
ClimDev-Africa Programme

Work Plan for 2012-2014



The ClimDev-Africa Programme

ClimDev-Africa will construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on:

- building solid science and observational infrastructure;
- enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and,
- the creation and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

To achieve this, the three primary results areas (or components) of the Programme are:

- widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination;
- quality analysis for decision support and management practice; and
- informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy.

The three input areas for delivering the Programme are:

- African Climate Policy Centre - a centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa;
- Climate Change and Desertification Unit - a unit of the African Union Commission; and,
- ClimDev Special Fund - a fund managed by the African Development Bank.

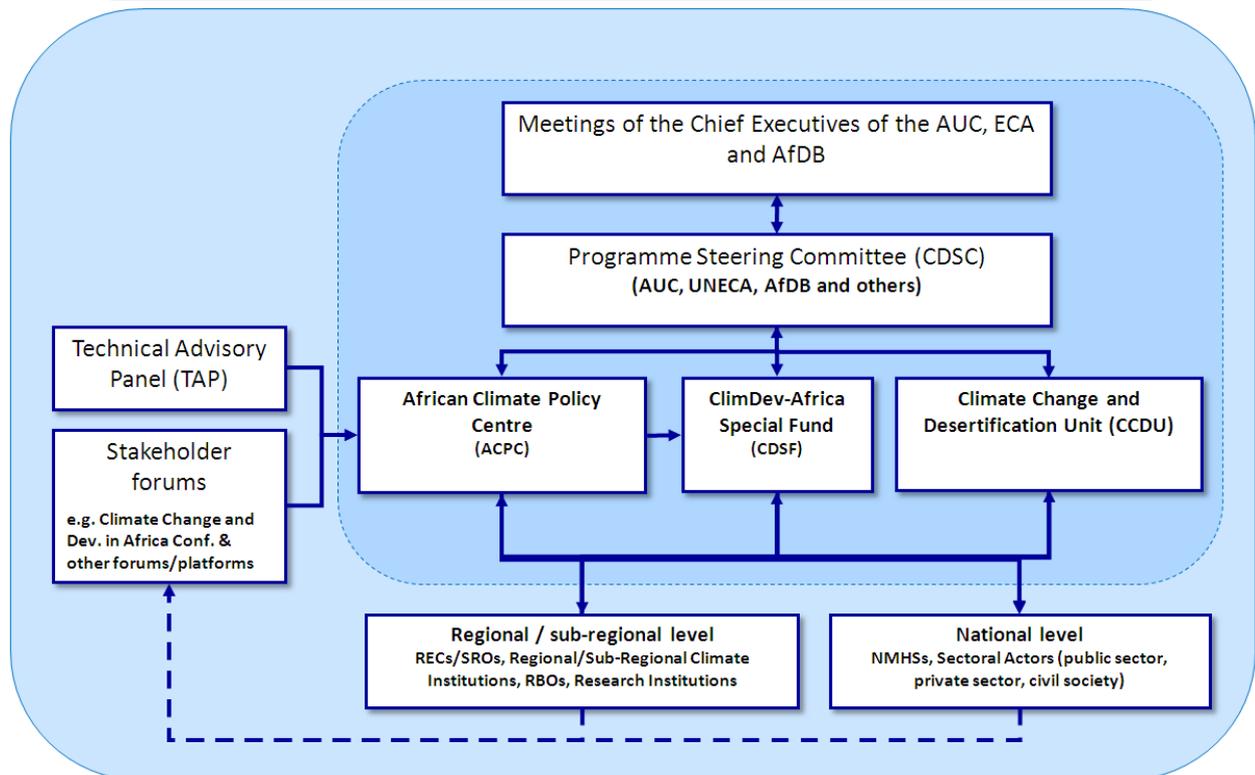


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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AMCOW	African Ministerial Council on Water
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCDU	Climate Change and Desertification Unit
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development in Africa Programme
CDSF	ClimDev Special Fund
CDSC	ClimDev Steering Committee
CCDA-1	First Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference
CAHOSCC	Conference of African Heads of States and Government on Climate Change
COP17/MOP7	The 17th session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 17) and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (MOP 7) to the Kyoto Protocol
JSWG	ClimDev Joint Secretariat Working Group
REC	Regional Economic Community
SRO	Sub Regional Office of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Introduction

