

REPORT

2nd Progress Report to AMCOW TAC on the Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme

Cairo, May 2012

Prepared by Global Water Partnership Africa



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Glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (States)
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
AUC	African Union Commission
AWF	Africa Water Facility
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IHA	International Hydropower Association
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu Commission
OKACOM	Okavango River Basin Water Commission
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (of UNFCCC)
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
ZAMCOM	Zambezi Water Course Commission

Introduction

The Global Water Partnership

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a dynamic intergovernmental organization with over 2,500 committed Partner organizations in 157 countries. Since its founding in 1996, the main focus has been to support developing countries in social and economic development change processes through more sustainable management and development of their water resources.

GWP Partners are grouped into 13 Regional Water Partnerships with 79 Country Water Partnerships that form a neutral and inclusive platform for dialogue and to facilitate water reform processes through promotion of integrated water resources management and development. The Regional and Country Partnerships are locally managed and governed and convene stakeholders to address their own specific problems with solutions that are both locally tailored and informed by experiences and good practices shared across the network. The Partnership enjoys multi-donor support, contributions by governments and voluntary contributions from many partners to ensure a coordinated approach to development.

The Global Water Partnership in Africa

Global Water Partnership operates in all 5 regions in Africa (Central, East, Southern, North, and West). Since 2004, GWP in Africa has facilitated IWRM Planning processes in at least 26 countries. These processes helped to put water at the centre of development and also involve stakeholders in planning for water resources management, in collaboration with governments. GWP also facilitated cross-sectoral government engagement – thus bringing water using and water impacting sectors to plan with the water resource managers. One of the main outcomes of the IWRM Planning processes was the need to integrate water resources management into national development planning.

GWP has a MoU with AMCOW (African Ministers Council on Water). In this regard GWP aims to support AMCOW in their efforts towards sustainable water resources management. In November 2010 – The Executive of the African Council of Water Ministers (AMCOW EXCO) issued a decision recommending that the GWP and partners operationalise the implementation of the Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in order to achieve the climate change related commitments by the African Union Heads of State Sharma el Sheikh declaration. The WACDEP supports the implementation of the AMCOW triennial work program for 2010-2013 under the theme “Global changes and risk management: climate variability and climate change”.

The Water Climate Development Programme (WACDEP)

Integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning processes, build climate resilience and support countries to adapt to a new climate regime through increased investments in water security. By building climate resilience, the initiative will contribute to peace building and conflict prevention, support pan-African integration and help safeguard investments in economic development, poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The expected outcomes of the WACDEP :

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes
- “No/low regrets” investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments begin to implement them
- Fundable projects (including infrastructure-related) for water security, climate resilience and development defined and shared with development banks

The programme responds directly to the commitments expressed by the African Heads of State in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation in particularly:

(h) **Put in place** adaptation measures to improve the resilience of countries to the increasing threat of climate change and variability to water resources and Africa’s capacity to meet the water and sanitation targets;

(s) **Request** the Regional Economic Communities and the River and Lake Basin Organisations to initiate regional dialogues on climate change and its impacts on the water sector with the aim of designing appropriate adaptation measures;

(f) **Ensure** the equitable and sustainable use, as well as promote integrated management and development, of national and shared water resources in Africa;

(i) Significantly increase domestic financial resources allocated for implementing national and regional water and sanitation development activities and **call upon** Ministers of Water and Ministers of Finance to develop appropriate investment plans;

WACDEP is implemented through 8 Work Packages namely:

Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation

Work Package 2: National development and Sector Plans

Work Package 3: Investments

Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing

Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects

Work Package 6: Capacity Development

Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness

Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability

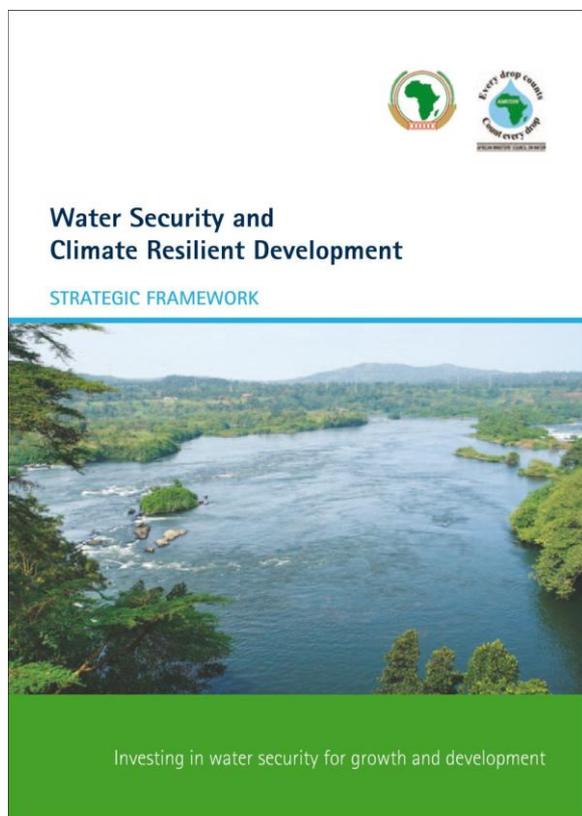
Progress reported in October 2011

At the last AMCOW TAC meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, GWP reported on the following achievements:

- Fundraising – GWP reported on the fundraising situation noting the funds from Austria and CDKN
- Identification of pilot basins and countries
- Setting up of programme implementation structures in Africa
- Launch of WACDEP
- Development of knowledge management products to support the implementation of WACDEP

- Development of the WACDEP programme
- Raising Africa's voice in the climate change discourse – COP 16 and June 20122 Bonn Intercessional Meetings

Progress from October 2011 – May 2012



Finalisation of the development of knowledge

products: The Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) provided funding for AMCOW and GWP to develop knowledge products that will support the implementation of the programme. The following products were developed and will be launched at the Africa Water Week in Cairo:

- The Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development
- Summary – Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development
- 5 Policy Briefs aimed at Ministers and Senior Advisors
 - *Water Security for Development in an Uncertain Climate*
 - *Building on the Foundations of Integrated Water Resources Management*
 - *Ensuring Adaptation At All Levels*
 - *Managing Risks and Making Robust Decisions for Development*
 - *Innovative Approaches to Water and Climate Financing*

The Technical Background Document for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development is currently being finalised and will be ready in August 2012. A Capacity Building Strategy and Implementation Plan are also being developed aimed at ensuring that capacity is developed to implement the framework.

The development of the Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilience Development has gone through a number of processes to ensure that it responds to Africa's needs. The team selected to develop the Framework worked with an Expert Panel, which comprised of international experts and African experts from all of the 5 sub-regions of Africa. Consultation workshops with AMCOW TAC and other key stakeholders were also held to ensure that the Framework was responding to key issues on the continent. The following are some of the milestones in the development of the Framework:

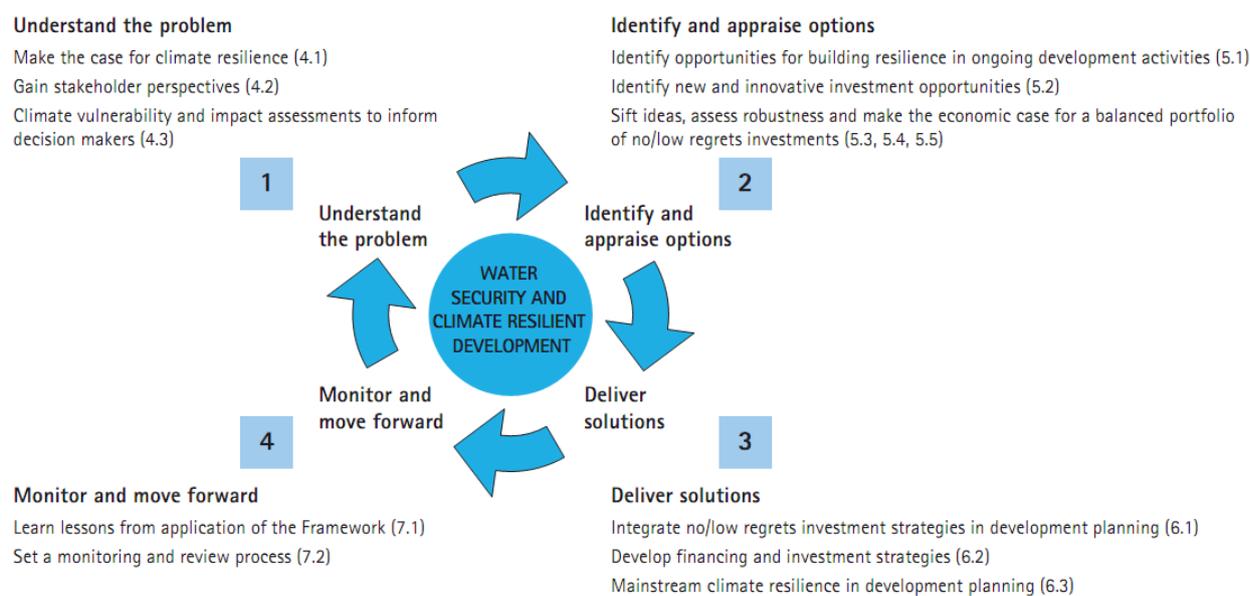
- WACDEP launch at Stockholm Water Week and Framework inception meeting (Aug 2012)
- Presentation of the Framework road map to AMCOW TAC Johannesburg (Oct 2011)
- GWP/AMCOW First Expert Panel review meeting for the Framework (Nov 2011)
- Southern Africa stakeholder consultation on the Framework at a COP17 side event in Durban, South Africa, during the launch of the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Nov 2011)

- West Africa stakeholder consultation on the Framework at a sub-regional consultation workshop for implementing AMCOW West
- Africa work programme, held in Bamako, Mali (Dec 2011)
- Pan-African multi-stakeholder stakeholder consultation at the 6th World Water Forum Africa preparatory process regional
- Validation workshop, held in Banjul, Gambia (Dec 2011)
- GWP/AMCOW second Expert Panel review meeting for the Framework (Feb 2012)
- Presentation of draft Framework as part of AMCOW’s climate change target for the 6th WWF, Marseille (Mar 2012)
- Launch of the Framework by AMCOW during the 4th Africa Water Week, Cairo, Egypt (May 2012)

Presentation of the draft Framework at the 6th World Water Forum

The Framework was presented at the 6th World Water Forum as the first milestone towards Africa Regional Target 9 of **‘Integrating water security and climate resilience into country national development plans and enhance African Water sector representation in the negotiation on climate change starting by COP 18 to ensure access to incremental funding by 2015’**.

Overview of the Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development



The Framework provides an approach for the development of ‘no/low regrets’ investments and financing strategies, as a starting point for embarking on climate resilient development in Africa. The Framework will be instrumental in the implementation of WACDEP on the continent. A Summary of the Strategic Framework is provided in Annex 1.

Regional Progress in implementing WACDEP

- **Central Africa:** In the project implementation structures are being set up and a lot of work is being done to ensure WACDEP contributes to on-going processes supporting water security and climate resilience. GWP CA has recently signed a contract with the African Development Bank under the Congo Forest Basin Fund to support the restoration of forests in the Congo Basin. This project has a direct link to issues of water security and climate resilience in the basin and activities are being synchronised to ensure synergies.
- **Eastern Africa:** Project implementation structures have been established in Eastern Africa. A local focus has been selected in the region focusing on the Bugasera Transboundary Basin shared between Burundi and Rwanda. Demonstration projects at the local level promoting water security and climate resilience will be developed and implemented in order to test approaches and generate lessons for development. National stakeholder consultations have been held in both countries to improve the understanding of the problem and also to look into studies that have already been carried out – in order to understand current and future climate risks and stressors.
- **Southern Africa:** In Southern Africa linkages have been made to the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan and the Limpopo IWRM Plan Framework in order to ensure that WACDEP builds on on-going activities. The project has been introduced to the Limpopo Commission Technical Committee and a Task Force has been established to oversee the implementation of the AMCOW/GWP project. The project unit is being strengthened to ensure delivery of the project as the Africa Coordination Unit.
- **West Africa:** In West Africa the project WACDEP will be implemented in the Volta Basin Authority and information and exchange meeting have been held with the Water Resources Coordination Centre in ECOWAS. Scoping meetings to identify entry points have also been held in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The WACDEP project has been launched in Burkina Faso as the initial country to implement the programme in the region.
- **North Africa:** WACDEP in the region is focused on Tunisia and is building on on-going activities in the region. This project will link to the GEF Regional Climate Variability Project, Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM) and Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative.

