

## CLIMATE SERVICES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA WITH A POTENTIAL FOCUS ON ENERGY

MOHAMMED SADECK BOULAHYA\*  
*ClimDevConsult, Africa*

**Abstract.** Climate Services for Development in Africa (ClimDevAfrica) Programme is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), to the inception of which the author has contributed since 2005. The programme has been mandated at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government, as well as by Africa's Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and Environment and it responds to the urgent challenge that climate variability and change pose to the achievement of Africa's sustainable development objectives. Although the programme encompasses all sectoral activities influenced by climate (agriculture, health, water management, etc.), energy should be one of the sectors with potentially high-impact demonstration projects. Weather and climate conditions are in fact critical for both energy supply and demand, including aspects such as production and transmission. The energy sector could therefore provide benchmarks for other sectors. The flow of information and climate risk knowledge across sectors should be facilitated by the holistic approach taken in the ClimDevAfrica programme. In this chapter, most of the emphasis is on the main aspects of the ClimDevAfrica programme as a whole, without specific links to the energy sector but the reader is encouraged to reflect on potential energy projects that could be developed under the upcoming ClimDevAfrica programme. This chapter gives some indications on the necessary partnership initiation to support a multi sectoral and multi stakeholder development programme needed to cope with climate variability and change. Some pilot activities for ClimDevAfrica, have started and one of them is highlighted in Appendix A.

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\* To whom correspondence should be addressed: Mr Mohammed Sadeck Boulahya, ClimDevConsult, Africa, 07, Rue de la Mer Méditerranée, Cite Riadh – La Marsa, 2076, Tunis, Tunisia. E-mail: msb@climate-insight.com

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## **1. Background and Justification for ClimDevAfrica**

Although Africa contributes only 3.8% of total greenhouse gas emissions, Africa's countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. With a majority of poor countries and communities, Africa will suffer earlier and harder because of weaker resilience and greater reliance on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture. Recent modelling indicates that a temperature increase of 2°C could mean a loss of 4.7% of GNP in the region. Most of this would be as a result of loss in the agricultural sector. A temperature rise of 2.5–5°C would be even worse; with hunger for 128 million and 108 million affected by flooding and a sea-level rise of 15–95 cm. Climate variability lies behind much of the prevailing poverty, food insecurity, and weak economic growth in Africa today. Climate change will increase this variability. The severity and frequency of droughts, floods and storms will increase, leading to more water stress. Changes in agricultural, livestock and fisheries productivity will take place, and Africa will face further food insecurity as well as a spread of water-related diseases, particularly in tropical areas.

The Climate Services for Development in Africa (ClimDevAfrica) programme has been under development since a stakeholder inception workshop held under the auspices of UNECA in Addis Ababa, April 2006. Its scope has expanded from solely addressing the need for greatly improved climate information for Africa to also strengthening the use of such information for decision-making, by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities, and implementing pilot projects demonstrating the value of mainstreaming climate services into development. This came about after a clear realization that information by itself would not lead to effective policies.

The programme therefore seeks to overcome the lack of necessary information, analysis and options required by policy and decision-makers at all levels. ClimDevAfrica will construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change, building on solid science and observational infrastructure, enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities, and creating and strengthening knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required.

As such ClimDevAfrica will strengthen Africa's climate and development institutions at regional, sub regional and national levels. The programme will seek to increase the level of activities for Adaptation to Climate Change (ACC) in Africa, and reduce fragmentation among these activities. ClimDevAfrica will provide a coherent framework for coordination of ACC activities in the region. It will also assist in sound policy-making based on information and analysis on policy options. The programme will improve climate practices in sectoral institutions through much enhanced policy environments, and by leaders and resources managers actively owning the problem, raising awareness of its importance, and encouraging establishment of climate risk management processes. It will contribute to addressing the present weaknesses in both demand for, and supply of, pertinent climate services, which have contributed to the limited use of climate data in development processes in Africa. In this regard, the programme will seek to engage National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in the national development agendas with a view to bridging the disconnection between weather and climate services and development priorities. ClimDevAfrica will contribute to rectifying the current situation where there is little use of weather and climate knowledge in development practices. The programme will also engage local communities (rural/urban) in the whole process of disaster and climate risk management and adaptation to climate change.

