



AFRICA
ADAPTATION
PROGRAMME
EXPERIENCES

VOICES FROM
THE GROUND

JULY 2010

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to gather and examine media coverage of the Africa Adaptation Programme and to capture on the ground experiences of the programme.

INTRODUCTION

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) is a strategic climate change adaptation initiative designed to help create more informed climate change adaptation decision-making and more effective implementation of those decisions in each of the 20 participating countries. Launched by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2008, with funding of US \$92 million from the government of Japan, the AAP helps countries develop capacities to identify climate-related risks to their national development priorities, and to design and implement holistic climate-resilient adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans to address these risks.

Support for engagement with the AAP is provided by UNDP's country office in each of the participating countries, part of UNDP's on-the-ground presence in 135 countries throughout the developing world. The Inter-Regional Technical Support Component (IRTSC), located in Dakar, Senegal, provides Africa-wide management and coordination of the AAP. Backstopping the entire operation is the AAP's cross-practice approach, integrating UNDP expertise in capacity development, poverty reduction, governance, gender, learning, and knowledge management to deliver a comprehensive suite of technical assistance to the 20 AAP countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania and Tunisia.

The project has the following 5 outputs:

- 1 Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change introduced;
- 2 Leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner strengthened at the local, regional and national levels;
- 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors;
- 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, and regional levels; and
- 5 Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels.

The AAP was established under the Japan-AAP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was established at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference for Africa Development organized in Yokohama, Japan in May 2008.

Media Coverage

The AAP has been covered by a range of sources online, which have profiled the project as a whole, as well as focusing on the AAP in a particular country. Media recognition of the AAP began mid-2009 and continued to the present. Sources that have covered the AAP include *Tunisia Online News*, *Legal Brief Today*, *Science Africa*, *The Citizen*, *Hello Namibia!*, *the Namibia Economist*, and *www.Natureandpoverty.net*. Events, including the Cross-Practice Workshop in Dakar and the side-event at the Bonn Climate Change talks in June received press from *Climate-L*, *SocioLingo Africa*, and *MediaGlobal*. In addition, country-specific AAP projects were covered for 9 countries with *Science Africa* running a particularly in-depth piece on the AAP in Kenya. This media has helped to build attention to the AAP, both in Africa and more widely within the climate change and development communities. Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

Bonn Side Event

At the UNFCCC negotiation session held in Bonn in June this year, UNDP held a side event entitled "Africa Adaptation Programme: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Integrating Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction into Adaptation". The AAP strategy provides technical support to integrate gender perspectives into adaptation efforts and to ensure that the overall AAP strategic approach addresses the needs of poor women and men equitably in all 20 participating countries. A press release by UNDP on June 1 reported on the event. Speaking on gender issues at the event, Charles McNeill, Program Advisor with UNDP stated: "There is a consensus that gender is a critical element in promoting climate change adaptation." A June 24 article on *MediaGlobal* (also posted on *allAfrica.com*) focused on the AAP's goal of integrating gender issues into the programme and making women in particular more resilient to climate change. *GenderCC*, a network of women working for gender and climate justice, also announced the side event on their website.

Cross-Practice Strategy Workshop

Another important event for the AAP was the Cross-Practice Strategy Development Workshop held in Dakar June 14-18, 2010. Both the side-event and the Cross-Practice Workshop were well publicized on *Climate-L*. The Cross-Practice Workshop article covered the outcomes of the workshop, as well as information provided directly from Ian Rector, the AAP Programme Manager, based in Dakar. The event brought together representatives from across UNDP's areas of expertise to form an integrated programme of technical assistance to the AAP. In a UNDP press release, Mr. Rector stated enthusiastically of the workshop: "Now with AAP we have a vehicle that provides a common link and it is a real opportunity for us to engage as one and stay engaged for the remainder of AAP and beyond. There should be no turning back." Furthermore, commenting on the progress of the programme he noted: "In just over one year since the launch of AAP, fifteen countries have completed their national project design and inception planning activities, or will soon, and several have begun implementation." The UNDP press release on the Cross-Practice Workshop was reprinted on *SocioLingo Africa*. Coverage on specific countries participating in the programme includes articles on Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY MEDIA