Raising awareness of Water in the Climate Negotiations

GWP formulated key messages in line with the Cancun Agreements requesting parties to note issues that will have an implication on water resources within the negotiations following up on Article 4 (e) of the UNFCCC and the Cancun Agreement. (See Box 1 for Key Messages and the full text of Messages for COP 17 on

http://www.gwp.org/Global/The%20Challenge/Resource%20material/Briefing_Note_COP17%20messages.pdf).

Box 1 – Messages towards COP 17 - Call to Action on Water in the Climate Negotiations

Overall objective

To support Parties in the implementation of Article 4 (e) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits the Parties to develop appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management and water resources.

Key Message 1

Request Parties to the UNFCCC to call for the operationalisation of references to water resources in the Cancun Agreement.

Key Message 2

Requests Parties to the UNFCCC to call for the creation of a Thematic Funding Window for Water Resources Management under the Green Climate Fund.



Bonn Intercessional Meetings – 34th Session of SBSTA

In order to engage African negotiators to ensure that issues of water resources and water resources management are considered in UNFCCC negotiations – GWP facilitated the interaction of AMCOW and key water stakeholders with negotiators. In June 2011 GWP facilitated the participation of AMCOW and GWP technical staff in COP 17 intercessional meetings – specifically to follow up on the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) 34th Session agenda item on the *Impact of climate change on water resources and water resources management*. GWP working with AMCOW and the Water Climate Coalition followed up with parties to highlight the importance of an agenda item on water within the SBSTA.



Elias Freig (Manager of carbon finance and climate change, Mexico Commission on Water), Dr Ania Grobicki (GWP Executive Secretary) and Tarsicio Granizo (Ecuador delegation).



Elias Freig, Manager of carbon finance and climate change, Mexico Commission on Water

Water, Climate and Development Days at COP 17

The Water, Climate and Development Day was held on the 3rd of December 2011 in the African Pavilion which was in the precinct of UNFCCC meetings. The day was organised into four sessions

with a different organisation taking a lead role in each - under the auspices of AUC and AMCOW. GWP was tasked with the coordination of the meeting. The following sessions were organised:

- Global Policy Solutions for Adaptation and Mitigation – organised by GWP and AMCOW
- Infrastructure, Technical and Ecosystem Solutions – organised by AfDB, SIWI and Water Climate Coalition
- Climate Change Information for Water Resources –organised by UNECA, ACPC
- Financial and Institutional Solutions – AfDB, AMCOW

The day was opened by a welcome statement by Her Excellency, Rhoda Peace Tumusiime the AUC Commissioner on Rural Economy and Agriculture who emphasised the need to ensure we have invested in water security for the future generations.

Box 2 – Quote from the opening speech by the AUC Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture

“Today, we stand together to speak about the need to increase investments in water security, climate change adaptation and development to make the world a safer place for you and me as well as our future generations. “

The event on the 3rd of December brought together African institutions to discuss the kind of solutions needed to respond to climate impacts on water resources. Each session highlighted solutions on the ground and also noted the gaps. GWP was instrumental in developing the agenda and ensuring the smooth running of the meeting. A film production company was also contracted to interview key participants and produce a video with the aim of disseminating it widely amongst key decision makers. This was aimed at raising the profile of water in climate change negotiations. The SDC funds were used for the filming of the proceedings and also to capture interviews with key practitioners. Due to the high costs of post-production, GWP is currently looking for funds to edit and develop the video.



