



ClimDev-Africa

# ACPC and Water and CC KSM & Stakeholders Engagement

UNFCCC technical workshop on water and climate change impacts and adaptation strategies under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

New Mexico, July 2012

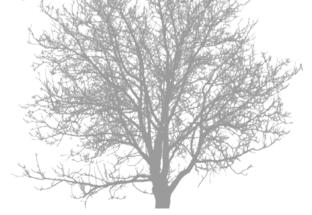


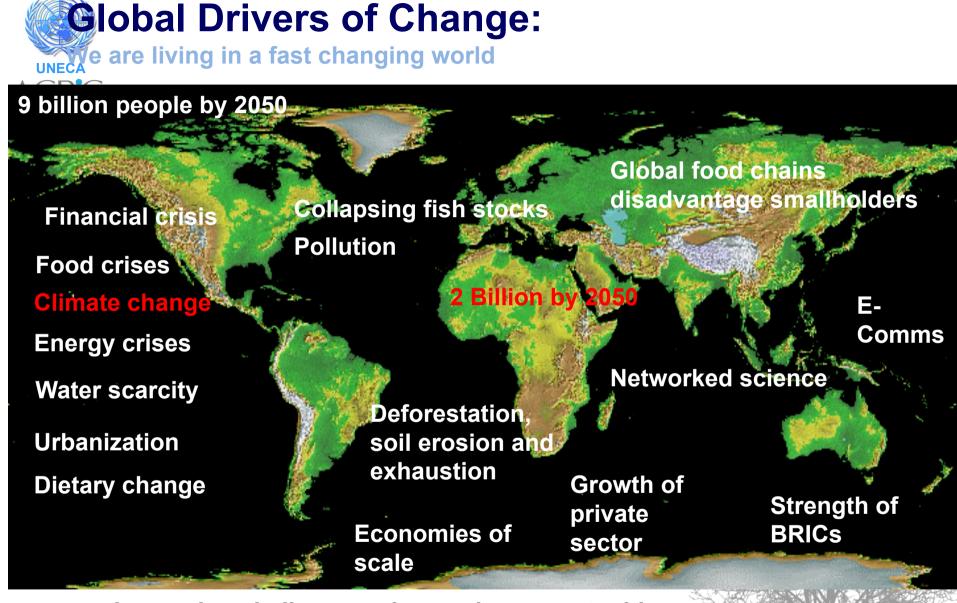
Seleshi Bekele Awulachew (Ph.D) Senior Water and Climate Specialist ACPC-UNECA



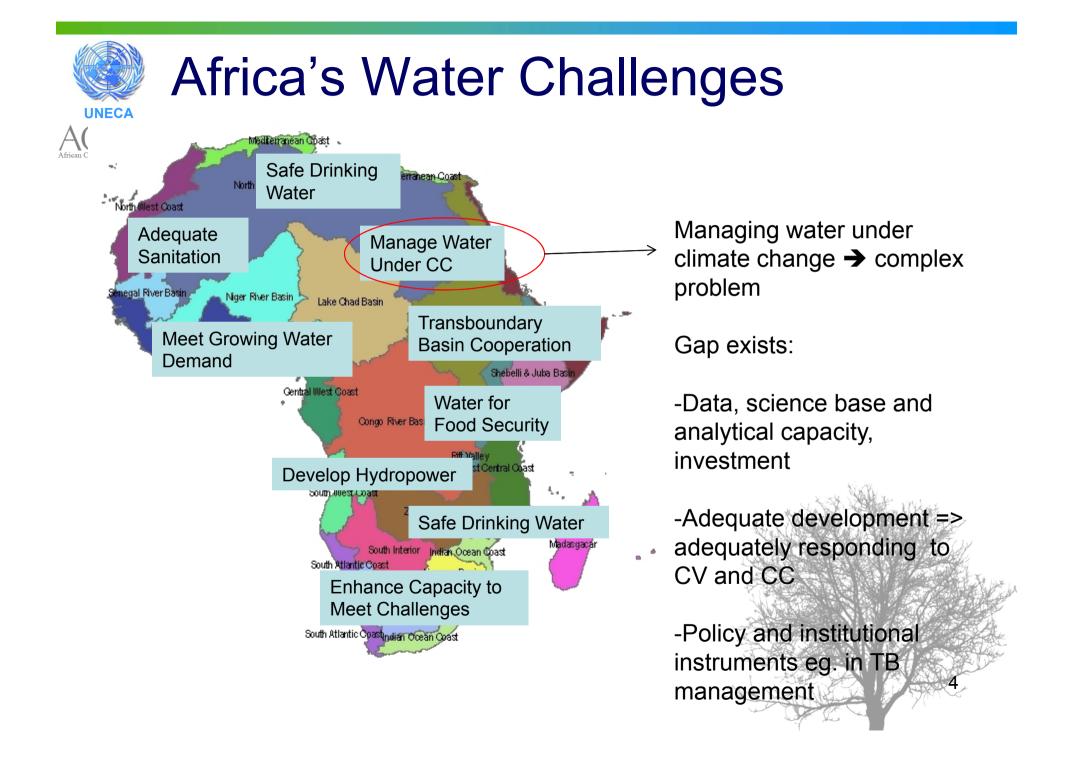
## This presentation covers:

- The global drivers and Africa's water & CC
- Responses and adaptation
- The ClimDev-Africa Programme communication & stakeholder engagement
- Examples of Water and Climate Initiatives
- Key Messages





increasing challenges – increasing opportunities



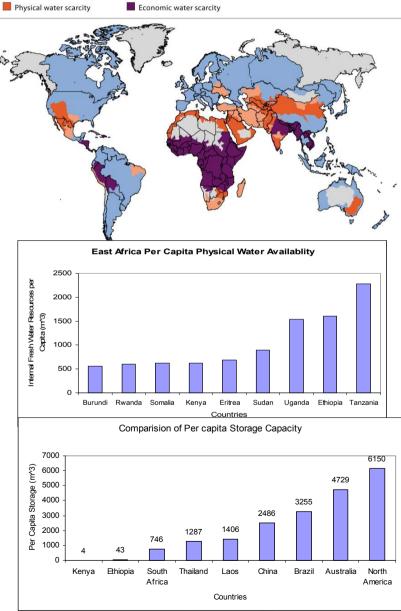
## Development & CC Related Water Challenges

Little or no water scarcity

## A Knowledge gaps

- Uncertainty, knowledge management
- Resource base related
  - Water scarcity, quality, degradation
- Extreme events & aggravation
  - Flood, drought, variability, health,...
- Use efficiency
  - Inadequate use, low productivity,
- Impacts
  - Agriculture, energy, health, environment, economy, migration, .....wellbeing
- Poor control & management
  - Capacity, infrastructure, finance, institutions, policy

