



SIDE EVENT COP20, Lima, Peru 04 November 2014

**Mainstreaming adaptation into planning and
budget through capacity building
in West Africa**

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OUTLINE

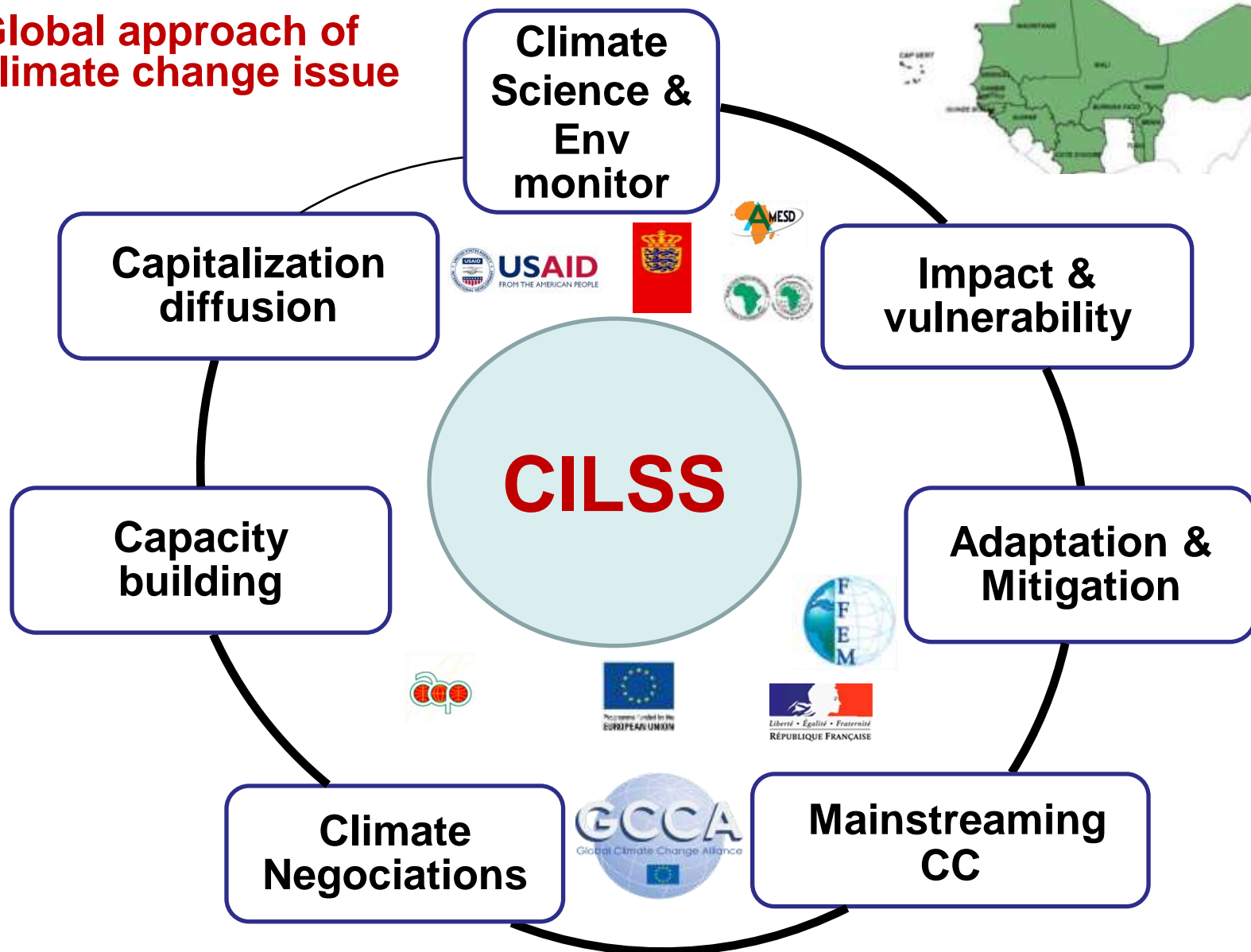
1. Overview of CILSS initiatives on climate change
2. Climate change and impacts projection in West Africa (WA)
3. Overview of mainstreaming of climate change solutions into agricultural budget at national level
4. CILSS program on mainstreaming climate change into policies
5. Overview of climate funds state in WA
6. Perspectives
7. Conclusion