1. The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev-Africa Programme) is an initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated at the highest level by African leaders. The Programme has been established to create a solid foundation for the African response to climate change. Given the scale of the challenge of addressing climate change and development across the 54 countries in Africa, the Programme is not only based on the partnership between the AUC, UNECA and AfDB, but also draws upon and includes partnerships with other African and non-African climate and development specialized institutions and development partners to help deliver on its activity areas.
2. The ClimDev-Africa Programme is an integrated programme with strong inter-linkages between programmatic activities delivered through the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU), and investment activities delivered through the ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF).
3. The governance structure of the Programme is currently operational. The ClimDev-Africa Programme Steering Committee (CDSC), chaired by the AUC, met twice during 2011. The ACPC was established by the UNECA as the Secretariat of the ClimDev-Africa Programme, as well as being responsible for delivering programmatic activities in the areas of knowledge generation and sharing; advocacy and consensus building; and advisory services and technical cooperation activities. It became operational in November 2010. In addition, the AUC has completed the proposal for the operationalisation of the CCDU, while the AfDB completed the CDSF Operational Procedures Manual (OPM), thereby setting in motion the full implementation of the entire ClimDev-Africa Programme.
4. The ClimDev-Africa Programme held its first Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-1) Conference in October 2011 in Addis Ababa. This first stakeholder forum brought together over 500 participants from the policy, practice and research communities. In addition, ClimDev-Africa had a strong involvement at the COP17/MOP7 in Durban, South Africa. It organized the African Pavilion and managed two weeks of side events, roundtables and, notably, the Africa Day on 8 December, 2011.
5. In 2012, the AUC, which provides political leadership to the Programme, is establishing the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) to support programmatic activities at the climate change and desertification nexus; and the AfDB will operationalise the ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF), which will, in its initial phase, focus on investments that strengthen the generation, dissemination and use of climate data and information across Africa. A donor roundtable will be held in the first quarter of 2012 to reach a minimum of 20 million Units of Account (approx. US\$ 28 million) required for the CDSF to begin functioning and dispersing in 2012. Funds have been pledged for the CCDU.
6. Following the direction of the CDSC, the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat organized a 2 day retreat (December 19-20, 2012) gathering key people from the AUC, UNECA and AfDB to prepare a ClimDev-Africa Work Plan that follows the logical framework (i.e. logframe) from the

ClimDev Framework Programme Document. The meeting produced the Work Plan¹ for 2012-2014, drawing upon recommendations from the Outcomes Statement of the CCDA-1, the Durban Platform from COP17/MOP7, as well as other important decisions from African bodies such as the African Union Assembly, AMCEN, AMCOW, CAHOSCC and others. The Work Plan for 2012-2014 organises ClimDev-Africa activities into the following Results Areas (or components) of the ClimDev-Africa Programme:

1. widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination
2. quality analysis for decision support and management practice
3. informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy
4. ClimDev-Africa Programme functioning²

7. Through activities in each of these Results Areas, ClimDev-Africa aims to construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on: the building of a solid science and observational infrastructure; the enabling of strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and the creation and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required to address climate change and development across Africa. The focus is achieving practical results. As such, for each Results Area in the Work Plan, critical issues are highlighted and the rationale, objectives, activities and key outputs are described in relation to the aims of the Programme.

Results Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination

1.1 Background

8. Science-informed and evidence-based policy, planning, and practice are essential in ensuring that development is more resilient and less vulnerable to the expected negative impacts of climate change and in fostering sustainable development. In Africa, however, the acquisition, development and use of climate information and science has been very weak so far. The climate community in Africa to date has not been able to formulate and provide the kind and level of information needed by African decision-makers and the public; and even the currently available climate information is not being widely disseminated or used. Some of the major challenges for the climate community have been: a critical lack of trained and experienced expertise in the fields of hydrology and meteorology; an inadequate network of

¹ From the retreat a Detailed Work Plan was produced. The Secretariat prepared this document summarizing the Detailed Work Plan and providing additional context to the activities in the Plan. This document has been through a process of review by the ClimDev JSWG and requires approval from the CDSC.

² A ClimDev-Africa Programme – Results Area 4 has been added to the three results areas set out in the ClimDev-Africa Framework Programme Document and its logframe. This Results Area covers practical issues of governance, secretariat support, resources, administration and overheads.

weather and other types of monitoring stations; poor management of existing data and information; and very weak analytical, computational and communication capacity.