## **2. Programme Stakeholders and Beneficiaries**

ClimDevAfrica is a continental programme with a reach down to the communities in charge of natural resources management at the local level. The immediate beneficiaries will be the group of "Policy Makers" that ClimDevAfrica serves. These are: Regional Economic Communities (RECs); River Basin Organisations (RBOs); National governments (including NMHSs); Parliamentarians; African negotiators; and, in between, policy makers and policy supporters, and development practitioners/natural resources managers.

This group of policy makers is supported with knowledge, decision support and recommendations from a group of beneficiaries here called "Policy Support":

- Civil Societies (including interest organisations representing agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resources, energy, health, tourism, transport, infrastructure and representatives of exposed population groups)
- Universities and Research Institutes
- Mass Media

- Financial Institutions (banks, insurances, stock markets)
- Local Authorities (appointed and elected)
- And, when called upon, International Organisations in a knowledge and know-how support function

Through these bodies, the programme seeks to increase the resilience of Africa's population to climate change, enabling effective adaptation activities. The *ultimate beneficiaries* will be:

- Rural communities with climate sensitive livelihoods, especially, rain-fed farmers
- Food insecure communities
- Communities vulnerable to malaria and other climate sensitive diseases
- Communities dependent on uncertain water and other natural resources
- Communities at risk of disasters
- Communities with poor energy access
- And urban communities with climate sensitive livelihoods, as health, weather related disasters, and seasonal employment

From the above, we can list the main stakeholders in ClimDevAfrica Programme:

- i. Poor rural people whose livelihoods are sensitive to climate variability.
- ii. Development practitioners who need to integrate ACC in their areas.
- iii. Policy analysts and researchers who need climate information as input to their work on identification of policy options and best practices ahead.
- iv. Sub-regional and national climate, meteorological and hydrological services and other relevant research institutions that provide the data and information services required. The following five regional institutions working with climate information in Africa will be among the key beneficiaries and implementers of the programme: ACMAD, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development with continental mandate, based in Niamey, Niger; CILSS/AGRHYMET, which works on environmental matters related to agriculture, land and water management; also based in Niamey; ICPAC, the IGAD Centre for Prediction and Application of Climate based in Nairobi; the SADC-Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC-SADC), based in Gaborone; and the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) based in Tunis.
- v. RECs and RBOs that coordinate sub-regional ACC action. and
- vi. Relevant national sectoral ministries.

### 3. Programme Mandate

ClimDevAfrica Programme has received strong political endorsement from the AU Heads of State and Government and the International Community. The programme preparation and planning process entailed the following:

- i. The Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS) and UNECA Addis Ababa April 2006 Stakeholders workshop, which formulated the Strategy and Action Plan for “Climate for Development in Africa.”
- ii. The Africa Union Eighth Ordinary Session held in January 2007, which endorsed the April 2006 “Action Plan for Africa”, and urged “Member States and RECs, in collaboration with the private sector, civil society and development partners, to integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and programmes at national and regional levels”. The Session requested “the Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank to develop and implement the Plan on Climate Change and Development in Africa and to report on progress biannually.”
- iii. A Special Working Group, including 25 eminent experts in Climate and Development, convened by AUC on 18–19 March 2008 in Addis-Ababa to provide further input into programme design.
- iv. The approval of the establishment of African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) by the First Joint Annual Meeting of the African Union Conference of Ministers on the Economy and Finance, and the UNECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development held in April 2008 in Addis Ababa. and
- v. The endorsement from the 12th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Johannesburg 10–12 June 2008. This 12th Session specifically supported “the process of developing the ClimDevAfrica programme” and requested “the AUC, UNECA and the AfDB to accelerate the finalisation of the programme document and the dissemination of this information to ensure the participation of AMCEN in the Climate for Development in Africa programme”. The Session went on “to welcome and support the establishment of the ACPC at the UNECA, emphasising its role in supporting the integration of climate change into economic development and planning processed in Africa, and to call upon UNEP, WMO and other relevant institutions to play an active role in this initiative.”

#### **4. Programme Description (Goal, Results, Activities and Inputs)**

The ClimDevAfrica Programme super goal is: Sustainable attainment of the poverty reduction and other MDGs in Africa. The overall expected accomplishment of the programme is that “Policies and decisions on practices in Africa take full account of climate change risks and opportunities at all levels (regional, sub-regional, national, local, community and individual).” The ClimDevAfrica Programme purpose for the Inception and First Phase (1 + 3 years) is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub regional bodies to make climate-sensitive policy effectively.

ClimDevAfrica is organised into four result areas (or components).

##### **4.1. RESULTS AREA ONE: WIDELY AVAILABLE AND DISSEMINATED RELIABLE AND HIGH-QUALITY CLIMATE INFORMATION**

The objective of this first results area is to ensure that policy makers across Africa, policy support organisations and the population at large have access to comprehensive and understood climate information.

Under this results area, ClimDevAfrica will support the upgrading of observation networks and infrastructure in order to enhance the provision of essential data for climate services, policy and best practice development for ACC. This programme component will also include support to capacity building, assessment and research on early warning systems, seasonal forecasting and long term continental, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and scenarios.

Activities under this results area will include:

1. Rescuing historical meteorological and hydrological data
2. Data management of climate and hydrological data
3. Upgrading telecom, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface networks
4. Quality monitoring of greenhouse gases, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers
5. Observing and managing hydrological data
6. Detecting and attributing carbon sources and sinks
7. Early warning and seasonal forecasting
8. Making long-term climate projections and scenarios; and
9. Climate information packaging for all climate sensitive sectors and end users

Africa's climate, weather and water organizations, including the NMHSs, are the main beneficiaries under this results area.

#### 4.2. RESULTS AREA TWO: QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR DECISION SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

The objective of this results area is to generate enhanced scientific capacity producing effective and quality policy-supporting analysis and best practices on different levels (regional to local).

In this results area, quality policy support, including efficient sharing of information, climate change impact assessments and decision support tools for adaptive management will be provided primarily by the research communities of Africa.

Importantly, this results area also involves identification of best practices in climate-sensitive sectors, which, through communication and networking, will result in local community involvement towards preparedness for extreme weather events and for adaptation to climate change. The component will also ensure production, communication and dissemination of useable and accessible information packages, enabling local communities with information to continue to better adapt to an ever-changing climate. Hence, all supported projects will have and follow an outreach plan.

The activities of this results area include the following:

1. Institutional capacity mapping followed by capacity building
2. Knowledge management system for shared information building, knowledge, experience and best practice sharing
3. Risk, vulnerability, impact and cost/benefit analyses and assessments
4. Development of decision support tools for policy making and adaptive management
5. Policy reviews identifying policy areas for improvements
6. Identification, analysis and recommendations of policy options
7. Best practices for climate change preparedness on all levels (for application down to community and individual use)
8. Policies for national implementation of international conventions
9. Scientific and best practice outreach to all levels (for application down to community and individual use); and
10. Knowledge support to African negotiators

#### 4.3. RESULTS AREA THREE: INFORMED DECISION-MAKING, AWARENESS AND ADVOCACY

Under this results area, ClimDevAfrica will contribute to policy dialogue and support ACC and development policymaking processes at the continental, sub-regional, national and local levels. It will strengthen sub-regional and national development programmes through drafting and implementation of policies that integrate ACC. It will also promote best practices for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Programme will continuously enhance the application of best practices through sustained continental knowledge sharing, and sharing of policy ideas and solutions.

One of the most pressing activities of this result area is to facilitate Africa's contribution to the negotiations process on the post 2012 climate agreement through analytical studies and consultative workshops and providing support for the development of a common African position on climate issues.

Activities of this results area include:

11. Capacity building and knowledge support to policy makers
12. Capacity building and knowledge support to negotiators
13. Capacity building of, and support from, RECs and SROs
14. Inclusive and informed policy-making
15. Training and awareness-raising
16. Effective communication; and
17. Outreach to all levels

#### 4.4. RESULTS AREA FOUR: DEMONSTRATED VALUE AND DISSEMINATION OF BEST CLIMATE ADAPTATION PRACTICES

Many African countries and communities are increasingly requesting support to effectively design and implement projects and programmes that will enable them adapt to both short-term climate variability and long-term climate change. This component will support the implementation of pilot adaptation projects so as to provide useful lessons and models to African countries and communities.

