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Capacity Development on Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa



The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an intergovernmental organisation of 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 84 Country Water Partnerships and more than 2,800 Partner organisations in 167 countries. The GWP network is committed to building a water secure world with the mission to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.

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Water, Climate and Development Programme for Africa

Support to National Adaptation Planning Processes

1. Background

The African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government adopted the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation in July 2008, emphasizing their political priority for water and sanitation. In November 2010, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision for Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners to operationalize the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). WACDEP supports the implementation of the climate change related commitments in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration and contributes to National Adaptation Plan processes (NAPs).

WACDEP supports African countries to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes and develop investment programmes for enhancing climate resilient development.

Initially, WACDEP targets eight countries, five shared transboundary basins; Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zimbabwe; Limpopo Basin, Kagera Basin, Lake Chad Basin and Volta Basins, and the North-Western Sahara Basin Aquifer. The transboundary approach will enable 24 countries to benefit from the programme.¹

Through joint collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP Led Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), WACDEP also contributes to the objectives of the national adaptation planning process aimed at supporting countries to mainstream adaptation in development processes.

Supported by UNDP, GEF, UNEP, FAO, UNITAR, WHO, IFAD, UNFCCC and GWP, NAPs are underway in preparation for the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund and the emerging global architecture on climate finance.

2. Capacity development

Capacity development at transboundary and national levels is urgently required to enhance local technical, analytical and institutional capacity for climate resilient development. This is a key pillar of the WACDEP and NAPs process. Investment planning for climate resilient development needs to be informed by sound economic analysis of adaptation.

In collaboration with AMCOW, CDKN, UNDP-GEF, CapNet and GWP, a capacity development initiative is under way in Africa.

As a component of the WACDEP, this capacity development initiative will contribute to enhanced understanding of the economics of adaptation as it relates to medium- and long-term regional, transboundary, national, sub-national and sectoral development planning as well as in evaluating different adaptation investment projects.

The initiative will draw on national and regional experts as well as promote North-South and South-South knowledge exchange through involvement of international organizations and academia such as NIRAS of Sweden, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies (F&ES) of the USA and the Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) in South Africa.



¹ Africa: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Benin, Togo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Algeria, and Tunisia (24)

2.1 Overall objective

The objective of the capacity development initiative is to develop the capacity of planners and technical officers to identify, develop and appraise no/low regrets investment options and integrate these into national, transboundary and regional planning processes, development plans and programmes.

2.2 Expected outcomes

The initiative is expected to develop the capacities and knowledge required by planners and decision makers in Africa and to enhance skills in the following areas:

- Making an economic case to high level policy makers on the importance of water security and climate resilient development;
- Undertaking climate impact assessment and climate screening;
- Using of economic analysis tools and methods for appraising investment options including cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness assessment and others;
- Project preparation and access to climate finance
- Robust decision making using the concept of no/low regrets investments;
- Designing of financing and investment portfolios for climate resilient development;
- Mainstreaming no/low regrets investments into development planning processes;
- Monitoring and evaluation of climate resilient development.

2.3 Target audience

The primary target audience are government planners across line ministries such as Economic Planning, Finance, Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Health and Infrastructure. Participants will include a mix of participants with and without a background in economics.

The secondary target audience are researchers and practitioners from key planning agencies and institutions, GWP regional and national teams, UNDP Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) Project Coordinators, Regional Economic Communities, River Basin Organizations, Development Banks, Non-Governmental Organizations and others.

2.4 Structure of the capacity development initiative

The initiative is structured around the Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development designed by the AU and AMCOW with support from GWP and CDKN. Work will be undertaken in collaboration with UNDP, Green Low Emission Climate Resilient Development (GLECRD) strategies and related projects including GEF-LDCF projects.

The Strategic Framework is a tool to help users identify and develop no/low regrets investment portfolios and integrate these into national, transboundary and regional development planning processes, plans and programmes.

It is centered on an iterative, cyclical decision-making process split into four Phases (figure 1) as follows: (1) Understand the problem; (2) Identify and appraise options; (3) Deliver solutions and (4) Monitor and move forward.

