



**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

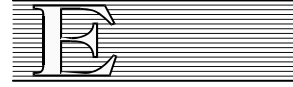
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Eighth Session of the Committee on Food Security and Sustainable
Development

and

The Regional Implementation Meeting for the Twentieth
Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
19-21 November 2012



Distr.: General

E/ECA/CFSSD/8/8
13 November 2012

Original: English

**Report on Climate for Development (ClimDev-Africa)
in Africa Programme**

The ClimDev-Africa Programme

ClimDev-Africa will construct a solid foundation in Africa for 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,
- Creating and strengthening knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

To achieve this, the three primary result 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.

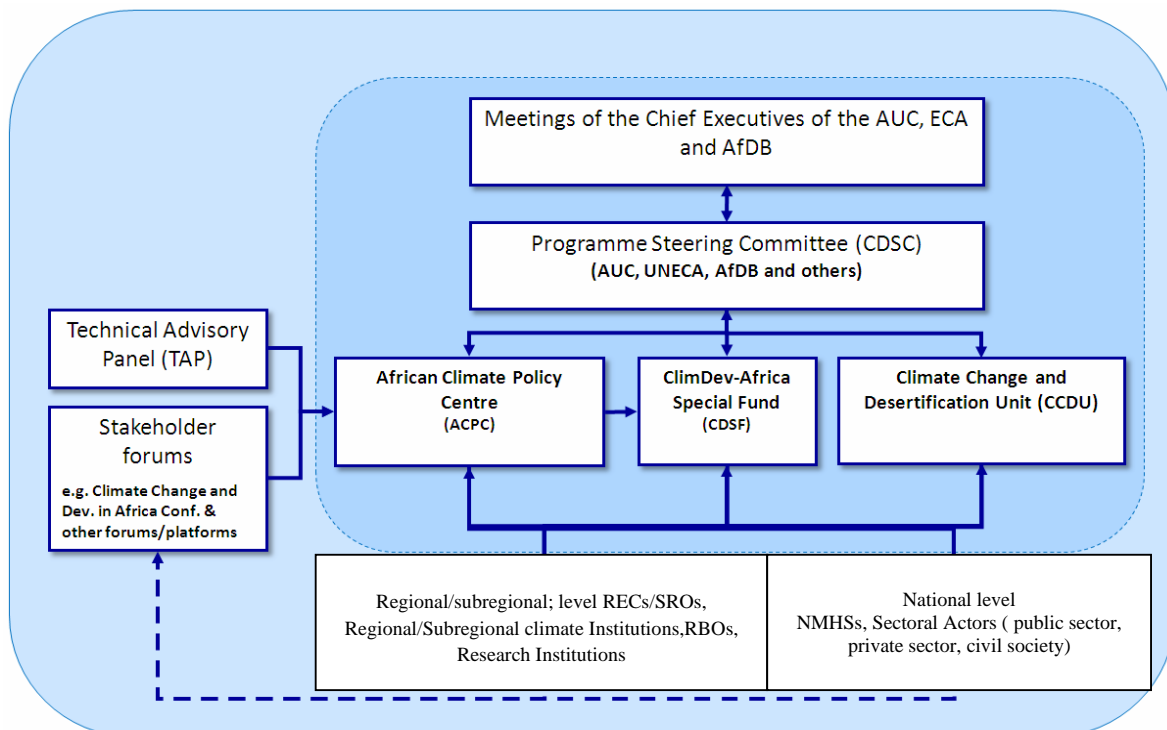


Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. AFRICAN CLIMATE POLICY CENTRE (ACPC).....	2
Key Functions of the Centre.....	3
Results and Summary of Accomplishments	4
Knowledge generation, sharing and networking	5
Advocacy, consensus building, support to African Group of Negotiators and communication	9
Advisory services and technical cooperation	12
Secretariat services provided for ClimDev-Africa and other initiatives	13
III. CLIMDEV SPECIAL FUND	14
Introduction	14
Key Functions of the CDSF	16
Results and Summary of Accomplishments	16
IV. CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION UNIT (CCDU).....	16
Introduction	16
Rationale.....	17
Key Functions of the CCDU	18
V. RESULTS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	18

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACPC – African Climate Policy Centre, an office within UNECA

AfDB – African Development Bank

AMCEN – African Ministers Conference on the Environment

AMCOW - African Ministers Conference on Water

AUC – African Union Commission

CAHOSCC - Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change

CCDA – Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa

CCDU – Climate Change and Desertification Unit, an office within AUC

CDSC - ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee

CDSF – ClimDev-Africa Special Fund, an office within AfDB

ClimDev - Climate for Development

COP – Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

JSWG – Joint Secretariat Working Group

UNECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

I. 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 55 countries in Africa, the Programme is not only based on the partnership between 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), 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 AUC, met twice in 2011. ACPC was established by UNECA as the Secretariat of the ClimDev-Africa Programme and was 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, AUC has completed the proposal for the operationalization of the CCDU, while AfDB completed the CDSF Operational Procedures Manual (OPM), thereby setting in motion 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. AUC, which provides political leadership to the Programme, is in the process of establishing the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) to support programmatic activities at the climate change and desertification nexus; and AfDB will operationalize the ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) which will, in its initial phase, focus on investments that strengthen generation, dissemination and use of climate data and information across Africa.

