

**(This document is adapted from the original Draft Joint Roadmap presented at the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial troika on the 28 April 2009)**

**FICHE A1**

**OVERARCHING PRIORITY A**

*CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE*

**SUB-COMPONENT 1**

**CAPACITY BUILDING OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES, RECS AND AUC FOR CLIMATE CHANGE**

The proposed activity “Building and enhancing African negotiators’ capacity in negotiations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol” would represent one of the elements of subcomponent 1 that in light of the 2009 calendar of UNFCCC negotiations, is considered a priority

***Rationale:***

During the previous preparatory meetings of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Troikas and others African experts group meetings of the Partnership Africa-EU on climate change, several African delegates identified a need to build capacity on climate change issues, targeted at African negotiators and tailored to the UNFCCC process. They stressed that negotiations under the FCCC and the Kyoto Protocol have become ever more complex, both the issues under discussion and the process of addressing them. And, increasingly, individual African negotiators are called upon to address several technical, political and economic issues that often lie outside their areas of professional expertise. If EU delegates and many of other developed countries have expanded the number of their delegates to include a range of experts, delegates from Africa are often people without any technical backgrounds, or those in diplomatic service with limited experience in the issues.

**Proposed activities and modalities:**

Complementary to other activities organized in Africa, for example, those focusing on creating knowledge on specific issues (such as mechanisms, joint implementation and inventories) and those focusing on the capacity to implement the Convention within institutions at the national level, the project aims to adequately address the need to develop skills of negotiators who ultimately play a crucial role in shaping the regime that is and will be implemented nationally. The project should concentrate directly on developing skills within the overall framework of the Convention. Negotiation skills should be developed at both Regional (AUC), Sub-regional (RECs and other institutions) and national (country level). It is essential to ensure coordination and synergies

with relevant ongoing/planned initiatives supported by the EU other donors in Africa (e.g "AU Roadmap proposal for the Climate Change Negotiations").

The project would be tailored to the different needs and requirements of the various African stakeholders, utilising available useful tools and programmes in order to give a real opportunity to African negotiators to develop substantially their capacities, including through academic and practical training activities and transfer/exchange of experiences/knowledge outside the academic circles:

The academic training (courses; workshops etc) could include the following topics:

- Understanding Climate Change concepts, international policy framework
- Understanding the impacts of Climate Change in African countries within the contexts inter-alia of agriculture , water resource, forestry and biodiversity resources taking into account their social and human development dimension
- Climate Change-Sensitive Development Programming
- Climate Change and the challenges of under-development in Africa:
  - HIV and AIDS
  - Conflicts and displacements
  - Food insecurity
- Environmental management
- Exploring best practice approaches to responding in the specific African contexts
- International and national agreements and actions

The practical training could consist inter-alia in fellowships/studies in academic European Universities and specialized training bodies/organizations (e.g. European Capacity Building Initiative), followed by short or long term training for practical experience in EU environmental services institutions ( to be identified in common with the EU). Other African climate-based institutions and centres of excellence (e.g African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) could serve as training centres.

#### Targeted Beneficiaries:

Selected African countries, representing the five regions, especially those involved in the international negotiations in need of building and strengthening their capacities in the areas described above (To be identified). Regional Economic Communities and the African Union Commission should also benefit by developing a core team of experts on negotiations. These experts can later on be supporting to further develop the negotiation skills and the national levels

#### Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

African countries, African Union Commission, EC, EU and African countries, UNECA, other involved international and regional bodies in the climate related issues.

Proposed timeline:

2008-2010 and beyond

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used:

The project could be linked as appropriate to relevant initiatives, programmes and instruments such as

-GCCA programme/ClimDev programme of AUC, ECA and AfDB

It could be supported via the

- European Development Fund (10<sup>th</sup> EDF);

- EU member states, African countries and International institutions and private sectors contributions

- "Triangular" and "south-south" cooperation" modalities

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- Strengthen African negotiators' capacity for the UNFCCC and Kyoto and Post Kyoto protocol negotiations;
- Building a critical mass or a core pool of skilled African negotiators at regional, sub-regional and national levels.
- Give the opportunity to African countries to better represent themselves in the international negotiations with qualified delegates.
- Strengthen Africa institutions and centres for long term support to the countries and the regions

**FICHE A2**

**OVERARCHING PRIORITY A**

*CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE*

**SUB-COMPONENT 2**

**STRENGTHENING AFRICAN CAPACITIES TO BETTER EXPLOIT OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE CARBON MARKET**

Rationale

Very few CDM projects have been conducted on the African continent until now. This type of projects could however help a lot African development. Hence the urgent need to support African countries, to improve the number and the quality of their CDM project proposals, through effective and long-term capacity development.

Proposed activities and modalities:

- 1. Development and coordination of initiatives for CDM-related capacity building in African countries** (building on the Nairobi Framework “Catalysing the CDM in Africa”, 2006).
- 2. Development of programmatic CDMs (aggregation of a significant number of similar projects) covering a combination of emission reductions in relevant sectors in several countries of a same African region.**
- 3. Small scale CDM initiatives** appear equally important for Africa in light of their large potential and simplified rules and procedures for monitoring, reporting and verification. The **promotion of joint cross-sectoral initiatives at national level** is also considered to deserve careful consideration for the CDM activities under the current priority.