Activities of this results area include:

18. Support to the integration of climate change resilience into national strategies
19. Training of countries in the use of tools to identify projects that are at risk of climate change

20. Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that are climate resilient; and
21. Support to the identification of best practices that can be scaled up and replicated

Political leadership of ClimDevAfrica will be provided by the AUC, who will co-ordinate the Continental policy response and global negotiations. Results will be delivered in the four results areas above through two input areas, namely the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and a ClimDevAfrica Trust Fund, the Climate Fund.

#### 4.5. INPUT AREA A: THE AFRICAN CLIMATE POLICY CENTER (ACPC)

Programme Policy Management will be established within UNECA as the ClimDevAfrica Policy arm. The ACPC will perform three key functions to enable ClimDevAfrica objectives to be achieved: (i) enabling the development of Africa's climate policy capacity; (ii) facilitating the processing and management of projects funded by the Climate Trust Fund, and performing Secretariat and administrative functions. Subject matter and sectoral impact assessments, thematic studies and synthesis work by ACPC will contribute to the results areas outlined above. ACPC programme management activities will include contribution to identification, preparation and feasibility studies of priority operational projects; regular supervisions of national/regional activities; mid-term review; project completion review; annual external audits; and contributions towards the cost of external evaluations.

#### 4.6. INPUT AREA B: THE CLIMDEVAFRICA TRUST FUND

Fund Management will provide a channel for demand-led funding of implementing agencies across Africa. Activities consistent with the achievement of the results areas objectives will be funded. The Climate Trust Fund is in the process of being established within the African Development Bank.

### 5. Programme Governance

The programme will be governed by the following organs:

22. The Programme Executive Board (PEB) of the AUC/ECA/AfDB Joint Secretariat and the Chair of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) will provide the programme oversight function. The PEB will ensure that the vision, purpose and objectives of ClimDevAfrica are maintained. Final accountability for the operation of

ClimDevAfrica will therefore rest with the PEB. The PEB shall receive the Annual Report of the operation of ClimDevAfrica (covering both activities and funding) as well as the minutes of all Steering Committee meetings.

23. Under the PEB will be the Programme Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will provide technical oversight to the Programme by endorsing projects that qualify for funding by the Climate Trust Fund and making decisions on the allocation of the resources of the Fund. In particular, the PSC shall:
- i. Set strategic direction and exercise financial oversight over the Climate Trust Fund
  - ii. Be responsible for the approval and control of the Climate Trust Fund work plans and budgets
  - iii. Review the annual reports of activities financed from the resources of the Fund

The PSC shall be a multi-stakeholder organ composed of decision-making members (drawn from AUC, UNECA, AfDB and AMCEN) and other members with only an advisory role. The latter membership shall consist of one other UN agency (to be determined annually by the principal partners), the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), one donor acting in the interests of all funding partners, and two other stakeholder representatives appointed annually by the Principal Partners (AUC, UNECA, AfDB).

An Annual Conference will be held in order to ensure that linkages with all relevant stakeholders engaged in the ClimDevAfrica process are maintained. The annual conference will thus act as a forum for consultations around the operation of ClimDevAfrica, provide opportunities to exchange information and learn in relation to the operation of ClimDevAfrica and similar or related activities, and build coherence of ClimDevAfrica with other activities, among others.

In addition to these main organs, Technical Advisers as required will be called upon from a Panel of Experts to ensure that policy development and the technical review of proposals for funding complies with international best practices.

## **6. Implementation and Monitoring**

ClimDevAfrica will be implemented in progressive phases. The vision is that once the core capacity is established in the ACPC to co-ordinate policymaking and manage ClimDevAfrica operations, engagement with and

demand from the Regional Economic Communities and other regional weather and climate as well as River-Basin Organisations will increase.

