

September 2018



Africa Adaptation Initiative

Flagship Programmes

Enhancing action on adaptation in Africa

Contents

1. Africa Programme on Climate Services for Adaptation and Resilience	4
2. Lake Chad River Basin Early Warning System	8
3. Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa	11
4. Knowledge Management Programme for Adaptation Planning in Africa	14

Acronyms

AAI	Africa Adaptation Initiative
AEPP	Africa Environment Partnership Platform
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
a-NDC	Adaptation component of NDC
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
ARC	African Risk Capacity
AUC	African Union Commission
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
COP	Conference of Parties
EWS	Early Warning System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NHMS	National Hydrological and Meteorological Services
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States (of America) Dollar (currency)
WASCAL	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use
WISER	Weather and Climate Services in Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation



1 Africa Programme on Climate Services for adaptation and resilience Lead organisation: African Development Bank



2 Lake Chad River Basin Early Warning System Lead organisation: Lake Chad River Basin Commission



3 Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa Lead organisation: African Risk Capacity



4 Knowledge Management Programme for Adaptation Planning in Africa Lead organisation: United Nations Development Programme and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

1 Africa Programme on Climate Services for adaptation and resilience

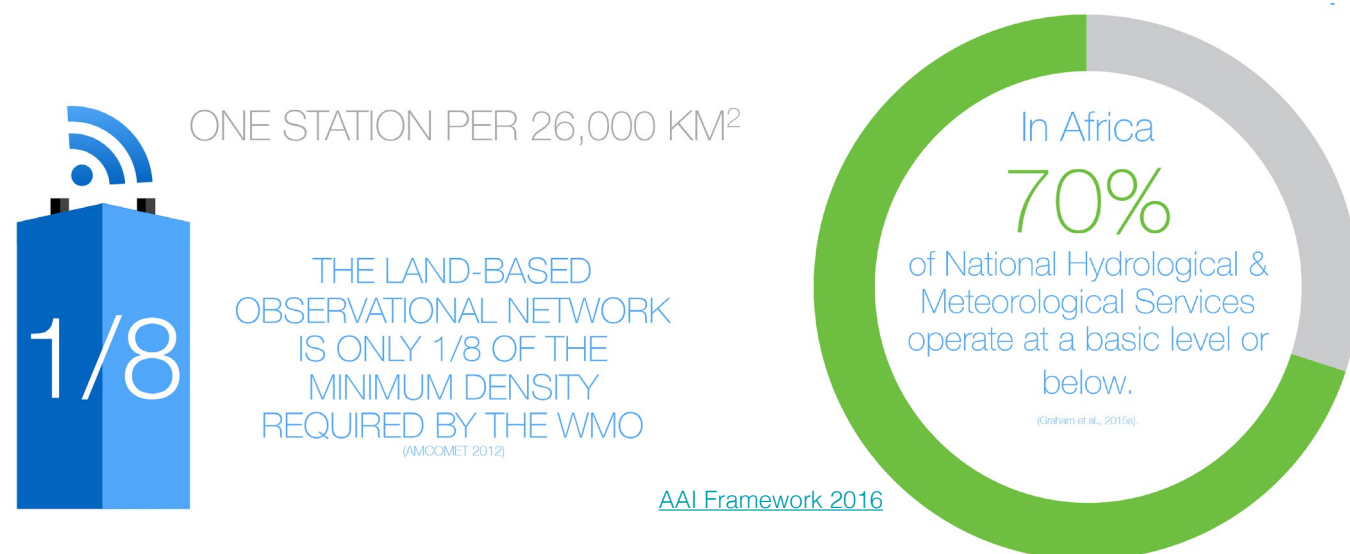
Lead organisation: African Development Bank



Background

The flagship on climate information services will strengthen hydromet and early warning services through a comprehensive approach of networking national and regional authorities to serve local and regional demands in Africa. The program will promote the improvement of institutions, infrastructure and service delivery, as parts of an integrated system. It will foster country ownership and leadership, recognizing the responsibilities of different actors involved in climate and weather data generation and delivery of hydromet and early warning services to Africa's regions and communities.

