United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

ClimDev-Africa

ClimDev-Africa Phase 2 Business Plan 2022 - 2027

Supporting Africa's Transformative Development in a Changing Climate

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Outline

- Background
- Initial programme design
- CDA Phase I- Funding Partners
- Phase I: Main Achievements
- Key Operational Challenges: Lessons and Observations from Phase I
- From CDA I to CDA II
- CDA II: A niche for supporting climate resilient development in Africa
- The CDA II strategic framework and theory of change
- CDA II: Supporting Africa's Development in a Changing Climate
- CDA II Components
- CDA II Resource Requirements
- CDA II Resource Mobilization

Background

- The ClimDev Africa (CDA) initiative is a Pan-African initiative jointly implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB); the Africa Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

- The CDA grew out of recognition of the challenges posed by climate change to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa.

- This recognition led to a reflective process in many policy contexts, and culminated in the UNECA and the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS) co-organizing a regional workshop in Addis Ababa in April 2006.

- The main outcome of this conference was the Climate Information for Development Programme in Africa (ClimDev-Africa).

Background

The objective of the programme was:

'to guide the effective integration of climate information and services into development planning and to ensure the mainstreaming of climate considerations in policies and programmes aimed at achieving the MDGs' .

Background: CDA Phase I

- At its inception, the CDA was designed as a 10 year programme to support the integration of climate change into development policy on the continent.

- The delivery model:
  - ✓ACPC to generate knowledge and analytical inputs to inform policy;
  - ✓AfDB to demonstrate return on investments in climate information in order to optimize new investments in climate information services;
  - ✓AUC to enable policy formulation and uptake at the highest level

- The programme would support member countries, Regional Climate Centers, as well as engage civil society and the private sector.

Background: CDA Phase I

Fundamental assumption of Phase I design:

- There was widespread demand and readiness to use climate information and services for climate-resilient development planning in Africa.
- Such demand was not met because of limited infrastructure and capacity for the generation of climate information.
- Where such information existed, it was not in readily usable form
- Investment in observation infrastructure would stimulate further demand and catalyze the mainstreaming of CI/CIS

Initial programme design

Hence initial focus emphasized:

- ✓Climate data rescue
- ✓Generation, and
- ✓Collection of improved climate information

- Less emphasis on policy uptake of climate information and its integration into development processes.

CDA Phase I focus

- Supporting investments in the physical infrastructure and the human capacities for the generation and packaging of climate information and the development of climate information services,
- Analysis of the resultant climate data and packaging it to support policy making,
- Supporting climate policies and climate governance processes.

CDA Phase I- Funding Partners

- CDA Phase I was supported financially by:
  - ✓The European Union,
  - ✓DFID,
  - ✓Norway,
  - ✓Sweden, and
  - ✓USAID

Phase I: Main Achievements 1/4

- Strengthening African climate institutions and investments in climate information services
- Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) Conference
- The Climate Research for Development (CR4D) programme
- Strengthening African participation in the global climate and environmental negotiations
- Establishing programmes for capacity development of future African climate negotiators
- Technical support to countries and RCCs
- Democratization of the climate change and development discourse
- Providing spaces, agency and voice for Africa's effective participation in climate negotiation events

Phase I: Main Achievements 2/4

- On-demand advisory services to Member States in support of climate response
- Support for the development of an enabling policy environment for the uptake and use of climate information and services
- Support for the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway
- Strategic partnerships to support programme delivery
- Systematic dissemination of research findings and outputs of activities to Member States, RECs and other stakeholders

Phase I: Main Achievements 3/4

- Strengthened African climate institutions and investments in climate information and weather early warning services. Since it began operations in 2014, CDSF has contributed to strengthening the capacity of African institutions to produce climate information through

  - EUR 28 million of grant finance invested in twelve countries and five regional climate centers (that serve an additional twenty seven countries) in Africa.
  - The installation of four RARS antenna stations, managed by ACMAD, in South Africa, Gabon, Kenya and Niger that now, for the first time, gives Africa access to low polar orbiting satellites that will deliver observation data for numerical weather prediction.
  - Operationalizing and equipping 2 regional climate centers, IGAD and ECCAS with state of the art weather observation and monitoring equipment. Supercomputers (HPCs) were instrumental in the monitoring of the desert locusts in East Africa.
  - Installed more than 130 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and two (2) Automatic Message Switching Systems (AMSS) and trained over 8000 personnel in forecasting, numerical weather prediction, modelling and meteorological service systems in 25 countries in Africa.