Below summarises the country-by-country media coverage:

Congo	Ethiopia	Kenya
An article on the Congo AAP was posted on <i>Afrique Avenir</i> in April 2010, which includes information on the cost and length of the project, as well as the source of the financing for the project. An additional article was released on <i>Afrique en ligne</i> . In the article, Henri Djombo, the Congolese Minister for Sustainable Development, Forest Economy and Environment, pointed out that sustainable development could not be achieved without combating climate change.	In April 2010 an article on the Ethiopia AAP on <i>Afrique Avenir</i> announced the signing of the \$6.5 million climate change support agreement. The article highlighted the participation of other UN agencies – UNICEF and WFP – in addition to UNDP in the project in Ethiopia.	An article in <i>Science Africa</i> affirmed that the AAP was exceptionally important for Kenya in that “action on climate change” was going to be taken for the first time across numerous sectors and at a national level, as opposed to the ad hoc local interventions that had been taking place for several years. The article provided information on the strategy of the AAP and the “innovative approach” that UNDP is taking towards climate change adaptation in this project.
Malawi	Mozambique	
After the signing of the AAP project document for Malawi by UNDP and other donor partners, Development Planning and Cooperation Minister Abbie Marambika Shawa said climate change, natural resources, and environmental management are Malawi’s key priority areas in its development agenda to “show commitment in dealing with climate change issues in the country.” Development partners and the government agreed that it was critical to document and coordinate all climate change initiatives, according to Shawa. This information was released on Nyasa Times Online.	A press release on the UNDP Newsroom site discussed the launch seminar of the AAP in Mozambique. The Vice-Minister of the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action, Ana Chichava, stated that Mozambique has already made some adaptation achievements by defining the key priorities for the country, which include an early warning system and building leadership and coordination among sectors. The Vice-Minister emphasized that further training of the most vulnerable communities is essential, so that people are educated on hazard warnings and steps to take before and during natural hazards. The UNDP Country Director for Mozambique, Jocelyn Mason, mentioned that Mozambique has been a forerunner in recognizing the threats of climate change, as demonstrated by the National Institute of Disaster Management study <i>Impacts of the Climate Change in the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mozambique</i> . The Ambassador of Japan, Susumu Segawa stated: “Through this AAP we expect to see the development of strong institutional activities that would enable Mozambique to promptly manage the climate change risks.”	

AAP Monthly Bulletins
In addition to media coverage, the AAP Monthly Bulletins provide updates on the progress of the AAP, including inception workshops, past events, upcoming meetings and other accomplishments. The newsletter is distributed to country offices, government staff and UNDP Regional Bureaux, among others.