PRESENTATION OF CILSS INITIATIVES ON CC

Global approach of
climate change issue



Un autre Sahel est possible !

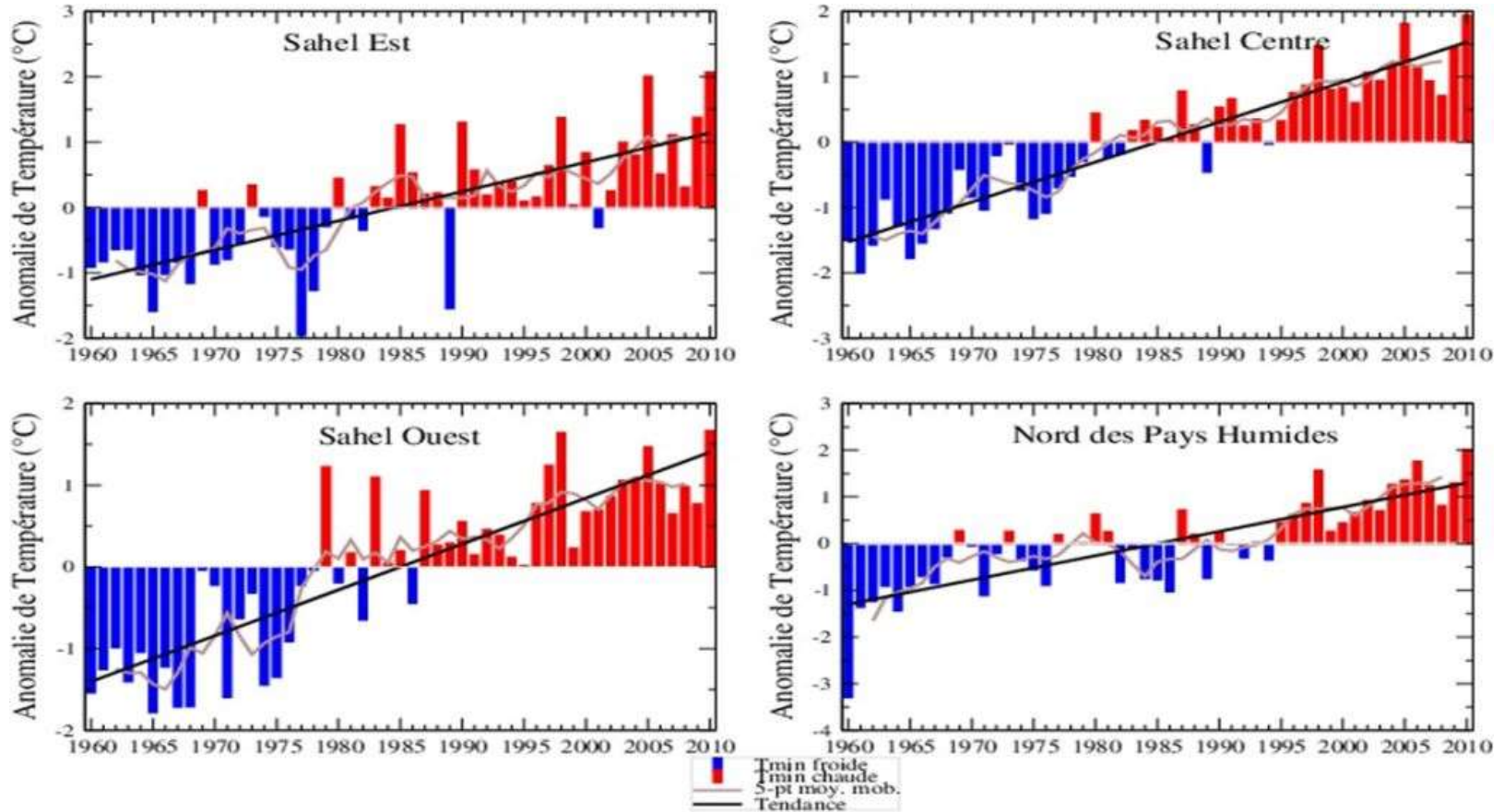
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Climate variability and change and impacts projection