6. Following the direction of the CDSC, the ClimDev-Africa Secretariat organized a 2-day retreat (December 19-20 2012) gathering key people from 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 and other important decisions from African bodies such as the African Union Assembly,

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.

AMCEN, AMCOW, CAHOSCC and others. The Work Plan for 2012-2014 organizes ClimDev-Africa activities into the following Result Areas (or components) of the ClimDev-Africa Programme:

- (a) Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination;
- (b) Quality analysis for decision support and management practice;
- (c) Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy; and
- (d) ClimDev-Africa Programme functioning².

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

II. AFRICAN CLIMATE POLICY CENTRE (ACPC)

8. The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) is a centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), under the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSDD) and is one of the three components of the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme established jointly with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The other components are the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) managed by AUC and the ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) operated by AfDB.

9. During the first full year of implementation, ACPC organized three main forums to enhance its work programme and consolidate Africa's voice in the global climate change agenda. These were the two high-level expert consultations and the first Climate Change for Development in Africa (CCDA-1) conference. In addition ACPC took part in the Conference of Parties 17 and Meeting of the Parties 7 (COP17/CMP7) and played a key role in the organization of the Africa Pavilion, in various high-level roundtables at the Pavilion and the Africa Day in the COP17 in Durban, South Africa.

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

10. The CCDA-1 was the first stakeholder forum and a significant advocacy initiative for the ClimDev-Africa Programme. The Africa Pavilion and the Africa Day side-events provided effective platforms for knowledge generation, sharing and networking. They were also formidable avenues for advocacy and consensus building – that reinforced the position of ACPC as a central player on climate change issues in Africa. Development partners (from the North and the South, bilateral and multilateral institutions), policymakers, scientists, researchers, practitioners and the wider climate change community recognized the potential of ACPC as an institution on which Africa can depend for support of the climate change policy. These events and other ACPC work programme-related activities, particularly the analytical studies have enhanced the visibility of the Centre. They have also been consolidated to directly inform the activities of the ACPC and ClimDev-Africa Programme for 2012. It is therefore clear to note that the Centre has made significant progress in its first year of implementation, despite having gaps in some critical skills areas. Focus should now shift to support in-country activities, strengthening the strategic partnerships the centre has established, recruitment and developing the capacity of the Centre and consolidation and monitoring of the progress of the ClimDev-Africa Programme.

Key Functions of the Centre

11. The main goal of ACPC is to propose appropriate policy options and provide technical support so that African countries can implement to make development more sustainable and to better manage associated climate risks for the benefit of the majority of Africans. ACPC strives to ensure that its activities are demand-driven with a view to making them relevant to Africans.

12. ACPC set out goals and outcomes that are long term in nature and has initiated several activities towards these outcomes. Nevertheless, significant progress was made in one key outcome, that is, achieving well-articulated African common positions in international climate change negotiations and supporting the African Group of Negotiators (AGN). At the request of the AGN, ACPC prepared an analytical paper on the state of Africa's agriculture towards COP17. In its first year of operations as a Centre with dedicated staff and a Coordinator, the Centre has built its capacity, formed strategic partnerships and focused on four major areas of activity. These are:

- (a) Knowledge generation, sharing and networking, focusing on:
 - (i) Climate science, data, information, knowledge and service delivery;
 - (ii) Climate resilient development and adaptation;
 - (iii) Low carbon development in Africa; and
 - (iv) Climate economics and finance in Africa.
- (b) Advocacy and consensus building focusing on support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on climate change and providing a forum for an interactive dialogue of stakeholders through the annual climate change and development conference. Prepared for, and participated in, the COP17/CMP7 and serviced various African institutions and, developed a communication strategy;

(c) Advisory services and technical cooperation which involves evaluation of hydrological and meteorological data and information systems across Africa, servicing the needs of member States and their RECs, exploring ways of developing Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems across Africa and establishing a fellowship and broad capacity mobilization and/or building programme across the continent;

(d) Serving as secretariat for ClimDev-Africa programme, which includes preparing documentation, with input from AUC and AfDB. ACPC serviced meetings of the ClimDev Programme Steering Committee (CDSC), coordinated joint activities such as preparations for the Climate Change and Development for Africa (CCDA) conference, and ensured minutes of CDSC meetings and other documentation related to the ClimDev-Africa were available for meetings of the Chief Executives of AUC, UNECA and AfDB.