9. From the user side, the main obstacles include: a lack of appropriate climate information and services; inadequate awareness about the existence of specific climate information; lack of access to specific information and data; lack of understanding and capacity to use climate information; reluctance to incorporate climate issues in management practices; and poor understanding of how to deal with scientific uncertainties. To address both the acquisition and analysis of data by the climate community, and the distribution of understandable information to a broad array of decision-makers, there is an urgent need to improve climate databases, and to enhance and scale-up information sharing. Specifically, efforts to create a modern, real-time, Africa-wide, hydro-meteorological network should focus on strengthening and linking existing networks; on developing ground-based systems that build on the expanding internet and GSM cellular phone system or other low-cost telemetry; and effective use of existing satellite products. These networks and related data should be linked to forecasting and warning systems that make effective use of modern information and communication technologies. This, along with other climate risk management, decision support tools, will increase the ability of decision-makers to improve water resources and provide disaster management to their respective communities.

1.2 Objective and activities

10. The objective for Results Area 1 (widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination) is to provide comprehensive climate and related environmental information to policy makers, policy support organizations, and the population at large; in a format that meets the needs of each of these groups. An essential pre-requisite for this is a solid science and observational infrastructure upon which climate and other related environmental information can be based.

11. Consequently, the ClimDev-Africa Programme supports the upgrading of observation networks and infrastructure in order to enhance the provision of essential data for climate services and early warning systems. The Programme also supports improving seasonal and long term forecasting at continental and sub-regional levels, as well as downscaling climate projections and scenarios to local levels. Following the ClimDev-Africa work plan logframe matrix, general activities in Results Area 1 consist of support for:

- the rescue of historical meteorological and hydrological data
- data management of climate and hydrological data
- the upgrade of telecom, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface networks
- quality monitoring of greenhouse gases, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers
- hydrological observations and data management
- the detection and attribution of carbon sources and sinks
- early warning and seasonal forecasting
- long term climate projections and scenarios
- climate information packaging for all climate sensitive sectors and end users

12. The ClimDev-Africa Programme's activities in Results Area 1 will facilitate the building of a solid science and observational infrastructure across Africa. The Programme, through work led by the ACPC and supported by the CCDU with its convening power and political leadership, will map out the current situation, including existing systems and systems under development, and will identify investment requirements in terms of infrastructure, human capital and institutions. The Programme will make investments through the CDSF to improve these systems on the ground, based on project proposals received from stakeholders. Many of the projects will come from stakeholders that have been engaged in the programmatic activities of the Programme, and will be carefully selected to address key gaps identified by the Programme in a practical and cost effective manner.

Results Area 2: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Climate resilient and low carbon development

13. Countries across Africa are already subject to climatic stress partly due to their location in the tropics, which experiences high incidences of weather-related shocks, including drought, storms, flooding and extremes of temperature. The economic impact of these physical shocks on livelihoods is exacerbated further by low levels of development and widespread poverty, which together increase the vulnerability of local communities to the effects of climate variability and change. It is therefore imperative for African countries to move along a development pathway that emphasizes poverty reduction, economic growth and the enhancement of human wellbeing, while increasing resilience to the physical impacts of climate change. Meeting these inter-related challenges leads to a climate-resilient development. For this to occur, there is a need to explore how governments can invest in infrastructure and services that provide the means through which social and economic development goals can be achieved. Building climateresilience implies doing development differently: identifying future opportunities and threats, and then making appropriate provisions for them.

14. The African continent does not yet have as much of a sunk cost in carbon-intensive infrastructure as other regions, and is in a comparatively better position to avoid unsustainable technology 'lock-ins'. The ClimDev-Africa Programme will look at how African governments and their Regional Economic Communities (RECs) across the continent can proactively shape the development of their national infrastructures and services. Furthermore, the co-benefits of low-carbon development patterns are potentially significant across Africa, even though they are rarely quantified. Ignoring co-benefits can result in over-estimating the economic costs of other environmentally sound development pathways, often at the expense of wider social and livelihood benefits. Achieving the twin goals of moving away from carbon-intensive infrastructure and maximizing co-benefits will require research in these areas that leads to information products for policymakers and decision-making at many levels of society. The success of such an undertaking is predicated on how well the existing knowledge is mapped out and new knowledge is generated for these purposes.

15. The process of re-framing the policy agenda to respond to needs and priorities must involve supporting institutions at regional, sub-regional and national levels so as to engage actively with existing mechanisms and to encourage existing institutions to play key roles in the framing of new instruments for funding and action. Hence, the importance of putting in place coordination structures to draw together knowledge generation, policy and practice cannot be overstated. Opportunities for African governments and private sector entities to capitalize on existing and emerging climate finance and technology transfer mechanisms, especially in key development sectors, are issues that will be addressed by the Programme.

