



Concept Note

CC DARE¹ EXPERIENCE SHARING WORKSHOP MAPUTO, Mozambique January, 2011

¹UNEP-UNDP- Climate Change Adaptation & Development (CC DARE)

Sharing Experiences of Lessons Learnt from Concrete Adaptation Action IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

Context and Scope

All global reports put Sub Saharan Africa at the frontline of climate change impacts for a region that lacks the capacity and resources to face the challenges. Not only is climate change complicating national development planning, but also overturning previous development efforts and constricting human survival opportunities as the impacts are already being felt. Following the Bali Road Map, shaping the future of adaptation requires approaches that go beyond words into actions that inform policy and guide practices. The effectiveness of these demonstration actions will depend on how well they create an enabling environment and empowers people into self-owned actions. Using a flexible implementation mechanism that engages new actors, generate quick-turnovers of target actions, can provide the right framework to catalyse synergies between national adaptation activities, facilitate transition into green growth and resilient development. In line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, an enabling environment can be created down streaming in feeding upstream policy processes while simultaneously providing the immediate needs for the people. Where the beneficiary country drives the process, while the development agency partners – guides the process from the rear with technical assistance and financial support, the capacity developed and the lessons learnt in a ‘learning-by-doing-process’ can easily help countries put in place the necessary institutional, organisational, financial/fiscal, human, and technological measures required for effective response. These five ingredients are also central to sustainable adaptation actions with high multiplier and spill-over effects to catalyse large-scale policy process at the national level.

The CC DARE Programme and Approach

The CC DARE Programme is a joint UNEP-UNDP initiative to improve the ability of countries in removing barriers and creating opportunities for integrating adaptation into their national

development agenda. The programme uses flexibility and targeted approach that allows for project actions in national priority areas that provide the opportunity for solutions across multiple sectors, but linked to a common national strategy for adaptation. With a combination of upstream and downstream activities stemming from national-innovative solutions proposed by countries, the country-led demonstration actions are backstopped with technical and financial supports, and surrounded with the required networks of knowledge, practitioners etc through CC DARE.

Using this approach, the first phase of the CC DARE programme in Sub-Saharan Africa has demonstrated how lessons learnt can trigger new actions, shape national policies and attract national budgetary allocations, including recruiting new actors and sectors to expand the implementation of adaptation.

Some Lessons Learnt from Concrete Actions

Following the implementation of a diverse range of activities, CC DARE has tested the quick-turnover, and fast delivery approach of adaptation solutions in 3 cross cutting areas namely: curriculum development, Data analysis, and sea level rise and coastal adaptation

i. Curriculum development

In **Benin**, a strategy for integration of climate change concerns into primary and secondary school curricula has been developed and school teaching materials on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies have been designed. These have been tested on selected schools, teachers and students in collaboration with and led by the Ministry of Education of Benin.

In **Seychelles**, the project has intensified and expanded water conservation sensitization programmes in schools for teachers and pupils. Water harvesting has been included in the school curriculum as a catalytic effort to initiate integration of climate change adaptation measures and technology.

In **Malawi**, five modules on agriculture, climate change and risk management have been developed based on stakeholder (rural agricultural instructors, extension service agents and farmers) consultations, and a compendium of resource materials and guidelines on climate change adaptation has also being developed.

In **Mozambique**, the project has built the capacity of lecturers from various institutions on climate change related issues and had explored interdisciplinary synergies to better address adaptation to climate change in the university curricula, through research and training. A network of high education institution (HEIs) partners across the country has been established. Identification of technology needs has been integrated in a Master's Degree programme on disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

ii. Data Analysis

In **Tanzania**, the Environment Protection and Management Services and CC DARE have identified documented indigenous forecasting tools and skills and produce a Policy Paper that is expected to initiate the integration of the tool in the conventional weather forecasting operations of the Tanzania Meteorological Agency.

In **Mozambique**, the Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM) has digitized the countries analogue and historical climate data and analysed the data and created a database with online access thus enhancing national and regional capacity in terms of conducting studies in climate change scenarios and adaption, improving short and long term climate data, developing seasonal forecasts, creating a reliable platform for climate variability and develop technologies for climatic

scenarios that could in turn be used by the different sectors and development planners to design adaptation and climate proofed development strategies.