Since 2009, the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) has committed to increasing finance for investments in Climate and Weather Observation networks across Africa, Building partnerships for collective investments in weather observation systems and innovative risk financing mechanisms. During this period, the AfDB approved Euro 50 million for Regional Climate Centres that are installing infrastructure for climate and severe weather observation — capturing satellite and remote sensed data to improve severe weather monitoring. Five Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) receiving stations will commission in 2019. However, increasing investments will help strengthen regional technical capacity for processing Climate data as well as high power computing for modelling. Building on these efforts the AAI-AfDB partnership will foster short, medium and long-term climate action for adaptation in Africa in three key result areas of collaborative work:



1. Result Area 1: Enhance observational infrastructure for climate and weather systems in Africa.
2. Result Area 2: Enhance climate services to support development
3. Result Area 3: Grow capacity for sustained delivery of climate information services

Hereunder is a synopsis of each of the proposed Result Area, with a view of highlighting the objectives and eventual outcome of each Result Area:

Result Area 1: Enhance observational infrastructure for climate and weather systems in Africa

There are widespread deficiencies in hydro-meteorological observation networks, telecommunications, and weather information systems. Low capacity in climate and weather data management and services limits the reach to user agencies and communities and hampers contingency planning. Where climate services exist, national hazard warning capacities are uneven, often non-existent in some countries, while early warning programs often do not address all significant meteorological, climatological and hydrological risks. Sub-Saharan Africa ranks last among all regions in terms of land-based observation networks, meeting only about one-eighth of the minimum requirements set. A World Meteorological Organization (WMO) monitoring survey shows that 54 per cent of the surface and 71 per cent of the upper air weather stations in Africa do not report data. Moreover, the land-based observational network on the continent is only one-eighth of the minimum required density

Despite the efforts and strides made towards the development of observational networks on the continent, there are indications on the ground, that in the past six years, observational infrastructure has not met the optimum standards for effective forecasts and early warning systems. Of the 1017 land-based observational networks in the world, only 10 per cent is in Africa. The situation is worse for upper air network stations as out of the 171 stations in the world, only 14 are in Africa (WMO, 2015). It will be critical to make further considerations about revamping and using existing infrastructure to collect and process climate and weather data

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 the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other development partners to mobilize finance to facilitate the delivery of national climate and weather services for development. Since 2015, Euro 7 million approved at the AfDB for hydromet and climate adaptation projects in ten African countries. These projects are meeting the gaps in hydro-meteorological observation networks, telecommunications, and climate data and weather systems For example — AfDB ClimDev Fund supports the Ethiopia National Meteorological Agency to improve national coverage to collect climate and weather data. This has seen a growth in the number of automatic weather observing stations from 250 to 700. In partnership with the AAI, the AfDB will invest to deliver 600 — 1,000 automatic weather stations in 20 countries in 5 years and aim to reach 3,000 stations in 2030. This initiative is estimated to cost \$ 15 million in the first 3 years. An additional \$ 65 million will support the establishment of infrastructure for climate and weather data support networks among national hydrological and meteorological centers.

Result Area 2: Enhance climate services to support development

There are emerging lessons from the ClimDev Africa programme that indicate that investments in climate data and observation networks will better be accomplished when the country and regional infrastructure for hydrology and meteorology functions effectively to facilitate efficient delivery of national climate and weather services for development. As countries develop investment plans to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), there will be a greater demand for climate data in the planning of investments as well as weather information and services for implementing climate and green growth projects.

The WMO, through the Global Framework on Climate Services Programme (GFCS) has expanded the reach of climate information services to include the communication of information on climate parameters as well as risk and vulnerability assessments and long-term projections, forecasts, and trends to decision makers and other users. Evidence shows that African countries are building capacities in climate and weather modelling. In addition to South Africa, two other countries, Kenya and Ethiopia, have the capacity to run short-range prediction models (Graham et al., 2015). From a climate change projections perspective, Climate Research Program's Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) is operational and generates data, albeit this is a voluntary effort leading to potential sustainability and operational risks.

While there is already an ongoing initiative for the development of an African-based Earth System Model by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa, and related improved regional climate modelling capacity in Africa, there is a need for more climate information data-servers for Africa available to users through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) platforms. The dissemination of Regional Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) and Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project (CMIP) will be critical through ICT platforms hosted by agencies that possess the required infrastructure, human capacity and up-time reliability (AAI 2016).

