

# Climate research need and funding gaps in Africa



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#### **Outline**

- Why is climate research important in Africa
- Climate research funding landscape
- Climate Research for Development in Africa (CR4D) initiative
- The way forward



## Part I

# Why is climate research important for Africa?



## **#1.** increases in the frequency and severity of observed temperature, droughts, floods...



**†60%** 

frequency & severity of droughts

**10-30%** 

rainfall over the past century

**†200%** Number of floods (1980-2015)

The rate of temperature rise across Africa was  $\sim +0.3$  °C per decade from 1991-2021, is faster than the global average.



## **#2.** The economy is dependent on climate sensitive sectors, with low adaptive capacity



e.g., Agriculture sector



#### Why climate research?

## **#3.** Climate-related disasters increased



**337 million** People affected

**420,000** People died

**\$30 billion** lost in sub-

Saharan and North Africa 2008-2018 (FAO, 2022)

**3-5%** lose of GDP to climate change by 2030, with greater variation in sub-regions.



## **#4.** Projected climate is a gloomy in most RCPs/SSPs

- African countries within <u>15 degrees</u> of the equator are projected to experience an increase in frequency of heat waves and increased extreme events
- Total deglaciation by the 2040s (shrinking to less than 20% of their late 19thcentury extent)
- Increased water risks (1 in 3 African citizens are impacted by water scarcity)
- Loss of biodiversity, land productivity and significant portion of the GDP





#### Why climate research?

 Given the scale and severity of observed climate change impacts and future climate risks, the continent merits greatest attention in global climate research (Overland et al., 2022)

Funding plays a key role in directing research priorities and our responses to climate change!!





## Part II

## Climate research funding landscape in Africa?



#### Funding

## Africa, with ~1/6 of the world's population is a home for

- <1% of the world's research outputs (Scopus database)
- 0.1% of global patents (Nature.com)
- **1.1%** of the world's scientific researchers (The World Bank)
- 79 vs 4,500 scientists per million (Africa vs the USA) (Etoka-Beka and Samba-Louaka,
- 0.4-0.72% of global expenditure in research and development (R&D)





funding comes

## **Countries funding Africa climate research (1990-2020)**

Funder	Funding 1990- 2015	Funding 2016- 2020	Sum of funding 1990- 2020	
United Kingdom	77667534	110673319	188340853	
European Union	144952400	41551705	186504104	
United States	123802697	14493330	138296026	
Germany	26953569	5684966	32638535	
Sweden	9598347	11500847	21099194	
Norway	9319752	3418124	12737877	
France	4269654	3160988	7430642	
Canada	2940291	2571212	5511502	
Finland	5214792	0	5214792	
Switzerland	3231838	1449798	4681636	
China	1131816	2111828	3243645	1 262 hillion LISD
Poland	461868	864101	1325970	
Japan	1051253	63573	1114825	
Australia	732165	0	732165	000/
Italy	591821	0	591821	<b>90%</b> funding com
Denmark	284120	0	284120	
New Zealand	231973	0	231973	from government
Estonia	100853	0	100853	institutions
Portugal	57956	0	57956	manununa

Overland et al, 2022)





### Africa received only <5% of global climate research funding

(Overland et al, 2022)





## Recipients of Africa-related climate research funding (1990-2020)



**78% VS 14.5%** Europe and USA based institutions vs. Africa-based institutions



South Africa, Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, Ethiopia





The figure indicates 79 initiatives, 538 projects and 83 programme across the African continent (ACPC, 2018).

## **Funding by discipline**

Of the funding for climaterelated research issues in Africa

- Climate-change-impact studies ~40%
- adaptation studies received almost 40%
- mitigation research received substantially less, at 17%.





Distribution of funding across <u>risk</u> <u>categories</u> (1990–2020)  Food systems and water are the most highly prioritized topic in funding for Africa-related climate research

Social science (28% Africa vs 12% to global)





### **Ecoregions**

 Sahel the highest followed by Nile River while projects on Lake Chad received the least



## However, funding for climate change research on Africa is:

- largely dictated by the agenda/ priorities of government institutions in the EU, the UK and the USA;
- leaving large knowledge and skill gaps;
- lacking capacity building initiatives as part of research projects



The African Climate Conference 2013 (ACC-2013) was held in Arusha, Tanzania, to address these challenges and pave ways for the establishment of CR4D



## Part III

## Climate Research for Development in Africa (CR4D) initiative



Climate Research for Development in Africa



**CR4D**...

## **Climate Research for Development (CR4D)**

- To strengthen the links between climate science research and climate information needs in support development planning in Africa
  - Founding partners



 An outcome of the African Climate Conference 2013 (ACC-2013)



#### CR4D...



## **Key milestones of CR4D**



## **CR4D structural goals**

- Conducting co-designed and co-produced multi-disciplinary research;
- Filling gaps in knowledge and data sets;
- Enhancing Africa's scientific and institutional capacities and networks;
- Fostering effective collaboration and partnership among climate science, services, policy, and practice communities.



Climate Research for Development in Africa



## Major Achievements of the CR4D initiative (2016-2021)



## #1. Functional structure established and operationalized (2016-2017)



### The overall CR4D governance structure



## **#2.** The 5-years Strategy Plan (2019-2023) developed, with

- **4** structural goals,
- **3** knowledge frontiers,
- **11** research thematic areas
- **53** projects



KF1 – Foundational Climate Science





- KF2 Impacts, information translation, communication
- KF3 Engagement with policy, development and decision communities

Knowledge Frontiers (KFs)



## **#3.** Research/Study conducted



**3** a comprehensive study on institutions, initiatives and experts in Africa conducted and interacting maps developed;

- P2 regional pilot projects on subseasonal to seasonal (S2S) in West and Central Africa;
- •4 foundational climate science research projects;
- 14 impact research projects;
- **3** climate policy research projects.