Proposed timeline:

2009-2010, and beyond

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

*Beneficiaries and implementing partners:* African countries, African Union Commission, European donors and investors, Regional Economic Communities, international organisations.

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

Launching programmatic CDMs implies a reduction of transaction costs for the projects within the CDM program. One main condition to that reduction is the availability of national/regional bodies bringing together those projects within a given CDM programme. It should be assessed whether CLIMDEV Africa, when operational, could assist in facilitating programmatic CDM activities in Africa.

- EC Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources (tbc);
- European Development Fund, (10<sup>th</sup> EDF) Intra-ACP Programme;
- African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions;

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

1. Mapping of ongoing and planned capacity building and demonstration programmes on CDM in African countries, and identification of the gaps that need to be filled.
2. Implications for Africa of the evolution of the current CDM regulatory framework towards:
  - use of standardised baselines for additionality testing (benchmarks)
  - improving governance structures in view of shortening and reducing expenses of processing and examination of the individual projects (*particularly in view of Copenhagen COP15*)

**FICHE B1**

**OVERARCHING PRIORITY B**

**SUB-COMPONENT 1**

**WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE**

Proposed activities and modalities:

Water and Agriculture are two important and sensitive sectors affected by climate change in Africa. Proper management of African water resources and agriculture will essentially lead to proper adaptation measures and actions required to overcome and combating negative impacts of climate change on these sectors. This requires some concrete activities:

- 1) Exchange of experiences and successful actions between EU and Africa in addressing impacts of climate change on water resources and agriculture, at the global, regional and national levels;
- 2) Strengthening African countries, RECs, and River Basin Organizations in improving management of transboundary water resources as an adaptation measure to climate change;
- 3) Improving the enabling environment for inter-African cooperation in the field of agricultural trade as an adaptation response to climate change and in the water and agricultural sectors including within the framework of relevant continental programmes and initiatives such as Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and Terrafrica;
- 4) Mapping the hot spots in Africa and required scale of actions; and
- 5) Strengthening capacity of RECs and African countries inter alia through appropriate technology in the field of early warning systems for better natural disaster management (e.g., floods, droughts).

Such activities would require concrete technical/financial support to be further assessed and spelled out in the implementation of the Roadmap.

Proposed timeline:

2009-2010, and  
beyond

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

*Beneficiaries and implementing partners:* African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, and River Basin Organizations, European Commission and EU Member States

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

- GCCA
- European Development Fund, (10<sup>th</sup> EDF);
- African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions; and
- UNFCCC Funding Mechanisms.
- "Triangular and South-South cooperation

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- 1) Strengthening water and agriculture sectors in Africa in adapting and mitigating negative impacts of climate change;
- 2) Mapping African hot spots with required adaptation and mitigation actions;
- 3) Supporting implementation of NAPAs that the most vulnerable countries have adopted;
- 4) Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction efforts (i.e. water and food security) in Africa, hence achieving MDGs; and
- 5) Building capacities of water and agriculture sectors in Africa to support their adaptation to the effects of climate change.

**FICHE B2**

**OVERARCHING PRIORITY B**

*SUPPORT TO ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES IN AFRICA*

**SUB-COMPONENT 2**

***SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT, FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION AND AVOIDED DEFORESTATION***

Proposed activities and modalities:

Sustainable land management poses numerous challenges to African development and it should be integrated in national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies. The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative( GGWSSI) is a set of cross-sectoral actions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources. It is a flagship initiative that if properly shaped and implemented can significantly contribute to achieve the objectives of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and ultimately to poverty alleviation in Africa. Within this context the following activities are proposed:

1. Finalisation of *Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel Initiative* (GGWSSI) Scope/-feasibility study
2. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the above study:
  - proceed with the more detailed identification and formulation of a Master Plan with detailed programs and activities adapted to the national and regional context under Phase 1 of the GGWSSI Plan of Action
  - define institutional set-up for the GGWSSI on the basis of the different scenarios proposed in the feasibility study
  - select GGWSSI pilot countries in which Sustainable land management preparatory activities could be undertaken under Priority Action 2 of the Africa-EU partnership ..