#### **PHASE ONE**

It includes the following indicative inception actions in 2009:

- i. Putting in place the basic management capacity of the ACPC, including establishing the office at the ECA, recruiting staff (using the UN system and rules), initiating an ACPC website (using the ECA web management facilities), and drafting detailed project implementation documents and plans
- ii. Initiating policymaking activities; and
- iii. Implementing the ClimDevAfrica Trust Fund, including finalising fund procedures and processes, criteria for approval of funding, call for funding applications from prioritised organisations, implementing the Action Plan for Africa (Addis Ababa April 2006)

#### **PHASE TWO**

It will be embedding the functioning of ClimDevAfrica (2010–2012). This phase will entail deepening the work of the programme. Actions for years two and three will be finalised during year 1, with final plans agreed subsequent to the inception review to take place during the last quarter of year 1.

Monitoring and reporting of the programme will take place in three areas, namely the operation of the overall Programme; the activities funded by the ClimDevAfrica Trust Fund; and the performance of administrative and financial functions.

The design of ClimDevAfrica has taken into account best practice and lessons learned in implementing wide-scale co-ordination of policy and programming. As such, the programme design responds to the critical lessons learned. The need to assure political will, ownership and accountability is met through the political commitment of African Heads of Government, Ministers of Finance and Planning, and Ministers of the Environment which has driven the development of the programme.

The Joint Secretariat of the Chief Executives of the three African institutions and the Chair of AMCEN will provide direct oversight of the African Climate Policy Centre and the operation of the ClimDevAfrica Trust Fund. This demonstrates the very best practice in terms of political ownership and accountability.

The joint management arrangements, where AUC, UNECA and AfDB collectively take decisions for the implementation of the activities, seek to ensure institutional coherence.

To deal with overlapping sub-regional mandates, the operation of ClimDevAfrica will take account of ongoing assessments of the capacities and capabilities of the Regional Economic Communities and other sub-regional organisations. As a result, care will be taken in the implementation of the programme to clarify mandates, build sub-regional capacity, and progressively build the involvement of sub-regional organisations within ClimDevAfrica's operations.

The operation design of the programme consisting of its two key elements, the ACPC and the Climate Fund, are based upon similar recent activities that have demonstrated initial success. These initiatives are the UNECA-based African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) and the AfDB-based Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF). Governance of ClimDevAfrica and operation of the ACPC and Climate Trust Fund substantially draw upon lessons learned from the recent design and implementation CBFF.

#### **Appendix A: African Early Warning and Advisory Climate Services (AEWACS)**

This project, implemented since January 2009 by ACMAD and supported by the French Fund for Global Environment (FFEM) and AfDB and other partners, may be regarded as a component of ClimDevAfrica, and perhaps a precursor of its implementation.

##### 6.1. PROJECT DESIGN

Through all its components, achievements, and in "background task", the project aims to stimulate and feed the dialog between the community of NMHS and the political, scientific and technical communities in charge of the sustainable and economic development. It addresses concrete sets of themes all related to climate risk management and the climate variability.

The project is mainly demonstrative and its main objective is to develop products and methodologies for the implementation of early warning and advisory products and services which can be replicated at various levels in Africa: regional, national, possibly local. Evolution from a demonstration project to larger scale actions will be facilitated by the organization of implementation arrangements.

The project will work with African countries. It is intended that most advanced countries, and North Institutions (Météo France, IRI, IDDRI, the U.K. Met Service, Spanish INM, Italian IBIMET, etc.) will provide the required expertises in coordination with ACMAD. A Scientific and Technical Multidisciplinary Committee will be set up to overview this process.

The project is based on subsidiarity which aims to give responsibility to the adequate actors at each level, in particular national, for the development and maintenance of climate early warning products and services.

The project must make it possible for ACMAD (i) to develop its function of central operator of ClimDevAfrica; (ii) to concretize orientations of its strategic plan; (iii) to install and implement reinforced procedures of management; (iv) to extend, in operational situation, its multidisciplinary network of scientific resources for the adaptation and the prevention of the climate risks; (v) to consolidate its role as a “hub” for the network of regional and national climate institutions in Africa; (vi) to reinforce synergies with the ECA’s networks for an increased implication of political decision-makers for mainstreaming adaptation in development policies.

The project must make it possible to develop concrete applications mobilizing recent progresses regarding climate forecast capacity. According to the products, short range, medium range, seasonal or several years forecasting will be considered.