16. It is important to note that the pathway to a climate-resilient low-carbon future will be complex. It will need to be cross-sectoral in character; and assimilate priorities from a range of stakeholders and organizations with a view to widening participation, creating collective ownership, capacity and consensus around the low-carbon development issues. As such, climate-resilient low-carbon development is analytically complex, and in practice will require policies that create an enabling environment for public and private sectors, and that facilitate coordinated activities in and across sectors and at multiple levels. The principle of working across sectors and disciplines does not come naturally as it challenges entrenched institutional and sectoral behaviors. To assist in meeting this challenge the Programme will also assess institutional challenges and determine the innovations required.

17. With Ethiopia, Rwanda, Mali and other African countries developing and implementing climate-resilient, green growth (and low carbon) development strategies, it is imperative that the Programme addresses this emerging area of work. In 2012, significant effort will be invested by the ClimDev-Africa Programme in the above outputs to explore the issues, opportunities and costs underlying climate-resilient-low carbon development

2.1.2 The economics of climate change and climate finance

18. Understanding the potential impacts of climate change is an important step for any analysis of policy options to tackle climate change and development. Examining and analysing how the impacts vary with differing degrees of climate change will lead to understanding the relative effectiveness of a range of policy options, e.g., delaying action, coordinated action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), and preparing for a changing climate (adaptation). In a search for appropriate policy solutions, it is important to recognise that economics cuts across most climate change initiatives and sectors, and the effects of climate variability and change have significant macroeconomic costs.

19. Economic studies, including those identified below, are needed to assess the potential economic impacts of climate change in different sectors and geographic regions in Africa. ClimDev-Africa will facilitate and coordinate these efforts by local and national institutions across Africa, including:

- Cost-benefit analyses of adaptive responses for African river basins in regions where there is likely to be increasing competition for water resources.
- Cost-benefit analyses of adaptive versus mitigative responses in the transport sector.
- The identification of critical areas of societal vulnerability, assess the potential economic damages due to climate change, and compare these to the costs of strengthening resilience in the affected sectors.

- Evaluate the potential for public-private partnerships to promote a low-carbon path of national and regional economic development in Africa.

20. Financing climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries presents a major challenge to achieving a post-2012 international climate agreement. The effective mobilisation of financial resources is regarded by many as a key area of intervention in order to motivate developing countries to further contribute to stabilising the climate for which a significant reduction in emissions is required. Large-scale investments in water, agriculture, energy and other key infrastructure will be essential to meet both development and climate objectives in Africa.

2.2 Objective and activities

21. The objective of Results Area 2 (quality analysis for decision support and management practice) is to enhance Africa's capacity to produce effective and quality policy-supporting analyses and utilise best practices at all levels. To achieve this it is essential to create and strengthen knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the activities required in the areas of policy, practice and research.

22. This results area will utilise enhanced climate data and information systems from Result Area 1, coupled with further analysis, for understanding effects of climate change on vulnerabilities of sectors, socio-economic groups and livelihoods. It will analyse climate change adaptation and mitigation options in climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways for key sectors and will assess the economics of these pathways and climate finance arrangements. As such, Results Area 2 focuses on quality policy support provided primarily through efficient sharing of information, climate change impact assessments, decision support tools for adaptive management and the scaling up of best practices.

23. Following the ClimDev-Africa logframe, general activities for this result area consist of:

- institutional capacity mapping followed by capacity building
- knowledge management system for shared information, knowledge, experience and best practice
- risk, vulnerability, impact and cost/benefit analyses and assessments
- development of decision support tools for policy making and adaptive management
- policy reviews identifying policy areas for improvements
- identification, analysis and recommendations of policy options
- best practices for climate change preparedness on all levels (for application down to community and individual use)
- policies for national implementation of international conventions
- scientific and best practice outreach to all levels (for application down to community and individual use)
- knowledge support to African negotiators

24. The ClimDev-Africa Programme's work in the Results Area 2 will lead to the creation and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required to address climate change and development across Africa. The ClimDev-Africa Programme, through work led by the ACPC and supported by the CCDU with its convening power and

political leadership, will map out existing networks, institutions, and knowledge. It will bring together these networks, strengthen knowledge platforms and, with strategic partners and key stakeholders, will support the integration of climate resilient low carbon development into African climate change and development strategies, policies and programmes. The Programme will also make investments through the CDSF, based on project proposals received from stakeholders in this area. Many of these proposals will come from stakeholders that have been engaged in the programmatic activities of the Programme, and will address important issues identified by the Programme.