13. The results of the activities of ACPC for 2011-2014 cover these key areas of activity and others.

Results and Summary of Accomplishments

14. Major Activities related to ACPC in 2012 are as follows:

(a) *Needs Assessment in several member States:* Completed needs assessment to develop a technical support programme on hydro-meteorological data and information, and to mainstream climate change into sectoral plans in four pilot countries. These include Rwanda, the Gambia, Ethiopia and Mozambique. Needs assessment for other four countries include Mali, Zambia, Malawi and Kenya are under preparation;

(b) *Evidence-based policy recommendations in the agricultural sector:* ACPC is working with four countries in Africa, Burkina Faso, Mali, Malawi and Kenya to review agricultural sector policies to determine the extent to which the agricultural sector has built in resilience to climate change and climate variability;

(c) *Development of benefit and cost model on adaptation to climate change* is currently being developed. This work focuses on five river basins in Southern Africa;

(d) *Costing climate change impacts in Africa* is currently being developed. This will provide technical support to the work on 'loss and damage' and to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) by providing: (i) economic estimates of hazards (sea level rise, flooding, drought and cyclones); and (ii) estimates of impact on economic sectors and economic performance;

(e) *Sustainable Energy for All in Africa* studies are underway. This work is carried out in partnership with policy and research institutions and UNIDO to develop 12 country studies on policy, institutional, technology and finance dimensions for delivering universal energy access. The project will report on the main gaps and priorities affecting modern energy access in Africa and provide solution-based recommendations that will enhance national and regional energy initiatives. The methodology development workshop was held from July 9 to 11;

(f) *Capacity-building and strategy development for a Clean Development Mechanism in Africa.* Carried out capacity-building of Designated National Authorities (DNA) on standardized baselines in cooperation with UNFCCC. Conducted training of CDM stakeholders in Ethiopia and initiated similar projects in Zambia and Mozambique; and

(g) *Private sector responses to climate change impacts and risks.* ACPC has established a joint working partnership with the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PACCI) whose membership consists of chambers of commerce in all African countries.

Knowledge generation, sharing and networking

15. As a centre focusing on generating knowledge to support African countries in developing policies that appropriately respond to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents to their economies, ACPC also focuses on bridging the gaps between the three communities of experts in research, policy and practice through a series of knowledge products and expert forums.

16. In 2011-12, ACPC undertook knowledge generation and sharing activities in key areas of climate finance, adaptation (with respect to agriculture and water) mitigation in the context of Africa, low carbon development and on technology transfer. From these activities, the following key outputs were generated in thematic areas:

17. **Knowledge generation:** ACPC produced and disseminated the following documents at various forums:

- (i) Produced peer-reviewed papers on energy systems and water and climate change as an input to the IPCC 5th Assessment Report;
- (ii) Produced papers for the African Ministers of Economy and Finance meetings in 2011 and 2012 on the implications of the outcomes of COP16 and COP17 on Africa;
- (iii) Developed specific websites, established African Climate Policy Bulletin and reports of major events such as COP17 report, CCDA-I and ADF-VII reports;
- (iv) Accessing climate finance for development in Africa. ACPC produced a comprehensive paper on climate finance architecture and governance for policymakers and negotiators;
- (v) Perspectives on the impact and challenges of climate change on water resources and hydropower sustainability in Africa (a keynote paper at IHA conference on Hydropower for Sustainable Development 2011);
- (vi) Energy access in the context of a low carbon economy in Africa, a concept note;

- (vii) Consultation Workshop on Detailing Work Plans of Climate Science, Data and Information, Climate Change and Water, and Climate Change and Agriculture, (Workshop proceedings);
- (viii) Consultative Expert Group Meeting on Detailing Work Plans of Low Carbon Development and Energy (Workshop proceedings);
- (ix) Socio-ecological resilience, vulnerability, risk and adaptation to climate change: challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in Africa;
- (x) More productive, climate resilient, low carbon and sustainable development of agriculture in Africa; and

18. **Knowledge sharing:** Over 20 presentations related to ACPC and ClimDev activity areas as well as substantive technical issues have been made in different forums: conferences, workshops and regional consultations. Some ACPC activities undertaken to capture knowledge were mainly through presentations, keynote addresses and events serviced include:

- (i) Co-organized the African Carbon Finance (ACF) with UNFCCC, along with other UN agencies and the World Bank in April 2012. This was a major event where the latest issues with regard to climate finance and innovative market mechanisms, relevant to Africa, were presented;
- (ii) In 2012, a number of other workshops as a service to global and regional initiatives were organized. The list includes:
 - a. Climate and Health workshop;
 - b. A joint ACPC and World Bank workshop on ‘Improving Climate Readiness in Africa specifically related to Climate and Infrastructure, Climate Change Risk Management and Green Growth’;
 - c. Workshop launching Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX);
 - d. Working meeting with UNFCCC on Loss and Damage;
- (iii) Co-organized the Africa Adapt Symposium, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 March 2011. The outcomes fed into the concept notes for the high-level expert workshops organized by ACPC;
- (iv) Co-organized the “Climate and Health: 10-Years On” with the Ethiopian Climate and Health Working Group, WHO, UNDP, the UK Met Office and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI);
- (v) At the request of ECOWAS, ACPC presented four topics on Nationally-Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), latest news from the negotiations and development

during a workshop for Capacity-Building of ECOWAS member States in the Development and Implementation of NAMAs and the Status of the Ongoing International Negotiations on Climate Change, in Accra, in September 2011;

- (vi) Delivered a keynote speech on technology transfer for low carbon development: a review of policy options during the Southern African Network for Accelerating Climate Technology Transfer (SANACTT) Design and Implementation Workshop from 8 to 9 September 2011, in Midrand, South Africa;
- (vii) At the request of African Parliamentarians on climate change ACPC presented its work programme at the conference held in Magaliesburg (South Africa), in July 2011;
- (viii) Delivered a keynote speech on perspectives on the impact and challenges of climate change on water resources and hydropower sustainability in Africa, IHA conference on Hydropower for Sustainable Development, held in Addis Ababa, in April 2011;
- (ix) Addressed the West Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association Conference, held in Balaklava, Mauritius, from 21 to 23 March 2011;
- (x) Delivered a keynote address on Green Growth and Human Development in February 2011; and
- (xi) In support of UNECA SRO in Yaounde, ACPC presented three subjects at the Seminar for Capacity-Building on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Central Africa on desertification, water and agriculture in Central Africa, Brazzaville, in November 2011.

19. **High-level expert consultations:** In March-April 2011 ACPC conducted two High-Level Expert Consultations, one on Climate Science, Data, Information and Service Delivery; Climate Change and Water; Climate Change and Agriculture and the other on Low Carbon Development and Energy Challenges and Opportunities in Africa. The high-level expert consultations had three main outcomes:

- (i) Identified key issues, gaps and needs regarding climate science, data and information, water, agriculture, energy, low carbon development pathways with respect to the needs of African countries in line with the roles of ClimDev-Africa and ACPC focus areas;
- (ii) Created opportunities to develop partnership for knowledge generation and sharing, and capacity mobilization/building and waste reduction; and
- (iii) Enhanced the relevance of information and knowledge generation and uptake and the nexus between research, policy and practice.

20. In July 2012, ACPC organized a high-level expert consultation on the issue of Sustainable Energy for All in Africa. The working meeting brought together about 35 African experts on

energy to explore key issues and experiences in energy access and agree on a methodology that would be used to develop 12 country studies.

21. **Project concepts identified:** Through the high-level expert consultations and other inputs, a number of project concepts have been identified and work initiated on some of the activities already discussed. Examples include:

- (a) Compendium for policymakers and climate change negotiators in Africa;
- (b) Diagnostic study and stakeholders convening on transboundary aquifers management in West Africa;
- (c) Climate Science data and Information Programme;
- (d) Strategies, Policies, Institutions, Technologies and Practices;
- (e) Climate Risks and Opportunities in Water Resources Management;
- (f) Adaptation and Mitigation Planning at RBOs;
- (g) International Discourse on Water and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (h) Capacity-Building through Fellowships and Peer-Mentoring;
- (i) Incorporating agriculture and land use and land use change (LULUCF) issues into international agreements;
- (j) Efficient use of water and land in agriculture (irrigation, green water, water harvesting);
- (k) Effective use of appropriate technology for adaptation in agricultural production;
- (l) Development and Implementation of Coherent Policy Interventions for Energy Access;
- (m) Renewable Energy Resource and Technology Assessment;
- (n) Low Carbon Development baseline and scenarios for Africa;
- (o) Building Knowledge and Capacity in Preparing Finance Packages for Low Carbon Development and Energy Access in Africa to support Finance Institutions, particularly for small projects;
- (p) Evolution of Climate Finance (CDM) to Benefit Africa;
- (q) Capacity-Building for Climate Adaptation in North Africa; and

- (r) Establishment within ACPC of a support unit in standardized baselines.

