



RIVER BASIN

Climate Change Adaptation Capacities in the Nile River Basin



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List of figures & tables	3
Acknowledgements	3
Acronyms & abbreviations	4
Executive summary	8
Chapter one: Introduction	11
1.1 Background	11
1.2 Description of the Nile River Basin	12
1.3 Climate change induced water stress in the Nile River Basin	13
1.4 Objectives & scope of the assessment	14
Chapter two: Methodology	15
2.1 General approach	15
2.2 Literature review	15
2.3 Questionnaire survey	15
2.4 Pre-testing of questionnaires	15
2.5 The sampling design	15
2.6 Country visits & introductory session in countries	16
2.7 Data analysis	16
2.8 Report writing	16
Chapter three: Findings	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Climate change adaptation stakeholders in the Nile River Basin	17
3.3 Capacity building stakeholders	17
3.3.1 Global adaptation initiatives	18
3.3.2 Regional or continental initiatives	20
3.3.3 East Africa & Central Africa Sub-regional initiatives & organizations	24
3.3.4 National climate change capacity building stakeholders	26
3.4 Individual & institutional capacities available	27
3.5 Individual & institutional capacities needs	27
3.5.1 Transboundary communication	28
3.5.2 Negotiation & conflict resolution skills	28
3.5.3 Partnerships & networking	28
3.5.4 Thematic capacity needs	28
Chapter four: Conclusions & Recommendations	31
4.1 Policy & institutional environment	31
4.2 Climate change adaptation interventions	31
4.3 Capacity building plan/approach/concept	31
References	33
Annex One	34
Annex 1a: Continental climate change stakeholders	34
Annex 1b: Global climate change stakeholders	36
Annex 1c: Sub-regional & national climate change stakeholders	38
Annex two	45
Annex 2: Leadership for climate programme - proposed capacity development plan/approaches	45
Annex three	49
Annex 3: Stakeholders consulted	49

List of figures & tables

Figure 1:	The Nile River Basin & its member countries	10
Table 1:	Distribution of respondents by organization type	17
Table 2a:	Global climate change capacity building stakeholders	18
Table 2b:	Regional/continental climate change capacity building stakeholders	20
Table 2c:	Sub-regional (East & Central Africa) climate change capacity building stakeholders	24
Table 2d:	National climate change capacity building stakeholders	26
Table 3:	Levels of capacity building needs	27
Table 4:	Distribution of respondents based on the specific capacity needs of various themes	29
Table 5:	Priority ranking of thematic areas & sub-themes	30

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Acronyms & abbreviations

AAS	Africa Academy of Science
ACCCA	Advancing Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation
ACCPF	African Climate Change Fellowship Program
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AEGOS	African-European Georesources Observation System
ADB	African Development Bank
AFREPREN	African Energy Policy Research Network
AHBFI	Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International
AIACC	Assessments of Impacts of Adaptation to Climate Change
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
AMCOW	African Ministerial Council on Water
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ARC	Agricultural Research Corporation
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ATP	Applied Training Project
ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies Network
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWF	African Water Facility
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation in Africa
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CC DARE	Climate Change and Development Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CI	Conservation International
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLACC	Capacity strengthening in the Least Developed Countries for Adaptation to Climate Change

COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CSAG-UCT	Climate System Analysis Group of the University of Cape Town
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEFRA	Department of Environment- Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECBI	European Capacity Building Initiative
ENDA	Environmental Development Action in the Third World
ESSP	Earth System Science Partnership
EU	European Union
EUMETSAT	European Meteorological Satellite Organisation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GCCA	Global Climate Change for Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGWSS	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel
GIS	Geographic Information System
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction Centre
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
IST	Information Society Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute

JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
HRS	Hydraulic Research Station
KBO	Kagera Basin Organisation
KS	Knowledge Sharing
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Action Programmes
NAPA	National Action Programmes on Adaptation
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBTF	Nile Basin Trust Fund
NCAP	Netherlands Climate Change Programme
NGOs	nongovernmental organizations
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PAP	Pan African Parliament
PIWA	Panos Institute West Africa
RAP	Regional Action Programmes
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SEA-START	Southeast Asia START Regional Centre
SEI-Oxford	Stockholm Environment Institute-Oxford Office
SI	Smithsonian Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing Countries
SRAP	Sub-Regional Action Programmes
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TEA-START	Temperate East Asia START Regional Centre
TWAS	Third World Academy of Sciences
UMD	University of Maryland

UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Conservation of Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention of Combating Desertification
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
URC	UNEP Risoe Centre
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WB	World Bank
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation

Executive summary

The effects of climate change are felt in the Nile Basin, just like other parts of Africa and already it threatens the attainment of Millennium Development Goals and in particular poverty eradication and sustainable development. The projections from the regional models prove beyond reasonable doubt that changing climate now affects and will continue to affect developmental sectors in the Nile Basin countries; Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Therefore, these countries need to enhance their capacity to address the impacts of climate change not only for current but also for the future. The main objective of this study was to assess the existing national and regional capacities, the needs and the modalities to tackle the needs identified in order to fast-track climate change adaptation within the basin. To achieve the above objective, four specific objectives were considered: a) a stock taking exercise on the institutional landscape and existing strategies for policy and institutional support within the basin; b) Identification and characterization of capacity needs of selected stakeholders across different levels in the context of climate change adaptation c) Identification of policy and institutional gaps in conceptualizing and implementing adaptation initiatives within the basin; and lastly, d) the establishment of the impact of transboundary water resources management issues on adaptation measures and strategies including vulnerability assessments.

The methodology and approach for this study was based on a participatory process with detailed consultations at national and sub-regional levels.

water, land, wildlife, natural resource management, agriculture and environment. These institutions had mandates in water resource management either singly or in combination of two or more other themes such as environment, natural resources, agriculture and food security, health, infrastructure among others.

This assessment noted that the institutions involved on adaptation within the basin were limited to government departments and international research organizations with limited participation of the non-governmental organisations such as the civil society and community based organisations. Besides, due to limited sharing of information and coordination among the existing initiatives and institutions, thus duplication of efforts and consequently conflict of interests and uneconomic use resources. Moreover, most of the stakeholders involved in capacity building were not well known and the likely explanation was their limited ability to adequately communicate their capacity building initiatives. The stakeholders involved in capacity building were grouped into global, regional and sub-regional/East and Central Africa, though many many initiatives were implemented active across sub-regional to global levels. The existing capacities for climate change adaptation were noted at the national level and were in the field of forest conservation and afforestation, agricultural adaptation, carbon trading, adaptation methods and vulnerability assessment. Although these capacities were considered available, they were in limited numbers and require further strengthening.

The capacity building efforts should target

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