Africa Adaptation Initiative

Value Proposition Statement

AAI Partners Roundtable Meeting
Side Event at the 73rd United Nations General Assembly, (UNGA)
Date: Monday 24 September 2018,
Time: 10.30 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.
Venue: UN Secretariat Conference Room 5.
Every future scenario shows a negative impact on Africa

The Costs of Adaptation Rise with Rising temperatures

In the last decade, African economies have been growing at an average rate of 4.7%, but the challenge of climate change threatens further economic growth and impedes progress towards sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Estimated Adaptation costs for Africa according to different scenarios.

Mitigation alone cannot reduce the costs of damage with increasing temperatures.

(Source: UNEP (2014), Schaeffer et al., 2013b.)
Reduced agricultural production, floods, droughts, sea level rise and more weather related disasters are already visible across in many African countries. **By 2050 the effects on the poor and vulnerable will be devastating.**

**Areas at most risk from climate change**

**Likely effects of climate change on Africa**

- **Farmers’ yields will fall**
  Climate change is likely to reduce yields of major cereal crops across Africa. In Namibia, for example, climate impacts on agriculture could reduce annual GDP by between 1% and 6%.

- **Extreme weather will increase**
  Global warming changes the frequency, intensity, extent and duration of weather and climate extremes. These include more pronounced droughts, floods, heat stress and tropical cyclones.

- **Disease and malnutrition**
  Extreme events such as flooding can combine with longer-term changes such as warmer temperatures to spread infectious diseases, shift malaria regions and exacerbate malnutrition.

- **Water resources may dwindle**
  Changes in rainfall could reduce water availability in some regions. As many as 90 million people would be at risk if rainfall drops to the point at which groundwater resources become non-renewable.

- **Rising sea levels threaten cities**
  Most of Africa’s biggest cities are on the coast, including Accra, Dar es Salaam, Lagos and Maputo. Up to 10 million people could be at risk from flooding in Cameroon, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania.

- **Fisheries under threat**
  Rising ocean temperatures and ocean acidification are radically altering aquatic ecosystems. This jeopardises the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture, and the livelihoods of the communities that depend on fisheries.

**Africa contains 7 out of the 10 countries that are considered the most threatened by climate change globally: Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Nigeria, Chad, Ethiopia, The Central African Republic and Eritrea.**

The AAI takes a Strategic View of Adaptation Actions Across Africa. We see the gaps and connect with regional partners to find solutions.
Empowered by the African Union during the 21st Conference of Parties on Climate Change (CoP21), the AAI was formed to support the scaling up of adaptation measures in Africa.

### How AAI Supports Adaptation Actions in Africa

**AAI has a mandate from the African Union to Enhance Adaptation Actions in Africa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROMOTING A UNIFIED APPROACH TO ADAPTATION ACTION IN AFRICA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>To improve the provision of climate information services</strong></td>
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</table>
| Sub-Saharan Africa ranks last among all regions in terms of land-based observation networks.  
AAI is working with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to improve the climate information services through a comprehensive approach of building the capacity of national and regional networking to serve the demands in Africa. |
| **To strengthen policies and institutions** |
| **87% of African Countries lack the institutional capacity to develop National Adaptation Plans**, despite a significant pool of funding to assist them.  
The AAI is forming strategic partnerships with UN organisations such as UNDP to build planning capacities, according to national priorities. |
| **To mobilize climate investment.** |
| Finance for climate adaptation was in 2017 was reported to have reached just 16% of the fund spent on climate mitigation.  
The private sector can be encouraged to invest in adaptation activities in Africa through better risk assessments. AAI will work with the Africa Risk capacity (ARC) to explore these opportunities. |
| **To enhance on-the-ground action** |
| On the ground activities are unevenly spread across key risk sectors - agriculture, water, health and coastal and fisheries.  
The AAI intends to help bridge the gaps in investment on transboundary cooperation in the water sector working with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) on early warning systems for natural disasters. |

AMCEN - African Ministerial Conference of Environment Ministers. CAHOSCC - Committee of African Heads of State and Source: The AAI Africa State of
The AAI mission is underpinned by core activities of the secretariat.

The AAI is seeking pledges of $5M to fund the core activities of the secretariat for delivery of the implementation phase of activities.