More efforts at continental level towards the improvement of climate information services also lie in tailor-made application modelling products for Africa across all the time-scales. The time-scales include multi-decadal time-scales, decadal prediction; seasonal prediction; and sub-seasonal prediction (the next 30 days; short-range and medium-range prediction (up to 14 days ahead) [AAI 2016]. These projections will be on a range of phenomena ranging from streamflow, dam-levels; crop yield indices; severe drought; heat-wave days; severe drought events to dry spell days, among others (Ibid.). The costs of improving the modelling capacity can be estimated from the South African case study, see Box 1 at about \$ 15 million dollars for three additional centers in Africa over a 3-year period.

The flagship initiative will pursue an AAI-AfDB programmatic partnership under the Africa Hydromet Program, bringing together African governments with AfDB as the GCF designated entity. This collaborative initiative will facilitate the preparation of a US \$ 250 million of GCF support to an Africa Program on Climate Services for Resilience for all Countries. The program will strengthen the analytical work of African Institutions to support policy mainstreaming for climate change adaptation. The initiative will seek additional US \$50 million to strengthen an African Climate Resource Partnership, strengthening Africa’s regional climate centers as hubs for the co-production and delivery of Climate Services with global centers. Support to countries will engage, civil society, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) specialized agencies, and the regional economic commissions to broaden stakeholder consultative processes with a view to strengthening national and regional Action Plans for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This action will be coordinated with the flagship on risk financing and that of WMO on the national framework on climate services to maximize the policy dialogue to embed risk management in development planning.

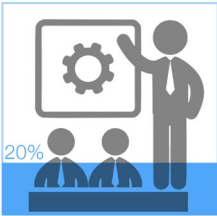
Result Area 3: Grow capacity for sustained delivery of climate information services

The joint AAI/AfDB flagship will explore a diverse set of financing mechanisms and resource vehicles to scale up climate change action in Africa. This will enhance the capacity for sustained delivery of climate information services across Africa. In planning for climate adaptation, Africa requires new and innovative approaches to resource mobilization —immediate, medium-term, and long-term actions.

The initiative will tap into international climate funds, of which the largest are the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environment Facility, as well as resources from others, including the private sector, to enhance the impact of every dollar spent on climate action. The AAI-AfDB, partnership will support at least 20 African countries with the most dilapidated hydromet infrastructure to build the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological stations and to integrate climate information for risk management and risk transfer. The initiative will seek US\$ 25 million to complement ongoing investments already committed to the regional climate centers as well as US \$ 50 million for capacity building programs, strengthening DRM policy/legislation and training in 20 African countries that are expressing demand for the modernization of their hydromet systems.

Conclusion

Overall, for Africa to achieve enhanced climate information services, with the co-benefit of building skills for a future economy, the development of observation infrastructure, and the development of frameworks for the provision of climate information services would be a sound and an effective entry point. While a significant observation infrastructure already exists, the distribution and types of instruments still need to adequately cover the entire continent. This is the whole essence of the proposed AAI-AfDB Flagship in Climate Information Services. The Flagship will benefit and capitalize on the experience acquired over time in the financing of climate information services to both the regional and national Hydro-Meteorological Centres across the continent. The chances for success are immense, especially when coupled with the efforts and multiplier effect from other ongoing initiatives under the World Meteorological Organization, Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER), just to mention a few. This critical mass of initiatives is a firm base on which the Flagship will be anchored, working in partnership with other stakeholders to achieve the desired objectives, results, and impacts.



Only 20% of climate data are used in decision making (Coffey et al., 2010a)

AAI Framework 2016

US\$ 100 - 150 M



US\$ 100 - 150 million per year is needed to improve and modernize NMHSs in Africa (AfDB et al. 2015)

Tentative Budget for the Joint AAI-AfDB Flagship on Climate Services

Short and medium term Resource Need:

Priority Focus Areas	2018-2022 (US\$)	2023-2030 (US\$)
Investments to modernize climate and weather observational networks in Africa	15 Million	65 Million
Support for enhanced climate services to support Investment Planning	15 Million	250 Million
Capacity strengthening for the sustained delivery of Climate Information services	25 Million	50 Million
Total	55 Million	365 Million

Potential Partners

- African Union Commission (AUC)
- The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/ African Climate Policy Centre (UNECA/ACPC)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- African Regional Climate Centres [the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), the Agro-meteorology and Hydrology Regional Centre (AGRHMET), IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), Economic Community of Central African States Climate Centre (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community Climate Services Centre (SADC-CSC)]
- All African National Hydro Meteorological Centres
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security / International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Columbia, NY (CCAFS/IRI)
- The World Bank (GFDRR)