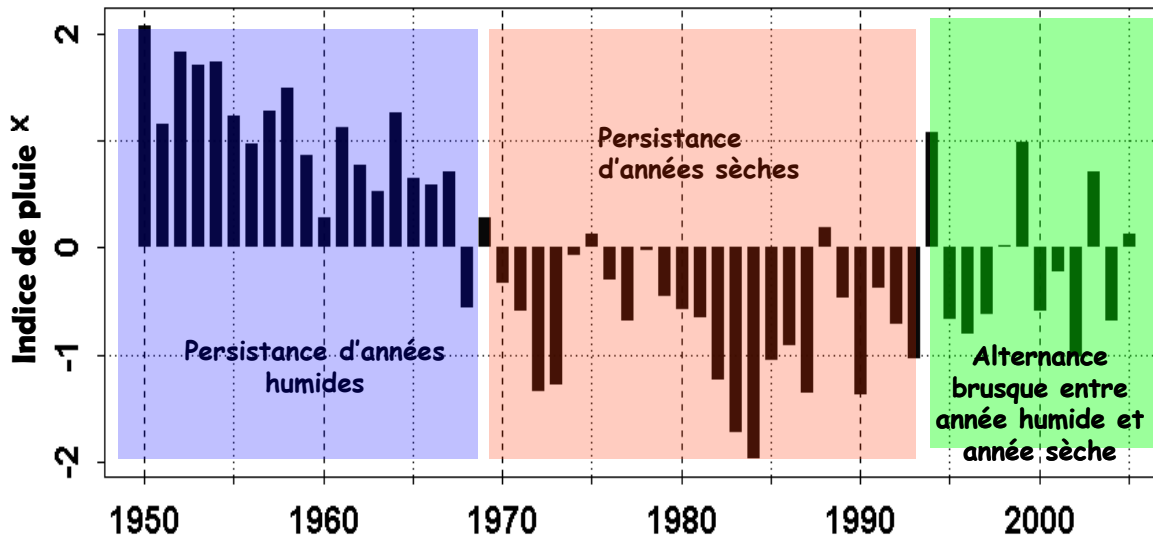
Warming in CILSS ECOWAS region



- ➔ Continuous warming since the 1980s in the region,
- ➔ The 2000-2010 period experienced the warmest period,
- ➔ For most of the weather stations Tmin increased from +1 to 1.3 °C and Tmax about 0.5. Observed temperatures have been increasing more than global warming



Climate variability and change and impacts projection



Evolution of the Sahel rainfall index from 1950 to 2005, Source, Agrhymet/CILSS, 2009

- ➔ Increased of rainfall and rainfall component variability since the 1990's (succession of dry and wet years), which coincides with the period of acceleration of global warming
- ➔ High interannual variability of onset dates and reduction of LGP which makes difficult agricultural planning
- ➔ Number of observed floods more frequent (6 to 12 / year during the last decades and severe destruction of infrastructures, significant crop losses, and extensive land erosion and degradation