#### **7. Appendix B: Resolution 855 (XLI, 2008) of the First Joint Annual Meeting of AU and ECA Ministers of Finance and Planning on Climate Change and Development in Africa**

**Recognizing** the challenge that climate change poses to sustainable development in Africa, in particular the major implications for Africa of the outcomes of the UNFCCC COP13/Kyoto Protocol MOP-13 held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007;

**Mindful** of the need of African countries to be prepared for the series of negotiations leading to a new international climate change agreement by December 2009;

**Recalling** Decision (Doc.Assembly/AU/12 (VIII)) of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union and Resolution 852 (XL) adopted by the fortieth session of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on Climate Change and Development in Africa;

**Recalling also** the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit pledge to support efforts to help developing countries and regions to obtain full benefit from placement of observational systems to fill data gaps, develop in country and regional capacity for analyzing and interpreting observational data, develop decision support systems and tools relevant to local needs and, in particular, work to strengthen the existing climate institutions in Africa;

**Noting** with appreciation the initiative by the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank

in developing the “Climate and Development in Africa” (ClimDevAfrica) programme with particular emphasis on policy;

**Convinced of** the need to put in place institutional mechanisms to assist in strengthening the capacity of African countries and their intergovernmental organizations to mainstream climate-related issues into national, sub-regional and regional development policies and programmes;

**The Conference of Ministers**

1. Welcomes and endorses the establishment of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) with the objective of providing policy guidance to member countries and urges ECA to take the necessary action for its immediate implementation;
2. Requests the ECA, in collaboration with AUC and AfDB to take the necessary measures for the effective implementation of ClimDevAfrica through relevant national, sub-regional and regional institutions;
3. Further requests the Economic Commission for Africa and its proposed African Climate Policy Centre to provide the necessary support to and strengthen its partnership with the African Centre of Meteorological Applications to Development (ACMAD).

Addis Ababa, April 2008.

**8. Appendix C: Climate and Environmental Services for Development<sup>1</sup>**

This section discusses Climate and Environmental Services for development for Africa as a component of the ClimDevAfrica programme. Despite the growing understanding of the climate and its potential impacts on society, climate information is still not routinely useful in decision making. A mechanism is needed that connects the relevant climate science to decisions that build resilience to climate change and variability. While we cannot be prescriptive about specific services for individual countries, there are factors that each of these services should have in common. In particular, informed decision making is based on a wide range of physical and social science information. Acquiring it requires cooperation between many institutions across many disciplines and across national boundaries. It depends on forging new partnerships between the traditional providers of environmental information and between the users and beneficiaries of this information. At present few, if any, countries provide comprehensive national

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<sup>1</sup> This section is extracted largely unaltered from the paper “Climate and Environmental Services for Development” by Rogers et al. (2007).

climate and environmental services so there is no obvious single institutional model on which to base the development of these new services.

National Climate Services are an essential instrument in helping to increase the resilience of countries to the adverse effects of climate. These services must encompass a wide range of environmental and social science disciplines to provide the necessary tools to make well-informed decisions. They must draw on the existing expertise from many organizations, while vesting in a single governmental body to coordinate and integrate the climate-related activities. In the short term, it is particularly important to ensure that climate change risk is factored into public sector investment strategies. Therefore it is important to establish and strengthen the link between climate, development and public policy within the leading government ministries.

ClimDevAfrica already provides the rationale for the development of climate and environmental services and climate networks. Together AUC, AfDB and UNECA can provide the impetus leading to the formation of National Climate Services. In turn, these would become a mechanism for the implementation of ClimDevAfrica.

Even more, this independent reflexion on Climate and Environmental Services for development and the ClimDevAfrica Initiative which started in 2006 are going to be discussed globally at the forthcoming World Climate Conference -3 (WMO Geneva, Sept 2009), which should provide nations with the opportunity to jointly formulate an appropriate global framework for climate service provision and application over the coming decades; and to help ensure that every country and every climate-sensitive sector of society is well equipped to access and apply the growing array of climate prediction and information services made possible by recent and emerging developments in international climate science and service provision arrangements.

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