### AAI Mandate

**Enhancing Adaptation Actions In Africa**

### Core Activities of the AAI Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordination with partners to support the AAI Flagship programmes:</strong> encouraging synergies in design and effective delivery of specific adaptation activities across the region.</td>
<td>$2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development of Climate Change African Experts Group (CCAXG):</strong> functions include technical papers and guidelines on adaptation topics; Supporting in country-planning and technical support for developing bankable projects</td>
<td>$500K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support for gender sensitive adaptation activities:</strong> promoting application of best practice in implementation actions and developing a knowledge bank for African countries designing NAPs</td>
<td>$400K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knowledge management, communication and advocacy on adaptation in:</strong> creating a database using multi-media tools, interactive resources on adaptation actions in Africa for peer learning and south-south collaboration.</td>
<td>$600K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State of Africa Adaptation Report (SoAR):</strong> Production of a biennial report as a baseline analysis of adaptation actions across the continent.</td>
<td>$500K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordination with African leaders on regional priorities for adaptation:</strong> to boost political will and promote African leaders to advocate for action on climate change.</td>
<td>$1M</td>
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</table>

1 Refers to current activities

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Note: 1 Refers to current activities
Objectives
To improve the provision of climate information services

African Climate Infrastructure
– CLIMATE OBSERVATION NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS –

In Africa
70% of National Hydrological & Meteorological Services operate at a basic level or below. (Graham et al., 2015a)

Resolution of most global climate models (GCMs) in use in Africa is TOO LOW (Graham et al., 2015b).

Resolution of most global climate models (GCMs) in use in Africa is TOO LOW (Graham et al., 2015b).

ONE STATION PER 26,000 KM²

THE LAND-BASED OBSERVATIONAL NETWORK IS ONLY 1/8 OF THE MINIMUM DENSITY REQUIRED BY THE WMO (AVGAGER 2012)

20%
Only 20% of climate data are used in decision making (Graham et al., 2015a).
AAI works with existing partners whose regional programmes are recognised as leaders in their sector. The four flagships programmes proposed are relevant to the foundational pillars of the AAI.

**Key Partners and Flagship Programmes for Delivery**

- **The Africa Climate Services for Adaptation and Resilience Flagship Programme** will strengthen the hydromet and early warning services through a comprehensive approach of networking national and regional authorities to serve the demands in Africa.

- **The Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa Flagship Programme** will strengthen the financial resilience of African countries to natural disasters.

- **The Lake Chad Basin Flagship Programme** will develop an early warning system that responds to drought and flood alerts, and mobilizes communities to action. It will contribute to peace and security, stability and poverty alleviation in the region.

- **The Knowledge Management Programme for Adaptation Planning in Africa** will utilize the regional reach of UNDP and the wealth of experience on the ground to enhance the capacity of African countries to develop national adaptation plans (NAPs).
Investment Opportunities
African Climate Services for Adaptation and Resilience (African CSAR)

An opportunity exists to support the development of the first comprehensive Africa Program on Climate Services for Adaptation and Resilience

The lack of Hydrological and Meteorological Services (HMS) in Africa

- 54 percent of the surface and 71 percent of the upper air weather stations in Africa do not report data.
- The land-based observational network on the continent is only one-eighth of the minimum required density.
- Of the 1017 land based observational networks in the world, only 10 percent is in Africa.
- Out of the 171 stations in the world, only 14 are in Africa (WMO, 2015).

Potential for Transformation of Climate Information for improved decision making

- AfDB is increasing financing for investments to modernize the regional infrastructure for hydrology and meteorology.
- The Hydromet Africa Program is a special purpose vehicle to engage GCF, GEF and other development partners to mobilize finance to facilitate the delivery of national climate and weather services for development.

Investment Sought

- The initiative seeks US$ 55 million between 2018-2022 for three focus areas, rising to US $365 million between 2023-2030 as the project scales up across the continent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Investment</th>
<th>$55M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Countries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Partners</td>
<td>CGIAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank; IMF
Our Objective
To mobilize climate investment.
An opportunity exists to support a Risk Transfer flagship programme, led by the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) which builds the financial resilience of African countries to natural disasters.

**Weather related disasters push poor countries into debt**
- Africa has experienced over 1,000 weather-related disasters. 300 of these disasters occurred between 2005 and 2009.
- Africa lost an estimated US $18 billion in damages in the past 3 decades.
- Some countries in Africa lose 2% of their GDP each year due to damage following flood, droughts, and other weather-related events (e.g. Kenya).
- 40% of the African nations are now at high risk of debt distress following debt build-up from disasters, including climate vulnerabilities.

**Managing disaster risk through climate insurance reduces vulnerabilities**
- The ARC is developing insurance, risk transfer, risk sharing and pooling mechanisms to offsetting the economic impacts associated with extreme events.
- ARC supports policy reform, new financial products development, and knowledge sharing in disaster risk management for climate adaptation.
- Since 2014, ARC Ltd has paid out $36 million to drought-affected African Member States, and the funds enabled a rapid response to assist over 2 million vulnerable people and over 1 million livestock.

### Investment Sought
- The initiative seeks US$ 8.25 million to complement ongoing investments.
- Scaling up the financial models would ensure that more people and communities are supported, it also allows more climate risk related insurance and reinsurance products to be developed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Investment</th>
<th>$8.25M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Countries</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Partners</td>
<td>African Union, AfDB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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</table>
Our Objective
To enhance on-the-ground action

Promoting Transboundary Cooperation in the Lake Chad Basin

The shrinking shore and scarce water resources has caused a loss of livelihood for over 50 million people, who are also forced to migrate due to insecurity from Boko Haram.