Results Area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

3.1 Background

25. Across Africa there is a growing body of research along with adaptation and mitigation practices on the ground, while at the same time there is an emerging awareness amongst policy, practice and research communities that climate change in Africa and elsewhere is fundamentally a development issue. As such, it is important to ensure Africa's development agenda is at the forefront of climate change discussions and that Africa's policy, practice and research communities are aware of the need for African driven climate-resilient low-carbon development.

26. There are many stakeholders engaged in the climate change and development process. From the policy community there are elected officials, ministries, community representatives, researchers and others that are engaged in setting policy directions, establishing and revising legislation, developing national development plans and engaging in climate change negotiations. From the practice community there are civil society organisations and NGOs with activities on the ground, businesses, communities, households and individuals, all of whom leave social, economic and environmental footprints through their activities. The research community includes universities, research institutes, researchers, consultants and others who explore society, the economy and the environment (including climate), and study interactions between society, the economy and the environment; generating knowledge on various issues and options that the policy and practice communities might address. As such, it is important to bring these communities together by a variety of means, to share knowledge, experiences, develop solutions to Africa's climate change and development issues and build respective capacities.

27. There is a need for an African platform that brings together the policy, practice and research communities encouraging:

- candid discourse and debates on African climate change and development issues in the context of sustainable development for Africa;
- the articulation of gaps and demands for appropriate knowledge, policy directions and actions, and technical services including those for the wider public;
- knowledge-sharing among decision-makers and practitioners, the research community and negotiators;
- identification of policies, practices and research recommendations; and
- the promotion of quality scientific research, field experience and evidence-based policy more extensively.

28. Another important issue for Africa is land degradation, which affects two-thirds of the African continent and has significant impacts on food security, biodiversity loss and resilience of rural communities to climate change. It thereby impacts seriously development and poverty alleviation efforts in Africa. With Africa projected to get even hotter and drier in the years ahead, the need for coordinating and harmonizing Africa's activities in the field of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought seems obvious; as does the need for new approaches to enhance and strengthen synergies and complementarities between various stakeholders.

3.2 Objective and activities

29. The objective of Results Area 3 is to contribute to policy dialogue and support African climate change and development policy making processes at the continental, sub-regional, national and local levels. As such, it is essential for the ClimDev-Africa Programme to enable strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities.

30. ClimDev-Africa Programme will support and link the African climate change and development policy, practice and research communities, and couple this with the policy making processes at the continental, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels. The Programme will continuously enhance the application of best practices through sustained continental knowledge sharing, and sharing of policy ideas and solutions.

31. Following the ClimDev-Africa logframe, general activities for this result area consist of:

- capacity building and knowledge support to policy makers
- capacity building and knowledge support to negotiators
- capacity building of, and support from, RECs and SROs
- support for inclusive and informed policy-making
- training and awareness-raising
- effective communication
- outreach to all levels

32. The activities from Results Area 3 will enable strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities to make evidence-based decisions. The AUC and the CCDU together have a unique convening power and leadership role in this area; while the ACPC will bring in technical expertise and technical partnerships and the CDSF will invest in key stakeholder projects in this area. Many of these project proposals will come from stakeholders that have been engaged in the programmatic activities of the Programme, and will address important issues identified by the Programme.

33. One of the most pressing activities of this result area is to facilitate Africa's contribution to the negotiations process on the post 2012 climate agreement through analytical studies and consultative workshops as well as providing support for the development of a common African position on climate issues.

34. By engaging and supporting the policy, practice and research communities and creating a platform for dialogue for bringing these critical actors together, the Programme will assist in building viable and durable networks. Furthermore, such a platform will enhance the

interaction between these communities with a view to allow for evidence-based policies to be developed. As such, the second Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA-2) will be held in Addis Ababa during September 2012. The CCDA-2 will serve as a stakeholder forum for the ClimDev-Africa Programme and will also be a platform for bringing together the policy, practice and research communities. The proposed theme for the CCDA-2 is “Linking climate and development policy, practice and research”.

35. Desertification and climate change are related in complex ways and as such it is important to address these issues together with wide stakeholder engagement. The AUC is establishing the Climate Change and Desertification Unit, which will have activities both inside and outside of the ClimDev-Africa Programme, with climate change activities inside the Programme and some desertification activities outside of the Programme.