These activities will be implemented by the AUC and supported by the JEG in cooperation with CENSAD, ECOWAS, OSS, CILSS, IGAD and linked to the TerrAfrica programme (Special Advisory Group on land management and climate change) in particular in the context of the two following activities:

- Experience Sharing and Project Development:
  - a. Sharing of operational experiences of mainstreaming climate mitigation/adaptation issues,
  - b. Capitalisation of traditional and indigenous knowledge/best practices for the control of land degradation and desertification
  - c. Identification of flagship projects at regional and national levels

- Collaborative Partnerships/Links

Development of linkages with the activities of relevant regional and national programmes and projects such as pillar 1 (Land and Water Management) of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), TerrAfrica, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its Global Mechanism relevant initiatives and academic institutions on addressing climate change and land management linkages while promoting biological diversity;

Proposed timeline:  
2008-2010

Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

*Beneficiaries and implementing partners:* African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, regional research institutions

Proposed Technical and financial means to be used:

-EC Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources (tbc); -European Development Fund, (10<sup>th</sup> EDF) Intra-ACP Programme; -African countries and EU Member States resources and contributions;

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

- Strengthened awareness of ongoing project activities, improved coordination of future project activities;
- Awareness creation on GGWSSI
  - o Development of a communication strategy

- Identification and implementation of flagship projects at regional and national levels for multi-stakeholder collaboration aimed at upscaling target sustainable land management practices aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and providing climate change/environmental co-benefits;
- Strengthened linkages between information providers and users, improved awareness of and linkages with relevant initiatives
- Technical and human resource capacities of African stakeholders enhanced at the various levels (continental, regional and national)
- Improved and harmonised regional policies on transboundary management of natural resources Identification, documentation, and dissemination of indigenous knowledge on sustainable land management practices

### **FICHE B3**

#### **OVERARCHING PRIORITY B**

*SUPPORT TO ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES IN AFRICA*

#### **SUB-COMPONENT 3**

#### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE IN AFRICA**

#### **Rationale and background**

The GCCA intends to step up cooperation between the EU and the developing countries that are hit earliest and hardest by climate change and have the least capacity to react, through:

- 1) **Improved political dialogue on climate change** and exchange of experiences in addressing its impact.
- 2) **Concrete financial support** for adaptation to the negative effects of climate change and, where beneficial for the achievement of poverty reduction aims, for mitigation measures in five priority areas: (i) supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change, particularly in the water and agriculture sectors; (ii) reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation; (iii) enhancing participation in the global carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); (iv) promoting Disaster Risk Reduction preparedness and (v) integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

The GCCA builds on the Bali Action Plan which emphasises enhanced action on adaptation, in particular with LDCs, SIDS and the countries of Africa affected by drought,

desertification and flooding.<sup>1</sup>

The GCCA's added value lies in its European approach and in its objective to start developing immediately an innovative way of addressing climate change and its effects in most vulnerable developing countries. In its current format, the GCCA complements other climate change initiatives and therefore close coordination throughout implementation — in particular at country level — will be pivotal.

#### Proposed activities and modalities:

In light of the several linkages and interconnections between this subcomponent (B3) of the Roadmap and the ones on Capacity Building (A1 and A2) and on adaptation/mitigation activities in Africa (B1 and B2) it is understood that the GCCA would represent one of the vehicles to effectively deliver under the Africa-EU Partnership on Climate Change on the priorities mentioned above, thus assisting and supporting Africa in its adaptation and mitigation efforts, as confirmed by the Africa-EU joint Declaration on Climate Change adopted in Addis on 1 December 2008.

Furthermore, there is significant potential for increased use of budget support as an aid delivery mechanism for adaptation financing. In particular, it is necessary to move from project-specific towards macro or sector-level support, thus enhancing the scope for policy dialogue, and a cross-sectoral approach towards better climate risk management. This would also ensure that climate change adaptation is no longer dealt with exclusively by environmental ministries, but is integrated into a country's overall development effort.

#### Proposed Timeline:

2008-2010

#### Proposed stakeholders and their roles:

*Beneficiaries and implementing partners:* African countries, African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities

*Co-funders:* European Commission, Sweden, Czech Republic

(In line with the implementation framework of the Global Climate Change Alliance, as outlined in the EC Staff Working Document of 15.7.2008)

#### Proposed Technical and financial means to be used

-Thematic Programme Environment and Natural Resources

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<sup>1</sup> [http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_13/application/pdf/cop\\_bali\\_action.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cop_bali_action.pdf)

- European Development Fund, (10th EDF) Intra-ACP Programme
- EU Member States resources and contributions
- "Triangular" and "south-south" cooperation modalities
- European Development Fund, (10<sup>th</sup> EDF) Intra-ACP Programme
- EU Member States resources and contributions
- "Triangular" and "south-south" cooperation" modalities

Proposed concrete outcomes to be expected (including priorities and early deliverables)

In Africa, based on a number of criteria **Tanzania Mali, (Madagascar), Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles** have been identified to start up activities under the GCCA). This list is not exhaustive and other countries within the overall target group of the GCCA may be added, depending on availability of resources. Different priorities will be selected in each country following a demand-driven approach.

In addition to these tailored national operations in Africa the 10th European Development Fund "Intra-ACP Africa regional programme" will support activities initially identified in the 2008 joint political declaration on climate change agreed between the EU and Africa and mainly focussing on:

- capacity building in the area of climate change, in particular at regional level;
- a specific support to Africa in the GCCA five priority areas mentioned above.

Those activities will be executed at regional and national level and will complement support being provided through the implementation of the GCCA in the African target countries under the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP).