



TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP REPORT

- Contribution to National Adaptation Plan - Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) -

WACDEP TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP

‘Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa’

25 -29 November 2013, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia



www.gwp.org

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Acronyms

Acclimatise	Specialist risk Management Company providing world-class expertise in dealing with climate risks
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Union and African Ministers Council on Water
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
Cap-Net	International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management
CC	Climate Change
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDTeam	Capacity Development Team
CEEPA	Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa
CR	Climate Resilience
CRD	Climate Resilient Development
CWIS	Country Water Investment Strategy
DFID	Department for International Development
F&ES	Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPDC	Ghana Palm Development Company
GSP	Global Support Programme
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organisation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LM	Learning Material
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NIRAS	International Multidisciplinary Consultancy Company
NTCs	National Training Coordinators
PPT	Power Point Presentation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund

SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
TL	Team Leader
TM	Training Manual
ToT	Training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
USA	United State of America
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WS	Water Security

1. Introduction

The first Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 25th to 29th November 2013. The workshop was organized by the African Union (AU) and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) in collaboration with Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the United Nations Development Programme – Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF). The workshop directly contributed to the **GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme on the Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa**. The purpose of the event was to enhance capacities of the national teams to implement the Capacity Development Programme at country level.

The overall objective of the TOT workshop was to create a common understanding on the Capacity Development initiative. The TOT workshop also aimed to review the capacity development materials developed to support workshops at country level starting in January 2014. The initiative is part of the AMCOW's Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) implemented by GWP and partners. The WACDEP directly contributes to the objectives of the National Adaptation Plan - Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP).

The specific objectives of the TOT workshop are to:

- Share information among participants on the GWP-UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Initiative on the Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa;
- Share information on the WACDEP, NAP-GSP and enhance understanding of the NAPs process;
- Enhance the technical knowledge of the approaches and methods in the AU/AMCOW Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development;
- How the application of the Framework will help users to identify and develop no/low regret investments, and integrate these into national development planning processes;
- Introduce participants to the Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa;
- Present selected Learning Material (LM) lectures and train participants both on their technical content and presentation modalities when rolling out the training at country level;
- Create capacity to share a knowledge about the Framework and its practical application at national, regional and shared transboundary basin levels;
- Generate additional comments on the LM before final updates and translations are initiated.

Expected outcomes among participants are:

- A clear understanding of the UNDP-GEF/WACDEP Capacity Development initiative and its linkages to the NAP-GSP;
- Feedback and comments on the Capacity Development learning materials;
- Identification of the necessary information needed to carry out an economic analysis of adaptation options;
- Interpretation of results of a basic economic analysis of adaptation and climate change impacts;
- Practical knowledge on how to implement the training initiative in countries. This includes:
 - Implementation modalities including roles, expected deliverables, timelines for delivery, and M&E;
 - Clarity on the pedagogic tools to be used;
 - How to coordinate and work together with GWP and UNDP country offices;

- A motivated and dynamic group of experts able to deliver targeted capacity development initiatives at the national and regional level and to facilitate related training activities.

The following report provides a summary of the workshop outcomes.

1.1. Participants and Methodology

The ToT workshop was attended by 80 participants (Annex 1), drawn from GWP WACDEP target countries and regions, WACDEP National Training Coordinators and national Capacity Development Team members, UNDP-GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and AF financed projects, representatives from AU/AMCOW, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), GWP, International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (Cap-Net), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and Acclimatise, and NIRAS.

The workshop consisted of two components: The first day (Monday 25th November) and last day (Friday 29th November) was attended by all participants. Two parallel workshops were held from Tuesday 26th to Thursday 28th November; one led by GWP focusing on mainstreaming water security and climate resilience into national development plans and the other one led by UNDP-GEF focusing on the economics of adaptation. The workshop was interactive and included thematic lectures, presentations, breakout groups and discussion sessions.

1.2. Background

In November 2010, during the 3rd Africa Water Week, the extra-ordinary session of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) adopted a decision recommending that the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and partners operationalize the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The programme was developed as response to the January 2009 AMCOW request for GWP to support the implementation of the 2008 African Union Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. The programme is a 5 year programme being implemented from May 2011 to April 2016. For more information: <http://www.gwp.org/wacdep>.

The WACDEP aims to 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).

WACDEP responds directly to the commitments expressed by African Heads of State in the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on water and sanitation and supports implementation of AMCOW's triennial work program for 2010-2013.

