

Capacity Building in Climate Change: African Lessons

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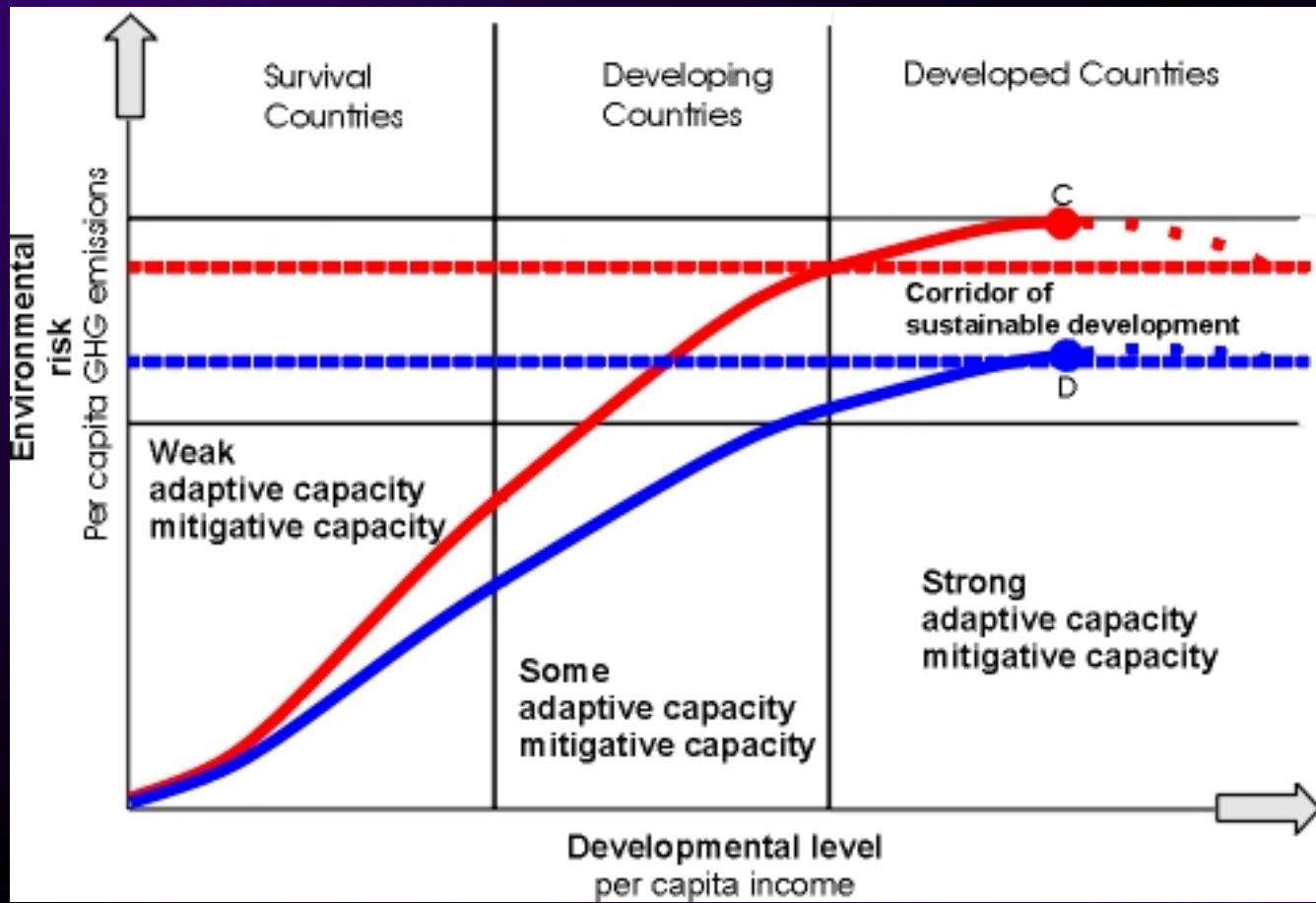
Preparatory Workshop for African Negotiators for COP 8

October 3-4, 2002, Nairobi, Kenya

Energy & Development Research Centre
University of Cape Town



Different Development and Climate Change Response



Capacity Needs in Adaptation to CC

- Development deficiency and adaptation
 - Health problems
 - Food security
- Preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) for climate change
 - Links with National Communications
 - Links with National Development Strategy/poverty reduction strategy
- Providing technical input to LDC Expert group