#### Adaptation in water to meet the challenges

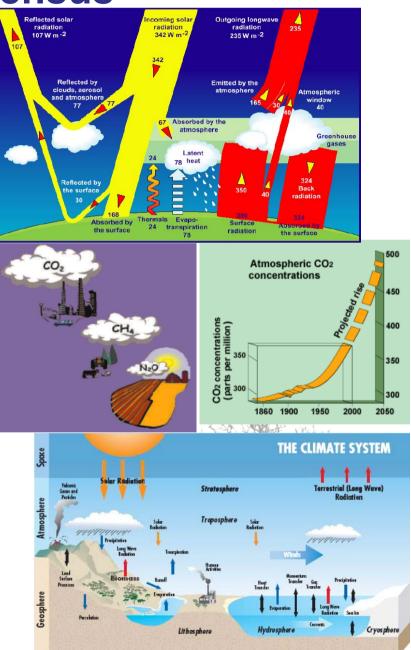


Approaching physical water scarcity

Not estimated

## **Knowledge-Scientific Consensus**

- The climate system is driven by solar radiation from the Sun
- Phenomena that affect the energy balance of the climate system would ultimately alter the climate
- Global warming is caused by the emission of GHG & their increasing concentration in the atmosphere due to human activities
- Concentration of the major GHG has increased since 1750
  - Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) increased by 32%
  - Methane ( $CH_4$ ) increased by 150%
  - Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) increased by 17%
  - The increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>:- fossil-fuel burning and land use change including deforestation
  - The increase in  $CH_4 \& N_2O$ : emissions from energy use, livestock, rice agriculture, and landfill.
- Earth's climate results from interactions of many processes in the components of the climate system: Anthropogenic system (human activities) disturb the balance
- The climate system and hydrological balance change as a result



### Response: Continuum of data to decession

 Meteorological & hydrological data are basis for knowledge, decision making & actions for water management, agriculture, aviation, transport, risk management, etc

Data Observations, climate models, time series, trends, projections, event frequency,	Information Measures of vulnerability and risk, impacts, uncertainty and confidence, variations,	Knowledge Understanding consequences, evaluating responses, informing decision making,	Decision Strategic, policy, investment, new research avenues, response frameworks,		
Delivery of science Societal and developmental needs					
Focus Managing knowledge	ge & stakeholders en	gagement at local to	olobal level		

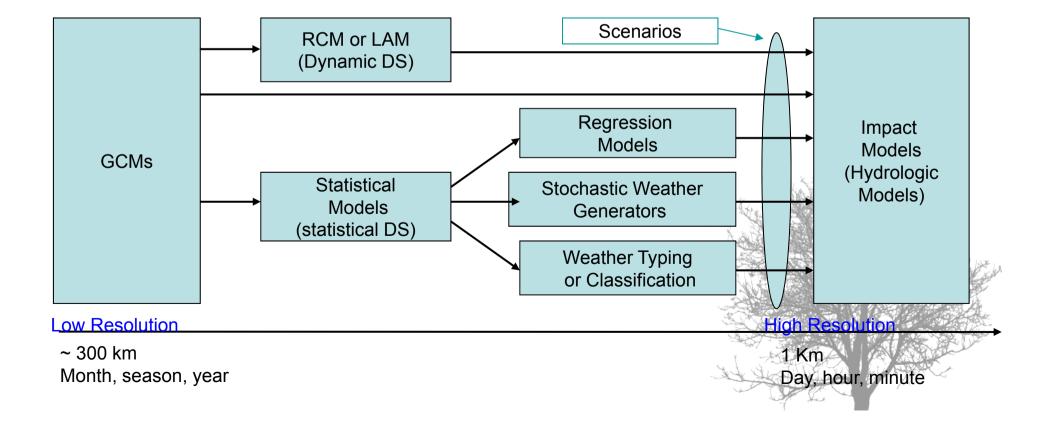
### Response: Knowledge and capacity building

#### **Reduce uncertainty through research and capacity building**

Eg Africa's climate change and water nexus is largely uncertain

Significantly improve Africa's modeling and scientific base

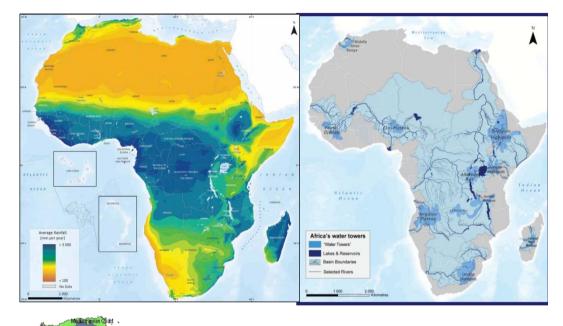
- The most common method of developing climate scenarios for quantitative impact assessments is to use results from Global Climate Model (GCM) experiments
- Negligible institutions are able to run such models in Africa

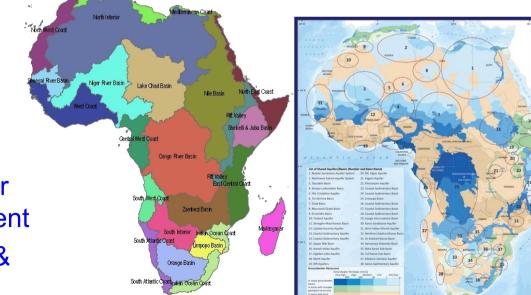


### Responses: Enhance sustainable resources use

### **Resources summary**

- Rainfall = 670 mm/year
   providing = 20,100 km<sup>3</sup>
- IRW = 3,931km<sup>3</sup> (20% of RF)
- 13 major river basins
- 63 TB, 63% land area, 93% total surface water, home for 77% of population
- GW is 15% of IRW
- 38 major TB aquifers
- Water development & management is critical for resilience and development
- Transform development & management of water



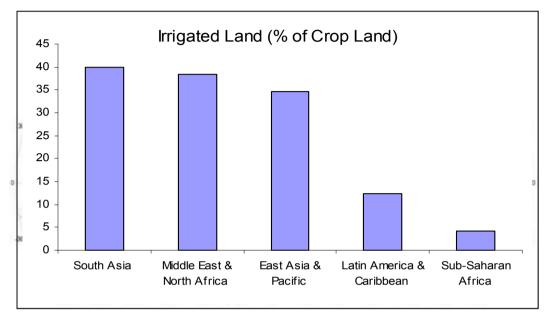


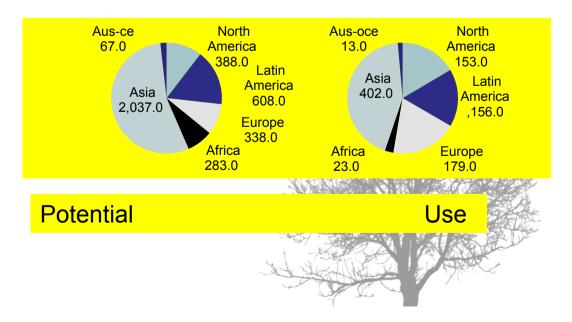
## Response: sector water resources use efficiency

- Afree Revealer use about 4% IRW
  - Water supply– 64%
  - Agriculture about 185M ha; 7% irrigation
  - Hydropower

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- 283,000 MWpotential
- 8.3% use (2009)
- 32% of energy source





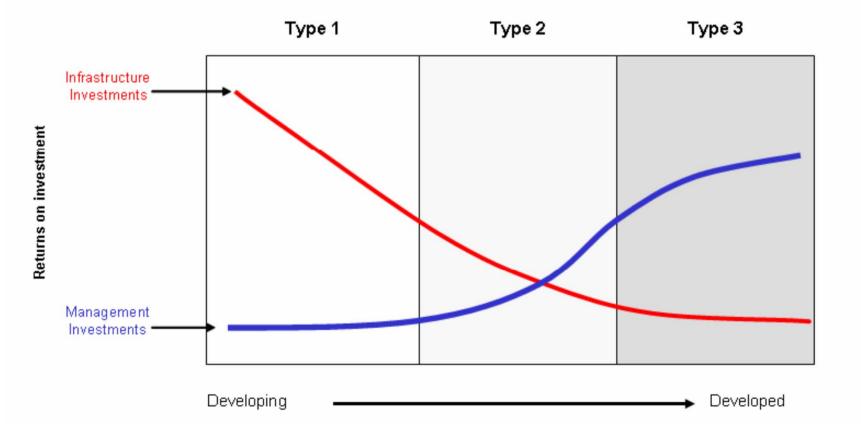
### Response: Finance, investment, policy