22. **Draft issue papers:** Twenty one issue papers on priority areas have been prepared and are under preparation together with partners, and ACPC has started conducting detailed analysis on some of them. Each paper has been assigned a focal person in ACPC with the policy fellows providing research support. The issue papers provided input to the ClimDev-Africa Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) conference held from 17 to 19 October 2011. Fourteen of the papers were presented at the Africa Pavilion side events in COP17 in Durban. Moreover, ACPC issued a call for papers from African experts for the CCDA-I in which over 50 abstracts were received on various climate-related themes of the conference. Several of these papers were presented at the conference.

23. **Strategic partnerships:** Strategic alliances and partnerships with credible institutions is necessary for ACPC to deliver on its work programme. As of December 2011, working relationships were established with 22 leading institutions on climate change issues. Additional bilateral working relationships are in progress following the next CCDA-I and COP17/CMP77 (See annex 1).

24. **Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and roster of experts:** From the High-Level Expert Consultations and other networks such as the African IPCC authors, ACPC has established a roster of nearly 300 experts who are on call to serve as technical resource persons for ongoing and future activities. The roster will be continuously updated and eventually become part of the more extensive inventory of high-level experts in Africa with climate change-related fields currently under preparation. Lists of scientists and policymakers who visited the ECA/ACPC booths at COP17/CMP7 will also be integrated into the roster.

Advocacy, consensus building, support to African Group of Negotiators and communication

25. **Support to African Group of Negotiators:** ACPC initiated regular interactions with the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and carried out a series of discussions to identify the key gaps and needs for policy and scientific analysis to inform the negotiation position of the AGN. The Centre provided substantive technical papers at the request of AGN in preparation for COP17 in Durban. The papers were used as inputs to strengthen the African Common Position on Climate Change, endorsed at the 4th Special Session of African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in Bamako (in Sept 2011). The papers were entitled:

- (a) Provision of short-term finance by developed countries under the UNFCCC;
- (b) Recent scientific information regarding impacts of climate change on agriculture in Africa;
- (c) Stocktaking of experience under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, including Africa's experience with the CDM; and
- (d) Equitable access to sustainable development and effort sharing in the context of the shared vision and global goal under UNFCCC.

26. As mandated by AMCEN, ACPC provided further three technical papers to the AGN preparatory meetings to support them in the Bonn negotiating session in May 2012;

27. In addition to these, ACPC continues to provide dedicated expert support to the AGN on a wide range of technical domains. ACPC aims to develop a work programme of knowledge support to the African negotiators.

28. **CCDA-I Conference:** Between 17 and 19 October 2011, nearly 500 African and international experts from Governments, the academia, the private sector, civil society and intergovernmental organizations attended the first Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-I) conference in Addis Ababa. The conference had four main themes, namely, climate science data, information and service delivery; climate resilient development and adaptation; low carbon development and economics and finance of climate change. Based on these themes, sub-themes and topics, the conference featured on:

(a) Forty-five high-level presentations and roundtable discussions made on selected topics related to climate change and development by senior officials and policymakers from Africa and beyond;

(b) Panel discussions bringing together experts from Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, scientists and the private sector; and

(c) Parallel sessions on the thematic areas and topics on which the conference was expected to achieve progress.

29. The CCDA-I Conference concluded with a consensus statement and more than 20 working papers and 12 posters on relevant subjects.

30. **CCDA-II Conference:** CCDA-II conference will be held in October 2012 in Addis Ababa. The theme of this year's conference is "Climate and Development in Africa: Advancing Knowledge, Policy and Practice". The main theme will be explored further through three sub-themes:

(a) Climate Service Delivery for Development;

(b) Sustainable Energy Access for All Africans by 2030; and

(c) Outstanding Issues in Climate Negotiations: Relevance for Africa.

31. **COP17-CMP7:** Jointly with AUC and AfDB, the Centre organized the **Africa Pavilion and Africa Day** event during the COP17/CMP77 in Durban and provided substantial technical input to the process. Examples of the Centre's contribution include the following:

(a) ACPC drafted the technical concept note and the communications and social mobilization strategy;

(b) ACPC as coordinator chaired the technical sub-committee for preparation towards the Africa Pavilion and the Africa Day;

(c) ACPC staff served as panelists in 25 high-level sessions, roundtables and side events in Durban;

(d) ACPC organized high-level policy dialogue (Africa Day) roundtables and side events;

(e) ACPC launched working paper series and disseminated 14 such working papers;

(f) ACPC wrote comprehensive background and issues notes for all roundtables and a number of side events;

(g) ACPC co-convened the water day related to water climate and development at the Africa Pavilion; and

(h) ACPC provided advisory service to the AGN during the whole period of COP17/CMP7.