Capacity Needs in Technology Transfer

- Enabling environment and role of government
- Framework of Operation
 - Advisory Panel
 - Regional Centres
 - National Centres
- Development of technology and business partnerships
- Activities
 - Technology needs assessment
 - Adaptation technologies diffusion
 - Mitigations technologies diffusion
 - Role of small and medium-scale enterprises
 - Information development and dissemination

Scope – 15 low, medium and high Countries

- **North Africa**

- ◆ Morocco

- **West Africa**

- ◆ Burkina Fasso
 - ◆ Ghana
 - ◆ Mali
 - ◆ The Gambia
 - ◆ Nigeria
 - ◆

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- ◆

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- These countries represent 26% of total and 40% of the population of the continent

Central Africa

- Congo

East Africa

- Sudan
- Kenya
- Tanzania

Southern Africa

- Botswana
- Lesotho
- South Africa

Small Islands

- Seychelles

Project Objectives

- This bottom-up, country-driven assessment had the following objectives:
 - ◆ Elicit information on specific capacity building needs
 - ◆ Compliment UNDP efforts on Capacity building initiative
 - ◆ Contribute to decision-making process on capacity building in COP6
 - ◆ Recommend actions to meet identified needs

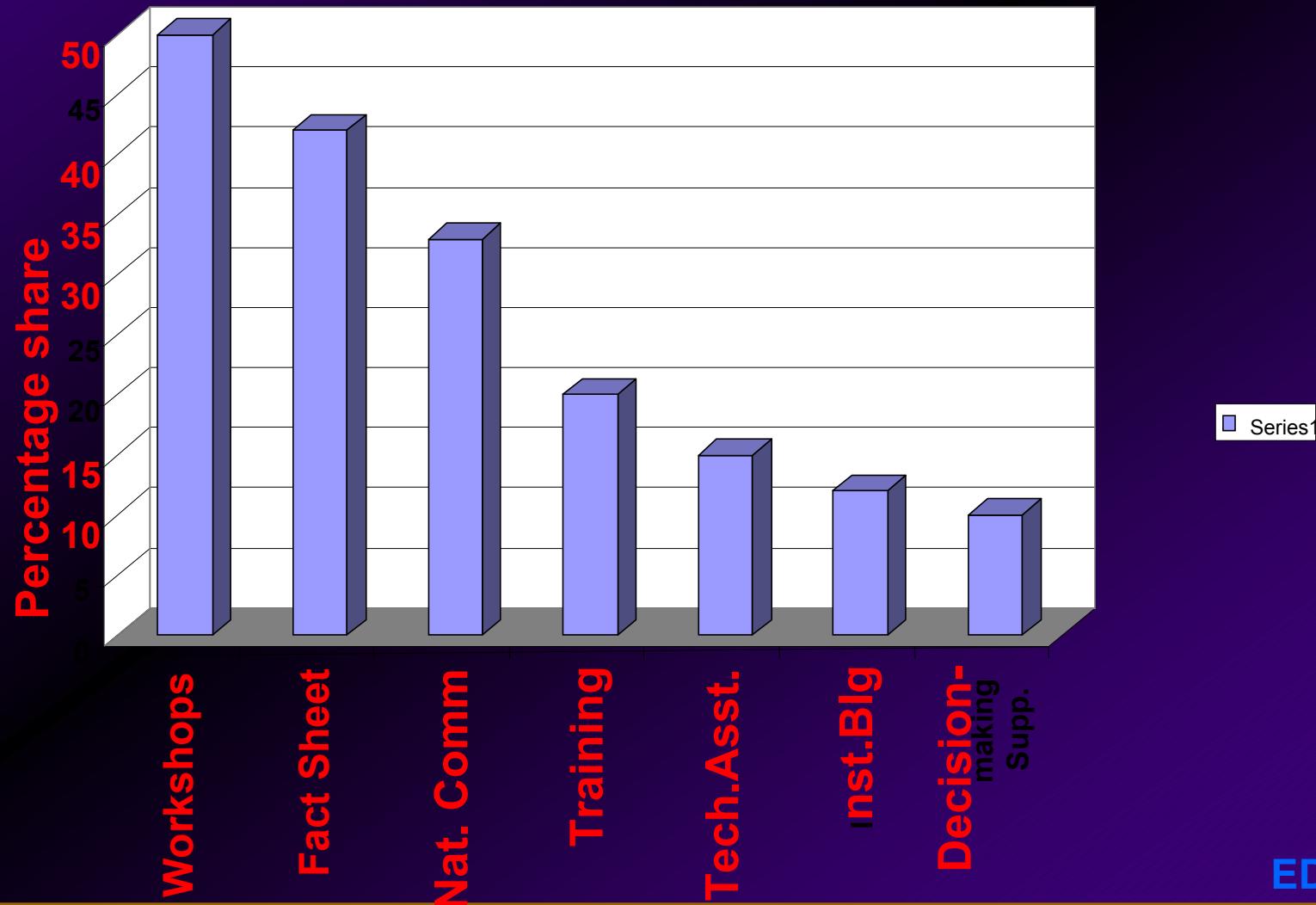
Methodology

- Co-ordinated by ENDA (Senegal) and EDRC (South Africa)
- National organisations selected by Coordinators in consultation with national focal point
- A well structured questionnaire was used
- 225 Stakeholder groups from the countries surveyed based primarily on climate change activities:
 - ◆ Government/Public sector
 - ◆ Private sector & Industry
 - ◆ Academic and Research Centres
 - ◆ NGOs

Results of Survey (1)

- 60% of mainly government and public sector are involved in CDM, the remaining mostly were not aware of the debate
- All showed interest for involvement in stages of project cycle
- Awareness creation and project criteria development was asked for by respondents, while they were least interested in certification of projects
- Very little number of full-time staff were involved in climate change activities and nearly none in CDM. Ones involved are mostly in screening and selecting mitigation options
- All organisations say they need added capacities to be fully involved in CDM, JI or ET activities
- Business and Industry showed interests in involving in CDM,