## **#4.** Partnerships established



 50+ partnerships with national and regional institutions;

•118+ partnerships through the AAS, partner who also managed the CR4D research grant.



**CR4D Achievements...** 

## **#5.** CR4D research grant mechanism established





## The first cohort of the research grant

- 178 proposals reviewed by 5 independent reviewers,
- 30 applicants invited face-to-face interview (Gender, geographic distribution, thematic areas, originality, capacity building...),
- 21 research projects from fourteen African countries selected
- 100k to 130k USD per research granted,
- 18 months of project span initial time was 18 months.

The WISER-funded CR4D research grant was officially launched on <u>3rd of June 2019</u> in Nairobi, Kenya



#### **CR4D Grantees**

### **Foundational Climate Science (4)**



Improving weather and climate early warnings in Southern Africa (Dr. Mary Jane Bopape, South African, South African Weather Service



Climate-Resilient development for SoutheasTern African is Lands (CRISTAL) Dr Monrovian Barimalala, Madagascar



Strengthening the potential of seasonal forecasts for early warning of sectorial impacts as anticipated under 1.5/2.0 degree warming over Eastern Africa, Dr George Otieno, Kenyan, ICPAC



Multiple datasets and drought indices for supporting the mitigation of and adaptation to drought in Ethiopia. Dr. Mekonen Adnew, Debre Brehane, Ethiopia



#### **CR4D Grantees...**

### **Climate Change and Agriculture (4)**



Mainstreaming climate services for resilient agricultural systems and sustainable development in West Africa (Dr Philip Antwan-Agyei, Ghanaian, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science)



Plasma N2: Emissions saving through production of low cost Fertilizers, using air as a raw material -Dr Stella Kabiri-Marial, Ugandan, Mukono Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute



The Implications of the 1.5-2.0 degree Celsius toUganda's Climate,Agriculture and Water, -Dr Isaac Mugume,Ugandan, Makerere University



Crop diversification and Nutrition security: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. Dr Eleni Yitbarek, and Dr. Hiwot Girma, South Africa, University of Pretoria



### Climate Change and Gender (2) Climate Change & Water/Flood (2)



The impacts of Gender inequality on Climate Change Adaptations and the livelihoods of Marginalized Communities around Protected Areas in Tanzania (-Dr Asanterabi Lowassa, Tanzanian, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute )



FLOod Risk Reduction under Paris Agreement (FLORR-PA) for three West African capital cities-Dr Stella Kabiri-Marial, Ugandan, Mukono Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute



Adaptation strategies of dairy livestock women cooperatives to climate change in Benin Niger and Burkina-Faso (West Africa) --Dr Marthe Montcho, Beninese, University of Abomey-Calavi



Trading water for soil fertility in rice systems under climate change. Dr Madaka Tumbo, Tanzanian, University of Dar es Salaam.



#### **CR4D Grantees...**

### **Climate Change and Health (3)**



Implementing an early warning system for building communities' resilience to health impacts of climate change in the North of Senegal (IW4HI) - Dr Ibrahim Sy, Senegalese, Centre de Suivi Ecologique )



Impactofweathervariabilityonaeroallergensandallergicdiseases:implicationonpublicinNigeria,DrMontcho,Beninese,University ofAbomey-Calavi



Impact of climate change on the transmission risk of malaria in southern Côte d'Ivoire- the late Dr Richard I'Mbra Ivorian, University of Peleforo Gon Coulibaly



### Climate Change and settlement/ infrustructure/ Ecosystem (3)



Strengthening climate adaptation within informal settlements in coastal zones of urban areas - Dr Olumuyiwa Adegun, Nigerian, Federal University of Technology )







Predicting synergies and trade-offs of water-related ecological infrastructure for climate adaptation in periurban Sub-Saharan Africa, Dr Jessica Thorn, Namibian, University of Cape Town



#### **CR4D Grantees...**

### Policy, development and decision communities (3)



Advancing REDD+ Implementation in Ghana and Cameroon- Dr Dieudonne Alemagi, Cameroonian, University of Ghana )



Spillover effect of climate change on cattle economy in Côte d'Ivoire, Dr Ariane Amin, Ivorian, Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques



Modelling the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the East African Community Dr Anderson Kabila, Cameroonian, Stockholm Environment Institute, Kenya branch



**CR4D Grantees...** 

## Grantees by region, country and gender



#### Gender - 12 Females and 9 Males



- 87 publications in form of journal articles, policy briefs, book chapters, blogs, and others
- -47 scientific forum/conference presentations
- -235 media mentions from January 2019 to August 2021
- human capacity building fellows supervised and mentored about 69 master students, 25 PhD candidates, and 3 Postdoc fellows
- about 50% of the fellows reported promotions and career growth in one form or another while 67% were engaged in additional research projects



### Major trends in Africa's climate research (Overland et al, 2022)....

- Research <u>agenda/priorities</u> is largely defined by institutions based in the EU, the UK and the USA;
- Most funding for climate-change research on Africa goes to researchers <u>based outside</u> the continent;
- Relatively <u>little funding targets North and Central Africa</u> compared to Southern and East Africa and most former British colonies and/or Anglophone countries;
- Climate change <u>impacts and adaptation</u> have been the major foci of funding for research on Africa and low for mitigation.



# Thank you Mercy Asante