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Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action in West Africa

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Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation. Bonn, 24-25 May 2016





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OUTLINE

- Expression of climate variability and change in West Africa
- Good practices for reducing vulnerability (food insecurity) in West africa
- Opportunities for investment in climate services
- Financing needs
- Opportunities for implementation on the ground
- Conclusions / challenges





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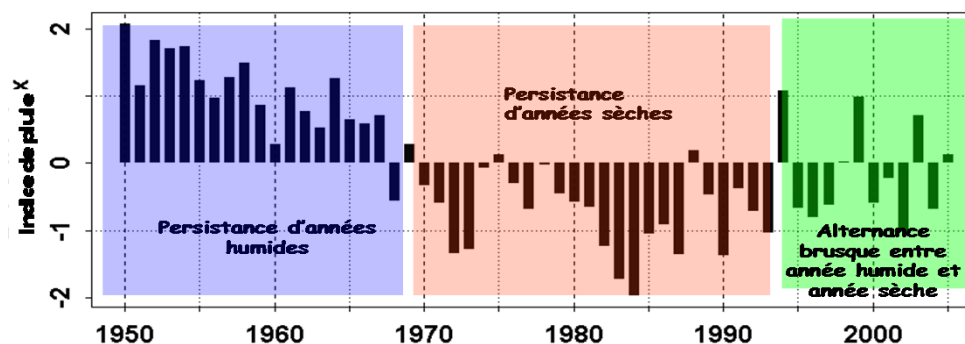
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Expression of climate variability and change in West Africa

Region unanimously recognized for its high vulnerability related to the dependence of economies (national and local) to climate variability and change

Extremes weather events including : drought, floods, heat waves, sea level rise are the main climate risk in the region

- ❑ Climate risk would trigger the largest decline in agricultural yields (about 5 to 50 %) without adaptation measures in 2050
- ❑ More than 20 % people will be at risk of hunger due to climate change
- ❑ Decrease of water availability of more than 10 % as a result of climate variability and change



Evolution of the Sahel rainfall index from 1950 to 2005.

Increased of rainfall variability since the 1990 years (succession of dry and wet years)

Source, Agrhymet, 2009





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Expression of climate variability and change in West Africa

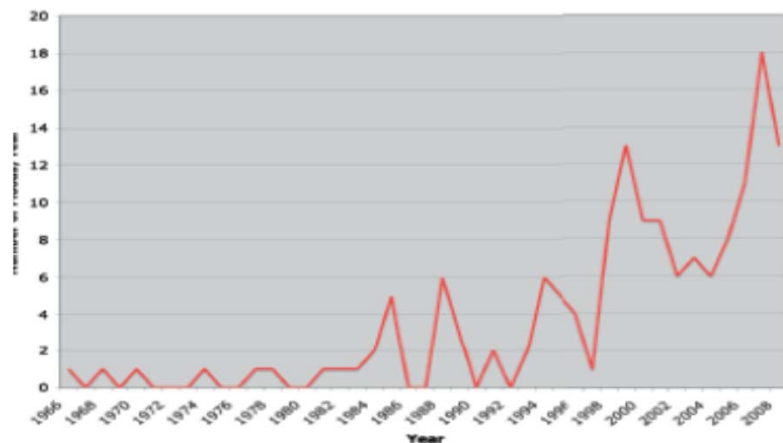
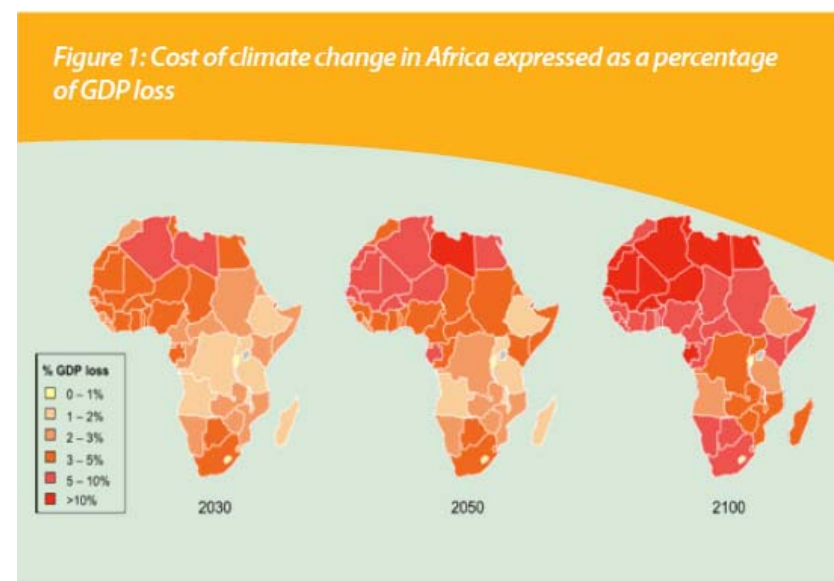