Phase I: Main Achievements 4/4

- Knowledge products and capacity building for increased awareness and understanding of climate change and its impact on development
  - A joint study on 'Climate Change Impacts on Africa's Economic Growth'
  - Regional studies on the nexus of climate change, agricultural production, food security and trade
  - African continental–wide and Small Islands high resolution operational numerical weather prediction and early warning system
  - Research and analytical work on the nexus between climate change and various climate-sensitive sectors
  - The Hydromet Gap Report – the flagship report presents findings on Hydromet capacity gaps and the recommended priority actions to closing these gaps, which included the creation of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)

Key Operational Challenges: Lessons and Observations from Phase I

- Slow start of programme activities due to recruitment complexities
  - All 3 implementing entities operated at low staffing levels for long periods
  - This forced a reliance on external short term experts, which required supervisory capacity
  - Delivery accelerated as staffing levels improved
- Delays in procurement especially of hydro-metrological equipment and services for pilot programmes.
- Delay in the launching of the ClimDev-Africa special fund (CDSF).
- Inadequate institutional capacity to readily absorb ClimDev-Africa support in some countries.

Key Operational Challenges: Lessons and Observations from Phase I

- Phase I demonstrated that supporting the generation and packaging of climate information alone was not sufficient to stimulate demand and uptake in policy and planning processes.
- The demand for climate information was slower than anticipated in the programme design.
- The scope of the ClimDev-Africa programme was strategically re-oriented towards ensuring the enabling environment for the uptake of climate information and services.

From CDA I to CDA II

- The CDA has made considerable achievements in the first phase and gained the confidence of countries, RECs and other stakeholders as the partner of choice for climate information and services, policy and advocacy for mainstreaming climate change into development planning.
- CDA has become a high profile and ambitious programme in the rapidly evolving landscape for providing climate information and services in Africa and supporting a range of innovative climate strategies.
- CDA also increasing the confidence of the African engagement in the global climate governance framework.
- The effectiveness of programme management has improved substantively.

From CDA I to CDA II

The success of the programme invariably created three major needs that have to be addressed:

- The need to broaden engagement with the African decision making landscape;
- The need to capitalize on the strategic and operational opportunities provided by CDA Phase 1; and
- The need to harness the comparative advantages of emerging initiatives providing CIS in Africa (WISER, CREWs, etc.)

CDA II: A niche for supporting climate resilient development in Africa

- As the impacts of climate change become more apparent, the need for climate resilient development trajectories has also become more urgent.
- CDA Phase I, among other initiatives, demonstrated that climate information and services play an increasingly important role in supporting the emerging economic and development decision making landscape in Africa.
- Climate Information supports climate response strategies that are aimed at ensuring sustainable development in the face of a changing climate.

CDA II: A niche for supporting climate resilient development in Africa

- Such strategies include policy frameworks and investment packages to build resilience and to unlock opportunities for low carbon climate resilient development. These include actions that focus on enabling long term responses to climate change:

  - ✓National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA),
  - ✓National Climate Change Strategies,
  - ✓Climate Resilient Development Plans, and
  - ✓Climate Change Legislation
  - ✓Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Ongoing investments in low-carbon climate-resilient development pathways will increasingly rely on climate information services to manage climate imposed risk and uncertainty
  - ✓For example, investments in wind farms and hydropower will require access to current and projected changes in wind and water flows to design an appropriate balance of energy systems.