2 | Lake Chad River Basin Early Warning System

Lead organisation: Lake Chad River Basin Commission

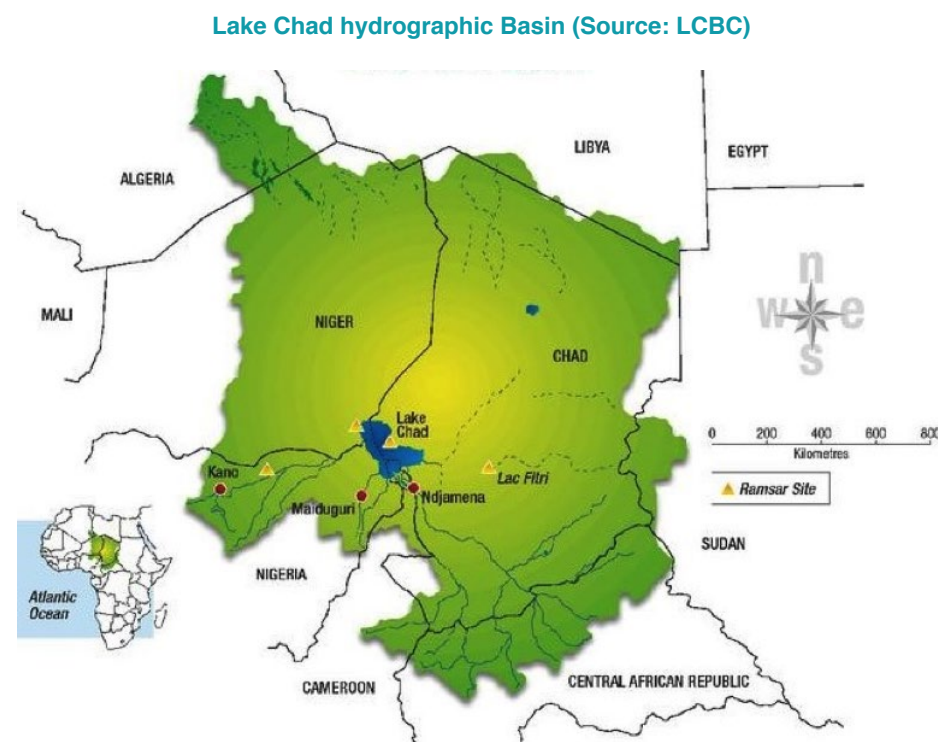


Background

The entire Lake Chad hydrographic basin, located between latitudes 6° and 24°N and longitudes 8° and 24°E, covers an area of 2,397,424 km², and spreads across eight countries—Algeria, Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa, Chad, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan—and covers roughly 8% of total surface area of the African continent. The Lake Chad Basin is one of Africa's largest sedimentary groundwater basins, the shallowest major lake in Africa and the largest endorheic basin the world. About 60 per cent of the basin lies in an arid zone on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

The hydrography of the Lake Chad basin is dominated by the Chari-Logone and the Komadugu-Yobe river systems and, in addition to direct rainfall runoff, the inflows of these watercourses are vital for Lake Chad. The hydrography also comprises floodplains, small lakes, and ponds, which provide local communities with important socioeconomic and ecological services including the recharge of aquifers. Thus, the hydrographically active part of the basin can be divided into two principle basins: The Chari-Logone basin, which covers an area of 690,000 km², and the Komadougou-Yobé basin, with an area of approximately 148,000 km². However, between 85 and 90% of the water in Lake Chad is supplied by the Chari-Logone system as the other watercourses contribute only a very small volume to the Lake.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) intervention area concerns mostly the active basin, also referred to as the “Conventional Basin”, which in 2012 covered an area of 967,000 km² that included three regions of Cameroon, two regions of Niger, six federal states in Nigeria, three regions of the Central African Republic (CAR) and a large part of Chad. It is important to note that the conventional basin was the territory defined (in 1964) by the Convention of Fort Lamy (now N'Djamena), between Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The CAR joined the LCBC in 1994 and Libya was admitted as a member in 2008. The Commission has four observer states: Sudan, Congo-Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Egypt.