Figure : Evolution of the number of floods in West Africa from 1966 to 2008, source IFRC (2008)

- Number of observed floods more frequent (6 to 12 + / year during the last decades)
- Average losses and damages due to flood were evaluated to 7.5 billion dollars between 2000 to 2008 (source DPCS, OCHA 2009) in the 8 WAEMU countries

At 2 ° C warming, West Africa will suffer the highest agricultural losses worldwide, between 2 and 4% of GDP (Mendelsohn et al., 2000; Boko et al, 2007).





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Good practices for reducing vulnerability (food insecurity)

- In the Paris Agreement the food security issue is just mentioned in the preamble as a principle “*priority to protect food security and eradicate hunger*”;
- For West Africa and particularly Sahel region, this issue is of great priority and has to find mechanisms for implementation





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Good practices for reducing food insecurity

Analyzing the importance of scaling up CSA best practices CILSS produced a note to policy makers showing that:

- If agricultural policy in the Sahel and West Africa set as a target to restore 10% of agricultural land per year with climate-smart agriculture practices, the cost of investment needed would be \$ 50 to \$ 170 million per year . Depending on the country, the return on investment is estimated between 50 and 70% (CILSS, 2015).





Cereals Return On Investment (ROI) in West Africa through CSA practices

Country	surfaces cereal(ha)	Treatable surfaces with CSA techniques (ha)	Increase of production(t)	People nourished in addition	stored carbon	cost M \$)	ROI
Bénin	1 050 000	105 000	90 000	700 000	480 000	45	60%
Burkina	4 025 000	355 000	280 000	1 250 000	1 880 000	170	50%
Niger	6 900 000	310 000	220 000	805 000	1 600 000	115	75%
Sénégal	800 000	300 000	225 000	1 030 000	2 000 000	125	70%
Tchad	2 100 000	210 000	120 000	765 000	180 000	90	55%

Could be improved by using the climate services !!!!!

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Gaps for using climate services

- Low use of climate data and information in the decision making and planning due to:
 - Decline of observational networks
 - Low investment in climate services
 - Lack of qualified human resources
 - Low inclusion of user needs
 - Low level of awareness of the socio-economic benefits of a decision based on climate services and good quality information





Priority actions for climate services

- Strengthening of observational networks
- Training of managers of technical services and civil society
- Support for scientific research and knowledge generation on climate and its impacts in West Africa
- Support for the dissemination of climate information to different users, including ICT (internet, cell phone, television and local radio stations)