32. **Communication:** As a Centre principally focused on knowledge generation and sharing and marshaling technical expertise in the continent on climate science, policy and practice, ACPC recognizes the critical role of effective communication of its activities and programmes. Towards enhancing its communication, the Centre made the following progress in 2011 among others:

(a) Prepared a draft communication strategy. The strategy is currently being implemented and was shared with African media groups;

(b) Developed the ACPC website – that is regularly updated and accessed by users in Africa and partners;

(c) Launched a newsletter on climate change issues in Africa in French and English to update stakeholders and the public on critical issues of climate change. The 4th edition of the newsletter is under production;

(d) Established a professional network of over 100 African journalists and has planned a training programme for 2012 to strengthen their capacities for better reporting on climate change and development in the continent; and

(e) Provided regular support to the Information and Communications Services (ICS) of ECA with news reporting and administrative work.

33. **Advocacy:** The main highlights of the Centre's advocacy activities are as follows:

(a) Initiated a partnership with Developing Radio Network to enhance the capacity of community radios in Africa to develop programmes on climate change in rural areas;

(b) Identified focal points in media houses to support the work of ACPC on the one hand and enhance understanding of climate change issues by the general public in Africa. A meeting was held with the focal points on the side-lines of CCDA. They provided an input into the outcome statement of CCDA-I; and

(c) Prepared a draft Knowledge Management Platform with assistance from the Library that will be implemented upon when the information officer is recruited.

34. **Outreach:** Main outreach activities include:

(a) Prepared and distributed flyers during CCDA-I, COP17/CMP7. Electronic copies of these are available on the website;

(b) Organized an exhibition during CCDA-I at which 15 regional and international actors on climate change participated; and

(c) Managed two information booths (in main exhibition area and Africa Pavilion) during COP17/CMP7 in Durban, South Africa. Over 1500 documents were distributed to nearly 3000 visitors.

Advisory services and technical; cooperation

35. **Technical inputs into workshops and meetings:** ACPC is increasingly being requested to support workshops and other meetings in an advisory and technical capacity. In 2011, the Centre made working visits to all five subregions and participated in the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts' meetings and made relevant inputs through presentations and contributions in the discussions. In addition, the Centre participated in:

(a) The Forum for Financing Development from 18 to 20 May 2011 in which ACPC prepared a paper and made a presentation on Climate Finance;

(b) The ECOWAS workshop on NAMAs (31 August – 2 September 2011) in which two ACPC staff acted as resource people;

(c) The capacity-strengthening workshop on Climate change and Development in Central Africa in November 2011; and

(d) The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the various African subregions' meetings and made relevant inputs through presentations and contributions in discussions

36. These meetings have resulted in some country projects that are currently being prepared for financing and implementation.

37. **Subregional and national projects:** At the request of member States, a number of country projects have been designed. Country projects include those of the Gambia, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Subregional projects for North Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa have been identified and implementation will start in the first quarter of 2012. These projects are in the areas of assessing

existing climate data network; mapping out of institutions and their activities related to climate change; sectoral analysis of climate change impact (i.e. covering agriculture, tourism, forestry, water and energy); an assessment of technology; and the exploration of development opportunities related to climate resilient development. Mapping of institutions and climate change related activities is currently underway.

38. **Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM):** ACPC has teamed up with UNEP to develop a project that will help four to six African countries (i.e. Kenya, Rwanda, Mali, Zambia and the Gambia) to make a “quick start” on technology-based mitigation activities that are compatible with the evolving concept of Nationally-Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). The FIRM project will provide focused technical advice and strengthen the capabilities of energy and environmental policymakers and experts and the institutions in which they work. The result will be quick implementation of public and private mitigation projects within the NAMAs framework and reduced emission of greenhouse gases. The project will build on existing UNEP support to developing countries that are preparing national Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) and Technology Action Plans (TAPs) funded by the GEF.

39. **Serviced Regional and International bodies:** ACPC has advised on and made inputs into the drafting of the African Climate Change strategy under development by AUC, reviewed the Climate and Development Special Fund (CDSF) operations and procedures manual and attended other important Africa-wide events organized by WMO, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and others in an advisory capacity. ACPC is assisting the African IPCC Fifth Assessment Report authors to access scientific and peer review journals available at the ECA library.