Early Warning System Project

The proposed Early Warning System (EWS) project, developed within the context of the implementation of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) owned, and Global Water Partnership (GWP) led Water Climate and Development Program (WAC-DEP), seeks to support the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in their efforts to protect lives and enrich livelihoods at risk from climate-related disasters. By developing the hydro-meteorological capacity for early warnings (EWs) and forecasting in the basin, the LCBC will offer the riparian populations the ability to build adaptive capacity to respond to and rebuild from climate-related disasters. The project seeks to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts on lives and livelihoods, particularly of women and vulnerable populations, from extreme weather events and climate change.

If the EWS is successfully implemented, it has the profound ability to help increase the resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. The primary beneficiaries include approximately 45 million direct beneficiaries (population of the entire Lake Chad Basin).

Project Description

Despite the risks, the Member States and the Lake Chad Basin Commission have yet to implement an efficient EWS that would forecast disasters, such as dangerous floods and droughts. Until now, most efforts and investments have been put forth in post disasters settings, and focus on rescue, relief, and rehabilitation.

However, technologies do exist to make accurate forecasts. A forecasting tool with the appropriate communication mechanisms would allow the countries to prevent loss of lives, property, and crops. This tool would also allow optimization of net advantages surrounding floodplains, and help improve the livelihood conditions of local populations. This project is based on developing and implementing an EWS covering the conventional Lake Chad basin area.

The LCBC has opted to build an EWS that is catered to droughts and to flooding. Both droughts and flooding can have economic, environmental and social impacts. The prevention of both floods and droughts will require a provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, to allow individuals exposed to a hazard to take action to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response. However, despite this common need, the inputs needed for warnings around flooding and around drought are very different.

Project structure and Timeline

The project will be implemented in five phases over a five-year period. The five phases are presented below:

1. Phase I: Project design and structuring

This will include putting in place institutional arrangements for project implementation and conducting key studies to define baseline and identify tools for EWS in the Lake Chad Basin Area. The roles and responsibilities of partners will also be agreed at this stage.

2. Phase II: Acquisition and installation of equipment and tools for EWS

The objective here is to organise and procure equipment and tools for the establishment of an EWS with a sound scientific and technological basis in the Lake Chad Basin. At the closure of Phase 2, it is expected that the data systems will be fully operational.

3. Phase III: Technology and Human capacity (4 years)

The phase is aimed at developing the technological and human capacity in the target zone to use the EWS. It will focus on the dissemination and communication of tailored information on weather, climate and water to decision-makers in government, private sector, civil society, but also among development partners and local communities in the Lake Chad Basin.

4. Phase IV: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Improvement

This phase will focus on establishing a system for continuous monitoring, evaluating and improving the EWS. It will take place from the end of year 3, and the improvements will continue into years 4 and 5.

5. Phase V: Project sustainability and documentation

Phase 5 aims at ensuring that the project will be able to run smoothly beyond the five-year project implementation phase, and ensuring sustainability and transferability of the EWS.

Project stakeholders

The key stakeholders of the project include:

- **The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC):** will be the main organ responsible for setting up the EWS, and the project will be hosted by the Lake Chad Basin Observatory (LACBO).
- **Governments of Lake Chad Basin States:** The governments of Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Niger, and Nigeria are key beneficiaries and stakeholders and will have an important role to play throughout the final design and implementation of this EWS project. They are represented by their respective Ministers and Commissioners.
- **National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs):** The National Climate/Weather and Hydrological (surface and groundwater) Monitoring services of the beneficiary countries will be crucial in operationalising and sustaining the EWS.
- **Media houses, especially community radio stations:** In existing EWS throughout the world, community radio stations have played a key role in the dissemination of early warning information. The project will identify national and local stations that can serve this purpose, in close collaboration with national civil protection services.
- **Global Water Partnership (GWP):** GWP programs, especially the Joint GWP/WMO Associated Program on Flood Management (APFM), will be particularly important to offer appropriate technical and training services to the LCBC and to member states’ national hydrometeorological services.
- **Africa Adaptation Initiative:** Through the AAI, provides High-Level political support through the African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).
- **NGOs and humanitarian actors:** NGOs and humanitarian actors are likely to be instrumental to help articulate the needs of communities and voice their concerns. They are also likely to help build capacity within the communities, for communities to recognize the disasters warning and act accordingly.