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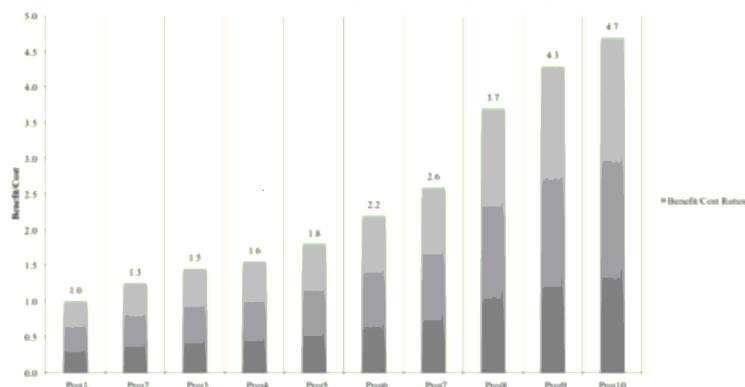


Importance of investing in climate services

ClimDev-Africa Economic Assessment of Climate Information Services

ClimDev-Africa Case Study Evaluation Protocol, 2014

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)



Cost Benefit Analysis of CIS

Bespoke Theories of Change (ToC) define the evaluation context, identify criteria for progress, and assists in the selection of indicators for baseline and iterative data collection.

TAMD highlights linkages between Climate Risk Management (Track 1) and development outcomes (Track 2) and is relevant in evaluating the contribution of CIS investments to increase resilience or development.

The outcome is an evaluation framework (indicators, baselines, risk and assumptions for the project's ToC pathway) to later carry out mid-term and ex-post evaluations that assess progress, impacts and achievements.

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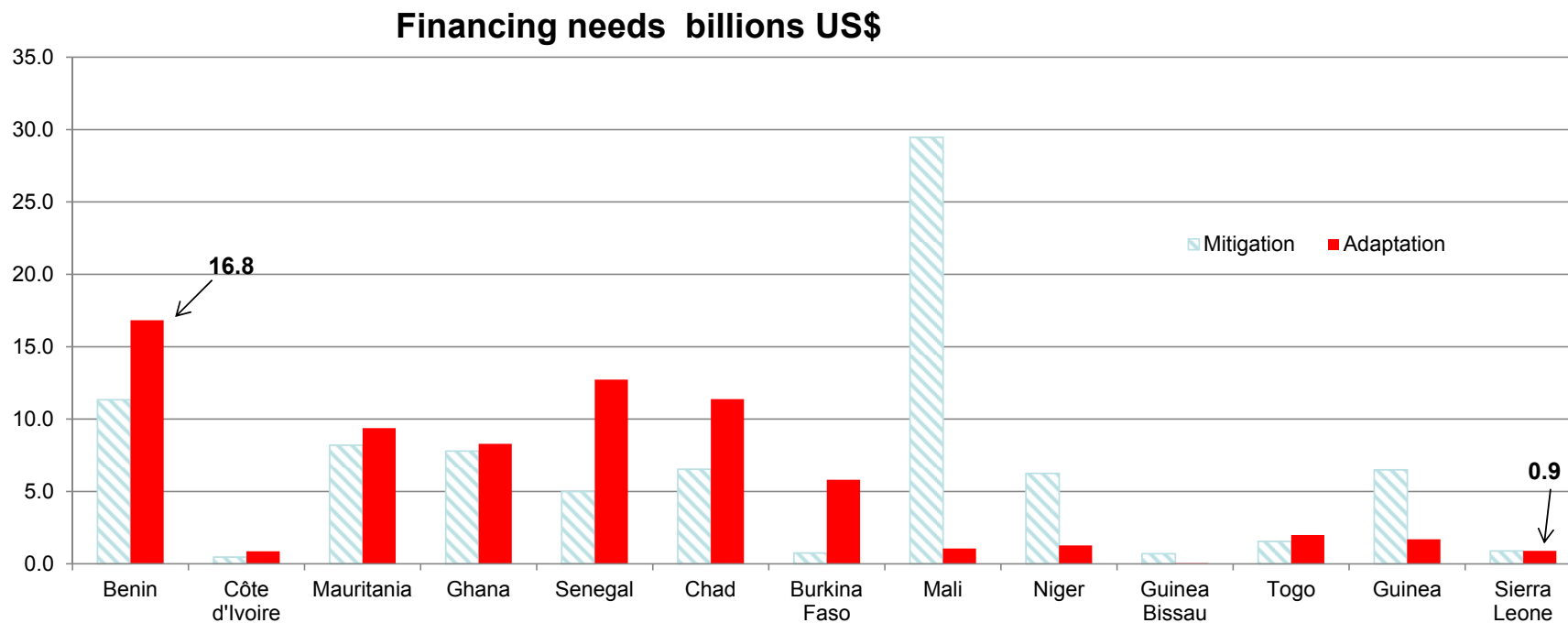


