



# Intra-ACP GCCA Programme

April 25<sup>th</sup> to April 28<sup>th</sup> 2016

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# PROGRAMME TITLE

## PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN THE COMESA-EAC-SADC REGION

**Implementation Period: July 2010 – December 2016**

# FUNDING PARTNERS

- **EU (GCCA) 4m€: July 2010 - Dec 2014**
  - **Norway NOK 117m: Dec 2011 – Oct 2016**
  - **DfID £37m: Mar 2012 – Oct 2016**
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# IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) – Contracting Party**
- **East African Community (EAC)**
- **Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)**
- **Sub grantees from** Zambia, Lesotho, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Madagascar, Swaziland, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Seychelles

# OVERALL OBJECTIVE

**To address the impacts of climate change in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region through successful adaptation and mitigation actions which also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations**

# **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- **To ensure that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and Climate Change is mainstreamed in national planning**
  - **To support member states to access Adaptation funds and other climate change financing sources and mechanisms through national investment frameworks for climate adaptation in agriculture, forestry and other land uses.**
  - **To enhance adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region**
  - **To strengthen capacity in national research and training institutions and implementation of research programs**
  - **To apply Mitigation solutions in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region.**
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# ACHIEVEMENTS

EXPECTED RESULT	TARGET	ACHIEVED	COMMENT
To achieve an agreed African position on Climate Change	150 Negotiators trained	152	Increased interest and partnerships
	5 position papers	8	Member states and Farmers organisations SACAU and EAFF active
Mainstreaming CC	14 m/s design NCCRS	9	Burundi, Kenya, Swaziland, Botswana, DR Congo, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Comoros, Lesotho
Member states access adaptation funds	14 CSA frameworks	10	Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Burundi, Lesotho, Seychelles, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Madagascar


# ACHIEVEMENTS CONT'D

EXPECTED RESULT	TARGET	ACHIEVED	COMMENT
Climate Smart Agriculture adopted	14 CSA Task Forces supported	12	Better coordination, improved partnerships
	14 CSA pilots	10	Best practices from pilots fed into National policy documents
Yield for staple crops increased	2t/ha rice 3t/ha maize	2.6t/ha 2.7t/ha	Results from Madagascar, Zimbabwe and Uganda
Agroforestry adopted in pilots	100,000 agro-forestry trees	684,000 trees planted	Farmers know benefits of soil cover and mitigation of climate change
Research on AFOLU: Policy briefs to policy makers and leaders	5	8 papers produced	Papers fed into the AGN policy papers
National Baselines on Climate change issues	10	10	Informed monitoring and evaluation results
Mitigation solutions with carbon trading benefits applied	10	10	WIP awaiting more funding

# CHALLENGES

- Complex/ambitious programme with three RECs, 26 MS, 3 donors to be implemented in a period too short to harvest full results
  - Climate Change is a new topic not well articulated or understood by many
  - Proliferation of well intended but poorly coordinated initiatives
  - Fledgling/start-up national Climate Change units and RECs PMUs
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# LESSONS LEARNT

- **Climate finance is not well articulated or understood hence reliance on traditional development assistance; need to inject long term sustainability**
  - **Sensitizing top policy/decision makers gets the agenda on board and budget allocations quickest**
  - **It takes time to mobilise and consolidate a national or a regional climate change initiative from scratch**
  - **Exchanges at all levels build confidence and capacity to develop and implement new projects**
  - **Interventions involving school children have the greatest impact**
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# SUCCESS STORIES

- 10 Community-based CSA pilots contributed to improve the lives of people and inform national CSA policy documents
- Supported member states to come together, articulate and internalise CC and ensure their concerns are taken on board in the negotiations
- Facilitated stakeholders to understand Climate Change threats and potential responses, integration into national policies, strategies and national development plans
- Creation of Climate Change Units in COMESA, EAC and SADC

# PICTURES ON SUCCESS STORIES

CSA Pilot in  
Uganda targeting  
communities and  
Schools



# PICTURES ON SUCCESS STORIES

Rice under  
CSA in  
Madagascar  
up to 4t/ha  
reported



# PICTURES ON SUCCESS STORIES



# SUCCESS STORIES

**1<sup>st</sup> Africa CA  
Congress attracted  
over 400  
participants**



# FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

- From experience, a CC initiative must be community-based to deliver swift, tangible successes.
- Supporting member states to develop evidence-based policies
- Regional and national dialogues to align policies with the new agreement
- Enhancing readiness to access climate finance by member states
- Scaling up the successful pilots
- CC and local governance, physical planning, land use planning, modelling
- Waste management, recycling, W2E
- Climate induced migration and its linkage to peace and security
- CC, education and gender
- Knowledge management and communication
- Research and documentation
- M&E Frameworks, impact assessments
- Enhanced south–south cooperation
- Experience and best practices sharing
- Joint planning, programming and implementation
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# RELATIONSHIPS

- ▶ With the ACP Secretariat
- ▶ With AUC (AMCEN, AGN, NEPAD)
- ▶ With SADC & EAC
- ▶ With IOC
- ▶ With (12) sub grantees: ASARECA, GSDM, GART, PELUM, FARNPAN, SACAU, EAFF, FFF, MAAIF, UNDP Seychells, UNDP Comoros, UNDP Uganda, NamBoard, FAO, ESI

# What worked

The programme played a strategic role and added value on

1. Programme elaboration in the member states
2. Support the Unified African Position on Climate Change Negotiations that fed into the global Paris Agreement
3. Partnerships established
4. Experience on sub granting
5. Policy briefs
6. Research
7. Regional platform - Africa CSA Alliance, ACCKN
8. Support MS to develop and submit their Position papers
9. COMESA, EAC and SADC established for the 1<sup>st</sup> time Climate Change Units in their structures through this programme

# What did not work: (Lessons/challenges)

The programme had challenges on the following areas:

1. **Delayed start of the programme** for the following reasons:

- a) Overlooked the preparation stage of this regional programme (3 RECs, 26 MS, 3 DPs)
- b) Norway made first disbursement in 2012 and DFID in 2013.
- c) COMESA Secretariat HQ caught fire in 2011 including staff recruitment files; this took a year to have staff on board (2012).
- d) EAC and SADC signed implementation agreement in 2012 but were only able to have staff on board by mid 2014 (6 months before EU closed).

2. **Slow absorption rate** up to mid 2013

- a) Reasons highlighted under b and c above affected the implementation of the programme until mid 2013.

**Solutions:** The situation was made better when COMESA awarded 12 sub-grantees to support the implementation of activities. This led the absorption rate from below 40% to 90% by Dec. 2013.

3. **Reduction/Loss of funding:** DFID froze the money for 9 months in 2014 and Norway disbursed less than agreed. Both issues made COMESA unable to fulfil contractual agreements with other implementing partners; thus, reduction in scope and fund on the ground in 2015.

# Thank You

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