Secretariat services provided for ClimDev-Africa and other initiatives

40. **Secretariat to ClimDev:** ACPC provided secretariat services to the ClimDev-Africa. Currently, the ClimDev-Africa steering committee is fully established and received considerable support from the Centre during its meetings in 2011. The Centre coordinated the preparation of the relevant working documents for the secretariat, including a revised ToR for the steering committee, revision of ClimDev-Africa documents and other documents in support of CCDA-I and Africa Pavilion. ACPC chairs the technical committee and made contributions to the communications committee. In addition, ACPC is providing relevant inputs in key undertakings such as Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) and Africa Strategy on Climate Change document as a support to AUC. ACPC also organized a two-day retreat with AUC and AfDB in December 2011 to prepare an integrated work programme for ClimDev-Africa, at the request of the ClimDev-Africa Steering Committee.

41. **Programme implementation:** By December 2011 the implementation phase on ACPC work programme was in the advanced stage, in line with the project paper and the ClimDev-Africa Framework Programme documents. More specifically, the Centre:

(a) Presented its draft work programme for 2011 and beyond at various subregional consultations to ensure a better understanding of policy and technical needs of the African countries, RECs and subregions, donors and partners working on climate-related issues;

(b) Promoted ACPC and ClimDev-Africa programme documents within the region which were adopted by several partners as valuable technical resources on climate change challenges across Africa; and

(c) Refined the work programme based on inputs from expert consultations, regional institutions, RECs, SROs, other ECA Divisions, selected member States, United Nations affiliated institutions, multilateral and regional financial institutions and leading international research institutions on climate change and development.

42. **Fellowship programme:** The objective of ACPC fellowship programme is to provide opportunities for young scientists and policy experts to develop hands-on skills in key technical areas in climate change and in the medium to long term and contribute to the attainment of a critical mass of African experts on various aspects of climate and development.

Nine doctoral-level fellows are now on board at ACPC working on issues related to climate science, climate change and hydrology, climate change and water development, climate change and agriculture, low carbon development, governance, institutions and regulation. In 2011, the fellows made a significant contribution to the Centre's work programme. Among other contributions, they:

- (a) Provided technical and analytical inputs into ACPC working papers;
- (b) Peer-reviewed some of the 35 issue papers that informed various thematic discussions of CCDA-I;
- (c) Designed posters on various areas of climate change as contributions to both CCDA-I and COP17/CMP7; and,
- (d) Provided the help desk support to users on information and advisory needs.

III. CLIMDEV SPECIAL FUND

Introduction

43. The ClimDev-Africa Special Fund was established through an Instrument of the African Development Bank adopted by the Board of Directors to support activities of the ClimDev-Africa Programme or Climate for Development in Africa. It is run through coordination between the Bank, the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The purpose of the Fund is to pool resources to finance climate-resilient development programmes that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa.

44. The Operational Procedures provide details of the rules, regulations, principles and operations of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund. Outlined in the procedures are:

- (a) The background to the Fund and the strategy for achieving the Goal and Programme Objectives of the Fund which underlies the rules and regulations within the Operations Manual;

(b) The management structure of the Fund, both at management level, at which the Fund is responsible to the ClimDev Africa Programme Steering Committee, and at operational level;

(c) Matters of eligibility and conditions for receiving support from the Fund;

(d) Type of activities that will be supported by the CDSF, project cycle activities and operational procedures for processing and approving grants as well as implementation and monitoring;

(e) The procedures by which grants will be disbursed by the Bank;

(f) Financial management both at the Fund and at project level; and

(g) Reporting at all levels and accountability arrangements.

45. The rules and policies applicable to the operations of the Bank will generally be applicable to the operations of the CDSF, except as otherwise provided in these Operational Procedures. The rules, policy and procedural instruments that guide the governance, administration and safeguarding of the Fund include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Rules of Procedure for Procurement of Goods and Works;

(b) Rules of Procedure for the Use of Consultants;

(c) Bank Group Policy on Disclosure of Information;

(d) Independent Review Mechanism- Operating Rules and Procedures;

(e) AfDB Group's Policy on the Environment;

(f) The Involuntary Resettlement Policy;

(g) The Gender Policy;

(h) The Community Participation Handbook;

(i) Whistle Blowing and Complaints Handling Policy; and

(j) Guidelines for Preventing and Combating Corruption and Fraud in Bank Group Operations

46. The CDSF will also generally adhere to international consensus which the Bank has endorsed, in particular, "The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness" (2005) and the Accra Third High-Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness (2008).

Key Functions of the CDSF

47. The goal of the CDSF is to contribute to sustainable development and, in particular, poverty reduction by implementing climate-resilient development programmes that mainstream climate change information at all levels in Africa.

48. The objective of the CDSF is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and subregional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies. In order to achieve this objective, the CDSF will support three main areas of intervention: (a) generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high quality climate information in Africa, (b) capacity enhancement of policymakers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programmes; (c) implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development.