Figure 1: Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

Understand the problem

- Make the case for climate resilience
- Gain stakeholder perspectives
- Climate vulnerability and impact assessments to inform decision makers

1

Understand the problem

Identify and appraise options

- Identify opportunities for building resilience in ongoing development activities
- Identify new and innovative investment opportunities
- Shift ideas, assess robustness and make the economic case for a balanced portfolio of no/low regrets investments

2

Identify and appraise options

Deliver solutions

3

Deliver solutions

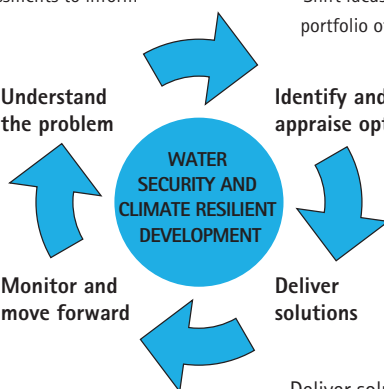
- Integrate no/low regrets investment strategies in development planning
- Develop financing and investment strategies
- Mainstream climate resilience in development planning

4

Monitor and move forward

Monitor and move forward

- Learn lessons from application of the Framework
- Set a monitoring and review process



3. Programme Scope

The initiative will be delivered through interrelated activities at regional and national level. This will be complemented by knowledge management and experience sharing including research on priority issues related to economic appraisal and investment definition.

Country trainings will take place in eight WACDEP countries – Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Rwanda, Burundi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Additional countries from UNDP-GEF support adaptation projects will be included.

Work will involve collaboration with GWP and UNDP regions and countries.

3.1 Knowledge management and sharing

To ensure relevant information and knowledge that have been generated are appropriately documented, codified and disseminated in ways practitioners and decision-makers can make use of, the programme will also include knowledge management. This will be implemented through the following mechanisms:

- Development of training modules to be used in regional and country workshops;
- Promoting knowledge sharing mechanisms in electronic or traditional platforms;
- Promoting the generation of content by documenting key results, knowledge and lessons drawn from the in-country field activities, codifying them for easier access and use in policy planning and disseminating them through appropriate channels including publications, national and regional workshops and high-level decision makers meetings;
- Providing technical assistance in response to specific information and knowledge needs that may arise in the implementation of national programmes.
- On the job training and mentorship

3.2 Regional activities

Training of Trainers (TOT) pan-African Workshops will be attended by members of national/regional capacity building teams from the countries. Following the TOT pan-African workshop, regional and country training workshops will proceed in parallel.

From November 2013 to December 2014, regional training workshops will be held targeting participants from River Basin Organizations and Regional Economic Communities: Volta Basin Authority (VBA), Limpopo Water Course Commission (LIMCOM), Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), SADC, ECOWAS, ECCAS, EAC, North-Western Sahara Aquifer Basin, and others.

The focus of the regional workshops will be on regional adaptation and investments projects and financing of sustainable transboundary water resources management and development: economics, financing opportunities and bankable project preparation. Project preparation capacity development activities will be undertaken with support from both UNDP and the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), hosted by the African Development Bank (AfDB).

3.3 National and sub-national activities

The participants of the pan-Africa workshops will develop and implement a national-based training programme for national and sub-national experts. Training workshops will be followed by on-the-job-training, in-country field activities to assess the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation options in order to promote learning by doing.

At the end of the capacity development initiative, at least 40 training country workshops are expected to be delivered with five regional workshops. In between the workshops, field work, on-the-job-training and mentorship activities will be undertaken.



The emphasis is on the job training, supporting and encouraging each participant in applying a climate resilience development approach in their daily work.

National capacity building teams will provide mentorship and support pan-African exchange of lessons learned in-between workshops. The five workshops include four main thematic workshops and one final close-down following the four phases of the strategic Framework:

- Workshop 1: Understanding the Problem;
- Workshop 2: Identifying and Appraising Options and economic analysis;
- Workshop 3: Delivering Solutions;
- Workshop 4: Monitoring and Moving Forwards; and
- Workshop 5: Wrapping up, Lessons Learned.