Project Budget for the Lake Chad Basin Commission

The estimated budget for the EWS pilot project is just over 8.2 million USD. The cost per stage is summarized in the table below.

Phase	Amount (USD)
Phase I: Project design and structuring	642,127
Phase II: Acquisition and installation of equipment	2,949,549
Phase III: Technology and Human capacity	2,695,521
Phase IV: Monitoring and Evaluation and Improvement	564,507
Phase V: Project sustainability and documentation	663,296
Sub-Total	7,515,000
Contingencies (10%)	751,500
Total Project Budget	8,266,500

According to the [UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), an EWS is a set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

3 | Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa

Lead organisation: African Risk Capacity



Background

As the global climate shifts and changes the frequency and intensity of natural disaster, the uncertainties around the occurrence of these natural disasters are likely to increase due the effects of climate change and global warming. Better climate adaptive disaster response and better climate adaptive building and infrastructure have reduced the relative costs in the developed World. However, in Africa, home of the World’s risk reduction infrastructure poor, the necessary climate adaptive regulations and investments are not in place, resulting in them being highly disproportionately affected when disasters do strike (Surminski and Oramas-Dorta, 2014). In Africa, the damages and losses are already having a significant effect on the resources of governments, diverting resources away from development towards recovery and are likely continuing to do so in the context of current and future projected trend of climate-related events. In the past four decades, Africa has experienced over 1,000 weather-related disasters. 300 of these disasters occurred between 2005 and 2009. A World Bank study of 32 African countries indicated a 50% chance of a drought event occurring in any given growing season. With the world’s most impoverished risk reduction infrastructure, Africa lost an estimated US \$18 billion in damages in the past 3 decades. The World Bank estimates that 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). According to the IMF, 40% of the African nations are now at high risk of debt distress following debt build-up from disasters, including climate vulnerabilities. Natural disasters cause an abrupt increase in government spending both for relief activities and to restore infrastructure and facilities that have been damaged or destroyed. This result in an increase in government debt and high risk of debt unsustainability.



Some countries in Africa lose **2 per cent** of their GDP each year due to damage following flood, droughts, and other weather-related events.

World Bank



1. Climate Risk Financing

There is a growing consensus in the global debate on mitigation and adaptation to climate change that insurance, risk transfer, and risk sharing and pooling mechanisms have an important and growing role to play, particularly in offsetting the economic impacts associated with extreme events to encourage adaptation programmes and policies that should minimise future loss and damage and, hence, contribute to sustainable development. In contrast to developed economies where there are various forms of insurance cover available, and penetration levels are high, African countries do not enjoy such benefits. Munich Re (2017) estimates that 99% of the losses from disasters in Africa are uninsured. Under such conditions, the ability of governments to invest in increasingly needed adaptations, which are designed to lessen the consequences on social well-being, infrastructure, and economic activity, is often severely curtailed – contributing to continuing vulnerability (GWP, 2017). In the global donor and international development community, climate risk insurance and risk pooling are rising as innovative ways to address loss and damage and finance disaster responses to climate-related events.

The “InsuResilience”, an initiative that was adopted and launched at the G7 summit in Germany in 2015 that brings together, in close partnership, the G7 states, developing countries and emerging economies, seek to increase access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against of climate change for up 400 million of the most vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020. On their part, African countries, through the African Union, have pioneered the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to build the capacities of African governments to identify their risk, plan for climate disasters, and access capital at critical times. As an African-led and owned catastrophe risk pool created with risk capital from donor partners, the ARC Insurance Company (ARC Ltd) has already disbursed US\$36 million in four years of operations which have helped to quickly support drought-affected countries to provide relief for over 2 million people and over 1 million of livestock.

2. Programme of Partnership between ARC and AAI to advance Risk transfer continental flagship for Climate Adaptation

ARC and AAI have jointly identified a programme that is articulated around four components in his first phase, to strengthen the financial resilience of the African countries to the occurrence of weather-related events and other disasters through risk transfer. The risk transfer flagship is considered a viable solution to strengthen the financial resilience of African countries to natural disasters.