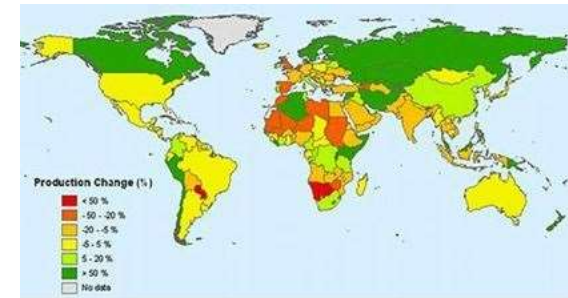
Climate variability and change and impacts projection

Loss of cereal crop yields (%)

Agro-ecological zones	2025 term (1°C)	2050 term (2°C)
Sahel	0-10	20-50
Soudano guinean	5-10	5 -20
Guinean	5- 10	5

Source, Agrhymet/CILSS, 2009 ; 2013 FAO, 2007

- ❑ Climate risk would trigger the largest decline in agricultural yields (about 5 to 50 %) without adaptation measures in 2050,
- ❑ More than 20 % people will be at risk of hunger due to climate change

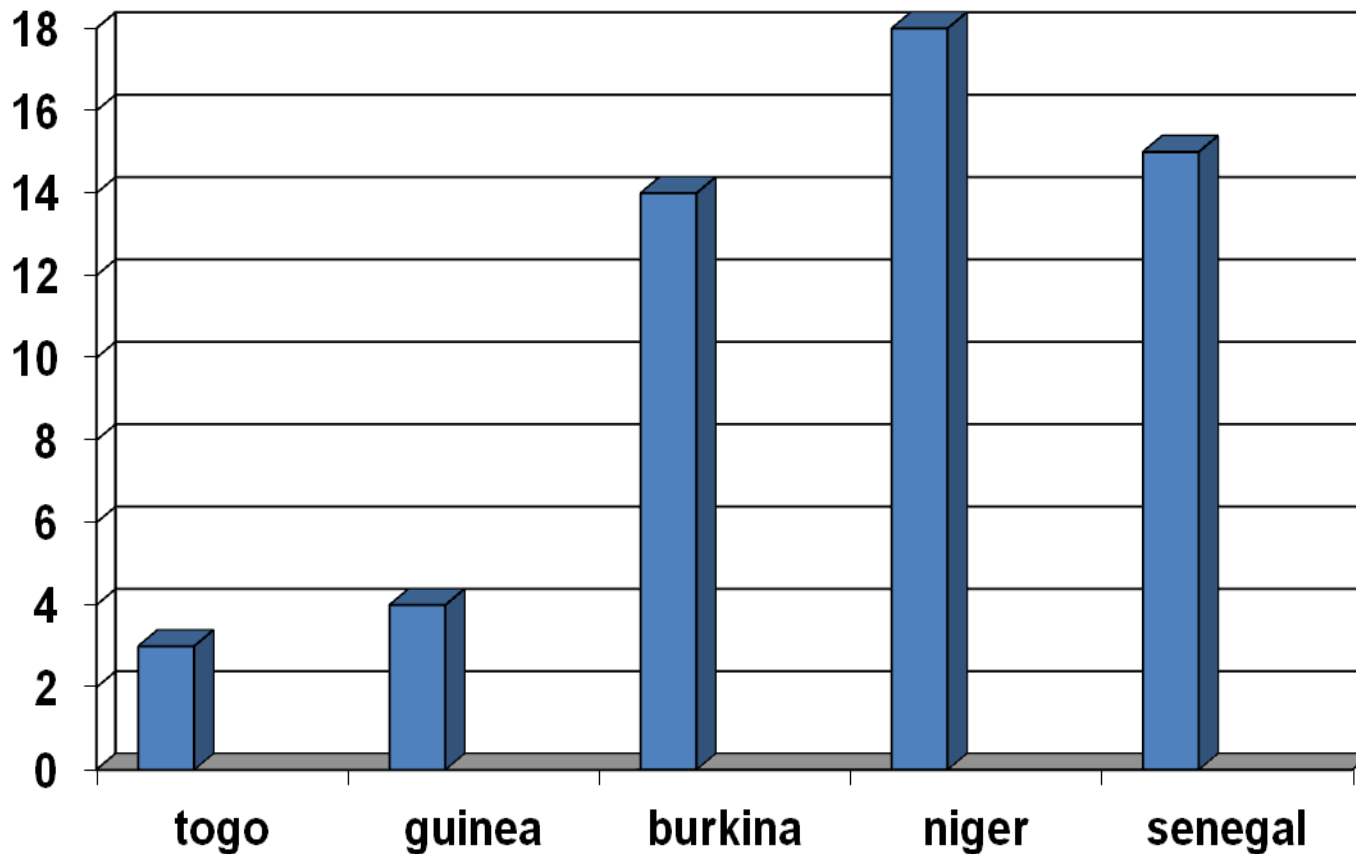


FAO, 2007



Focus on efforts for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agricultural budgets

