



**ANALYSIS OF ADAPTATION PLANS PROVIDED BY AFRICAN LDCs (LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES)**

**Ref.**  
78

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
O. Bouyer, M. Le Crom, J. Maurice	African LDCs <i>from France</i>	36	€22,338	FAO	FAO	Jan. 2013	Mar. 2013	n/a	<a href="mailto:alexandre.meybeck@fao.org">alexandre.meybeck@fao.org</a> +39 34 69 89 65 33

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>Following the decision taken at the 16<sup>th</sup> Climate Conference in Cancun, as part of an adaptation framework, for developing countries to prepare mid- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and further developed during the 17<sup>th</sup> Climate Conference in Durban, the agriculture department of the FAO undertook to review a series of existing adaptation planning documents, with the aim of preparing materials that will be used for capacity building measures at the regional level.</p> <p>Of particular interest were the short-term National Adaptation Plans of Actions (NAPAs) prepared by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which contained priority measures according to specific guidelines and including the consultation of stakeholders.</p> <p>Considering that Sub-Saharan Africa is among the regions to be the most affected by climate change and especially where food security risks are most affected (IPCC 2007, HLPE 2012) this review had to be first implemented in this area.</p> <p>To carry out this review, the FAO contracted an ad hoc expertise to conduct an analytical review of existing NAPAs in Sub-Saharan Africa, and other relevant documents, in order to prepare a summary which would constitute the basis for preparing capacity development and training tools on adaptation challenges and needs in the area, including possible options for building resilience, to be used in view of the preparation of the NAPAs.</p> <p>31 African LDCs having submitted their NAPAs were thus studied: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.</p>	<p>A general overview of the context was first produced: (i) Key facts and figures in terms of economic and social development, and strengths/weaknesses in terms of management of natural resources in these LDCs, (ii) Key facts and figures for the specific agriculture sub-sectors considered in the study: crops, livestock, forests, and fisheries, (iii) Forecasted economic, human and physical impacts of climate changes in these sub-sectors, (iv) NAPA and NAP processes and related funding (LDCs' Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Fund, etc.).</p> <p>A classification of urgent actions was then proposed: (i) Transversal (observation of climate change, water resources or sea levels, institutional capacity building, technical capacity building and awareness creation, income generating activities, etc.), (ii) Food security (early warning systems, food stocks, food diversification), (iii) Energy (targeting demand policies such as energy efficiency, reforestation policies affecting the supply, etc.), (iv) Water (hydro-agricultural facilities, promotion of irrigated cropping systems, etc.), (v) Coastal area protection (early warning systems, infrastructures, afforestation, etc.), (vi) Fisheries (sustainable management of inland fisheries or marine fish resources), (vii) Livestock (promotion of fodder, food supplements, genetic improvement, etc.) (viii) Forestry (sustainable management of forests, afforestation, control of forest fires, etc.), (ix) Crop production (agroforestry, sustainable soil management, climate smart practices such as the introduction of improved seeds, innovative crop associations, etc.)</p> <p>The pros and cons of each of the measures were then assessed, with regard to the forecasted impacts of climate change on the agriculture sub-sectors of these African LDCs. Based on this, the key areas of work for climate change adaptation in Africa were described and strategic guidance for the preparation of NAPAs were proposed, including guidance on different capacity development options for building resilience.</p>