Dr Ania Grobicki (GWP), H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime (AU), Mr Anders Berntell (SIWI) and Mr Carlos Rodriguez

Box 3: Key Messages from the Water Climate Development Day

- **Water needs to be sufficiently addressed on the UNFCCC agenda** since it is part of Article 4.1 (e) of the Climate Change Convention. Climate change is to a large extent ‘*water change*’ and the water community is already dealing with the challenges. The existing experience and knowledge needs to be shared. In partnership – Africa, developing countries and development partners need to work strategically to ensure water resources is a thematic focus in the UNFCCC.
- **Water is not a sector, it is a resource.** Climate change is making water resources management more complex due to the uncertainty and unpredictability in weather patterns. The complexity and cross-cutting nature of water must be fully acknowledged. Addressing water is not about bringing in sectoral interests, but a way of systematically addressing complexities that currently are addressed under headings such as hazards, floods, droughts,
- **Water is about both adaptation and mitigation.** It needs to be distinctly pointed out that the success of most mitigation interventions, as determined by the UNFCCC, rests upon the availability and sustainability of water resources.
- **Water knowledge expertise needs to inform the adaptation committee** to ensure linkages between NWP and the Cancun Agreement, emphasizing the importance of water as a key medium for adaptation. Qualified water resource management expertise should be represented amongst the members of the Adaptation Committee
- **Welcome the SBSTA draft decision to organize a technical workshop on water.** This can be strengthened by establishing a thematic focus under the Nairobi Work Programme.
- **Establish water as a priority under the Green Climate Fund** with a sub thematic funding window for water resources management.
- **The Africa Green fund should include a thematic funding window for water resources** to be utilized for projects related to water management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- **Need to recognise the co-benefits of hydropower for both adaptation and mitigation.** Africa’s hydropower potential is not fully utilised, it is less than 10%. It is very important that climate investments prioritise interventions that promote *co-benefits*.

High level Panel on Water, Climate and Development at COP 17 – 6th December 2011

The High Level Panel on Water, Climate and Development was organized by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) supported by the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Water Climate Coalition, Department of Water Affairs - South Africa, UNECA – ACPC and the African Development Bank. Senior officials were invited to be in the panel by the Chair of the AUC, H.E Jean Ping.

The goal and objectives of the session were to report back on the outcomes of the Water Climate and Development Day held on the 3rd of December at the COP 17 to key decision makers to discuss ways of taking the outcomes forward. The session was chaired by Hon. Monyane Moleleki, Minister of Natural Resources from Lesotho. The opening statement was given by Hon. Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Republic of South Africa who welcomed the efforts to that focus on the impacts of climate change to water resources. Richard Kinley the Deputy Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC gave the keynote speech outlining the importance of water and the

different processes that are being undertaken within the climate change talks that respond to impacts on the resource (full speech available in Annex 3b).

Box 4: Quotes from the Keynote Speech by Richard Kinley, UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary

“Indeed, countries that have well-developed water management systems are better able to cope with extreme events. Investments in better water management and infrastructure build resilience to climate change hazards and impacts.”

“Water plays a huge role in sectors and activities geared towards climate change mitigation. Interventions, including hydropower, biofuels, carbon storage and sustainable forest management, all rely on sustainable water resource management. Mitigation solutions such as those for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation cannot be effective without water resources. And projects that are promoted as part of the carbon market mechanisms need water resources.”

Full text of Speech is available in Annex 3b.

A panel discussion was then held to discuss *how to mainstream water into the climate change regime and economic development* noting the outcomes from the Water, Climate and Development Day held on the 3rd of December 2011. The panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Daniel Makokera.



Press conference with high level panellists at COP17

The following panellists participated in the panel discussion.