Percentage of CSA and forestry investments in NAIP global budgets in some countries of WA



Overview of adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture

1. Adaptation experience in Africa is growing

Improve water use efficiency (SRI)



Improve soil and water conservation



Improve soil and water conservation



Water harvesting technics



Overview of adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture

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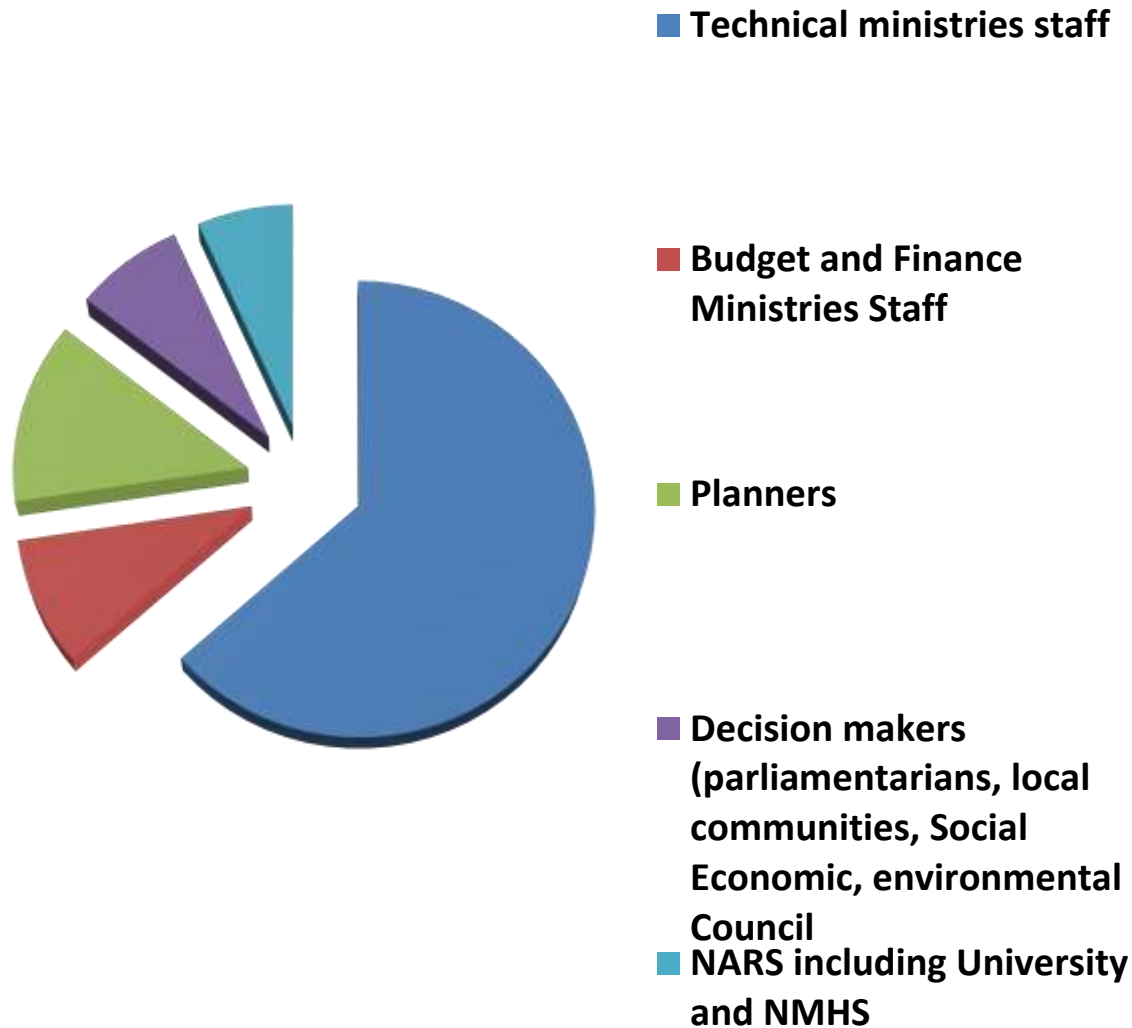
Association of crop and trees improve soil carbon sequestration, soil fertility and soil water content