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Financing needs

Need for financing that are long-term, predictable and additional.



Financing needs expressed in west African INDC (Billions US \$: from 0.9 to 16.8)





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Opportunities for implementation on the ground

Global Climate Change Alliance, an initiative of the EU and ACP countries
West african programme implemented by CILSS (Permanent Interstate
Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)

Global objective

Supporting countries of CILSS and ECOWAS region to address climate change with a view to poverty reduction.

Specific objective

Strengthen the capacity of West African countries and regional actors in order to help them formulate and implement policies and strategies mainstreaming climate change into development plans and programs



Opportunities for implementation on the ground

SERVIR

SERVIR / WA DELIVERABLES



Objective: Increased integration of earth observation information and geospatial technologies into food security; water, weather, and disasters; and land use decision-making

Intermediate Results (IR)

IR1. Improved **capacity of analysts and decision-makers** to use earth observation information and geospatial information technologies

IR2. Improved **awareness of and access to** geospatial, data, products, and tools

IR3. Increased **provision of user-tailored geospatial data, products, and tools** to inform decision-making

Sub-Intermediate Results

1.1 Capacity needs and opportunities identified

1.2 Capacity building and training delivered

1.3 Science-policy exchange enhanced

2.1 Data awareness and access needs and opportunities identified

2.2 Practices for data, products, and tool sharing improved

2.3 Platforms for data awareness, access, and analysis strengthened

3.1 Data, product, and tool needs and opportunities identified

3.2 Tools, models, and applications co-developed

3.3 Uptake and application of tools supported

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West africa NDCs priority areas

Analyzing countries INDCs, experts from West Africa have identified the following priority areas:

- Agriculture and sustainable land management
- Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Water resources integrated management
- Coastal erosion control
- Scientific research on climate





Conclusion /challenges

- Commitment to keeping warming to 1.5 degrees
- Adequate Means of Implementation (Finance, Technology & Capacity Building)
- Operationalization of the Warsaw Mechanism (Loss and damage)
- A roadmap to the US\$100 billion annually is urgently required
- High investment in climate services
- Encouraging innovative approaches and strengthen the ability of policymakers to make informed science based decisions
- Making women's economic empowerment and their participation in decision-making a priority of development strategies and food security at the local, national and regional.

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Capitalization and dissemination of knowledge and best practices

Platform for exchange and dialogue on climate change

Diffusion of innovative information and knowledge on climate change and sustainable land management : www.agrhyment.ne/portailCC

Portail des initiatives du CILSS dans le domaine du changement climatique en Afrique de l'Ouest.

MENU

- Accueil
- Thématiques/Articles
- Ressources/Bases données
- Liens Utiles
- Formations
- Contact
- Opportunités
- Actualités/Agenda
- Forum
- Recherche Rapide

Projet FFEM/CC

Introduction

Le Centre Régional AGRHYMET est une institution spécialisée du Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) qui est le maître d'œuvre principal du projet. Il a pour objectifs principaux de contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire et à l'augmentation de la production agricole, et également d'aider à l'amélioration de la gestion des ressources naturelles dans le Sahel. Pour cela, il mène des activités de production et de diffusion d'information, ainsi que de formation des acteurs du développement et de leurs partenaires. Les populations sahéniennes et leur environnement sont au

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Some examples of SLM practices capitalized :

www.agrhymet.ne



Thank you for your attention



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