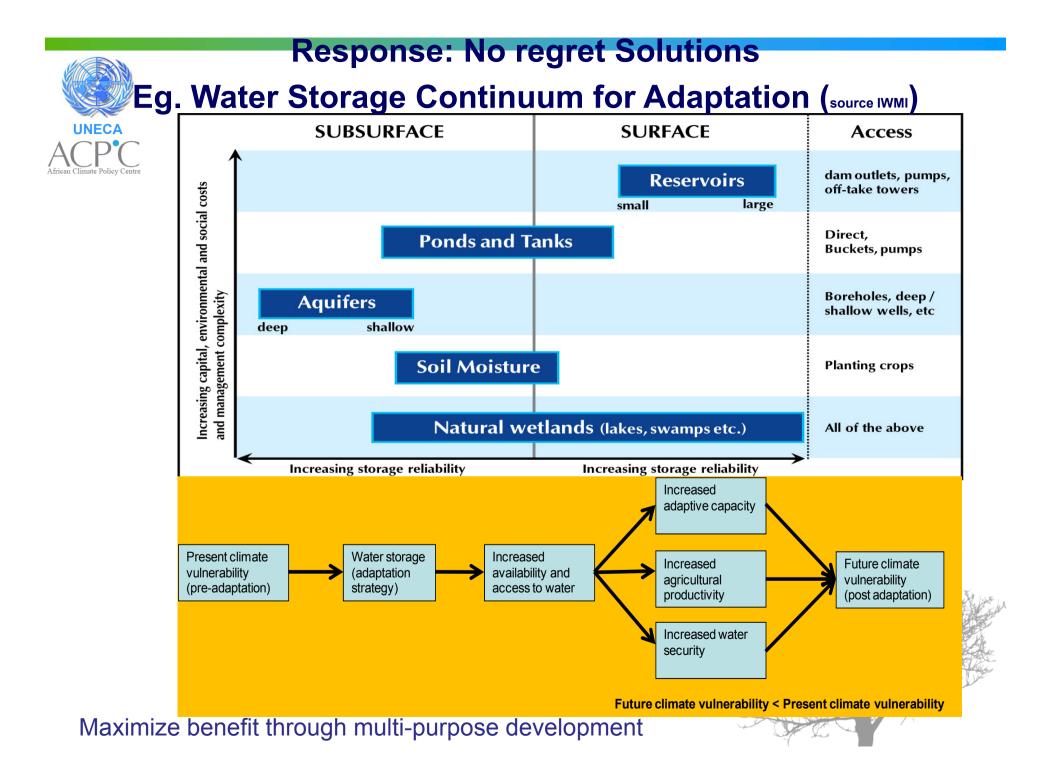


UNECA Accessing adaptation funds to support WRD pays of and lead

- to 'Concrete adaptation activity' in Africa
- Enhance policy and governance mechanisms