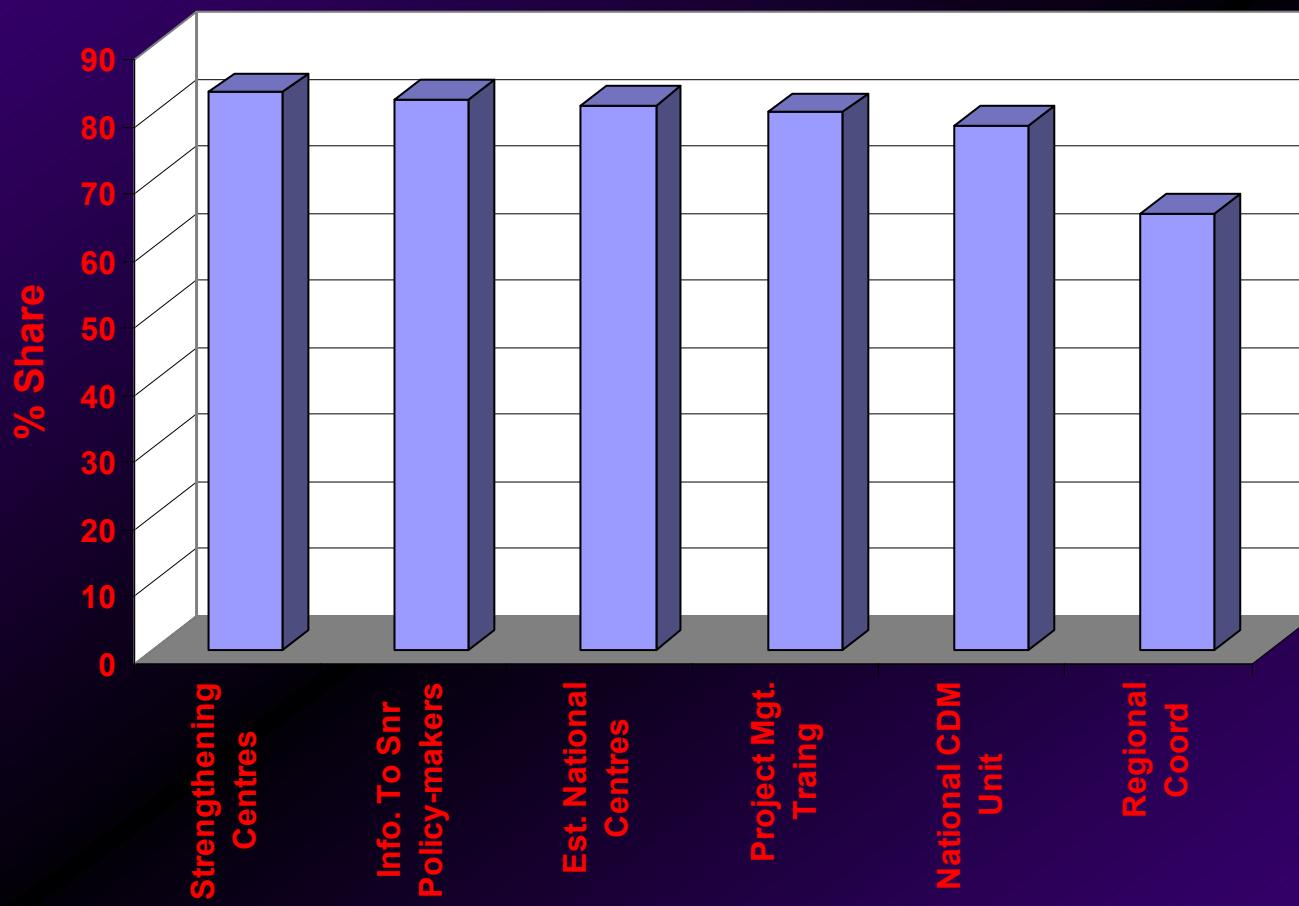
Past Activities on Capacity Building



Results of Survey (2)

- Institutional capacity is seen as the most lacking and so a high priority
- Human resource development is seen next, followed by capacity building for CDM
- Technical assistance, workshops and support for national communications were not seen as priority
- Fact sheets were the least important
- Government funding was seen as the most important funding source for climate change followed by GEF and UN agencies
- FDI and bilaterals were seen as un-important

Desired Activities for Growth



Overall Findings of Study

- The main aim for African involvement in CC is to promote sustainable development
- Capacity needs vary by sub-region and economic levels, but more of the latter
- Overall expertise in Climate change is limited with less than 2% of staff engaged fully in CC
- Intense and well-focused awareness raising is very important
- Government most involved, while limited participation by business and industry groups
- Obstacles were:
 - ◆ Indifference among stakeholders on CC
 - ◆ Limited coordination of activities
 - ◆ Poor feedback from officials of CC

Masters programmes

- Some 20 Masters students from South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, DR Congo, Germany , Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda,etc.
- Courses include:
 - Energy Policy
 - Energy Markets &Governance
 - Energy, Poverty & Development
 - Energy and Climate Change
- Research projects include: Kyoto mechanisms, Renewable and fossil fuel development and transfer
- Most graduates go to government, power utilities and private sector energy firms

Ph D programmes

- 10 Doctorate students from South Africa, Germany, Namibia, & Ghana.
- Areas of study include:
 - Policy Reform in the Power sector
 - Renewable Energy Technology Policy
 - Technology transfer strategies of ESTs
 - Energy and Sustainable Development strategies