The political issues are compounded by scientific, social, cultural and economic considerations.

AAI are well placed to bring together governments of the region to promote cooperation over transboundary waters and apply skilled diplomacy and technical skills to find solutions to critical adaptation issues.

An opportunity exists to support the development of an early warning system for droughts and floods in the Lake Chad Basin region, for communities struggling against conflict, terror and climate change induced migration.

**Climate change has depleted the scarce resources around Lake Chad for already vulnerable communities.**

- According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Lake Chad has shrunk to nine tenths of its size in about 50 years due to climate change, population growth and irrigation.
- This has destroyed the resources and livelihoods of the 50 million people that live there.
- Terrorism due to Boko Haram and climate migration due to frequent droughts, floods, landslides, cyclones, etc. has caused more than 2.8 million refugees and about 9.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

**Potential to reduce resource conflicts and enhance stability in the region**

- ★ This Early Warning System (EWS) has been developed as part of the Water Climate and Development Program (WACDEP)
- ★ It is a partnership with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- ★ The project could directly benefit approximately 45 million people from 8 countries living around the Lake Chad Basin.

**Investment Sought**

- The initiative seeks US$ 8.3 million to complement ongoing investments.
- The funding covers the design and deployment of the forecasting tool; development of human capacity and skills to support appropriate adaptation responses; and partnership/stakeholder strengthening to ensure long-term sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Investment</th>
<th>$8.3M</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Countries</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Partners</td>
<td>The Global Water Partnership (GWP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Objective
To strengthen policies and institutions

Africa - NDCs

Evidence from a-INDCs indicates that more than 80% of African countries do not have an economy-wide climate policy or sectoral policies and plans to support the implementation of adaptation actions and approaches to address loss and damage. [AAI Framework, 2016]

Actions by African countries in preparing their NDC implementation

- Developing specific sectoral climate actions
- Designing institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms
- Re-assessing investments toward climate actions
- Designing monitoring systems (MRV) to measure progress

Establishment of national climate funds

- Rwanda’s Green Fund
- South Africa’s Green Fund
An opportunity exists to support a knowledge management and capacity building programme which will help African countries to complete their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

**Over 80% of African countries do not have a sector wide national adaptation plan**

- The NAP processes are an important part of implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving the SDGs.
- NAPs are for countries to build resilience to the impacts of climate change through medium- to long-term planning, and to integrate adaptation considerations into all relevant policies and strategies.
- Systematic linkage between NAPs and key planning processes such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the 2030 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential.

**New funding exists to support countries to complete their NAPs**

- ★ Supporting countries to design country-level project documents and identifying technical experts.
- ★ Identifying and sharing information on innovative technologies to support countries in their NAP process.
- ★ Collating progress, best practices and lessons learned from NAP process in UNDP-supported participating countries, as well as other countries which engaged UNDP support to advance the NAP process
- ★ Promoting thematic discussions through existing networks

**Investment Sought**

- The initiative seeks US$ 5 million to complement ongoing investments.
- Working with national, regional partners and organisations and the private sector, could raise more than $100 million in additional support.

**Initial Investment** | $5M
---|---
**No of Countries** | >15
**Key Partners** | Stockholm Environment Institute
**Time Period** | 3 years
Expected Return on Investments for Adaptation
Strong Momentum towards Achieving the SDGs

Benefits of Adaptation

1. Boost Agricultural productivity
2. Resilient Communities, reduced disaster risk
3. Reduction of resource conflicts
4. Knowledge generation and Innovation

Key SDGs Targeted by Our Flagships

1. Zero Hunger
2. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
3. Sustainable Cities and Communities
4. Responsible Consumption and Production
5. Climate Action
6. Life Below Water
7. Life on Land
8. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
9. Partnerships for the Goals

Improvement of Livelihoods

1. GDP growth through increased agricultural output and green jobs
2. Improved food and water security
3. Healthy ecosystems and conservation of threatened species
AAI Core Activities

- AAI Leadership & Partners Coordination.
- Production of Africa State of Adaptation Report (SoAR).
- Knowledge Management, Communication and Advocacy.
- Development of an African Adaptation Experts Roster.
- Flagship Programmes Coordination & Management.
- Support for Gender Sensitive Adaptation Actions

Flagship Programmes

- Knowledge Management for Adaptation Planning (KMAP) in Africa
- Lake Chad Basin Early Warning System (EWS) Flagship
- Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa (ART in Africa)
- Africa Climate Services for Adaptation and Resilience (Africa CSAR)
Enhancing action on adaptation in Africa

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