- Weather based risk insurance is becoming increasingly important in investment banking, and relies on access to timely and quality climate information services

CDA II: A niche for supporting climate resilient development in Africa

- CDA II will contribute to climate informed development strategies to support the structural transformation of Africa's economies. Such strategies will -
  - ✓Address poverty and assure food, energy and water security,
  - ✓Catalyze investments in climate information services
  - ✓Support policy dialogue for the effective integration of climate information and services into development planning.
- CDA II will support human and institutional capacity development for enhanced information generation, analysis and policy-making

CDA II – Supporting Africa's Development in a Changing Climate

- Post 2015 development strategies will require information on the interactions between development and climate change
  - ✓Implications of emissions for investment decisions,
  - ✓Knowledge and information on implications of development and investment decisions on the climate.
  - ✓Impacts of climate adaptation and mitigation strategies for livelihoods and sustainability
- Climate informed development strategies will seek to combine development and climate stabilization outcomes.
- This will require cross-sectoral policies and strategies which can:
  - ✓balance mitigation and adaptation imperatives,
  - ✓build resilience and
  - ✓generate green jobs.

CDA II – Supporting Africa's Development in a Changing Climate

- CDA Phase II is contextualized by an imperative to link climate actions arising out of the Paris Agreement to the achievement of Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 (SDGs).
- These development frameworks recognize the urgency of shifting development trajectories towards low carbon pathways.
- Such shifts will be driven by the need to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change, control emissions and deliver sustainable growth.

CDA II – Supporting Africa's Development in a Changing Climate

- These processes will entail trade-offs between sustainable development initiatives and climate responses.
- Trade-offs will in turn require complex interactions of information:
  - ✓Including hydrological and meteorological information,
  - ✓Complex modelling and projections of energy and infrastructure requirements of climate resilient development,
  - ✓Understanding of the interactions between development and climate change, and
  - ✓Accurate calculations of risk to inform appropriate risk and insurance strategies.

The CDA II - Strategic framework and theory of change

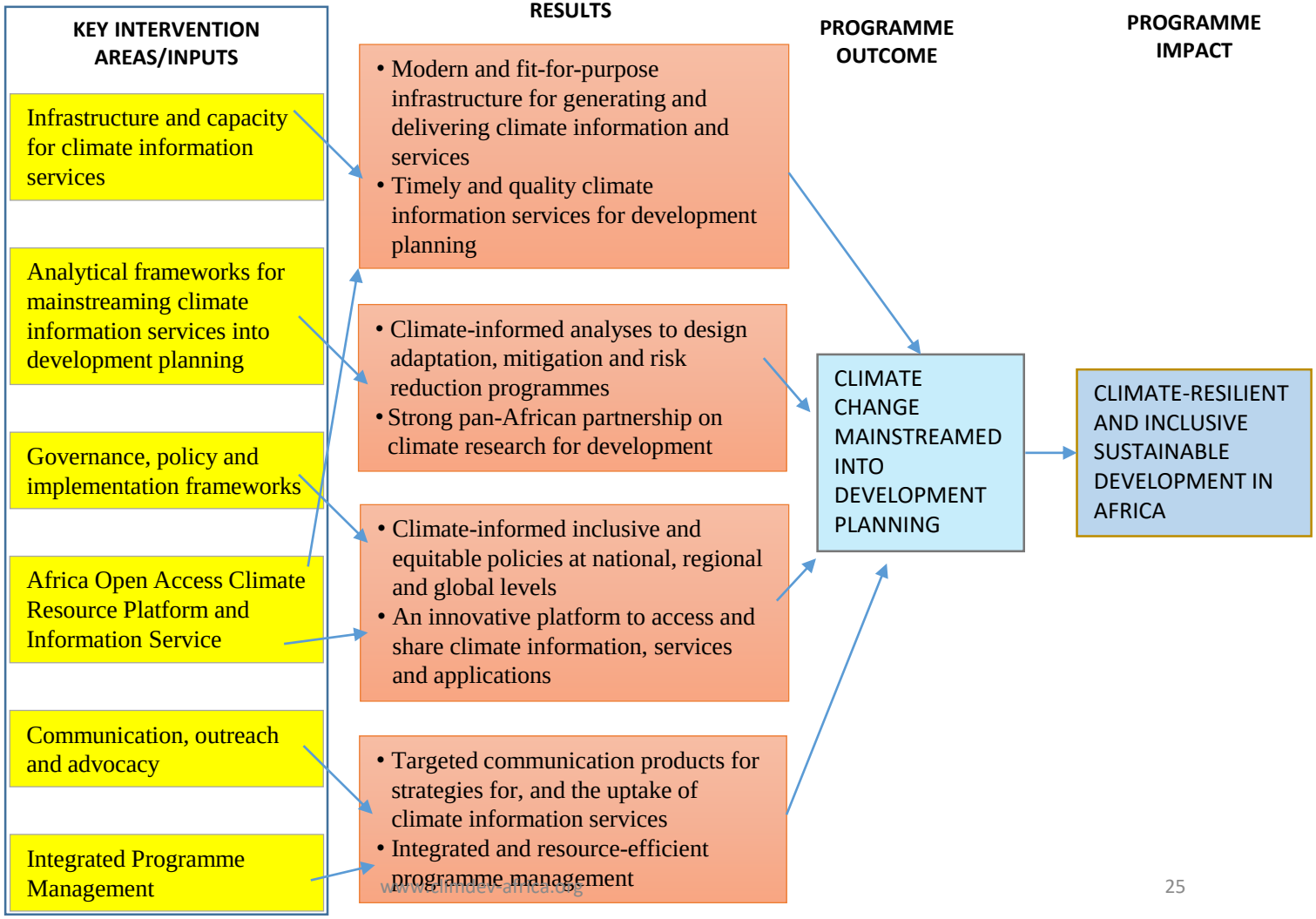
- The strategic framework for CDA II recognizes that economic growth on the continent is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive sectors;
- The post 2015 development trajectory requires growth to be inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient;
- This in turn entails the generation, packaging and delivery of climate information and services, and the mainstreaming of climate change into development policies and strategies; and
- CDA is well positioned to provide this service