## Physical-infrastructural capital for Africa is high return on investment and resilience







### **ClimDev Africa**

### **Programme Delivery-**

### **Partnership, Roles and Responsibilities**



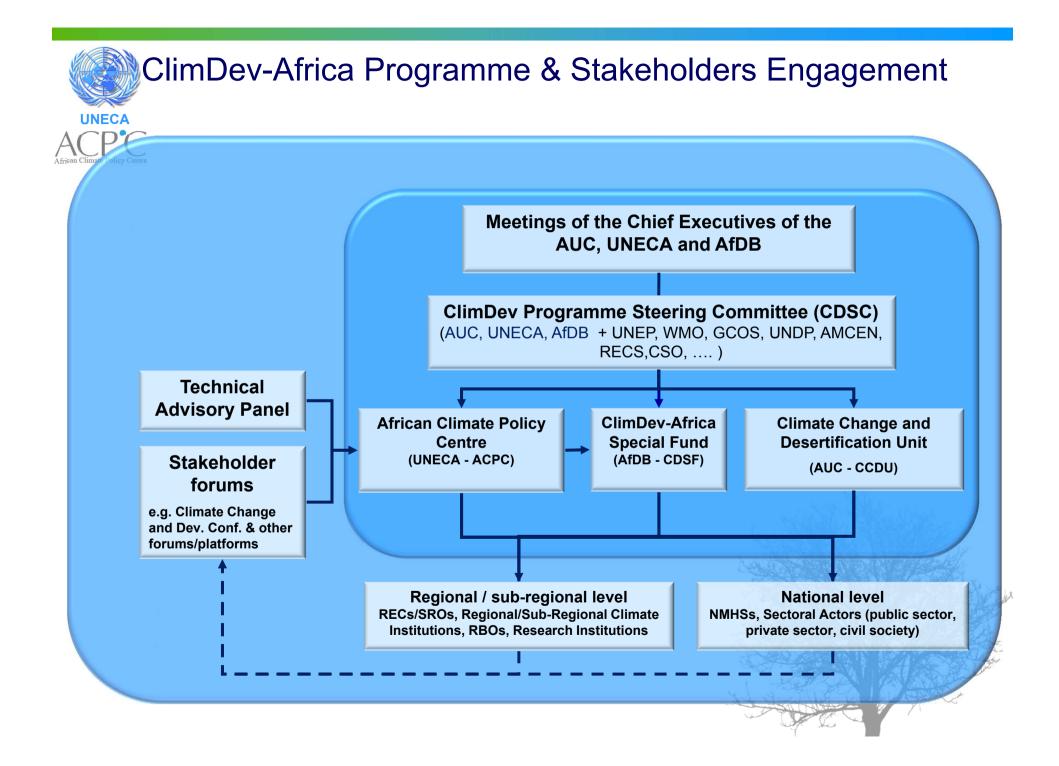
The Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU): Advocacy i.e. Political leadership & coordination of Africa's common position on climate change



Economic Commission for Africa The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC): Policy i.e. Programmatic activities to develop climate policy capacity through knowledge generation, advocacy and advisory services



**The ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF) :** Financing demandled investments on the ground for generation and use of climate information





**Construct solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change based on:** 

Building solid science and observational infrastructure;

Enabling strong working **partnerships** between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities; and,

Creation and strengthening of **knowledge** frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

# ClimDev Africa, 2012-2014

#### Summary of the ClimDev Africa Result Areas Include:

- Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination
  - With a focus on climate science, data, information and services. This includes extensive engagement with the meteorological and hydrological communities
- Quality analysis for decision support and management practice
  - With a focus on climate resilient and low carbon, development the economics of such development, and sectoral issues
    - e.g. in the areas of water, land, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure
  - This includes extensive engagement with policy, practice and research communities
- Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy
  - Including the CCDA Conferences, an presence at COPs, and outreach at all levels to the policy, practice and research communities
- ClimDev Africa Programme functioning

> Secretariat, CDSC Meetings, establishment of the CDSF(at the AfDB) and the CCDU (at the AUC)



## ACPC working program 2012-2014 Result Area 1 Outputs

Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination

- 1. Rescue of historical meteorological and hydrological data
- 2. Data management of climate and hydrological data
- 3. Upgrade telecom, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface networks
- 4. Quality monitoring of greenhouse gases, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers
- 5. Hydrological observations and data management
- 6. Detect and attribute carbon sources and sinks
- 7. Early warning and seasonal forecasting
- 8. Long term climate projections and scenarios
- 9. Climate information packaging for all climate sensitive sectors and end users



## Result Area 2: 2012-2014 Outputs

Quality analysis for decision support and management practice

- 1. Institutional capacity mapping followed by capacity building
- 2. Knowledge management system for shared information, knowledge, experience and best practice
- 3. Risk, vulnerability, impact and cost/benefit analyses and assessments
- 4. Development of decision support tools for policy making and adaptive management
- 5. Policy reviews identifying policy areas for improvements
- 6. Identification, analysis and recommendations of policy options
- 7. Best practices for climate change preparedness on all levels (for application down to community and individual use)
- 8. Policies for national implementation of international conventions
- 9. Scientific and best practice outreach to all levels (for application down to community and individual use)
- 10. Knowledge support to African negotiators