Namibia	Nigeria	Tanzania	Tunisia
On March 8, 2010, the UNDP Newsroom released an article on the launch of the Namibia AAP, which was reprinted in <i>Hello Namibia!</i> and all <i>Africa</i> . Coverage of the Namibia AAP was also found in <i>Namibia Economist</i> and <i>Alternative Energy Africa</i> . A separate article on all Africa mentioned a statement made by UNDP Resident Representative Lebogang Motlana regarding the financial loss from climate change if adaptation measures are not taken. Mr. Motlana said that the introduction of the project was a breakthrough measure in efforts to mainstream environment and energy concerns into the national development agenda. He added, “In devising appropriate strategies to counteract the adverse effects of climate change, we must prioritize support to the most vulnerable, namely rural communities and the poor throughout the country. Importantly, we have to acknowledge that climate change will not impact communities equally, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore any policy recommendations and indeed the project we are launching today must have gender specific considerations addressed in all its interventions.”	A speech by the UNDP Residential Representative for Nigeria, Daouda Toure at the 2010 World Environmental Day was reprinted on the website of the <i>Daily Independent</i> on June 27. The speech covered a range of UN initiatives in Nigeria to address biodiversity and climate change, including the AAP. Toure concludes that Nigeria has clearly demonstrated its commitment to climate change adaptation in Africa.	In <i>The Citizen</i> on June 23, 2010, an article by Frank Kimboy informs readers of several climate change projects in Tanzania, and notes that the Tanzanian government will start to implement the AAP project during the 2010/2011 fiscal year.	Speaking on the Tunisia AAP, Nadhir Hamada, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, said the project would focus on coastline adaptation to climate change, which will reinforce Tunisia’s coastal and sea ecosystem protection programs, according to an article on <i>PreventionWeb</i> , which was also posted on the website of <i>Agence Tunis Afrique Presse</i> on February 23, 2010. He noted that the action plan adopted to reduce vulnerability of the ecosystems revolves around a number strategies aimed to prevent coastal erosion, shield coastal lowlands, preserve coastal water resources, and protect vulnerable sea and coastal ecosystems. In this article, Mohamed Belhocine, the UNDP Resident Representative in Tunisia, advocated a greater South-South cooperation to guarantee the sustainability of adaptation to climate change.

As stated in the press release, Namibian Prime Minister Nahas Angula thanked the Japanese government for choosing his country as one of the recipients, declaring: “We believe that the Namibia AAP will contribute substantially to the attainment of our long-term Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the goals we have set for ourselves in the Third National Development Plan.”

SNAPSHOTS OF ARTICLES

This section includes copies of some of the actual media articles.

1 Namibia's Climate Change Adaptation Program March 9 2010

Namibia has moved to become one of the first African countries to launch a climate change adaptation program. Supported by the UNDP, the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM-AAP) will attempt to create long-term systems to manage climate change risks and opportunities.

Funded by the Government of Japan, Namibia is one of 20 African countries that has been selected to participate in the overall Africa Adaptation Program, entitled "Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa," which is worth \$92.1 million.

Japan's support for climate change adaptation in Namibia and other developing countries is part of a \$10 billion 'Cool Earth Partnership' financial mechanism aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions while achieving economic growth. "We are very pleased that Namibia is part of this 'Cool Earth Partnership'," said Kunikazu Shimamoto from the Embassy of Japan in Pretoria. "The Government of Japan sincerely hopes that this project will assist Namibia in overcoming her vulnerabilities to climate change and in developing effective counter measures."

At the launch of the \$3 million project, Namibian Prime Minister Nahas Angula said, "We believe that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project will contribute substantially to the attainment of our long-term Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the goals that we have set for ourselves in the third National Development Plan." The Prime Minister particularly emphasized the need for Namibia to look at all energy options so that the best alternative energy sources could be further developed.

http://www.ae-africa.com/read_article.php?NID=1855

2 Tunisia launches seminar on 'Coastline adaptation to climate change' February 24 2010

A seminar on the theme "Tunisian coastline adaptation to climate change," was held on Tuesday in Tunis on the occasion of the launch of a UN led project to reinforce the adjustment capacity of the Tunisian coastline to climate Change. The event is organized by the Coastline Protection and Fitting-out Agency (APAL), in association with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project is part of a comprehensive program of "Africa's adaptation to climate change".

Some twenty African countries among which Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal, Cameroon, Gabon and Burkina Faso, will take part in the event. This project aims to reinforce adjustment capacities of the coastline to climate change, by conducting targeted sector-based surveys and researches. Financed by the Japanese Government by means of 3 million dollars, this two-year project is also meant to ensure better information and knowledge sharing on the various adaptation actions, to identify funding options that would cover costs of adaptation to climate change and set up long-term dynamic mechanisms to manage risks resulting from climate change, as part of a comprehensive and integrated approach.

