



# KEEPING TRACK OF ADAPTATION ACTIONS IN AFRICA



Targeted Fiscal Stimulus Actions  
Making a Difference



AMCEN

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# Foreword

African development and economic growth are being strangled by climate change, which poses major challenges to already fragile situations at the household, national and regional levels. In recognizing resource limitations and capacity constraints in adequately responding to the multiple challenges facing vulnerable communities, it is important that targeting particular climate risks includes climate change adaptation actions that offer new opportunities. Co-benefits that go beyond the targeted and non-targeted sectors and communities to improve income, social welfare, eradicate poverty, create jobs, protect or restore ecosystems and provide cross-cutting solutions that serve other sectors as well are especially desirable.

Currently, adaptation actions are prioritized for implementation on an as-needed basis typically applied to high-risk communities, ecosystems and sectors, instead of being prioritized based on the potential of the action to generate environmental, social and economic benefits capable of spurring new actions to promote private and public investments and foster new investment partnerships. Therefore, other catalysing techniques are required to attract national budget resources and private sector investments. In order to provide economic incentives for public or private sector investment in adaptation

actions, it becomes important to keep track of adaptation actions in such a way that they can be factually represented by figures, graphs and attractively detailed life stories showing how adaptation has contributed to human welfare, poverty alleviation, job creation (i.e., in the Green Economy) and strengthened ecosystems.

From these drivers stems this publication, “Keeping Track of Adaptation Actions in Africa” (KTAAA). Using projects conducted in various countries in sub-Saharan Africa, KTAAA shows, in a myriad of ways, the direct benefits of adaptation actions and their capability to provide transitional pathways to green growth and sustainable development. KTAAA also shows how concrete demonstration actions can provide solutions that can move countries and communities in Africa towards climate-resilient development. These actions that deliver solutions with multiple benefits and diverse beneficiaries – ranging from reducing environmental impacts to engineering a transition to greener economic growth – can be embraced by other countries. The various adaptation lessons highlighted in this booklet are highly relevant in contributing to decision-making processes. By highlighting concrete examples of success, KTAAA seeks to act as a catalyst and spur the world community to greater actions through the policy sphere.

## **Mr. Mounkaila Goumandakoye**

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# Context

New information on climate change only emphasizes the need for urgent action, particularly in regard to adaptation actions that safeguard human well-being and earth systems. The impacts of climate change are raising major public and policy concerns, as

intervention, scope of adaptation actions and resilience of these actions to future climate impacts, will depend on the choice and means of intervention, and the engagement of the actors and networks chosen. Adapting to the challenges posed by climate change

**Unfortunately, adaptation to climate change has no fixed time horizon as do emission reduction targets or the eight Millennium Development Goals**

and at the same time managing the alignment of national economic development activities along new paths of low carbon, green economy and renewable resources require that countries

they result in financial costs and clear risks to people and national development. Other challenges such as prevalent and widespread poverty, food, health and energy insecurities amplify the burden of responding to climate change. Furthermore, incipient threats posed by climate change, particularly in terms of potentially overturning decades of development efforts in the most vulnerable areas (e.g., sub-Saharan Africa) suggest that future development efforts should incorporate greater resilience to climate change impacts.

Unfortunately, adaptation to climate change has no fixed time horizon as do emission reduction targets in the global negotiation process, or the eight Millennium Development Goals. This undermines the urgency to act now in adapting to challenges, especially in developing countries where capabilities to respond to the magnitude of the problem are limited. However, the direct role that adaptation to climate change has on the realization of certain MDGs (e.g. 1 and 7) underlines the urgency of action as the world approaches the 2015 timeline for their realization.

How to achieve the desired speed of

think about potential barriers to taking actions, and also about actions beyond

their national boundaries when developing strategies to guide their responses. Tapping into the emerging opportunities linked with the transition to a greener economy and renewable resources will require using new partnership arrangements,

as well as new adaptive mechanisms, to buffer short-term risks and other tradeoffs that could accompany the transformation process. Developing beneficial adaptation strategies that harness existing social and economic structures will require transcending physical boundaries throughout the planning process.

# How to use this booklet

This booklet is one part context and one part solution. In the first part one finds “snapshots” of the many elements of the climate change context (including water scarcity, agricultural production, deforestation and energy sources and uses). Often the current context paints a grim picture for the future. In the second part one can learn

about solutions to adapt to climate change and better our interactions with the environment, some of which are already in place in many communities throughout Africa. These solutions provide a positive way forward and demonstrate how ecological approaches can be upscaled, so that Africa can lead in adaptation to climate change.

As the climate change literature continues to pile up evidence of increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, this publication attempts to demonstrate the current context from the start of the century, while including the most up-to-date projections for future changes.



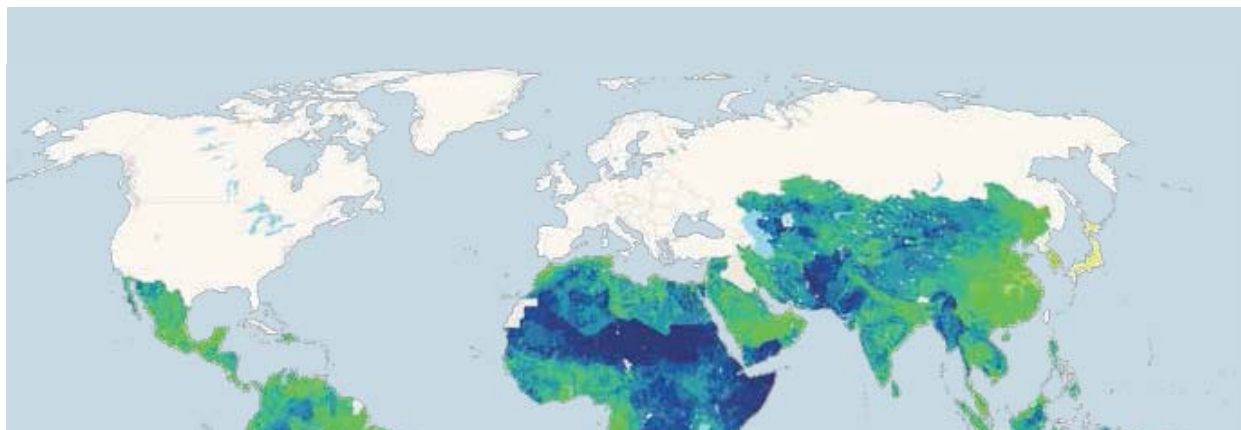
# *Climate Risks in Africa*

A growing population faces increasing risks from climate change.

Tracking temperature and land changes, disaster occurrences and costs, water availability, food production, income, population growth and ultimately health will be crucial.

Encouraging innovative solutions will be vital.

## **Human Vulnerability to Climate Change**



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_8887](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_8887)