The CDA II - Strategic framework and theory of change

DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA

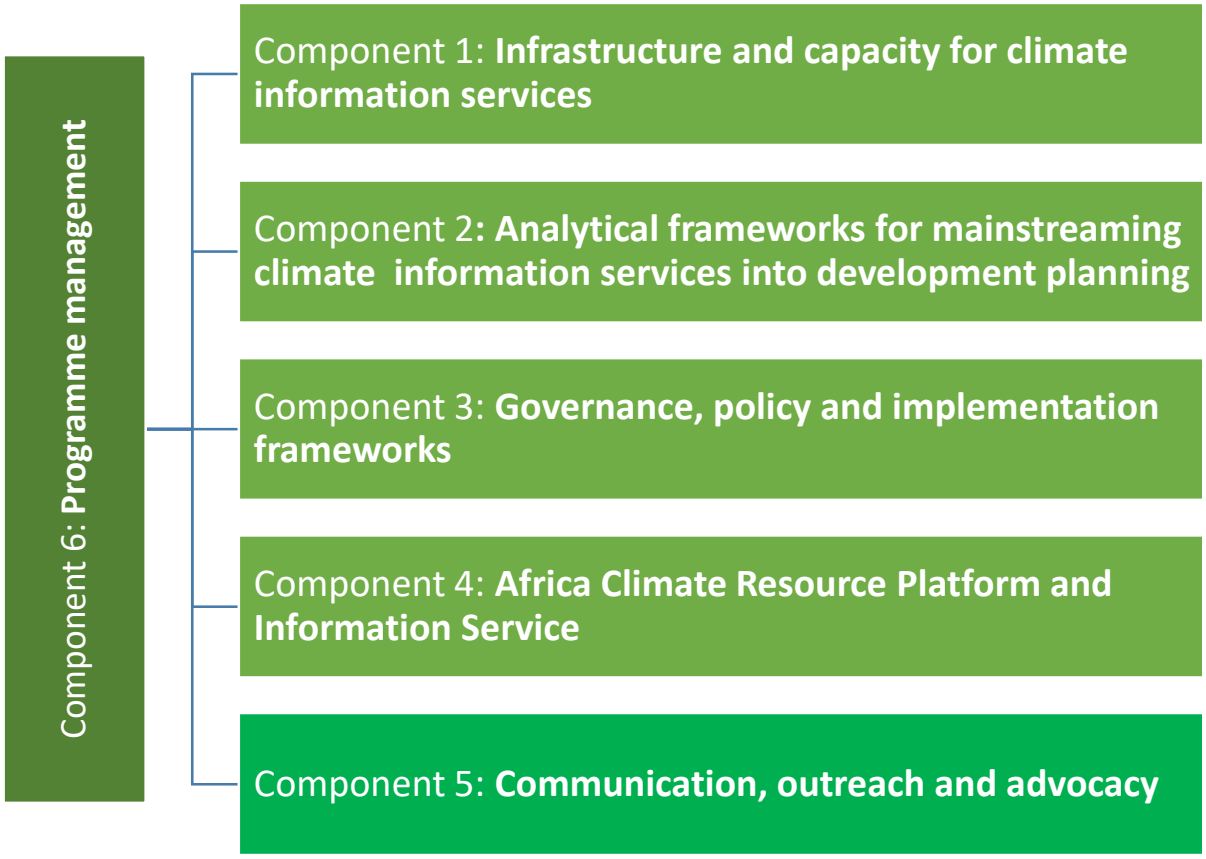
The Context:
Africa's development agenda as set out in Agenda 2063 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seriously at risk from the adverse impacts of climate change. But climate change challenges can be turned into low-carbon climate-resilient development opportunities that deliver transformative and equitable development outcomes on the continent.