Initially, WACDEP is implemented in eight countries: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda and Tunisia; and five shared transboundary basins: Volta Basin, Lake Chad Basin, Lake Victoria-Kagera Basin, Limpopo Basin, and the North-Western Sahara Basin Aquifer.

The goal of the programme is to promote water as a key part of sustainable regional and national development and contribute to climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

The overall objective is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes, through enhanced technical and institutional capacity and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation.

The expected outcomes of the programme are:

- 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 regrets” investment and financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments begin to implement them. In addition, fundable projects (infrastructure-related) for water security, climate resilience and development defined and shared with development banks.

UNDP is also supporting the implementation of GEF-LDCF projects in several African countries, including the ones involved in the WACDEP. Most of these projects aim at advancing the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation within the national, local and sectorial development frameworks and strategies.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Health Organisation (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and GWP, UNDP and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are implementing a NAP-GSP. Through this process, WACDEP also contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) NAPs process aimed at supporting countries to mainstream adaptation in development processes. NAPs are underway in preparation for the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the emerging global architecture on climate finance.

The Global Support programme to advance national adaptation plans (NAPs):

This UNDP-UNEP programme, financed by the LDCF, is assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to advance NAPs. NAPs will bring greater focus and coordination to country-led efforts in disaster management and disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation. The NAPs will add to the strategic suite of other sectoral plans and policies for countries that help to guide internal development resourcing mechanisms as well as those provided by donors. NAP support is based on three main pillars: 1. Institutional support, 2. Technical support and 3. Knowledge brokering. UNDP-UNEP efforts will support LDCs in integrating medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change.

1.3. GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme

Capacity development in countries is urgently required to enhance local technical, analytical and institutional capacity for climate resilient development. This is a key pillar of the WACDEP and UNDP - GEF's assistance to countries on accessing climate finance and NAPs process. Investment planning for climate resilience needs to be informed by sound economic analysis of adaptation.

The objective of the GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme on the Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa is to, among other things, strengthen the capacity of planners and technical officers in planning/finance as well as in ministries in charge of environment, agriculture, water, public works, lands and others.

This joint initiative will contribute to enhance understanding of the economics of adaptation as it relates to medium- and long-term national, sub-national and sectorial development planning as well as in evaluating different adaptation investment projects.

The initiative, targeting government planners, will produce a cadre of practitioners who can prepare high-quality economic analyses related to climate change adaptation projects and programmes, and support integration of no/low regrets investments into national development and sectoral plans.

The implementation of the Capacity Development Programme is embedded in GWP's and WACDEP's regional and country management teams, linked to the UNDP-GEF supported portfolio of adaptation projects. Implementation will be conducted in coordination with UNDP country offices, as established following the methodology proposed in the AU /AMCOW Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development.

The initiative is drawn on local and regional experts and it promotes North-South and South-South knowledge exchange through involvement of international organizations and academia such as NIRA with its partners in Stockholm, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies of the USA (F&ES) and the Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) in Pretoria. The initiative will also build and benefit from UNDP-GEF's experience in undertaking similar work elsewhere such as the 'Economics of the Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Asia'.

It will be delivered as a series of training and experience-sharing workshops interspersed with field work, on the job training and application. The Capacity Development Programme will be implemented from January 2014 to March 2016 at the national, transboundary and regional level.

2. Day 1, November 25th 2013: Joint GWP-WACDEP and UNDP-GEF Plenary Session

2.1. Opening Session

The workshop was officially opened by Ms. Laila Oualkacha, Climate Change Programme Officer of AMCOW Secretariat, on behalf of AMCOW's Executive Secretary. She emphasized that WACDEP is a key programme for AU/AMCOW and it is expected to be expanded to all African countries beyond the current pilot countries and shared basins. She welcomed all the participants and asked them to make a quality contribution for the success of the ToT workshop.

The Ethiopian Water Partnership Chair, Mr. Abiti Getanch, welcomed all participants to feel at home while in Ethiopia. Ms. Ruth Beukman, Head of the WACDEP Coordination Unit, Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Senior Advisor of UNDP-GEF, and Dr. Themba Gumbo, Director of UNDP – CapNet, expressed the welcome remarks to all workshop participants.



Opening Session: Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Ms. Laila Oualkacha, Ms. Ruth Beukman, Mr. Alex Simalabwi, Mr. Abiti Getanch (from left to right)

All speakers emphasized the fact that Africa is most vulnerable to impacts of climate change. There is an urgent need for capacity development and efforts towards improving support to countries on the continent in preparing their NAP-GSP. It appears that Africa needs overall transformation of its economies through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and decision-making processes.