On the occasion, Mr. Nadhir Hamada Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development said that the project of coastline adaptation to climate change will reinforce Tunisia's coastal and sea ecosystem protection programs, which extend over more than 1600 km and include over 60 islands and islets and 70 coastal humid areas. He noted that the action plan adopted to reduce vulnerability of the ecosystems revolves around a number of axes aimed to prevent sea erosion, shield coastal lowlands, preserve coastal water resources and protect vulnerable sea and coastal ecosystems. For his part, Mohamed Belhocine, the United Nations Development Program resident representative in Tunis advocated a greater South-South cooperation to guarantee the sustainability of adaptation to climate change.

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/news/v.php?id=12874>

3 UN, Malawi sign climate change management project deal April 15 2010

Malawi, UN Development Programme (UNDP) and other donor partners on Thursday signed the formulation phase project document for managing climate change in the country which will cost nearly US\$4,152,399 (MWK 2 billion).

Development Planning and Cooperation Minister Abbie Marambika Shawa said his government had included climate change, natural resources and environment management as one of its key priority areas in its development agenda to show commitment in dealing with climate change issues in the country.

In responding to these challenges, he said, development partners and government had jointly agreed that it was crucial to document and coordinate all climate change initiatives.

One of the initiatives to enhance coordination between government and development partners was the formation of the Government/Development Partner Working Group, he said.

"This was formed to provide a platform of dialogue for climate change issues and this has marked yet another important occasion in our long standing and successful partnership with our development cooperating partners by signing this important project," he said.

He added that Malawi has suffered extensively from the effects of climate change because initially climate change was merely perceived as a hazard that increased disaster risks mainly in form of droughts and floods.

However, with the recent growing recognition across the globe that climate change has adverse effects on both growth and development processes of the country, he observed, it was imperative to mainstream climate change into the country's development plans and programmes.

This recognition prompted government in collaboration with its development partners to develop the climate

change project document which was aimed at developing a national framework for responding to challenges that climate change poses for sustainable economic development and national food security in Malawi, he said.

UNDP Resident Representative Richard Dictus said the formulation phase would put in place an appropriate framework for Malawi to deal with future climate change risks.

He said adverse effects of climate change were a development problem affecting all social and economic sectors, especially agriculture, which provides the bulk of economic income for the country's population.

This was further exacerbated by the fact that the country's agricultural sector was very dependent on rain-fed crops.

"I am again very excited by the prospects that by signing this document, we are putting ourselves on the path to future sustainable development by responding to climate change effects in a systematic, innovative and coordinated manner," he said.

Historically, Malawi suffered severe droughts in 1915, 1948, 1992 and 1995, while worst floods occurred in 2000 and 2001.

In most recent cases severe droughts in Malawi have affected all parts of the country and caused havoc to both human and animal life and at the same time put pressure on public resources.—APA

<http://www.nyasatimes.com/national/un-malawi-sign-climate-change-management-project-deal.html>

4 UNDP Workshop Formulates Assistance Programme for Adaptation in Africa June 18 2010

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) Practice Team experts in gender, capacity development, poverty reduction, learning (LRC), and knowledge management, took part in a workshop in Dakar, Senegal, from 14-18 June 2010, to formulate an integrated programme of technical assistance in support of the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).

Ian Rector, Programme Manager of the AAP, explained that workshop participants worked out how to meet the immediate and longer term capacity development needs and demands of UNDP's partner countries. He added that, by uniting efforts, UNDP aims to reduce the demands on governments that are overwhelmed by the number of climate-related projects, while increasing the quality of technical assistance. AAP is also working with the UNDP South-South Cooperation Team on the design of a parallel advocacy and awareness programme.

The AAP is a flagship programme of UNDP, helping 20 countries in Africa develop their capability to design and implement holistic climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DDR) programmes that are aligned with their national development priorities. The Programme, which is part of the Yokohama Action Plan of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), was launched in December 2008 under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa with funding of US\$92 million from the Government of Japan.