- Graduates are expected to go to government, power utilities and private sector

Specialised Training in Climate Change

- Targeted training programmes
 - ◆ to develop people for a transformed energy sector
 - ◆ to build capacity in energy and climate change in Africa
 - ◆ develop customised short courses in Africa

EDRC CLIMATE CHANGE COURSE

- Two-week course on climate change for African policy-makers
- Twice a year (February and August)
- Resource persons – mainly African
- Subjects covered:
 - ◆ Climate change science
 - ◆ Mitigation and adaptation
 - ◆ Emerging issues (TT, CB, KP)
 - ◆ Climate Change negotiations
 - ◆ IPCC findings
 - ◆ Climate Change strategy development
- First course (July 2002) attended by 15 persons from Botswana, Sierra Leone and South Africa

Capacity Building Strategy (1)

- Development of a program based on existing institutions and projects
- Information awareness for different stakeholders
- Areas for intervention:
 - Climate Change debate and development links
 - Mechanisms of KP
 - Negotiation Skills
 - Financing Options
 - Technical options

Capacity Building Strategy (2)

- Strengthening of existing institutions
- Areas of training needs
 - Methodology development
 - Technical and analytical skills
 - Marketing strategies
 - Legal and business skills
- Training strategy: Continuing education
 - Short term targeted courses
 - Long term formal degree courses
 - Joint R&D and D activities

CONCLUSIONS

- Capacity building is a long-term process involving a range of stakeholders and multiple actors in a co-ordination and collaboration for skills and resource maximisation
- CB actions are region and country specific
- Urgent actions are required to strengthening both institutional and human capacities
- CB in climate mainly involves risk assessment and risk management
- Multiple benefits of capacity building activities should be maximised
- Africa's priority is to strengthen local institutions with needed facilities and adequate human resources