In Seychelles a climate data collection system for effective monitoring of national, regional and global climate variability and change has been established. As part of the project, current gaps in the meteorological data collecting and climate monitoring network of Seychelles has been addressed through the procurement, installation and operationalization of automatic weather stations and the training of both meteorological and non-meteorological staff and user communities to collect data and maintain the automatic stations.

iii. Sea Level Rise & Coastal Erosion

In **Seychelles**, the project helped trained technicians and managers on climate change, water, and coastal resources covering key concepts of climate change on coastal resources specific to small island states, including coastal processes, shoreline management, vulnerability assessments, impact modelling and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The training highlighted mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into management systems (PRSP, National Development Plans).

In **Mozambique**, the project introduced and promoted the acceptance and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) system as a management tool under a changing climate. Villagers' awareness on climate change adaptation and natural resource management were raised; the current status of natural resources in the area have been described; sustainable practices for natural resources management and climate change adaptation in the area introduced; land use sustainability assessed, and; detailed recommendations for sustainable land use and natural resources management in the area have been provided.

In **Mozambique** again, the project introduced sustainable and economical techniques for erosion control and mitigation. The issue of relocation of communities within the municipality as a land, environment and natural resources management effort has been looked into and included in future planning.

In **Senegal**, The project updated the Urban Development Plans (UDP) of Rufisque and Bargny by supporting local government on planning for the future under a changing climate through sensitization and consultations on the implications of projected climate change, the efficacy of existing plans and policies for coping with a changing climate, and the development and adoption of adaptive responses to reduce climate change-induced vulnerability. Final outputs of the project have been presented to the local authorities, including recommendations on the potential need for alternative settlements.

Workshop Justification

In spite of the many commonalities shared by countries in Africa and the fact that some belong to the same regional economic groupings, there is little common practice and sharing of concrete adaptation action experiences. However, there are many reasons why a shared regional approach to adaptation makes sense. Knowledge sharing and co-operation at the regional level could boost and enable institutional adaptation and assist countries in identifying and implementing regional concrete adaptation actions. The outcomes from the first phase of CC DARE have demonstrated that it is possible to achieve consolidated solutions for national priorities on adaptation to climate change that serve communities now and in the future. The outcomes have the potentials to serve as global goods for countries that share similar risks and require similar solutions in different regions of Africa and beyond. It is imperative therefore to showcase and share these outcomes by the country proponents and actors to share the experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt with different countries across Sub Saharan Africa.

Objectives:

The aim of the experience sharing workshop is to stimulate a knowledge sharing network for practitioners addressing a common climate change issue, building on lessons learnt from the implementation of concrete project actions by countries on a common climate change problem experienced by the countries across different regions of Sub Saharan Africa using the CC DARE delivering model of climate change adaptation and the catalytic effects it has had in building national capacity, inspiring policy making processes and empowering countries in undertaking bigger actions.

Expected Outcomes

The CC DARE Experience Sharing Workshop is expected to have the following outcomes:

- Demonstration of adaptation actions from countries showcasing how CC DARE approach is providing both national adaptation solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Sharing experiences in addressing current adaptation needs in sub Saharan Africa and how best to capitalize on the CC DARE approach in delivering adaptation solutions
- Development of a knowledge sharing network for practitioners building on lessons learnt from the implementation of concrete project actions by countries on a common climate change problem

Suggestions and plans for up replicating the actions within the bigger framework of national development programmes in Africa.

Organising Partners

The Experience Sharing Workshop is organised under the leadership of Mozambique in collaboration with UNEP/CC DARE. This is representative of CC DARE modus operandi. It will be a unique forum involving other UN Agencies, governments, local governments, NGOs, Donors, Civil society, research institutions, scholars etc.

Format of the Experience Sharing Workshop

There are two parts to the Experience Sharing Workshop which comprise a) lessons from countries following project implementation and b) discussions drawing from the implementation lessons of fast tracking adaptation actions. The first part will be led by countries as the principal proponents of CC DARE activities, leading implementing entity, and as the primary beneficiaries of the solutions.

The second part guided by a resource person will dwell on the aggregation of the lessons learnt for regional application and supporting countries improve on their practices using knowledge gained.

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