Results and Summary of Accomplishments

49. A donor roundtable meeting was held in April of 2012 with the aim of raising financial resources for the ClimDev Special Fund. A proportion of the minimum required for the CDSF to begin functioning has been raised. A follow-up meeting is planned.

IV. CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESERTIFICATION UNIT (CCDU)

Introduction

50. The establishment of the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU) at the African Union stems from several decisions by Heads of State and Government to address the challenges of climate change and desertification by means that would define and implement measures to combat their multifarious effects on Africa and its peoples.

51. Climate Change was the sub-theme of the 10th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly in 2007 calling on Africa's partners to support Member States and Regional Economic Communities to effectively integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into their development plans and devise mechanisms for their implementation. Furthermore, the 2007 Assembly requested the Commission, UNECA and AfDB to develop and implement the Plan on climate Change and Development in Africa and report on progress bi-annually, as a precursor for the formulation and subsequent adoption of the ClimDev Africa programme.

52. In response to the growing calls for Africa to engage in climate change negotiations with a common position and to advance this with a united voice, the 12th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held from 1 to 4 February 2009, in Addis Ababa adopted a monumental decision on **African Common Position on Climate Change**, also mandating the African Union Commission to work out modalities of

Africa's representation in Global Climate Change Negotiations consistent with the goals and spirit of this Decision. It is important to note that such a Decision was unprecedented in the history of the African Union.

53. Subsequent to submission made by the Commission of a report on implementation of the previous decision and taking note of the AMCEN reports, the 13th Ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held from 1 to 3 July 2009, in Sirte, Libya, adopted the following decisions:

(a) Decision on the African Common Position on Climate Change, including the Modalities of the Representation of Africa to the World Summit on Climate Change which, among other things: (i) established the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) with mandate to represent Africa on climate change negotiations; (ii) requested the Commission to elaborate a comprehensive African Strategy on Climate Change; (iii) established a Unit for Climate Change and Desertification Control at the Commission;

(b) Decision on the Accession of the African Union to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol; and

(c) Decision on the African Union Accession to the United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification – this is in recognition of the fact that desertification and land degradation have been grave concerns for much of Africa, but have not received the attention that they deserve.

54. The African Union Assembly has been seized with the issues literally in every ordinary session held since, and adopted relevant decisions aimed at streamlining the coordinating mechanisms of CAHOSCC as well as providing further guidance on future courses of action.

Rationale

55. The above agenda enhances the need for the AU to provide political leadership in coordinating and strengthening a continent-wide policy response to climate change. In response to the African Union Assembly request, the AU Commission has increasingly been playing strategic roles, consistent with its overall mandates, of not only providing secretariat services to the CAHOSCC but also in terms of advocacy, coordination, harmonization and facilitation of engagements including, with partners, to ensure that the AU Decisions are implemented. The Commission has been mandated to take all necessary measures to implement and follow up implementation of decisions and regularly report to the Assembly on progress, a task which it has been taking rather seriously. Therefore, the Commission is increasingly becoming an active player in providing leadership and engaging partners in the development arena.

56. To this end, the Commission is engaged in strategies to improve consolidation, coordination, documentation and dissemination of climate change policies, projects and programmes in a more cohesive manner. Moreover, the Commission has been supporting the African Group at fora organized through the processes of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification. It was found that such support should be provided in a systematic, organized and sustained manner in order to bring about noticeable positive impacts. This led to

the African Union Assembly Decision to establish a Unit for Climate Change and Desertification Control at the Commission.

57. Therefore, the establishment of a Unit for Climate Change and Desertification Control will enhance the efforts of the Commission in coordinating and harmonizing Africa's activities in the field of climate change and desertification with the aim of enhancing and strengthening synergies and complementarities between various stakeholders.

Key Functions of the CCDU

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

59. The specific objectives include:

- (a) Coordination of policies and decisions on Climate Change and desertification;
- (b) Integration of climate change and desertification concerns into continental, regional and planning development frameworks;
- (c) Coordination of resource mobilization efforts for implementation of Decisions pertaining to climate change and combating desertification;
- (d) Improvement, coordination, documentation and dissemination of climate change and desertification research and information;
- (e) Building capacity of RECs and Member States in the implementation of Decisions related to Climate Change and Desertification;
- (f) Scaling up the capacities of Member States and stakeholders to enhance integration of adaptation and mitigation measures into their development plans as well as policies and risk management practices in all activities related to climate change and desertification; and
- (g) Supporting efforts to mainstream climate- and desertification-related concerns in the frameworks of Member States' development policies, strategies and plans.

V. RESULTS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

60. AUC has secured the initial funding needed to set up the CCDU and efforts are currently underway to recruit the needed human resources for the CCDU to begin its work.