- Hon. Maria Mutagamba, Minister of Water and Environment, Uganda
- Mr. Jatto Sillah, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Republic of the Gambia
- Mr. Anders Flanking, State Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Sweden.
- Mr. Bruno Oberle, State Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Switzerland
- Mr. Jos Delbeke, Director General, DG, Climate Action European Commission
- Mr. Jose Valencia, Ambassador of Ecuador to South Africa
- Mr. Simon Brooks, Vice President, European Investment Bank

Box 5: Key messages from the High Level Panel



Mr. Jatto Sillah, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Republic of the Gambia

- Vulnerable countries need to continue to send out the message that water is a resource linked to both adaptation and mitigation and in this regard water should be looked at as a stand-alone item in the negotiations. To mitigate countries need water, therefore water enables mitigation. The impacts of climate change on the resource will affect mitigation.
- The high variability of water needs to be managed through IWRM – and

this added cost to current efforts needed to manage the resource should be financed through climate funding. Creation of windows on water in the Green Fund and the Africa Climate Fund is therefore a key step towards ensuring water security.

- The world needs a special decision on water in the coming COP meetings.
- Demands for good governance should not come as a barrier to accessing funding.
- Real investments are needed for real change in LDCs. Real investment in water means real investment in development thus real resilience.



Hon. Maria Mutagamba, Minister of Water and Environment, Uganda

- Uganda has integrated water resources management into a number of acts (agriculture, environment, forestry, fisheries etc).
- Uganda being on the Equator has projections that indicate more water leading to floods and landslides, so in order to tackle these problems the country needs to prepare to tap these waters to avert the threat. Rainfall in Uganda also varies over time and space, with some regions more richly endowed with water than others. This variability in space requires water to be moved from one region to the other and thus the focus now is on bulk water transfer.

- Most of the agriculture in Uganda is rain-fed and irrigation infrastructure is therefore important to ensure food security, in light of more rainfall variability.
- Local solutions are also an important adaptation strategy and this can be done through water harvesting. Local solutions should be implemented to deliver water storage for communities.
- Commitments and declarations have been made water and climate action it is now time to ensure sufficient resources to deliver on these.



Mr Bruno Oberle, State Secretary, Federal Office of the Environment, Switzerland

- Links between climate change policy and water policy are very important to understand. There are several implications of climate change on water which are seen through changes in the water cycle.
- The discussions on water within the UNFCCC complicate the discussion and this will also make water play second stage to climate change. Expanding efforts under the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses, where water and climate change have received a lot of attention, as an international platform could be beneficial
- Water is important - it deserves its own global convention.



Mr Anders Flanking, State Secretary, to Minister of the Environment, Sweden

- The Swedish government has played a long standing role in development cooperation in Africa, supporting a number of water initiatives to ensure strong water resources management and water governance which will help in addressing climate change impacts.
- Governance should be central to the way we do things. Good projects with good governance attract support
- Economic arguments are important when talking about issues of the environment. For water practitioners to engage in the climate change regime there is need for clear science and economic arguments. The SBSTA Technical Workshop on Water is a good start to develop these.



Mr Jos Delbeke, Director General, Climate Action, European Commission

- More knowledge is needed to increase the understanding of the link of water to other sectors.
- Water has received increased recognition in the Cancun Agreements and most recently in Durban in the talks on Loss and Damages and also in the National Adaptation Plans.
- EU continues to support Africa and meet its pledges on Fast Track Finance made at Copenhagen even though there is an economic recession. The Global Climate Change Alliance is currently supporting a number of water projects in the LDCs, in the EU Development Fund - Euro 1.3 billion of the 10 billion has been dedicated to the water supply and sanitation sector and 40-45 countries will benefit. The EU MDGs Initiative is also committing Euro 1 billion to ACP countries with Euro 250 million targeted to water.
- With regards to low carbon development synergies with water management - there is a need to start looking at these in more depth.
- To scale up funding effort s, private/public partnerships are important and this can be facilitated by blending loans and grants.

- Countries need also to be clear on what they really want, and this means convincing bankers that their actions are viable. Projects should be bankable and show proper management. Good governance structures and good arguments sell themselves.

Mr. Jose Valencia, Ambassador of Ecuador to South Africa:

- In June 2011 at the Bonn 34th Session of SBSTA meeting Ecuador presented a proposal to have water as a standing agenda item, discussions around this led to water receiving a higher profile in the Nairobi Work Programme a good start but not sufficient.
- In Durban at the 35th Session of the SBSTA meeting, a technical workshop on water was recommended signalling a positive step in raising the understanding of the importance of water in the climate change regime.
- Water is a universal right and thus it is important to ensure that investments are continuously made so that the society can have access to clean water. The need to ensure that society has access to water continuously drives the need to tackle climate change as a threat to water.