36. The ClimDev-Africa Program offers an opportunity for the CCDU and relevant partners from the UNECA and AfDB to provide a global framework to support the development and implementation of national and regional policies, programs and measures to prevent, control and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. This can be achieved through scientific and technological excellence, raising public awareness, standard setting, advocacy and resources. As such, desertification activities of the CCDU will include: awareness raising with the view toward actively influencing relevant international, continental and national processes and actors to adequately address desertification, land degradation and drought related issues; promoting of solutions to combat desertification and land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought; capacity building of relevant stakeholders, i.e., decision-makers, RECs, African negotiators and civil society organizations; the mobilisation of financial and technological resources for the implementation of the action programs to combat desertification at various levels; and, the establishment of an information system on desertification, land management and drought, including knowledge management and dissemination.

Results Area 4: ClimDev-Africa Programme functioning

37. 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 address its own functioning in terms of governance, capacity and operating needs in support of the delivery of programmatic and investment activities. As such, the Results Area 4 simply covers the functioning of the ClimDev-Africa Programme. The specific activities for this result area in 2012-2014 are discussed below along with the issues of institutional capacity, partnerships and financial resources.

4.1 ClimDev-Africa’s governance and secretariat

4.1.1 Governance

38. The ClimDev Steering Committee (CDSC) met twice in 2011. It is anticipated that the CDSC will meet twice a year. In 2012, there will be a meeting in March and another CDSC meeting in September around the time of the CCDA-2. Between the CDSC meetings, the ClimDev Joint Secretariat Working Group (JSWG), consisting of representatives of the AUC, UNECA and AfDB, meets as required to advance the Programme.

39. In 2011, a series of important decisions regarding the governance of the ClimDev-Africa Programme were agreed in the Terms of Reference for the CDSC, which defines membership and role of the CDSC and also the ClimDev JSWG. In 2012, the ClimDev JSWG will meet periodically throughout the year to work on the preparations for the donor roundtable, the establishment of the CCDU, and to carry out other essential tasks.

4.1.2 Secretariat

40. As defined in the ClimDev Framework Programme Document, the ACPC serves as the Secretariat to the ClimDev-Africa Programme in addition to carrying out programmatic activities. The ACPC will continue to prepare background materials for CDSC meetings and ClimDev JSWG meetings. It will work with the AUC and AfDB on consolidating monitoring and reporting for the CDSC, following development of a monitoring and reporting framework for ClimDev to be agreed by the CDSC.

41. In 2012, the ACPC will prepare a ClimDev-Africa Programme website, which will include a secure space for CDSC members, for example, to share information such as draft work plans and progress reports in advance of upcoming CDSC meetings.

4.2 ClimDev-Africa's programmatic and investment activities

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

4.2.1 Programmatic activities

43. Programmatic activities of the ClimDev-Africa Programme will be delivered through the ACPC and CCDU. The CCDU is designed to have activities both inside and outside of the ClimDev-Africa Programme, while the ACPC's activities are all within the Programme.

44. The Programme, through the ACPC with support from the CCDU, addresses 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, the ACPC Project Paper (May 2009) defines the ACPC's programmatic areas of delivery as being: 1) knowledge generation, sharing and networking, consisting of research, knowledge management, peer learning, and outreach activities; 2) advocacy and consensus building; and 3) advisory services and technical cooperation, comprised of capacity mobilisation, capacity building and technical assistance.

45. The objectives of the CCDU's climate change activities are to provide policy and political guidance and to enhance coordination and harmonisation of Africa's activities in the field of climate change. This will entail effectively engaging Africa's political leadership at all levels using the AU structures in order to advance climate change and development issues. Moreover, it will enhance partnership with the international development community in aligning and harmonising the technical and financial support along the climate change and development agenda. Accordingly, it will review policy decisions and the state of their implementation among Member States, and report to the organs of the AU respectively.

46. The ClimDev-Africa Programme, through these activities, will build a solid platform of science, information and knowledge that enables strong working partnerships among policy, practice and research communities that will facilitate integrated actions to address climate change and development across Africa. Programmatic activities do not include direct investments; however, an important part of the programmatic activities is to encourage and support the efforts of eligible stakeholders to produce project proposals that can be submitted to the CDSF. This addresses a key challenge for Africa: to ensure tangible progress is made on the ground, while at the same time ensuring there is a link between the work of the various parts of the ClimDev-Africa Programme and the pipeline of project proposals, available to be selected using processes and criteria set out in the CDSF Operational Procedures Manual (OPM).