The session chair, Mr. Alex Simalabwi, Global Water and Climate Coordinator, highlighted that the management of the issue of climate change requires partnership. He emphasized that the partnership between GWP-WACDEP and UNDP-GEF is timely and very important to help countries and regions in Africa to address climate change issues.

During the opening ceremony, all participants had the opportunity to introduce themselves to others.

Dr. Klas Sandström, WACDEP Capacity Development Team Leader, wrapped up the closing session by presenting the workshop objectives, activities and timetable for the next five days.



Mr. Abiti Getanch, Ethiopian Water Partnership Chair



Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Senior Advisor of UNDP-GEF

2.2. UNDP-GEF/GWP-WACDEP Capacity Development Programme and NAP-GSP session

Dr. Themba Gumbo chaired the session on UNDP–GEF/ GWP–WACDEP Capacity Development Programme and NAP–GSP session.

Mr. Andrew Takawira, GWP-WACDEP Senior Programme Officer, gave a detailed presentation on the WACDEP Capacity Development Programme. He explained the four (4) components of the WACDEP and the AU/AMCOW framework on Water Security (WS) and Climate Resilient Development (CRD). WACDEP is being implemented through four (4) components and the activities are delivered through eight (8) work packages (WP):

Component 1: Investments in regional and national development

- Work Package 2: National Development and Sector Plans
- Work Package 3: Investments
- Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing

Component 2: Innovative Green Solutions

- Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects

Component 3: Knowledge and Capacity Development

- Work Package 6: Capacity Development
- Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness

Component 4: Partnership and Sustainability

- Work Package 8: Governance and Fundraising

Mr. Andrew Takawira pointed out linkages between WACDEP and other frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of NEPAD. At pan-African level there have been discussions on linking WACDEP into the CAADP pillars of water. However, countries are responsible to ensure that there are linkages between the processes. Mr. Andrew Takawira also presented different partners of the WACDEP Capacity Development Programme in Africa, such as UNDP, CDKN, GEF, NIRAS, Cap-Net, NAP-GSP, etc.

In the ensuing discussion the following points were raised:

- The capacity development of 96 people (from 8 WACDEP countries) may not bring significant impact. Mr. Takawira emphasized that the target audience of the programme is institutions and not people.
- The purpose of focusing on institutional level is to ensure sustainable implementation.
- The WACDEP-Capacity Development Programme will start with core institutions involved in national development planning, and will then expand in the upcoming years.

2.3. NAP-GSP and NAP Process

The presentation focused on the NAP-GSP and NAP process, which aims at mainstreaming climate change resilience into national process planning and budgeting. Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya explained how UNDP and GWP can help countries to prepare and tap into the resources available.

The main three (3) emerging gaps and UNFCCC's decision on NAPs were presented as follows:

- Gap 1: Lack of Economics of adaptation and supporting decision-making on adaptation;
- Gap 2: More coherent national policy and planning, strengthening governance and institutional capacity, evaluation-evidenced based impact results need to be addressed;
- Gap 3: Domestic finance related issues e.g. innovative instruments and financing modalities need to be explored.

Addressing those capacity gaps that exist in African countries for accessing climate funds is a serious issue that the GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme should tackle.

Dr. Kurukulasuriya also presented different key areas of UNDP interventions like climate resilience livelihood, ecosystem based adaptation, community resilience, etc. He presented the two main objectives of the NAP process which are:

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by development adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The NAP process was presented as follows:

- Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
- Preparatory elements;
- Implementation strategies; and
- Reporting, monitoring and review.

An overview of the NAP-GSP activities were shown to participants and the presentation was concluded on the ongoing building effort with an example of Mali, as well as the 2 year plan of the capacity building programme and the expected impact such as appraised portfolio of projects, trained technical national teams, case study and curriculum, community of practice and mentoring, cost effective capacity building by building on ongoing initiatives.

Participants were informed that more resources are available from global sources for mitigation than adaptation.

Dr Pradeep emphasized that in Africa, priority should be given to infrastructure development as one of the climate change adaptation mechanisms for the continent. Therefore economics of climate change adaptation studies should be done both at national level (plan and strategies), and at local level (projects and activities). This is useful as African countries should do an overall transformation of their economies though mainstreaming climate change adaptation but at the same time they should consider local adaptation practices and activities as climate change adaptation is very local.



Mr. Nigel Walmsley, GWP Advisor

2.4. The Introduction to the AU/AMCOW Framework-Key Elements and Phases

Mr. Nigel Walmsley gave an overview of the AU/AMCOW framework for Water Security (WS) and Climate Resilient Development (CRD). Common definitions of some terms like water security, no/low regret investment and climate resilience were presented. Mr. Nigel Walmsley explained in detail how no/low regret investments look based on two scenarios: (1) low and (2) high climate change where no/low regret investments result on positive.

The framework is separated into 4 (four) phases as follows:

- Understanding the problem;
- Identify and appraise option;
- Deliver solutions; and
- Monitor and move forward.

Mr. Nigel urged all participants to pay attention to the Technical Background Document and to read it carefully for a better understanding of the WACDEP. He emphasized that the AU/AMCOW framework aligns with the UNFCCC guidelines and it is a tool to help achieving the promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and development of climate change resilience adaptation.

Dr. Babatunde Abidoye, CEEPA; presented the objectives and key elements of the UNDP-GEF Economic of Climate Change Adaption Programme (ECCA). In his presentation, he highlighted challenges and needs for economic of adaptations in Africa.

2.5. The Capacity Development Programme Lecture 1

The following session was chaired by Mr Henry Diouf, Technical Advisor of UNDP-GEF. Dr. Klas Sandström stressed that the lectures prepared for this programme are totally different from academic presentations. They are prepared to show how to implement activities on the ground and show how national decision makers and top planners will be trained. Lectures will be given in such a way that target group recognize the urgency of integrating water security and climate change adaptation in national planning and development.

2.5.1. Lecture 1: Make the Case for Climate Resilience

The lecture introduced the learning objectives and background framework for water security and climate resilient development. Mr. Mats Eriksson gave an example on droughts resilient adaptation in Kenya, in north of the country. Three case studies in Kenya (from 2009) were presented to show participants how the economic analysis of climate change goals can be a persuasive tool and create an economic impact on climate change.

Mr. Mats Eriksson presented the communication tools to address actual world problems by emphasizing that policy papers and briefs should be concise and informative. He gave examples of questions which can be raised when writing a policy brief such as:

- What am I trying to communicate?
- Who am I trying to influence?
- Have I presented my argument clearly?
- Etc.

Mr. Mats Eriksson said that communicating with other tools is a key issue (big idea) and he showed the participant a video related to mapping water risk with aqueduct. After this video, five (5) arguments for water security and climate change resilience were presented as follows:

- Argument 1: “Water security as a driver for growth and development”. In this context the WACDEP video communicates that “250 to 600 million people could be affected if we do not react now”. The video can be seen online on gwp.com/wacdep and amcow.online.org.
- Argument 2: The high cost of inaction in the face of climate change with argument “We cannot afford not to adapt”.
- Argument 3: “Extreme conditions will force us to improve water and climate resilience”.
- Argument 4: “Climate impacts on water will affect many sectors (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, energy, industry, infrastructure, ecosystems, etc)”.
- Argument 5: Convergence of climate and non-climate drivers.

The lecture was concluded by a statement saying that business as usual or inaction is no longer sufficient. Proper arguments should be elaborated based on quantified information to convince decision-makers.

2.5.2. The AU/AMCOW Framework

Mr. Nigel Walmsley presented the AU/AMCOW Strategic Framework on mainstreaming water security and climate resilience into development planning processes. Participants were divided into groups of 7 participants to discuss the following questions:

- What are additional challenges that need to be overcome in achieving climate resilient development?

- What opportunities could be capitalized upon to help achieve climate resilient development?
- What are the key entry points for mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning processes?
- He advised participants that they will later look at how the framework response follows the identified changes and opportunities.

The groups came out with the following results:

Challenges	Opportunities to capitalize	Key entry points for mainstreaming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting climate change adaptation as key government priorities • Low level of awareness and appreciation by policy makers and well as community about climate change • Development-oriented growth without considering the environment and climate change aspects • Poor sectoral coordination, and poor transboundary cooperation • Low level of awareness by the general public about climate change • Low level of capacity to make analysis on impacts of climate change as well technical, institutional and human capacities • Lack of statistical data and sharing, • Information at national level not reaching local levels • Lack of scientific evidence with concrete examples • Funding issues (e.g. accessing international funds) • Give clear message to community • Commitment from government about the translation of international commitment into national commitment • Making a follow up • Translation of scientific results into community languages, population growth and urbanization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of countries strategies and policies • Improve local understanding of IWRM • Knowledge sharing • Use of technical advancement • Water management tools • Use of existing structure as mainstreaming of CC • Fast growing of Africa economy • Build on existing sustainable capacity building initiatives, and international initiatives • Global level available knowledge and information on impacts of climate change • Existing programmes, projects and other initiatives • Existing national water policies and strategies • Better awareness about climate change • Existing global and regional level commitments by governments for cooperation-regional and transboundary e.g. regional institutions such as SADC, and River basin organizations such as LIMCOM and NBI • Existing global partnership and funding opportunities • Existing Capacity Development networks • Private sector partnership • Existing water climate and development Strategic Framework of AU/AMCOW • Technological advancements • Existing good practices at community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting implementation of existing climate change related policies and strategies • Building on existing capacity building programme • Working with Climate Change Units or other national structures existing in countries • Working with the National Climate Change Focal points • Working with already informed media groups • Use existing early warning system • Linking with the recent NAP process and other national on-going processes • Linking with on-going and new programs/projects, and policy and strategy review processes • Use existing structures of environmental management and climate change in the countries • Activation of institutional formulation (dialogue), education • PRSP docs formulation • Human resources expertise • Resources mobilization with private sector involvement through PPP (Private Partnership) and stakeholders' engagement.

The first day was concluded by Dr. Klas Sandström where he gave a short presentation on the WACDEP Capacity Development Programme structure and timetable: i) January 2014: Start-up meeting; ii) January- February 2014: Conduct Workshop (WS) 1; iii) March 2014: Conduct WS2; iv) April - May 2014: Conduct WS3; v) Jun 2014: Conduct WS4; vi) Nov/Dec 2014: Conduct WS5.

Dr. Sandström highlighted that between the workshops there is the on-the-job mentoring process where trainers will become mentors of the trainees within their home institutions. There are also two excursions which will be done after Workshops two (2) and three (3). He also said that support materials are prepared for trainers and trainees such as:

- Programme curriculum, where each workshop is planned in terms of lectures, discussions, case studies and more like WS2, day1, etc.;
- Learning Material including Power Point Presentation (PPT) and Training Manual in 3 sections: WACDEP programme, Training manual chapters and facilitators guide.

Dr. Klas Sandström presented all documents which are available on a memory stick to all participants for their comments. Mr. Alex Simalabwi asked participants to comment on the documents within the next two to three weeks. He also raised a question on how the capacity development programme will be institutionalized within countries and which institution can host the programme. All these issues were discussed in the plenary session while the second day was announced by Mr. Armand Houanye to be conducted in parallel session with two groups as follows:

- (1) Mainstreaming water security and climate resilience into national development plans; and
- (2) Economics of climate change adaptation.



Dr. Klas Sandström, Team Leader

3. Day 2, November 26th 2013: joint GWP-WACDEP and UNDP-GEF plenary session

The second day (Tuesday, 26th November 2013) started with a joint session to discuss the implementation of the programme at the country level. Especially the roles and responsibilities, the pedagogic approach and timetable of the programme were identified and discussed. Dr. Klas Sandström presented objectives, activities and expected results of a start-up meeting in January 2014 to the last workshop of March 2015.

Dr. Sandström explained the roles and responsibilities of the Capacity Development Team (CDTeam), National Training Coordinators (NTCs), Participants (Decision Makers and Planners), Team Leaders (TL) and Capacity Development Managers during the events (workshops and on-the-job mentoring process).

4. Parallel workshop on mainstreaming water security and climate resilience into development plans

4.1. Pedagogic tools, objectives and use

Dr. Sandström presented in detail support material such as (1) Programme Curriculum, (2) Learning Material (LM), and (3) Training Manual. He presented the LM adaptation to countries where he showed different arguments for less and more flexibility and explained the way workshops will be conducted in generic and local context manner. He presented the pedagogic approach and the monitoring and evaluation tools that will be used.

After explaining the pedagogic tools, objectives and conduction of excursions, he introduced the on-the-job training tools. He presented the mentorship process that will be focused on interactive discussion with clear direction.

The session chair, Dr. Sandström asked participants to break into groups by countries and discuss the review and define NTC, CDTeam and Country WACDEP Manager activities, roles and responsibility before the first workshop will start in January/ February 2014.. He also asked to review and discuss the on-the-job training process and prepare the early start up meeting. The discussion helps the WACDEP teams to start preparing themselves.



GWP-WACDEP and UNDP-GEF plenary session

4.2. Quality Management in Training

Dr. Themba Gumbo informed participants that Cap-Net is conducting more than 100 workshop trainings each year, meaning more than 10 workshops per month. He mentioned that Cap-Net's biggest challenge is quality assurance while the workshop quantity is in place. Indicators for quality training assurance consist of target audience, training material/package (language), the trainer/facilitator, certification, resources: human (support staff), physical (venue, delivery mode, audio visuals), and financial issues.

Participants were asked to split up in groups to work on aspects of country quality assurance and to discuss the following questions: Who will provide this quality assurance?

- How to create ownership?
- What resources are needed (time, budget, and frequency)?;
- How are you going to conduct reviews and updates (peer reviews, partnerships and networking)?; and
- Up-scaling (open and easy access to material, self-paced learning/tutorial, messaging).

Discussion, clarification and suggestions were given and taken into account by responsible people.

4.3. Lecture 2: Define and Assess Vulnerability in Society

Mr. Ben Rabb presented the lecture learning objectives, background and framework position. He presented the commission detailed studies in terms of planning consideration, vulnerability hotspot analysis as well as community-level vulnerability assessment. Some examples were given to participants such as social dimension of climate change in Moldova and case studies on the vulnerability of agricultural in India and in the city of Leeds in UK.

After the lecture, some questions/clarifications were asked to Mr. Ben Rabb before presenting an exercise on "Assess the climate change vulnerability of a specific, local group of people".

After the presentation of Mr. Ben Rabb, Dr. Klas Sandström summarized the second day and presented some tools which will help the CDTeams to implement workshops at country level. He advised the participants to set up timetables of their workshops and do their best to follow them while in their home country.

4.4. Lecture 3: Understand and Formulate Climate Change and Socio-Economic Scenarios

Mr. Mats Eriksson presented the above lecture related to setting the context by explaining and giving scenarios on the framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development. He presented the lecture learning objectives as well as the importance of using types of scenarios. The scenario formulation overview was presented as well its nine (9) steps. He concluded by giving a short summary.

4.5. Lecture 4: Making Decisions in the Face of Uncertainty

Mr. Ben Rabb presented the lecture learning objectives, the background and the framework position. He focused on making decisions in the face of uncertainty. He also presented uncertainties in climate change and climate change projections using models.

A bottom-up approach to adaptation planning and case studies were presented like the case of managing flood risk in London and flexible management plans for water resources in the Netherlands.

The Communicating climate uncertainty by using decision-makers and media was presented by Mr. Ben Rabb. The bottom-up adaptation planning and flexibility are two uncertain approaches.

4.6. Case Study of Yemen

Mr. Nigel presented the case study related to the previous presentation of Mr. Ben Rabb.

4.7. Lecture 5: Mainstream Climate Policy in National Planning

Mr. Mats Eriksson presented the above lecture on delivering solutions by explaining the concept of mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning. He underlined the lecture learning objectives, background as well as the framework position. He gave definitions of mainstreaming and presented the driving agenda of climate policy and driving process. Benefits of mainstreaming were shown where Mr. Mats Eriksson said that mainstreaming goes beyond setting climate change policy and adaptation strategy. Its objectives were presented as well as 6 mechanisms to mainstream water security and climate resilience. Mats concluded his lecture with remarks and a discussion session where participants found the topic to be interesting, especially during the country level workshops.

4.8. Lecture 6: Screen Existing or Planned Investments for Climate Induced Risks

Mr. Ben Rab presented the lecture contents, learning objectives and framework position. He showed a video on climate induced risk, a case study from Ghana Palm Development Company (GPDC). For the tools and guidance, the AfDB approach was presented in the summary of his lecture.

4.9. Lecture 7: Develop Finance and Investment Strategies

Mr. Mats Eriksson presented the above lecture on delivering solutions by explaining how to develop investment and financing strategies. He presented the lecture contents, learning objectives, financing water security in Africa as well as the framework position where he said that the lecture can be found in the technical document. He presented the cost estimated for Africa water security investment needs with regular and additional climate investment needs.

No regrets investment issues were particularly highlighted in this lecture due to its importance in countries development and economic growth. Rethinking the financing of water was explained as well. Mr. Mats Eriksson also talked about integrating water into the wider economy by first presenting the understanding the role of water. The water sector's role is to provide water in order to meet society's water needs.

Water shocks were presented and the complexity by wondering how the next dollar should be best spent. In this case the question was how do you cut the cake? And the answer was that the obvious is not always clear. Some problems (caveats) were presented in this lecture, like climate resilience should not be an "add-on" or an "after-thought", it must be included in all plans.

The way to undertake a country water investment strategy (CWIS) was showed and some strategic points were made. The way of financing and strategy for the CWIS were shown as well as basic sources of financing. Value, price and cost of water were also presented to participants. Financial sources, overseas development aid, government budgets, emerging economics (e.g. Ghana, International finance institutions, e.g. World Bank, private sectors). This presentation ended with a discussion and interventions by the participants.

5. Parallel Workshop on Economics of Climate Change Adaptation

During day 2 (Tuesday 26th November 2013), the parallel workshop on Economics of adaptation, covered an overview of climate change adaptation issues and valuation of the environment. Based on interest from the participants, the agenda was amended to give a presentation on the status of economics of adaptation research in Africa to help participants have a feel of the models used. Following this was a presentation on timing and uncertainty in modelling climate change.

On day 3 (Wednesday 27th November 2013); Models dealing with sectoral analysis of agriculture, forestry and water was covered. An exercise on how to model reallocation of water when faced with a reduction in supply as a result of climate change was carried out. The participants were given the opportunity to practice hands on. Importantly, participants shared experiences on research in their respective countries and an avenue need to be created where economists across the countries can collaborate and share research ideas.

On day 4 (Thursday 28th November 2013): the workshop continued with more sectoral analysis studies focusing on energy models, coastal sea level rise, and health. The day ended with a brief introduction to STATA to show participants how to use the software for data analysis. Further training on STATA is planned for the next workshop.



Parallel Workshop on Economics of Climate Change

6. Day 5, November 29th 2013: Joint Plenary Session

The last day of the workshop was spent on wrap-up discussions of the workshop, identifying next steps and bilateral meetings with participants.

It was agreed among the participants and partners that the capacity development programme should be a three year (2014 – 2016) training programme to be aligned with and support the WACDEP implementation. This is to ensure a high quality and effective training. Annex 2 presents the schedule of the national and regional workshops related to the GWP/UNDP-GEF joint Capacity Development Programme. This presented schedule is a guide or an orientation for countries. It is not prescriptive, as countries have the flexibility to plan their own workshops depending on their national programmes and activities. However, it is important that quality is not compromised by speed!

Regarding the national training workshops on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national development planning processes:

- All identified participants will be involved;
- The 3rd training workshop will be combined with ICA supported Project preparation and financing;
- Training workshops 1 to 4 will be held in in 2014;
- The training workshop 5 will be held in 2015;
- The mentoring process will be activated during in-between training workshops;
- The regional training workshops on economics of climate change adaptation aim at developing skills to support national development processes in Africa;
- Two regional workshops will be held in 2014 and two others in 2015;
- Economists from national team and CDTeam members and two economists will be involved;
- Only trainers and country participants with an economics background will attend the regional workshops;

7. Next Steps for Country Level Capacity Development Activities

Regarding the Capacity Development Programme on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national development planning processes:

- The draft facilitator's guide will be ready in two weeks after ToT workshop and shared with participants for comments. The final version will be submitted for approval to the WACDEP-Reference Group;
- Approved document of the LM and the TM to be translated into French and Portuguese will be ready before the start-up workshop;
- The LM and TM will be adapted to the country context by trainers;
- A sample case study on the Volta Basin will be presented to be used as a reference for case studies during the national training workshops;
- NTC and CDTeams should work with participants to develop and submit an action plan that fits the needs of the participants and beneficiaries;
- All countries will organize Workshops 1-4 in 2014, and Workshop 5 in 2015. Moreover there are two regional workshops for the Economists in 2014, and 2 more workshops in 2015. This helps to make the process more flexible to respond to the local country context and conditions;

- All country teams agreed to continue planning meetings in respective countries in December, and also organize the start-up meeting;
- CDTeams are from now on part of the WACDEP Country team. NTCs coordinate the CDTeams on behalf of the country programme manager;
- The institutions of the CDTeam should be registered as partners of GWP;
- CDTeams will be managed by country WACDEP Teams. The Country Manager can advance payment to the CDTeams based on approval and will be reimburse by GWPO;
- When the Region requests quarterly transfers from GWPO, it will also include the advance payments for the CDTeams;
- CDTeams will have output-based contracts rather than a day remuneration—(draft contract discussed).