Some low-carbon development options may be less costly in the long run and could offer new economic opportunities for Africa





CILSS program on mainstreaming climate into policy through capacity building



Promoting mainstreaming CC into planning and budget at national level through capacity building : more than 230 countries executives trained in 2013 and 2014 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Cost, Niger, Chad, Senegal)

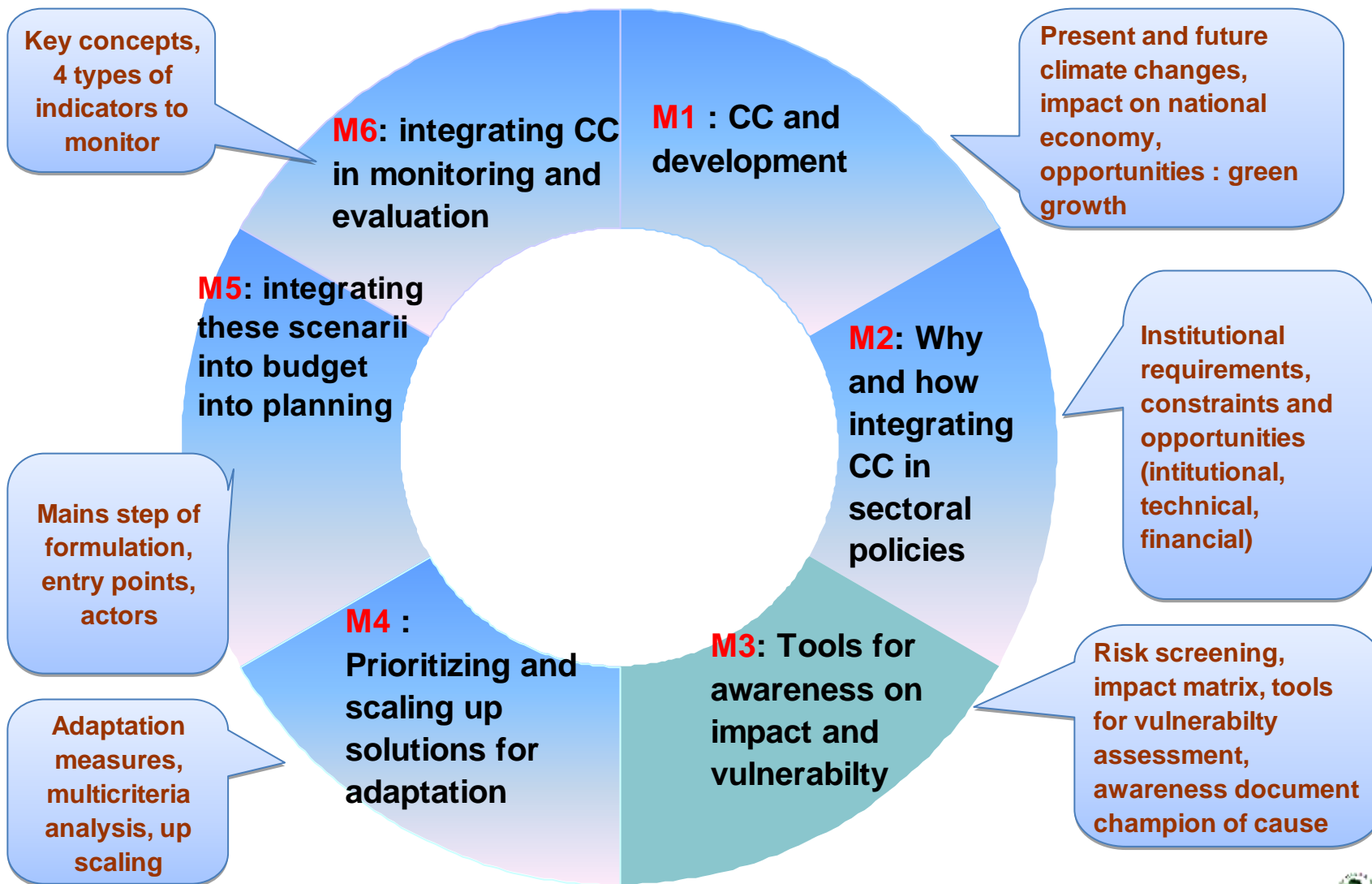
In addition, 80 technical staffs and leaders of farmers organisation platforms have been trained, in Niger and Benin