<http://climate-l.org/2010/06/21/undp-workshop-formulates-assistance-programme-for-adaptation-in-africa/>

5 Ethiopia, UNDP sign \$6.5 million climate change accord April 16th 2010

APA-Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) Ethiopia and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on Thursday signed in Addis Ababa a \$ 6.5 million climate change support agreement aimed at helping Ethiopia to tackle the effect of climate change.

The money was given by the Japanese government to be channelled through the UNDP bureau in Ethiopia.

According to the agreement, the money is intended to establish an integrated program approach to Ethiopia's management of Climatic Change Risks, Vulnerabilities and Opportunities.

The expected major results of the project, entitled "African Adaptation Program" include, among others, dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change, leadership capacities and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and implementing climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors.

The project will be implemented by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) with the participation of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

The implementation period of the project is three years, according to the agreement.

The Ethiopian Finance and Economic Development Minister, Ahmed Shide, the Environmental Protection Authority Deputy Director General, Dessalegn Mesfin and the Resident Representative of UNDP and the UN Resident Coordinator, Samuel Nyambi signed the agreement, to be implemented as from 2010.

Following the recent world climate change conference in Copenhagen, many international institutions and the donor community pledged to help African countries with such a grant

<http://www.afriqueavenir.org/en/2010/04/16/ethiopia-undp-sign-6-5-million-climate-change-accord/>

6 UNDP finances climate change adaptation strategy project in Congo April 25th 2010

APA-Brazzaville (Congo) The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has earmarked US\$3 million to support a Congolese project for the implementation of an integrated and holistic approach to adaptation to climate change.

Over a period of three years (2010-2012), the African Adaptation Project (AAP) for Congo will support the implementation of an integrated and holistic approach to adapt to climate change strategies, policies and grassroots development planning in the country.

The UNDP Resident Coordinator in Congo, Lamin Manneh, and the Congolese Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development, Henri Djombo, signed the financing agreement on Friday in Brazzaville.

The funding was made available to UNDP by the Japanese government.

The AAP should allow Congo to implement policies and measures against the effects of climate change in priority sectors ; fund adaptation-related projects at local and national levels and take into account the risks and opportunities linked to climate change effects.

<http://www.afriqueavenir.org/en/2010/04/25/undp-finances-climate-change-adaptation-strategy-project-in-congo/>

7 Mozambique launched a pilot project on adaptation to climate change April 8 2010

Mozambique, one of the 21 pilot countries to support integrated and comprehensive approach to climate change adaptation in Africa, launched its pilot project in a seminar held in the beginning of March. The programme aims at improving the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change and create a solid basis for long term investments to increase capacity of recovery from climate change.

The project was approved by the Government of Mozambique in October 2009, following clearance by a local project appraisal committee. The launch of the project was preceded by the formulation phase that included a series of broad national consultations and followed by a two-day seminar 'Africa Adaptation Programme to Climate Change in Mozambique'.

Speaking during the launch seminar, the vice-minister of the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA). Mrs. Ana Chichava stated that in comparison with the other 20 African countries integrated in the pilot Mozambique has already made significant steps forward by defining key priorities that include an early warning system of natural disasters and the leadership amongst various sectors in the area of climate change.

The Vice-minister has noted the level of preparedness for natural hazards in Mozambique, a country that is inclined to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones and other natural phenomena. She emphasized the need of further training of the most vulnerable communities so that people would be fully aware of the hazard signals and measures to take before and during the natural hazards.

The UNDP Country Director, Mr. Jocelyn Mason, mentioned that Mozambique has been the leader in the recognition of the climate change challenges, which is witnessed by the elaboration of the National Action Plan for Adaptation under the MICOA leadership in 2007, and by the INGC study on the "Impact of the Climate Change in the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mozambique".

The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Susumu Segawa, reiterated the commitment of his country to the Climate Change programme, intending to play a leadership role in the installment of assistance to the efforts of Mozambique, for the accomplishment of a sustainable development through adaptation and visible and substantial mitigation of the climatic change problems in a safe and comprehensive way.

“Through this Africa Adaptation programme we expect to see the development of strong institutional activities that would enable Mozambique to promptly manage the climate change risks, he said.

The seminar was organized by the Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) in partnership with UNDP. The objective of the seminar was to prepare Mozambique to elaborate the pilot project on the adaptation to climate change.

Under this programme, UNDP will assist 21 African countries in implementing integrated and comprehensive adaptation actions and resilience plans. The projects will ensure that national development processes incorporate climate change risks and opportunities to secure development gains under a changing climate. UNDP will help countries establish an enabling environment and develop the capacity required to design, finance, implement, and monitor long-term and cost-effective adaptation policies and plans.

For the implementation of Africa Adaptation Programme in Mozambique, Japan has contributed \$2,9 million, the amount to be used for the improvement of the adaptation capacity to climate change within the period of two years (2010 – 2011).

http://www.undp.org/mz/en/newsroom/news_and_press_releases/latest_news/adaptation_to_climate_change_programme_launched

Namibia responds to climate change March 5 2010

Prime Minister Nahas Angula has said that climate change is one of the most serious threats to Namibia's environment, human health and well-being as well as its economic development. Angula said this last week Friday when he officially launched a US\$3 million project in Ondangwa which is designed to help Namibia manage its climate change risks through a national approach to adaptation.

“Namibia is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Our economic productive activities, from agriculture, fisheries, mining and tourism fully depend on our natural resource base. If we do not address climate change risks and vulnerabilities, our productivity in those sectors will continue to decline,” he said.

The project funded by the government of Japan and Namibia is one of 20 African countries that has been selected to participate in the overall Africa Adaptation programme, entitled “Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa”, which is worth US\$92.1 million.

Prime Minister Angula thanked the Japanese government for choosing Namibia as one of the recipients and the first African country to begin the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported climate change adaptation programme. “We believe that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project will contribute substantially to the attainment of our long-term Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the goals that we have set for ourselves in the third National Development Plan,” he said.

Angula also emphasized particularly the need for Namibia to look at all energy options so that the best alternative energy sources could be further developed.

Also speaking at the occasion, Namibia's deputy resident representative of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Lebogang Motlana, who said the official launch of the US\$3 million project was a milestone achievement in efforts to mainstream

environment and energy concerns into the national development agenda. “In devising appropriate strategies to countenance the adverse effects of climate change, we must prioritize support to the most vulnerable, namely rural communities and the poor throughout the country. “Importantly, we have to acknowledge that climate change will not impact communities equally, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore any policy recommendations and indeed the project we are launching today must have gender specific considerations addressed in all its interventions,” he said.

Furthermore, Motlana, said that in the past two years, northern Namibia has been faced by the most severe flooding recorded in more than four decades and the predicted effects of future warming are expected to exacerbate this already critical situation, coupled with the incidence of drought.

On his part, Kunikazu Shimamoto, from the Embassy of Japan in Pretoria, pointed out that the Government of Japan sincerely hopes that this project will assist Namibia in overcoming her vulnerabilities to climate change and in developing effective counter measures.

A media release by the UNDP office in Windhoek indicated that the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM-AAP) entitled “Building the Foundation for a National Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Namibia”, will aim to create the systems and capacities required for long-term and comprehensive climate change adaptation. “It will focus on strengthening planning mechanisms to help Namibia cope with climate change vulnerabilities, particularly flood and drought risks. It will build effective leadership and institutional frameworks in Namibia for better coordination and integration of climate change programmes into development policy.

“Support to community-based adaptation initiatives in the field as well as other priority sectors such as sanitation and health will also be enhanced,” the UNDP said. The project, it is hoped, will additionally assist the government to identify financing options to meet long-term national adaptation costs.

http://www.economist.com.na/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21118:namibia-responds-to-climate-change&catid=571:headlines&Itemid=62