The Need:
There is a need to invest in timely and quality CIS and climate-informed analytical frameworks for mainstreaming climate change into development planning, and build capacity of decision makers to use CIS in order to design and implement effective low-carbon climate-resilient development pathways.



CDA II – Flagship Components

The CDA II programme will be delivered under five key 'flagship' components:



Component 1: Infrastructure and capacity for climate information and weather early warning services - I

Objective: *Build capacity and establish systems and resources for technical support and services to deliver climate information and early warning services resilient development for disaster risk reduction for Africa's regions, countries and communities*

Rational

- The pilot activities in Phase I have demonstrated the need for continuous and sustained investments in CIS
- Appropriate level and nature of investments in climate information services (at both national and regional scales) is critical to realize transformative impact in the delivery of climate information services (ClimDev-Africa Phase I & WMO/World Bank CIS SEB Reports)

Component 1: Infrastructure and capacity for climate information services

- The component will focus on building the operational capabilities of NMHSs and RCCs to provide robust climate information and services to inform policy and decision making through three clusters :
  - Investment in climate information and climate information service
  - Provision of technical assistance to help RCCs and countries access and use climate date for decision-making including DRR policy development,
  - Implementation of the CRD4 Platform, including the mainstreaming of climate services for DRR.
- Key interventions will include
  - Continued upgrading of observation networks and infrastructure.
  - Improvement of seasonal and long-term forecasting at the continental and sub-regional levels.
  - Identify investment requirements in terms of infrastructure, human capital and institutions.

Component 2: Analytical frameworks for mainstreaming climate information services into development planning

Objective: *Produce evidence-based policy-supporting analyses and use best practices at all levels to create and strengthen frameworks to support mainstreaming climate change into national and regional development planning and disaster risk*

This component will enhance the promotion of integrating CI in regional and national development strategies and programs through:

- Maintaining high-quality analytical research to support science-informed decision-making processes in key development sectors.
- Developing and promoting decision support tools for use by policymakers.
- Continuing to support resilience building of strategic economic sectors.
- Using enhanced climate data and information systems from Component 1 and other sources for further analysis, to understand the effects of climate change on economic sectors, socioeconomic and livelihood vulnerabilities.
- Analysing climate change adaptation and mitigation options in climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways and assess their economics and climate finance arrangements.
- Conduct option analysis of Africa's opportunities to leapfrog to clean technologies in development trajectory – *(the how, finance and ensure improved standards of livelihoods)*
- Pursuing the development of appropriate analytical frameworks for the elaboration of NDCs that can link broad national development plans, and ensure their alignment with the SDGs and the Agenda 2063.