4.2.2 Investment activities

47. The ClimDev-Africa Programme makes investments in Results Areas 1 to 3 through the ClimDev Special Fund. The Fund is designed to make demand-led investments in various projects, consistent with the objectives of the Programme. Investments made by the Fund, will address key climate change and development gaps that have been identified during the Programme's activities. AfDB will manage the Fund as a Special Fund of the Bank, consistent with Article 8 of the AfDB's Articles of Agreement and strategic direction and oversight of the Fund is provided by the CDSC.

48. In 2012, the ClimDev-Africa Programme, through the CDSF, aims to invest in approximately 10 projects at a total value of approximately USD 26 million. Approximately 80% of expected project grants will support Result Area 1, for the generation, dissemination and use of climate information.

49. The lessons learnt 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 (e.g., as part of sectoral analyses), ensuring the Programme has a deep and iterative process of investment, knowledge generation, and learning. The OPM details the procedures that help realise this synergy between investment and programmatic activities.

4.3 ClimDev-Africa's institutional capacity

50. The ClimDev-Africa Programme consists of multidisciplinary and multicultural professional and support staff, but there is a need to recruit more staff. As such, the UNECA, AUC and AfDB will continue to build the capacity of the Programme through 2012, with the aim of fully staffing the ACPC, CCDU and CDSF. The ClimDev-Africa Programme, when fully staffed, expects to employ approximately 50 staff, including 24 full time professional staff and 12 high calibre fellows recruited on an annual basis.

4.3.1 African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)

51. The ACPC has a Coordinator, a contingent of 5 administrative staff, and 8 (out of the expected 16) professional staff, including climate change specialists in the areas of agriculture, water, energy, economics, environmental-economic statistics, geographic information systems as well as a programme management officer and communications officer. Other professional staff, in the areas of climate science, climate policy, and information management, are under

recruitment. In addition to core staff, ACPC has brought on board 9 African fellows as part of its capacity development effort. The fellows provide substantial research support in a range of climate-related activity areas. In addition, the Centre is supported by other UNECA Divisions, and is preparing MoUs with strategic partners to supplement the core capacity of the Centre.

4.3.2 Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU)

52. The CCDU is in the process of recruiting staff and preparing proposals for funding of the CCDU. When fully staffed, the CCDU will include a coordinator, 2 senior policy officers, a senior communication officer, 2 policy officers, and 2 programme assistants. Of these staff, 1 senior policy officer and 1 Policy Officer will be dedicated to climate change, while the senior communication officer and programme assistants will support the climate change component of the unit as well as the desertification component.

4.3.3 ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF)

53. The CDSF currently has 2 consultants and 2 AfDB staff who are supported by the various AfDB departments (legal, financial control, procurement, etc.) as needed. Once the funds are secured for the CDSF (which is expected in the first quarter of 2012), the AfDB will recruit the specific staff required to manage the Fund's operations. Staff will be recruited in line with AfDB procedures. In total, 9 staff will be recruited, 6 professional and 3 support staff and include: 1 Coordinator at AfDB Manager level, to manage the operations of the Fund; 1 Climate Change specialist providing technical leadership and focusing on strategic aspects of the CDSF; 1 Financial Management Expert to oversee the financial management of the Fund and support financial analysis of projects; 3 Operations officers with relevant sector and project management experience to handle project related activities such as screening, appraisal and supervision; 3 Support staff consisting of an Operations Assistant, a Secretary and an Administrative Assistant. Until the CDSF staff have assumed duty, AfDB will appoint an interim Coordinator and the necessary staff to ensure timely implementation.

4.4 ClimDev-Africa's partnerships

54. Strategic partnerships supplement the ClimDev-Africa Programmes internal capacity, mobilise expertise on climate change and development and extend the reach of the programme across the African continent. To date, the ACPC has been leading the development of partnerships, but the CCDU will further enhance the development of partnerships once established and draw upon its political mandate and in line with its coordination role. At present, 18 partnership agreements are at varying stages of preparation (ranging from initial discussions to having MOUs and LOAs signed). In 2012 partnership agreements will be finalized, signed, and implementation initiated. Each partnership agreement will progress a key part of the Work Plan. Note: partners are selected according to their competence in the work being undertaken.

4.5 Financial resources

55. Financial resources have been provided by several governments to the ClimDev-Africa Programme for the secretariat and programmatic activities of the ACPC, while financial resources have been pledged for the programmatic activities of the CCDU and have to be secured for the CDSF for ClimDev-Africa investment activities.