Overview of CILSS program on mainstreaming Climate change into policies through capacity building

Customization of modules to the context of each country



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CILSS program on mainstreaming climate into policies through capacity building

Scaling up CSA for each agro-ecological zone and at national level: costs, benefits, additional production, food security impacts, carbon sequestration and annual return rates can be simulated and can inspire the building of INDCs

Pays	superficies céréales (ha)	superficie avec CSA (ha)	hausse de production (t)	personnes nourries en plus	carbone stocké (t)	coûts (M\$)	RSI
Bénin	1 050 000	105 000	90 000	700 000	480 000	45	60%
Burkina	4 025 000	355 000	280 000	1 250 000	1 880 000	170	50%
Niger	6 900 000	310 000	220 000	805 000	1 600 000	115	75%
Sénégal	800 000	300 000	225 000	1 030 000	2 000 000	125	70%
Tchad	2 100 000	210 000	120 000	765 000	180 000	90	55%

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Overview of climate finance state in WA

Additional module on global climate finance including :

- Type of fund (multilateral funds of UNFCCC, bilateral, carbon markets, REDD+ funds , etc
- Financing practice : gap between mitigation and adaptation funds in Africa
- Difficulties of access to climate funds:
 - difficulty to implement financially viable and sustainable projects
 - high transaction costs (carbon market fund)
 - Lack of capacity, human resources
- **CILSS : Integration climate finance course into Regional Professional Master Degree on climate change**





Perspectives

- ☐ Continue the national program of capacity building in collaboration with ECOWAS in 2015
- ☐ Support countries members to implement their roadmap in order to make effective the process of integration of CC into key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, coastal zone



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CONCLUSION

CILSS is now considered by the ACP Secretariat as a regional reference center on mainstreaming climate change into planning and national budgeting in West Africa





Bénin



Burkina Faso



Cap Vert



Côte d'Ivoire



Gambie



Guinée



Guinée Bissau



Mali



Mauritanie



Niger



Sénégal



Tchad



Togo

Platform of CILSS for exchange and dialogue on climate change

www.agrhymet.ne/portailCC

Thank to our partners