2.1. Premium Support Payment to consolidate ARC Insurance Pool Growth

In 2012, African Head of States established the African Risk Capacity Agency to help member states to plan, prepare and respond to weather-related events and other disasters through risk pooling and risk transfer. In 2014, ARC agency launched its affiliate insurance arm, ARC Ltd, to carry out the commercial functions of insurance and delivery ARC insurance products. In only four years, ARC Ltd has paid out \$36 million to drought-affected Member States, and the funds enabled a rapid response to assist over 2 million vulnerable people and over 1 million livestock. Despite the successes of ARC and significant interest in accessing parametric insurance coverage from ARC Ltd, one of the major barriers that countries face in ensuring their participation in the ARC Ltd pool, is the mobilisation of premium and ensuring consistent participation in the insurance pool. ARC Member States have paid \$54 million from their national budgets to ARC Ltd for insurance coverage, but consistent annual premium payments are often not prioritised by governments who frequently face unprecedented fiscal constraints, despite the recognition of the value of ARC insurance. Furthermore, countries develop a sense of fatigue in paying premium from their own resources, especially when they have not received payouts in prior years.

Within this component, mobilized funds will support premium payments for ARC vulnerable member states that also have shown level of engagement in ARC insurance products and services.

2.2. Support for Innovative Funding Mechanisms for Finance Climate Adaptation

The frequency and severity of extremes natural disasters continue to rise, extreme climate natural events are increasing drain on African economies and hampering the good development momentum that African countries have been recorded from a steady economic growth in the recent decades. ARC’s mission is to develop a pan-African natural disaster response system that enables African governments to meet the needs of people at risk to natural disasters. A mission that is beyond delivering sovereign insurance products and services to Member States. The ARC Strategic Framework that was designed in 2016 discusses plans to develop an additional two products in the form of a replica coverage plan for other humanitarian actors working in Member States and an Extreme Climate Facility fund to Member States to boost climate adaptation measures.

During the ARC programme cycle of a period of 9 -12 months to deliver its products and services to member states, countries identify in advance what part of the risks that ARC covers and what are the other parts of climate risks that remain uncovered and for which they need to anticipate. The latter could be sourced through the humanitarian appeals process, which itself is increasingly unable to meet the full identified needs in the wake of shrinking humanitarian funding. The ARC replica coverage product uses the ARC disaster risk management infrastructure while capitalizing on the experience of traditional humanitarian actors as additional financial instrument to respond to the uncovered risks by insurance mechanism.

In 2014, African leaders requested ARC to explore innovative and diverse ways to address the challenge of providing funding for climate adaptation across the continent. The Extreme Climate Facility (XCF) has been developed in that regards as a new data-driven, multi-year financial mechanism designed to utilise both public and private capital to secure direct access to climate adaptation funds for African governments to respond to the impacts of increased climate volatility. XCF is designed to help member states to build climate resilience and be financially prepared to undertake greater adaptation measures, should extreme weather event frequency and intensity increase in their region.

This component will supply the replica and XCF funding and provide additional financing for countries already managing their current weather risks through the African Risk Capacity Insurance Company Limited (ARC Ltd).

2.3. Policy Support Reforms, New Frontier Products and Knowledge in Disaster Risk Management for Climate Adaptation

Countries that will benefit from component 1 and 2, the programme will jointly work with countries to identify and implement policy reforms in their disaster risk management that will ensure a broader resilience of institutions and communities for better climate adaptation. Also, the program will support and monitor progress toward achieving the governments’ disaster risk management goals. This component will invest in research and development in partnership with other institutions in new climate adaptation product development, tools, and knowledge tailored to countries specificities to respond to recurrent adaptation issues. Also, as a continental premier institution dedicated to building continental risk management systems, the programme will be at the forefront to generate and provide intellectual leadership knowledge in disaster risk management for evidence-based policy making at country and continental levels, facilitate policy dialogue to translate knowledge into actions and practices.

Project Budget for the Advancing Risk Transfer in Africa

Component	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Component 1 Premium Support Payment to consolidate ARC Insurance Pool	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Component 2 Support to Innovative Funding Mechanisms for Finance Climate Adaptation	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Component 3 Policy Support Reforms, New Frontier Products and Knowledge in Disaster Risk Management for climate Adaptation	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000
Programme management and coordination	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$750,000
Total Project Budget				\$8,250,000

40 per cent of the African nations are now at high risk of debt distress following debt build-up from disasters, including climate vulnerabilities.

IMF

4 Knowledge Management Programme for Adaptation Planning in Africa

Lead organisation: United Nations Development Programme and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)



Background

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), decision 1/CP.16 is a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. The objectives of the NAP process (as per decision 5/CP.17) are:

- a. To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b. To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1).

