

Africa



Workers pick flowers for export to the world flower market, Kenya



Carl Wesselink
Africa Director

In Africa, we are supporting governments to develop specific, actionable development plans and projects that are low-carbon and climate resilient. We are supporting countries to implement climate resilient infrastructure, where their needs are great. We are assisting African countries to prepare for and access international climate finance, especially where there is the chance to help the poorest communities develop in a changing climate.



Margaret Kamau
Senior Strategic Advisor,
CDKN Kenya

The big opportunities for implementing Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution are first at a sectoral level: the energy, forestry and transport sectors have all seen significant growth in the last few years. So those would be quick wins.

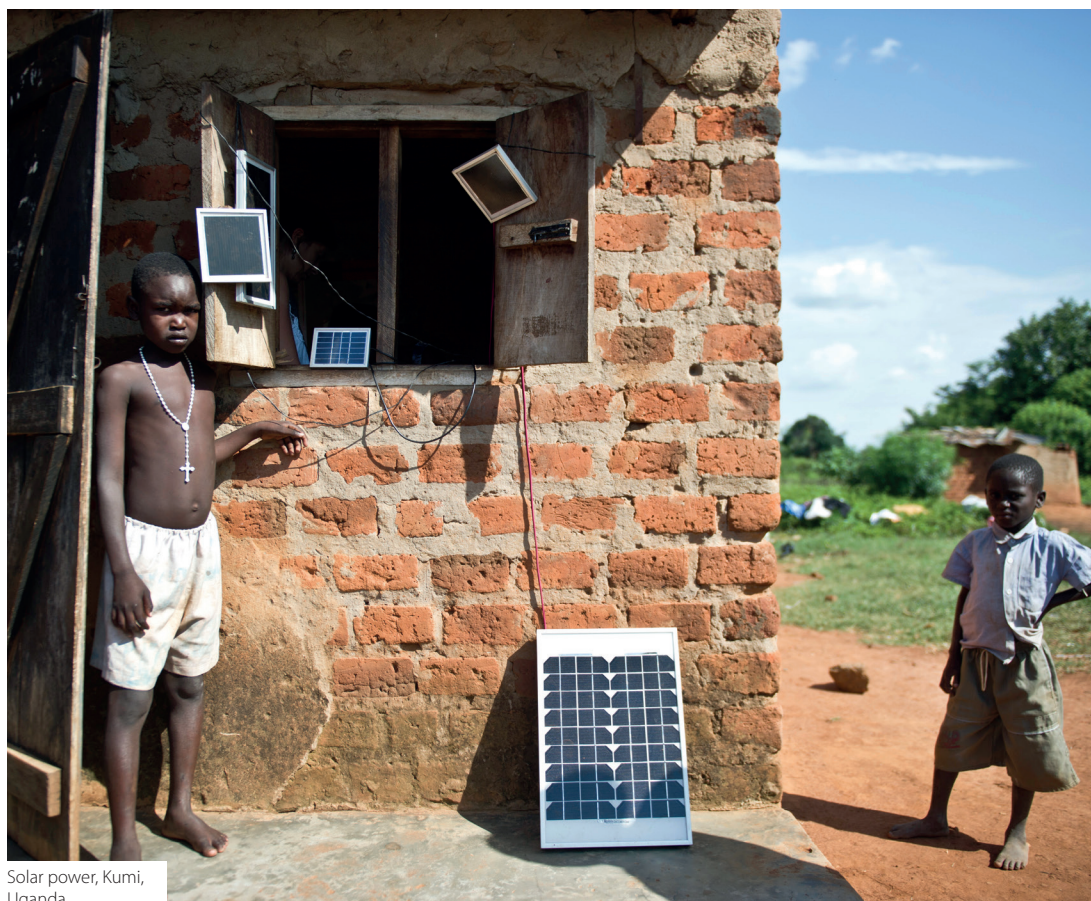
Creating the appetite for climate information

Many African societies are highly vulnerable to the impacts of increasingly extreme weather patterns and are likely to be severely affected by future climate change. These disasters undermine poverty reduction efforts and development. As well as reducing climate-related risks today, there is an urgent need to account for future climate risks in long-lived projects, planning and policy-making. Around US\$70 bn per year is invested in infrastructure in Africa. If climate change is not accounted for in decision-making, African societies could face greater risks and lower productivity in the years ahead.

Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) is a five-year research programme to enhance the resilience of African people to climate change and safeguard economic development. FCFA is carrying out world-leading research to improve predictions of Africa's climate and to assist decision-makers

in using the information to develop climate-smart policies and investments. CDKN hosts the FCFA programme's Capacity Development and Knowledge Exchange Unit.

In the last year, CDKN developed a web platform and worked with researchers across Africa and Europe to develop reports and films to show the value of climate information for policy decisions with long-term consequences. We launched a documentary film on how the Government of Rwanda is using climate information to make Rwanda's tea and coffee sectors more resilient to climate change. Our webcast events engaged hundreds of viewers across Africa on techniques for climate-proofing agriculture and boosting the climate resilience of water and energy investments in African cities. Our video reportage captured the burning scientific questions that FCFA researchers are exploring.



Solar power, Kumi, Uganda

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Accessing safe water in a changing climate, Gambia



Collecting water,
Lake Victoria

Building the economic case for climate action in Uganda

Uganda is already bearing the cost of climate change. In 2011, the country lost US\$470 m in crops and livestock to drought – 16% of the value of that year's crops. By 2025, the cost of inaction across the economy could spiral to US\$5.9 bn per year, 20 times the cost of investing in adaptation today.

To build a stronger case for investing in adaptation, CDKN commissioned a major 18-month study on the impacts of climate change on the country's water, infrastructure (covering transport and housing), energy, and agricultural sectors. The report also looked at five case studies of local adaptation measures, spanning coffee production, malaria control, hydropower development, urbanisation in Kampala city, and agriculture in the Karamoja region. The study team was led by Le Groupe-conseil Baastel SPRL (Baastel) and included a team of experts from Makerere University (Uganda), Metroeconomica (UK) and the University of Wolverhampton Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT, UK).

The aim was to provide the Government of Uganda with evidence of current and projected climate costs for adapting to climate change and to assist policy-makers in developing targeted adaptation policies to safeguard climate-sensitive sectors of the Ugandan economy. The assessment also highlighted 'no regrets' investments that improve

lives and livelihoods, even when climate change is not taken into account.

The report and accompanying short film and booklet were launched in Kampala at a high-level event attended by the Minister for Water and the Environment and the Permanent Secretary. The launch garnered media coverage in Uganda's two main national newspapers, and the event hashtag #CCIImpactUG achieved over 1.1 million impressions on social media.

Evidence from the study informed Uganda's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which outlines Uganda's international climate adaptation and mitigation commitments towards achieving the Paris Agreement. The report's findings were also presented on a panel at the COP21 climate conference in Paris, and a special screening of the film was arranged for conference delegates.

"It is in the interest of the Government of Uganda to implement the proposed adaptation strategies without failure."

Dr Wilberforce Kisamba Mugerwa, Chair of Uganda's National Planning Authority, on the recommendations in the CDKN report



Kigali, Rwanda

Supporting Ethiopia and Rwanda to become 'climate finance ready'

Ethiopia and Rwanda are looking to mobilise resources, in particular international finance, to meet their climate compatible development ambitions. In 2015, the Green Climate Fund began accrediting developing country governments to receive its funds for the first time.

Ethiopia established a national climate fund, the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility to mobilise domestic and international funds to drive clean investments and support green growth. One of its primary objectives has been tapping into international climate finance.

CDKN supported the Facility – housed in Ethiopia's Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation – to meet the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund's requirements for countries to gain direct access to climate finance. These included standards for financial and programme management, and

environmental and social safeguards. Ethiopia succeeded in its bid to have a national 'fund manager' (known as a 'National Implementing Entity') accredited for direct access to Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund resources, in March 2016.

CDKN is also supporting the Government of Ethiopia to develop cross-sectoral investment projects that could be submitted to the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund for financing. We have provided mentoring and training on project design and fund requirements, facilitated knowledge exchange between the water ministry's directorates, and connected technical staff across government.

In Rwanda, CDKN has been supporting the development of proposals that the national government could submit to the Green Climate Fund.