services:** stakeholders with climate sensitive livelihoods to have timely access to useful climate information, especially rural communities

## Programme Expected Outcomes

- Improved food security and opportunities for agricultural growth
- Better management of water resources
- Better protection from malaria and other climate sensitive diseases
- Better management of disaster risks
- Improved environmental sustainability
- More judicious use of energy resources
- Climate considerations integrated into **National Development Plans** including PRSP, NAPA..CSP...

## Anticipated Timeline

- Finalisation of Programme Document: December 2007
- Consultation with Member States: first quarter 2008
- Financing Agreement: ~ second quarter 2008
- Programme Debut: ~third quarter 2008
- Duration: 6 years



## Stakeholders in ClimDev Africa

- Rural people whose livelihoods are sensitive to climate variability (users of climate services)
- Development practitioners in agriculture, health, disaster planning, water resources mgmt, etc. (users)
- National ministers of planning, environment, transportation and finance (users)
- National weather services (providers of climate information)
- Private sector providing (e.g.) agricultural and marketing services

## Some Important Attributes of the Programme

- African ownership and leadership
- Provides an integrated multi-sectoral approach
- Will enable NHMSs to contribute better to the national development agenda
- Will help quantify rates of climate change and increases in climate variability throughout Africa
- Promotes strengthening of capacity of African institutions
- Includes evaluation of effectiveness of using climate information to improve MDG outcomes
- Based on a comprehensive knowledge management approach to share best practices and lessons learned

## Interested Financing Partners

- African Development Bank
- UK Department for International Development
- Other G8 members...possibly US, Germany, France, Canada, Italy,
- Ireland
- The Netherlands
- European Commission (DG-DEV, DG-ENV)
- Individual African Governments

## Some Components of Programme Governance

- Steering Committee to be chaired by AUC and based in Addis Ababa (AUC, ECA, AfDB)
- Programme Implementation Unit at ECA,
- Technical Advisory Committee
- Special Climate Fund (to be managed by ADB)

## ClimDevAfrica ...

- *Will build on current strengths in CRM ... food security, drought/water resources management and disaster risk reduction ...*
- *Will bring communities together in coherent action: bridge gaps between development community and the climate change and climate variability communities*
- *Will engage with all countries in Africa*

## Role for UNFCCC

- Use AU Heads of State endorsement and UNFCCC encouragement (2006-Nairobi Action Plan) to develop momentum and sustain support for ClimDevAfrica
- Complete quality NAPAs to help provide framework for ClimDevAfrica implementation
- Mobilise the Climat Community in Africa
- Organise the Development community

## (UNFCCC-CoP 13 Bali) Message

- *By endorsing ClimDevAfrica, the Heads of State of the African Union have given substantial impetus to programme objectives*
- *ClimDev Africa is THE programme for Africa that will mainstream climate information & into development*
- *But once again, Africa is trying to address a problem that it did not cause ...*
- *Sustainability of development in Africa, and the ClimDevAfrica programme in particular, depend critically on industrialised countries reducing emissions forthwith ....*

## (AU-EU Partnership, Lisbon) Message

**Much as was said at the APF in Berlin this year, there is no doubt that adaptation to climate change on the African continent constitutes a serious and urgent challenge.**

And while ClimDev Africa is THE programme for Africa that will mainstream climate information into development, incorporating current & future collaboration between the African and European Unions ...

**.... for successful adaptation to climate change in Africa, there is need:**

- ..... for significant additional resources at national and regional levels to enhance African capacities in the areas of technological research and innovation, early warning systems .....
- ..... to strengthen the capacity of African institutions, researchers, development agents, policy makers and communities
- ..... For development partners to systematically integrate adaptation issues into their policies and respective national plans.

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# ***AUC-ECA-AfDB-GCOS-WMO.....Partnership***

# Thank you!

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