Dedicated resources to support formulation and implementation of NAPs are now available to countries under the GCF Readiness window. To maximize the impact of this new window of financing, lessons from what is being learned from countries' experiences with NAP formulation and implementation process to date need to be harnessed and made available to countries as well as partner organizations that support countries on NAPs – both to utilize efficiency gains in programming and to enable partner organizations to improve and better target support in a strategic direction.

To this end, an Programme for Knowledge Management on Adaptation Planning in Support of African Countries is being proposed. The Programme will have three areas of activities:

- a. Cross-cutting design and planning tools and methodologies on the national adaptation planning process;
- b. Facilitating learning and the exchange and application of best practice for countries and for partner organisations; and
- c. Improving the effective integration of NAPs into strategic long-term development planning processes and frameworks, namely Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including its goals (SDGs).

Programme Description

The first area of activity will aim to synthesize lessons as well as consolidate tools, methodologies and resources that apply to the NAP process across countries. This responds to demand by African countries as well as will help improve programming support by partner organizations.

Some design and planning steps and activities in the NAP Process are similar across countries. Several countries have expressed interest in a facility where they would be able to engage with and learn from others which are further advanced in their NAP process and/or others with similar challenges and development situations. Similar activities include: strengthening of institutions, building of information bases and monitoring systems, costing and appraisal of adaptation options, aligning climate change risk reduction priority actions with sectoral priorities/policies, and linking NAPs to sustainable public/private, domestic/international financing sources for their implementation.

Secondly, through an umbrella approach, and the partner organisations through AAI will facilitate the exchange of ideas, best practices and lessons learned among countries that are at different stages of their NAP process. In addition to yielding benefits for countries, such facilitation would enable cost-efficiencies related to identification of expertise as well as result in organizational learning for GCF and other partners who provide support to developing countries on NAPs. This will enable better targeting of resources overtime.

Thirdly, given that the goals of 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, establishing a systematic linkage between NAPs and key planning processes such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Development Agenda including the SDGs is essential.

With the Paris Agreement's entry into force, the focus has now fully shifted towards its implementation—in particular, countries are looking at how to meet the commitments they set out in their NDCs. 53 of 54 African countries have chosen to include an adaptation component in their NDC – the signature vehicle of the Paris Agreement -- in addition to setting out their mitigation commitments. The importance of adaptation is also emphasized within the text of the Paris Agreement itself, which includes a call for all countries to engage in national adaptation planning processes. Similarly, developing countries are aligning their long-term national development priorities with the SDGs framework and Agenda 2063.

NAP processes are thus an important part of implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving countries' long-term development aspirations . There is clearly an opportunity to streamline and leverage the three to improve adaptation planning and action as well as the sustainability of impact from the three processes, but the starting point for doing so may not be entirely clear. The Umbrella Programme would propose to make important contributions in this regard, through a dedicated effort.

An Umbrella Programme would include a global or regional coordination mechanism/s to provide support to technical aspects of adaptation planning as well as to document and disseminate knowledge to countries as well as partner organizations. Activities would include, but are not be limited to:

- 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 partner-supported participating countries, as well as other countries which engaged the parnters' support to advance the NAP process;
- Developing knowledge products with good practices and case studies for medium to long-term adaptation planning and sharing good practices at regional and global events, including UNFCCC sessions and relevant GCF meetings; and
- Promoting thematic discussions through existing networks.

Potential partners include Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), UNDP, UNEP, and GIZ.

Budget Summary 2019 - 2021

Total budget is USD 11.5 million

Activity	Amount (USD)
Developing tools and methodologies for adaptation planning, and support to countries with their utilisation.	1,500,000
Facilitating learning and the exchange	4,000,000
Knowledge products to capture progress, best practices, and lessons learned and dissemination.	3,000,000
Integrated planning tools and methodologies, including for financing and M&E	2,000,000
Sub-Total	10,500,000
Contingencies (10%)	1,050,000
Total Project Budget	11,550,000



AAI

Enhancing action on adaptation in Africa



Africa Union

For more information contact:

AAI Technical Support Unit
twitter.com/AfricaAAI — @africaAAI
info@africaadaptationinitiative.org
www.africaadaptationinitiative.org



The African Group of Negotiators (AGN)
Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