In summing up the discussions Dr Ania Grobicki - the GWP Executive Secretary noted the following key take away messages from the panel:

1. It is important to note that water action, climate action and development action are three legs that need to move together to ensure we increase our adaptive capacity.
2. Real investments in water infrastructure mean real development and thus real resilience.
3. The important role of water in enabling climate change mitigation should be communicated. Noting that investing in water resources management and development enables green growth.
4. Global funding, like the Green Climate Fund will help in addressing climate actions; however, it is important to also note that there are some innovative funding mechanisms at regional, national and local level that can drive water actions, development actions and climate actions. Blending grants and loans can help in increasing capacity and addressing social equity issues.
5. To attract funding it is important to have good governance structures and good arguments that will sell themselves. Funders will look for projects that are bankable and managed properly.
6. Local solutions supported by appropriate small technologies are important in increasing adaptive capacity. Increasing self-supply and also local ownership of initiatives are key strategies in fighting the climate change threat.
7. Water knowledge is important, especially the science of water and climate linkages and the economic arguments when engaging on environmental issues. It is important to clearly show the role of water in the climate change regime.

Official Side Event on Mobilising Finance for Water Security and Climate Resilience Development at COP 17

GWP and AMCOW with IHA (International Hydropower Association) and the CDKN (Climate Development Knowledge Network) organized an official side session within the UNFCCC on Mobilising Finance for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development on the 5th of December. Attached is an overview of the issues discussed at the meeting in Annex 5. The SDC funding

facilitated the participation of the organisers AMCOW, SADC and GWP in all these meetings that were held in Durban at the COP 17.

Building Partnerships

Progress has been made for potential collaboration with the following partners in implementation of various elements of the WACDEP:

Climate Development Knowledge Network -The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision makers to design and deliver climate compatible development. It does this by combining research, advisory services and knowledge sharing to support locally owned and managed policy processes. CDKN works in partnership with decision makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. CDKN operates in Africa, Latin America and Asia and the African programme is managed by SouthSouthNorth. CDKN funded the development of the knowledge management and will also support the capacity development of around implementation of the Framework.

UNDP – CapNet – is a network aimed at building capacity on IWRM practitioners and will be involved in developing the capacities of countries to ensure the implementation and delivery of WACDEP

Africa Climate Policy Centre-The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) was established in 2010 to serve as the knowledge-management and policy-facilitation arm of the Climate for Development (ClimDev) Africa Programme. The goal of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) is to become a credible knowledge hub, effectively contributing towards poverty reduction through successful adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change impacts in Africa; and improving the capacity of African countries to participate effectively in multilateral climate change negotiations. The specific objectives of ACPC are to assist in:

- Strengthening the capacity of African countries to participate more effectively in international climate negotiations, particularly the development of a comprehensive and equitable post-2012 climate agreement, and to benefit from the emerging carbon trading system and adaptation/mitigation financing;
- Enhancing the capacity of African countries to develop coherent policy frameworks for coordinating adaptation and mitigation investment and climate information and knowledge generated at all levels;
- Improving the capacity of member States and Regional Economic Communities for mainstreaming climate related concerns in their development policies, frameworks and plans;
- Ensuring a solid foundation of applied climate science and assessments of climate vulnerability, risks and impacts; and
- Identifying sectoral priorities and responses for managing climate risks, and guide the related investment process over the next several decades.

Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) -Launched at the G8 Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the role of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) is to help improve the lives and economic well-being of Africa's people through encouraging, supporting and promoting increased investment in infrastructure in Africa, from both public and private sources. Using its convening power, ICA acts as a catalyst – enhancing, accelerating and precipitating the development of Africa's infrastructure.

ICA also works to help remove some of the technical and policy challenges and barriers to building

more infrastructure and to better co-ordinate the activities of its members and other significant sources of infrastructure finance, such as China, India and Arab partners.

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