For the Capacity Development Programme on Economics of Adaptation Programme:

- UNDP / GWP will address letters to governments for them to confirm their interest in training;
- UNDP global team in collaboration with GWP global Team will send out a message to UNDP country offices (copying National WACDEP managers) about the programme and suggest meetings between GWP and UNDP country teams;
- Existing capacity development teams will facilitate the selection of qualified participants from countries;
- Core team to be trained in and will be used to support delivery in countries;
- Focal experts will be assigned to countries and will act as country mentors;
- Four regional training of trainers workshops will be organized in 2014 and 2015;
- Links to the NAG-GSP will have to be established on a partnership basis.

8. Conclusion

On the last day a quick evaluation was undertaken. Seven questions were asked where participants could check one of five alternative boxes, ranging from “poor” to “excellent”, and with a last question asking for free comments. In general, participants were quite satisfied with the workshop. The boxes most commonly checked were “very good” or “excellent”, but there were also a fair number of participants that marked lower grades on several questions. Many of these did not feel that the workshop’s outcome corresponded with the stated objectives and programme. From the written comments, it could be elucidated that this group felt that the workshop was too much about general information and planning, and too little about pure “training” in the shape of lectures and discussions. The changes in the daily programme also caused some critical comments. However, and also very encouraging, almost everybody marked that they were highly motivated to “get going with this programme and its implementation”. The vote of thanks of participants to organizer partners was delivered by the representative of UNDP-Benin.

The workshop was closed with remarks by Ms. Yasmina Rais El Fenni, Cap-Net Capacity Development Analyst, and Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP-GEF Senior Technical Specialist – Adaptation. The closing remarks were pronounced by the representative of AMCOW Executive Secretary, Ms Laila Oualkacha, and the AMCOW Climate Change Programme Officer. They all thanked the participants for the active participation.

Cap-Net expressed its commitment in providing support to the WCADEP programme. Ms. Yasmina Rais El Fenni emphasized that Cap-Net likes the quality of the training and capacity development programme. Therefore, Cap-Net will be available to provide financial support on a case by case basis for adapting training material and developing relevant case studies.

UNDP assured its full support and will proactively work with GWP. For the NAP-GSP process, UNDP-Bangkok and UNEP-Kenya will be key offices to communicate. There is a need to link the WACDEP-GWP and UNDP country level offices. UNDP and GWP will write letters to UNDP country offices to start the process. Dr. Pradeep mentioned that additional resources will be mobilized if WACDEP-GWP and UNDP country offices can demonstrate IMPACT from the first phase of the programme. Thus, it is important to ensure high quality training.

Ms Laila Oualkacha of the AMCOW Secretariat recommended to “think globally and act locally”. She said that it is important to put the issue of climate change on the table of our Ministers by using figures and evidence to catch their attention in terms of economic losses and damages. An AMCOW meeting is planned in Dakar in 2014, and such activities need to be surfaced during such events. She closed the workshop by saying that the initiative needs to be expanded to all countries of Africa.

The presentations are available through Dropbox

- https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1kzi66zhq326vkw/E-Bh2_Mqcv on Economics of climate change adaptation
- <https://www.dropbox.com/home/Presentation%20Day1-Day2-Fist%20parallel%20session%20and%20LM> on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national development planning processes.

Annex 1: List of participants GWP-WACDEP/ UNDEP-GEF

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Annex 2: Schedule of the national and regional workshops

GWP/UNDP-GEF Capacity Development on the Economics of adaptation, water security and climate resilient development-Draft schedule

Workshop (WKP)	2014							2015						2016		
	Jan	March		May		Jul	Aug		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Aug	Sep	Dec	
National	WKP 1	mentoring		WKP 2	mentoring		WKP 3		WKP 4	mentoring		WKP5	mentoring		mentoring	
Regional		Data	In-country data collection for water and agriculture			Data					economic		Policy makers			
		models	a) Adaptation Project-level CBA			Analysis					analysis		presentation			
		& NAP	b) Sector-wide analysis of CC risks			& NAP					& NAP		& NAP			
<u>Notes-National-mainstreaming adaptation in national development</u>							<u>Notes-Regional-economics of climate change adaptation</u>									
WKP 1	Understanding the problem							Regional workshops back to back with national adaptation events/NAP-GSP)								
WKP 2	Identify and appraise options- economic analysis							Only Trainers and country participants with economics background will attend regional workshops								
WKP 3	Deliver solutions (including project preparation and financing)							NAP event to include additional participants from Least Developed Countries (LDCS)								
WKP 4	Monitoring and evaluation															
WKP 5	Policy makers session/wrap up															

1st WACDEP TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP Report

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in Africa'**

Prepared by WACDEP Coordination Unit

E-mail: gwp@gwp.org