



Africa Adaptation Programme



The Government of Japan and AAP

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was launched at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) organized in Yokohama, Japan in May 2008. The US\$92.1 million programme, funded by the Government of Japan, is implemented by UNDP in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The programme operates in 20 countries across Africa that have demonstrated a commitment to emission reductions and that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is a strategic initiative designed to help create more informed climate change adaptation decision-making and more effective implementation of those decisions in each of the 20 participating countries.

The programme is implemented on the ground through cooperation between JICA and UNDP, as well as the Government of Japan, through its embassies.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

As an executing agency of Japan's official development assistance and one of the largest development agencies in the world, JICA provides strategic and effective ODA through integrated, comprehensive, and seamless implementation of technical cooperation, loan aid and grant aid.

JICA recognizes climate change as one of the most critical issues for sustainable development. JICA has been continuously supporting developing countries to achieve low carbon and climate resilient societies by taking actions to combat climate change, including mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as policy and institutional improvements.

In order to support developing countries to align climate change related actions with their national development strategies, JICA provides assistance to projects or

Key Outcomes:

AAP will focus its support to countries on:

- Strengthening long term planning to enable countries to manage both existing and future risks associated with climate change.
- Building effective leadership and institutional frameworks for enhanced coordination and cohesion of programmes.
- Supporting the piloting of adaptation initiatives in the field.
- Identifying a range of financing options for sustained adaptation.
- Building knowledge management systems and promoting information sharing.

programmes that will pay double dividends of sustainable development and climate change mitigation / adaptation, i.e. a "co-benefit approach". In addition, JICA offers opportunities to utilize Japan's cutting-edge technologies, including those of the private sector, and to promote cross-sector perspectives for effective implementation of climate change related actions through policy dialogues.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works to align human development and climate responses to promote sustainable development, especially in Least Developed Countries. UNDP takes a pro-poor and pro-Millennium Development Goals (MDG) approach to development, and works to provide targeted and flexible support in response to country-specific climate change challenges. UNDP has been active in the fight against climate change since the early 1990s, assisting countries with capacity development, adaptation and mitigation actions. Today UNDP has programmes or offices in 166 countries working to deliver technical support that helps countries reduce emissions, enhance resiliency and support the achievement of the MDGs.

UNDP and JICA Working Together: AAP in Action

JICA and UNDP are collaborating in their efforts to address climate change. In each of the participating AAP countries, the AAP provides a framework for action, to which both UNDP and JICA contribute.

AAP Countries:

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Congo
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Senegal
- Tanzania
- Tunisia

Example 1: Senegal

Under the framework of the AAP, in September 2010 the Senegalese government initiated the 2-year AAP project “Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa”. This project aims to build and strengthen capacities to address climate change in priority sectors, and coastal erosion was identified as one of these key issues.

JICA has also prioritized shore erosion as a focal area for action on climate change in Senegal. To address this, JICA has developed a series of training courses to build the knowledge and capacity of relevant Senegalese stakeholders on this topic, the first of which will begin in Japan in February 2011. The program of training is aligned with the activities undertaken by the AAP.

In addition, JICA had several relevant projects operating in Senegal: the *Coastline Afforestation Project* and *Project for Sustainable Management of Mangroves*, both of which include activities that complement the focus of the AAP. JICA is also an observer in the steering committee of the AAP.

It is expected that this kind of coordination and collaboration will improve the efficacy of activities from both agencies, thereby effecting greater impacts in Senegal.

Example 2: Mauritius

As part of the commencement of the AAP in Mauritius in December 2009, a dedicated division was established within the Ministry of Environment to function as an implementing agency for this project. A range of activities from this agency are underway, including awareness-raising workshops, baseline surveys and assessments, reviews of relevant Mauritian policies, and pilot projects on coastal areas and agriculture. In addition, seven inter-ministerial working groups have been established across a range of focus areas (i.e. Disaster Risk Reduction, Water, Education, Tourism, Agriculture, Environment Policy and Finance), in order to translate the AAP strategy into tangible projects.

As a consequence of its participation in Mauritius’ AAP Inception Workshop, organized by UNDP in early 2010, JICA examined its priority work areas with reference to the AAP, focusing in particular on the Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group. At the request of Mauritius government, JICA is preparing to conduct two new projects *Capacity Building on Landslide Control* and *Meteorological Service Project* as a result of this review, and these projects will be integral to the work of the AAP.

Given the evidence-based approach of the AAP, the information and data generated by these JICA projects will be highly relevant. In particular, AAP is undertaking a mapping-exercise for disaster damage vulnerability, which will benefit directly from this coordination.

Again, by focusing on opportunities for collaboration, JICA and UNDP can enhance the success of each organization’s work, thereby increasing the capacity of Mauritius to deal with the impacts of climate change.

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