Component 3: Governance, policy and implementation frameworks

Objective: *Contribute to policy dialogue and support African climate change and development policy making processes at the continental, sub-regional, national and local levels.*

- Rationale:
  - The global context of climate negotiations is becoming increasingly complex
  - The 2015 development frameworks recognize climate change as a developmental challenge
  - Post-Paris, the shift in focus from adaptation to adaptation and mitigation creates new developmental challenges
  - The impacts of climate on ecosystems, livelihoods and economies requires urgent policy responses
  - Climate governance requires analytical support and linkages between climate and development information

Component 3: Governance, policy and implementation frameworks

This component will be delivered through three main clusters:

- Creation of an enabling environment to enhance CIS/development planning linkages;
- Climate governance, social integration, human capital & security; and,
- Policy dialogue, awareness raising and capacity building.
- Capacity building of RECs and MS on DRR, and support the alignment of their policy and strategies to the Programme of Action for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- Key interventions will include:
  - Policy research, analyses and dissemination
  - Policy dialogue and support for climate change and development policy making processes
  - Advocacy
  - Training and Capacity Building

Component 4: Africa Climate Resource Platform and Information Service

Objective: *Provide an open architecture one-stop go-to place for quality and timely climate data, climate information and weather early warning services, open-source climate related modeling tools and online advisory services, learning and capacity development resources and helpdesk for stakeholders, as well as an online convening and community forum for regional climate research and user groups*

This component aims to facilitate the provision and availability data to support development planning through a unique CDS project -Africa Climate Resources Platform and Information Service- a data integration and management infrastructure supported by dynamic analytics, to provide :

- Platform and framework for climate data standards and protocols for data sharing
- Clearing house and gateway for data sharing
- Online advisory services, learning and capacity development resources and helpdesk for stakeholders
- Online convening and community forum for regional climate research and user groups

Component 4: Africa Climate Resource Platform and Information Service

- Requires building strategic partnerships over time with, e.g.:
  - ✓ Regional Climate Centres (RCCs)
  - ✓ National meteorological services
  - ✓ Google
  - ✓ WMO
  - ✓ Global Framework for Climate Services
  - ✓ Earth observation systems data providers, and mapping organisations (including NASA, ESA, NOAA, etc)
- Does not duplicate other providers but offers a partnership framework and gateway that gives access to their services under one framework, enhancing visibility and synergy
- Provides up to date information services tailored to end-user needs

Component 5: Communication, outreach and advocacy

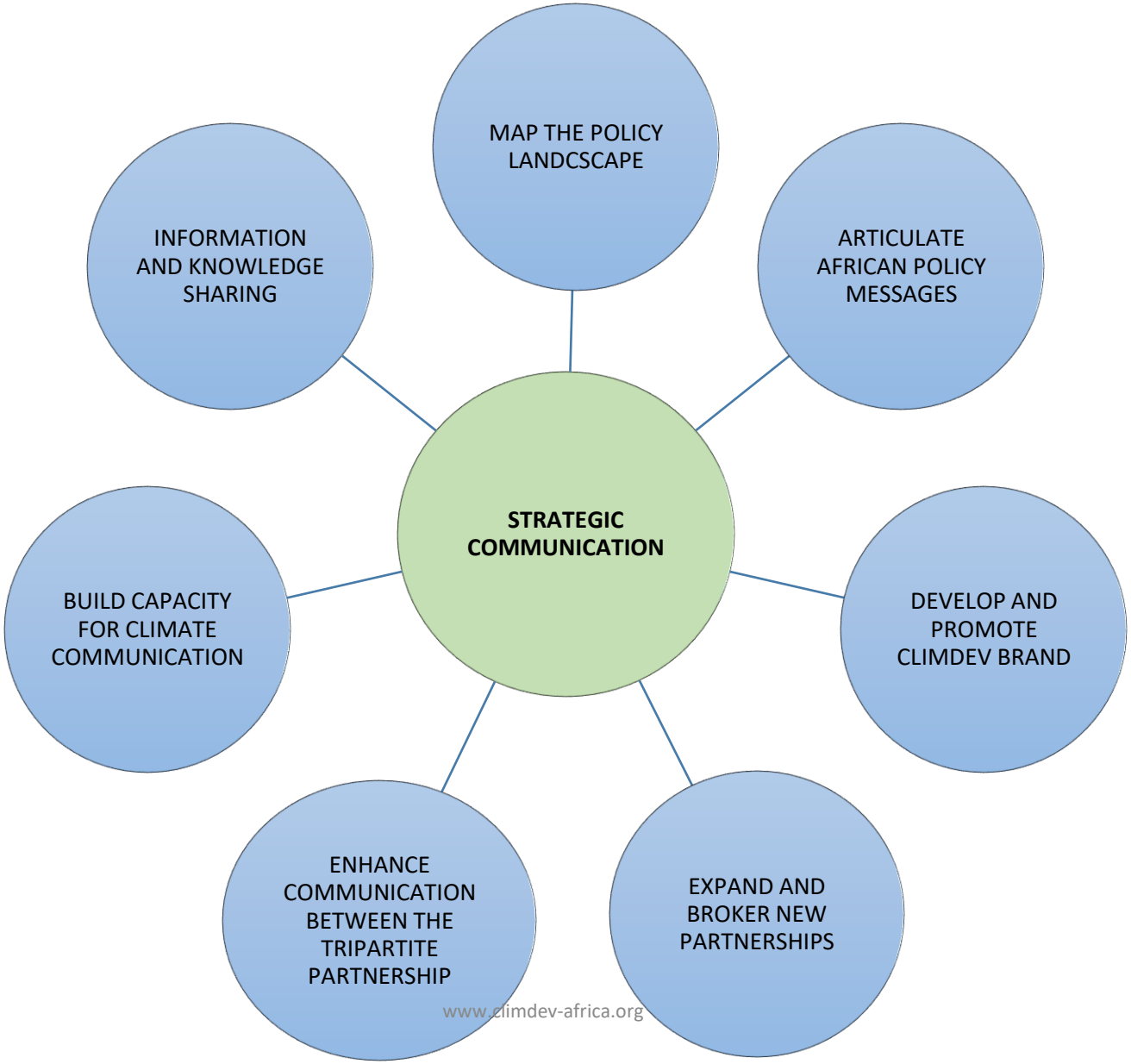
Objective: *Develop and implement communication strategies and approaches to align climate information to the information that is needed for policymaking processes and implementation.*

The component will take a strategic approach to:

- Support consensus building and influence policy and implementation;
- Engage and mobilize a broader range of stakeholders;
- Share information and knowledge in multiple/appropriate formats for technical, policy, practice and grassroots users;
- Build capacity for effective climate communication; and
- Promote the ClimDev-Africa brand.

Crucial to the success of this component will be strong working partnerships with a range of institutions representing different sectors, interests and stakeholders.

Component 5: Communication, outreach and advocacy



Component 6: Programme Management

How do we ensure effective and efficient programme delivery and resource use?

Objective: *Manage ClimDev-Africa Partnership in an integrated way for effective and efficient resource use and programme delivery*

This component will:

- Consolidate oversight/Governance organs: CEB-JS, CDSC, and JWG
- Integrate M&E in business processes to improve performance, accountability and achieve results;
- Strengthen the Implementation strategy : Nurturing the three Institutions comparative advantages
- Promote joint programme planning and implementation
- Implement effective Resource Mobilisation Strategy

CDA II: Resource Mobilization

- Current estimates of adaptation costs for Africa are in the region of US$5-10 billion per year and could reach US$50 billion by 2050.
- For Africa's economic growth sectors, there is demand for climate data and information services to develop decision-making tools for promoting climate-resilient development.
- To achieve this goal, African countries will need to invest in modernized hydro-meteorological systems at the regional and country levels, and to strengthen their capacity to plan and design climate-resilient investments.

CDA II. Resource Mobilization Strategy 1/2

- The resource mobilization target for Phase 2 is **US$191 million**
- **Program support**: The proposal to raise US$191 million represents a significant scaling down, from US $ 800 million in the original goal but assumes that the programme can leverage 4 to 5 times more ongoing and new investments in climate services to bring the total ClimDev-Africa portfolio to between US$800 million and US$1 billion over the period 2022-2027.
- **Co-financing and leveraging**: The Phase 2 approach will be to tap into international climate funds, of which the largest are the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Investment Funds and the Global Environment Facility, as well as resources from others, including the private sector, to provide ClimDev-Africa opportunities to enhance the impact of every dollar spent on climate action.

CDA II: Resource Mobilization Strategy 2/2

- **Engaging the private sector**: ClimDev-Africa will explore opportunities for private sector investment through public-private partnerships to facilitate investment in climate services for development. ClimDev-Africa will elaborate a strategy to engage financial and climate/weather risk insurance providers to scope the demand for climate information as an input to the development of disaster risk reduction programs
- **Synergies with complementary financing mechanisms**. ClimDev-Africa will seek opportunities for cross-collaboration. This approach can be extended to the NDCs and investments planned as countries develop their low-carbon climate-resilient investment plans.
- The role of the AfDB as the Green Climate Fund implementing entity and CDSF as a Bank instrument of the ClimDev-Africa programme will be strengthened to roll out investments in partnership with Bank operational units and projects. Through this approach, CDSF can leverage another US300-500 million which will be 6-10 percent of the target annual Bank flows of US$5 billion in climate finance by 2022.

CDA II- Resource Requirements

Appropriate Financial and Human Resource will be required.

Budget Breakdown – 2022-2027 – Per Object Expenditure		
ClimDev-Africa operational unit	Budget 2022-2027 (US$ million)	Percentage (%)
Programmatic activities	128.025	74.95
Staffing and staff support	33.30	19.49
Secretariat function	9.5	5.56
Total	**170.825**	**100%**

Budget Breakdown – 2022-2027 – Per Institution		
ClimDev-Africa operational unit	Budget 2017-2022 (US$ million)	Percentage (%)
ACPC	54.125	31.68
CCDU	16.50	9.66
CDSF	100.20	58.66
Total	**170.825**	100%

CDA II - Resource Requirements

Activities Description	Cost estimates (US$ 000)					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Components I-VI						
Component I: Infrastructure and capacity for climate and weather early warning services	17,535	18,135	18,135	18,335	18,435	90,575
Component II: Analytical frameworks for mainstreaming climate information services into development planning	3,200	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	17,200
Component III: Governance, policy and implementation frameworks	2000	2000	2050	2050	2050	10,150
Component IV: Africa Open Access Climate Resource Platform and Information Service	2300	1500	500	500	500	5,300
Component V: Communication, outreach and advocacy	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Component VI: Integrated programme management	300	300	450	300	450	1,800
Post resources, administrative overheads and fixed costs						
Core staffing – ACPC – 2017-(6P5,1P4,1P3,1NOC, 6LL), 2018 (1P6,6P5,1P4,1P3,1NOC, 6LL)- 2019-2022 (1P6,6P5,5P4,5P3,1NOC, 9LL)	2,400	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,900
Core staffing - CCDU (1P5,5P4-2P3-2LL)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	8,500
Core Staffing – CDSF (1P6-1P5,1P4-3P3-1LL)	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	5,900
Operations	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	9,500
Total	33,115	33,815	34,515	34,565	34,815	170,825

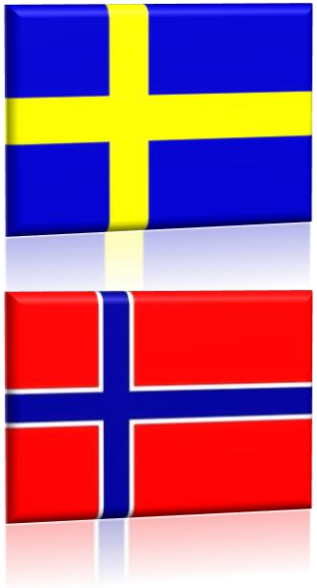
NB: More details per institution and per year will be presented in the five years implementation plan which will follow

CDA II - Resource Requirements

HUMAN RESOURCE

Human Resource Requirements – 2017-2022							
Institution	**P6**	**P5**	**P4**	**P3**	**NOC**	**LL**	
ACPC	1	9	5	5	1	9	30
CCDU	-	1	5	2	-	2	11
CDSF	1	1	1	3	-	1	7
S/Total	2	11	11	11	1	12	48
Fellows							60
Short-Term Experts							12
Consultants							12

Development Partners



Implementing Partners