4.5.1 ACPC

56. For the period 2012-2014, a total of USD 36.9 million is required for programmatic activities, to support the CDSC and JSWG, to provide secretariat functions and cover staff costs. From the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK), Sweden and Norway, the equivalent of USD 17.8 million has been received. Of this, USD 10.6 million³ remains unused at the end of 2011, of which USD 7.9 million is for ACPC activities. As such, a further USD 29 million is required for the period 2012 to 2014.

57. Currently the agreement with the UK, Sweden and Norway includes another USD 12.8 million for the ACPC⁴. In addition, the European Union has pledged €6 million (USD 7.8 million) over either a three or four year period with the initial cash disbursement anticipated to be received in the first quarter of 2012. If these funds are realised, then the ACPC will need to raise an additional USD 8.4 million to cover ACPC activities in the Work Plan for 2012-2014.

4.5.2 CDSF

58. The AUC in collaboration with UNECA and the AfDB will be coordinating a donor roundtable for the CDSF in the first quarter of 2012. According to its instrument of establishment, the CDSF requires 20 million Units of Account (approximately USD 28 million) to be declared effective. Activities towards having a functioning CDSF have been drawing upon resources from within the AfDB; however, the budget for the first phase of the programme (i.e. the first 3 years of operation) is estimated at USD 187.8 million, with USD 176.8 million for projects and USD 11 million for fund management. Follow up activities, lasting for around 10 years are estimated to require about USD 800 million. Several countries such as the UK, Denmark, Sweden and Norway have signalled interest in financing the CDSF upon its establishment within the ClimDev-Africa Programme.

4.5.3 CCDU

59. The estimated cost for the first three years⁵ of CCDU operations is USD 5.2 million with the break down being: climate change activities costing USD 2.4 million; desertification activities costing USD 0.89 million; and, operation expenses costing USD 1.9 million, of which USD 0.94 million will be climate change related. In total, climate change activities will cost USD 3.4 million for the period 2012-2014. To date, the EU has pledged €2 million (approximately USD 2.5 million) over a four year period, whilst the bulk of the resources required to operate the CCDU will be provided from within the AUC.

4.6 Programme monitoring and reporting

60. To date, the monitoring and reporting of the Programme has been on an ad-hoc basis, with reporting mainly being to the CDSC and the respective institutions. This ad-hoc reporting is partly due to the fact that practices and procedures of the Programme have not yet been

³ Of the USD 10.6 million in the account, Norway has agreed that USD 2.7 million is for activities undertaken by the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division of UNECA outside of this Work Plan.

⁴ The agreements with the UK, Sweden and Norway were for the periods 2009 to 2012 and 2010 to 2012. As such, an extension is required if these funds are to be used in 2013 or 2014.

⁵ The total budget for the first four years is USD 6.83 million.

formally established and also due to the fact that the UNECA, AUC and AfDB all have different practices and procedures when it comes to monitoring and reporting. To address this, experts on monitoring and reporting from the UNECA, AUC, and AfDB, along with the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat will form a Working Group to develop a monitoring and reporting system for the ClimDev-Africa Programme, which is expected to be in place the second half of 2012.

61. Key elements of the monitoring and reporting for ClimDev-Africa Programme are defined in the ClimDev Framework Programme Document and by the meetings of the CDSC. These elements include integrated work plans and consolidated progress reports to the African Union Assembly, the Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the CDSC and the ClimDev-Africa stakeholder forum (i.e., the Climate and Development in Africa Conference series). In Addition to these requirements, the Working Group will also take into account the institutional reporting obligations of the ACPC, CCDU and CDSF. The goal is to have a system of reporting that is efficient, effective and timely, and eliminates all unnecessary duplication or variations in reporting. Reporting from the second half of 2012 through to 2014 will incorporate these elements based upon the recommendations of the Working Group to the CDSC at its meeting in March 2012.

62. Note: a priority is to initiate biannual reporting to the African Union Assembly and annual reporting to the Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, in accordance with: the "Decision on Climate Change and Development in Africa" (DOC.ASSEMBLY/AU/12(VIII)) of the Africa Union Eighth Ordinary Session; and, Resolution (E/ECA/COE/26/L6) later ref 852 (L) from the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Fortieth Session of the Commission).⁶

⁶See pages 23 and 40 of the ClimDev-Africa Framework Programme Document (November 2008) for more information.