Workshop 1: Understanding the problem

By the end of workshop 1, participants will have an increased understanding of how to make a compelling economic case to high level policy decision makers and investment planners on climate resilient development and why this is crucial for safe guarding jobs, economic growth and future investments in national development.

Workshop 1 will provide general introduction to the training programme. Participants will discuss the four phases of the AU/AMCOW Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development including the role of economic analyses to support investments decisions in national development.

Participants will also discuss the common and relevant approaches for climate change impact assessments, vulnerability assessments and potential solutions to address impacts and vulnerabilities. The role of stakeholders will also be discussed.

Workshop 2: Identifying and appraising options including economic analysis

By the end of workshop 2, participants will have an increased understanding of how to undertake economic analysis for adaptation, how to develop a balanced portfolio of investment options for water security, climate resilient growth and development. Participants will enhance their understanding on the economics of adaptation as it relates to medium- and long-term national, sub-national and sectoral development planning as well as in evaluating and appraising different adaptation investment projects. Participants will also have enhanced understanding of project preparation and how to develop bankable projects.

Workshop 3: Delivering investment solutions

By the end of workshop 3, participants will have increased knowledge of the practical steps needed to integrate no/low regrets investments into the planning development process as

well as how to develop financing strategies and mainstream climate resilience in medium and long term development process.

Participants will be introduced to existing and emerging sources of climate finance under the UNFCCC mechanisms as well as outside sources from development banks, the private sector and others. This stage will directly contribute to the NAPs and ensure medium to long term integration of adaptation into national development plans/programmes including medium expenditure frameworks and budgets.



Workshop 4: Monitoring and moving forward

By the end of this workshop, participants will have developed their ability to monitor and evaluate progress and lessons learned from the process of mainstreaming water security and climate resilience development into national development planning process.

Participants will review indicators for their national planning process, address coordination challenges and propose solutions for enhancing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of no/low regrets investments as part of national development.

Workshop 5: Wrap up, lessons learned

This is the last planned event. In this workshop, participants will review and share experiences and offer practical ways to ensure sustainability of the application of the tools and methods and knowledge acquired in the capacity development initiative.

Participants will include high-level strategic decision makers as well as planners. The focus will be on how to institutionalize investment planning that ensures climate resilient development.

4. Coordination, roles and responsibilities

The initiative involves a large consortium of partners – AMCOW, GWP, CDKN, ICA, UNDP-GEF, CapNet, NIRAS of Stockholm, Yale School of F&ES of the USA, and the CEEPA in Africa in Pretoria. The consortium will work as a team with specific roles and responsibilities as follows:

Partner	Role
AMCOW and African Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political and strategic oversight• Monitoring and reporting to water ministers, African Union and Heads of State as part of reporting on the implementation of the Sharm el Shelkh declaration on water and sanitation.
GWP HQ and UNDP-GEF HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall strategic coordination• Ensuring liaison with donors and link to the Global Support Programme on NAPs
NIRAS, UNDP/CEEPA, CapNet, ICA and GWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing training materials overall planning and coordination of national level training• Designing the programmes of the Testing and the ToT workshops, from a training perspective of CBTeams and NTC and lead the design of the national training
Joint Africa Coordination Team: UNDP-GEF Africa Regional Technical Advisors and GWP WACDEP Coordination Unit Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall coordination of planning and implementation of training activities for the initiative as part of WACDEP. Review of training materials through GWP Expert Panel
NIRAS CEEPA, Yale & EFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supervision and allocation of resource persons and mentors for delivery of the training inputs.• UNDP and CEEPA to lead workshop 2 related to the economics of adaptation, review of training materials with NIRAS providing overall coordination of training activities
UNDP-CapNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination of delivery of sub-regional level/ transboundary training, review of training materials• Support to training material development
UNDP and GWP Country offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination of linkages to ministries of finance and economic planning as well as other government planners; River Basin Organizations and Regional Economic Communities.

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