## Result Area 3: 2012-2014 Outputs

Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy

- 1. Capacity building and knowledge support to policy makers
  - Technical backstopping to AMCEN, AMCOW, AMCOMET
- 2. Capacity building and knowledge support to negotiators
  - Produce demand based papers
- 3. Capacity building of, and support from, RECs and SROs
- 4. Inclusive and informed policy-making
- 5. Training and awareness-raising
- 6. Effective communication
  - Prepare and implement the CCDA-II to IV, Cop18-20 side events and Africa Day
- 7. Outreach to all levels

### Programmatic activities- programme & stakeholders engagement

## **Climate and Development**

**Policy Community** 

**Practice Community** 

**Research Community** 

Knowledge generation and sharing
Advocacy and consensus building
Technical coop'n and capacity dev.

Frameworks, strategies, plansCase studies and examplesResearch and partnerships

### **ClimDev-Africa**

**Climate finance and economics** 

Climate resilient development

Low carbon development

**Climate science, data and information** 

## ACPC Stakeholders – CC & Water focus

	Global	Continental	Regional	National	Local
Policy	UNFCCC, Other UN (UN-Water, UNISDR, UNESCO, UNEP, ),	AUC, CAHOSC, AGN, M Councils, UNECA, AfDB, Pan African Par.	RLBO, RECS,	Ministries (Environment, Water,), Universities	Communities, Households
Practice	UN Initiatives, World Bank,	NEPAD & CAADP, PIDA, WSA, NGOs,	RECs, Commissions, TB projects	Met & hyd dep, water, agriculture, energy,	Communities, individuals,
Research/ knowledg e sharing	IPCC, UNESCO- IHP, CGIAR (IWMI, CCAFS,), ARI (Global climate centers, Research), Intra- ACP GCCA,	WB 7 River Basins, CORDEX, Network of Universities, ACMAD, AMESD/MESA	Climate centers (ICPAC, AGRHYMET, ), RLB Initiatives, CILLS,	Universities, Research Centers, NGOs,	Communities, experts, scientists,

#### Important

- Mapping partners (primary/secondary)
- Engagement directly or through partners
- Defining impact pathway and roles through ACPC activities

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## Water & Climate Works Eg of KSM & **Stakeholders**

- Africa Wide Expert Consultation ٠
- Key Knowledge Products 21 WP, 7 issue papers for AGN, contributions to IPCC, .....
- **Project Examples** ۲

**UNECA** 

- Climate Data and Information System in 8 countries to be out scaled to 54 countries
- ACP-World Bank Infrastructure and Climate Change in 7 River **Basins of Africa**
- West Africa TB Aquifer Management
- Knowledge Sharing, Dissemination and Advocacy Examples
  - CCDA-I and II
  - CoP17
  - National- sub-regional continental (AGN, Ministerial Councils, CAHOSCC) mechanisms
  - Intra-ACP GCCA

## Key Messages: Adaptation in water

Knowledge generation, sharing, brokering through effective SH engagement:

- Reduce uncertainty and knowledge gaps
- Co-generation of knowledge

#### Enhance WRD & IWRM

- Leapfrog in development, and water is one of the crucial path for CR & LCD

#### Use efficiency and sustainability

- Adopt critical interventions and technologies that are sustainable
- Increase land and water productivity, efficiency and value per unit of resources

#### Technology

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Technology transfers and access

#### Increase finance, investment and governance

- Accessing adaptation funds to support WRD pays of and lead to 'Concrete adaptation activity' in Africa
- Urgent investment need to rescue meteorological and hydrological records, upgrading networks, enhance knowledge base, climate service, etc
- Enhance policy and governance mechanisms

# **Climate Change**

Mitigation and adaptation through better water management

# Mitigation is about gases. Adaptation is mainly about water.







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# Thank you The ACPC sbekele@uneca.org www.uneca.org/acpc

