



Presentation from  
**2016 World Water  
Week in Stockholm**

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# Integrating resilience into infrastructure

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Climate & Development  
Knowledge Network

# Global Context

The year since WWC 2015 has been significant:

- **Sustainable Development**
  - 17 SDGs
  - 169 targets to: address poverty, inequality, injustice and climate change by 2030
- **Climate Change**
  - 196 countries agreed to limit global warming to 2°C
  - 1.5°C ambition
  - The Guardian: “World’s greatest diplomatic success”
- **Sendai Framework**
  - Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Integrating DRR into Sustainable Development

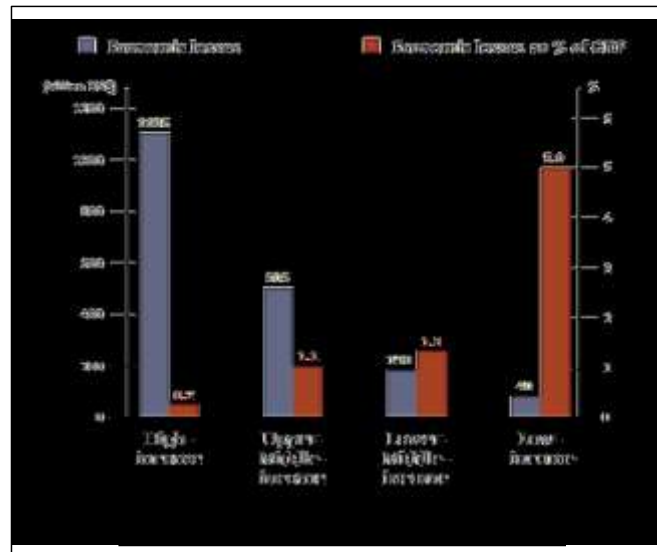


# Africa

- **Devastating floods in Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi**
- **Low rainfall during the wet season in the southern Africa regions**
  - Governments declared worst drought in decades
  - Food insecurity
  - Import grains prices, falling currency values and low forex reserves
  - Energy shortages due to low hydropower dam levels
  - Migration challenge



- **Weather related disaster account for 80% of global disasters (UNISDR Report to COP21)**
  - Number of severity expected to increase with a warming climate
  - Low income countries loss of infrastructure due to disasters make up a greater proportion of GDP



- **Links between climate and disaster resilience, infrastructure and sustainable growth has been pushed to the forefront of the global development agenda**



## The last year has shown that climate resilience is:

- as much about the delivery of small infrastructure to help the poor cope with weather related disaster as it is about;
- delivering larger scale climate proofed – water, energy and transport infrastructure to enable sustainable development.

## Viewed from a different perspective:

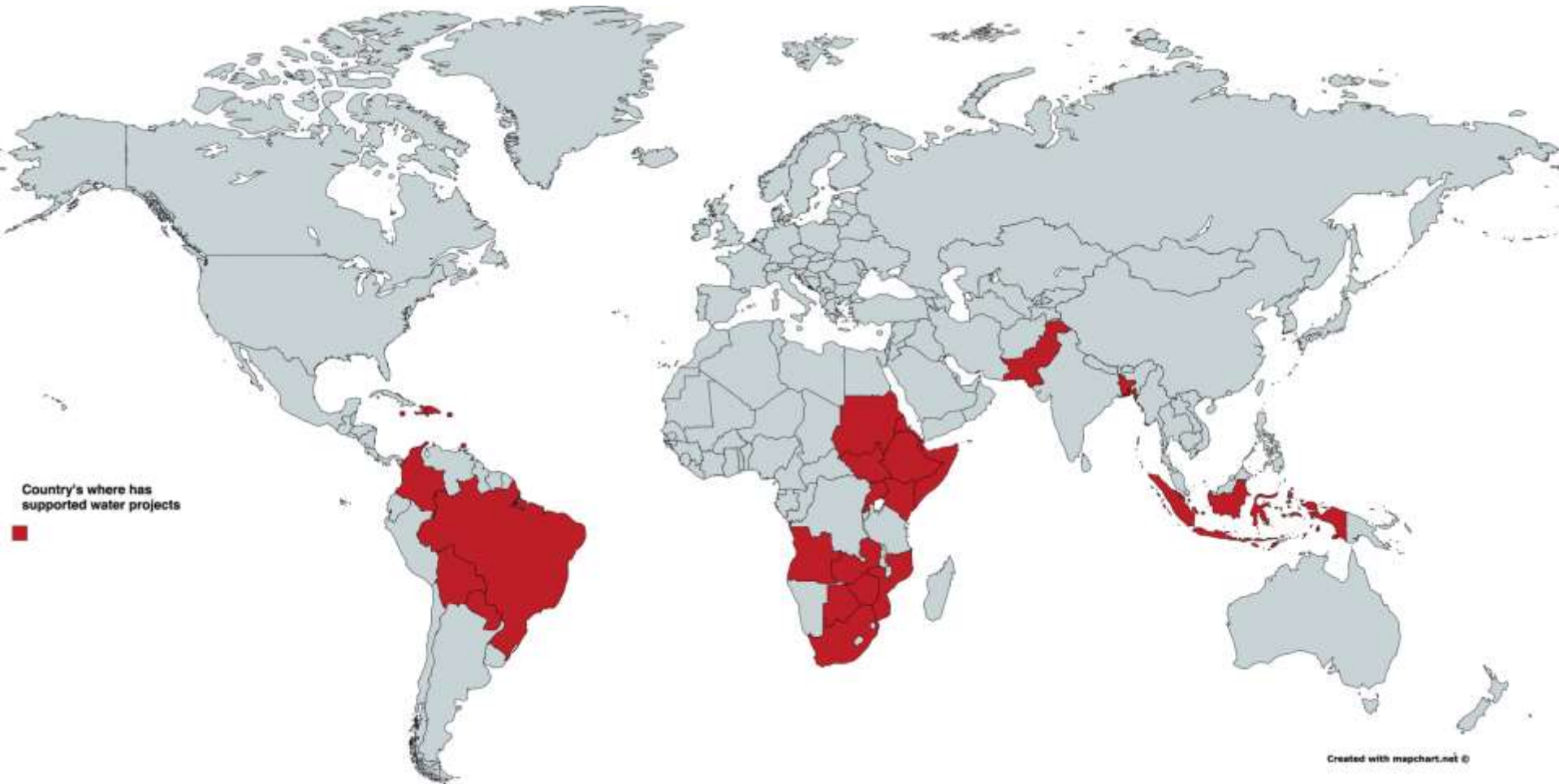
- Climate change provides African governments with an added incentive to put in place policies and practises that are long overdue.
- To demonstrate leadership on the international stage.
  - Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda have already developed climate-resilient strategies to reduce poverty, raise productivity and cut emissions.



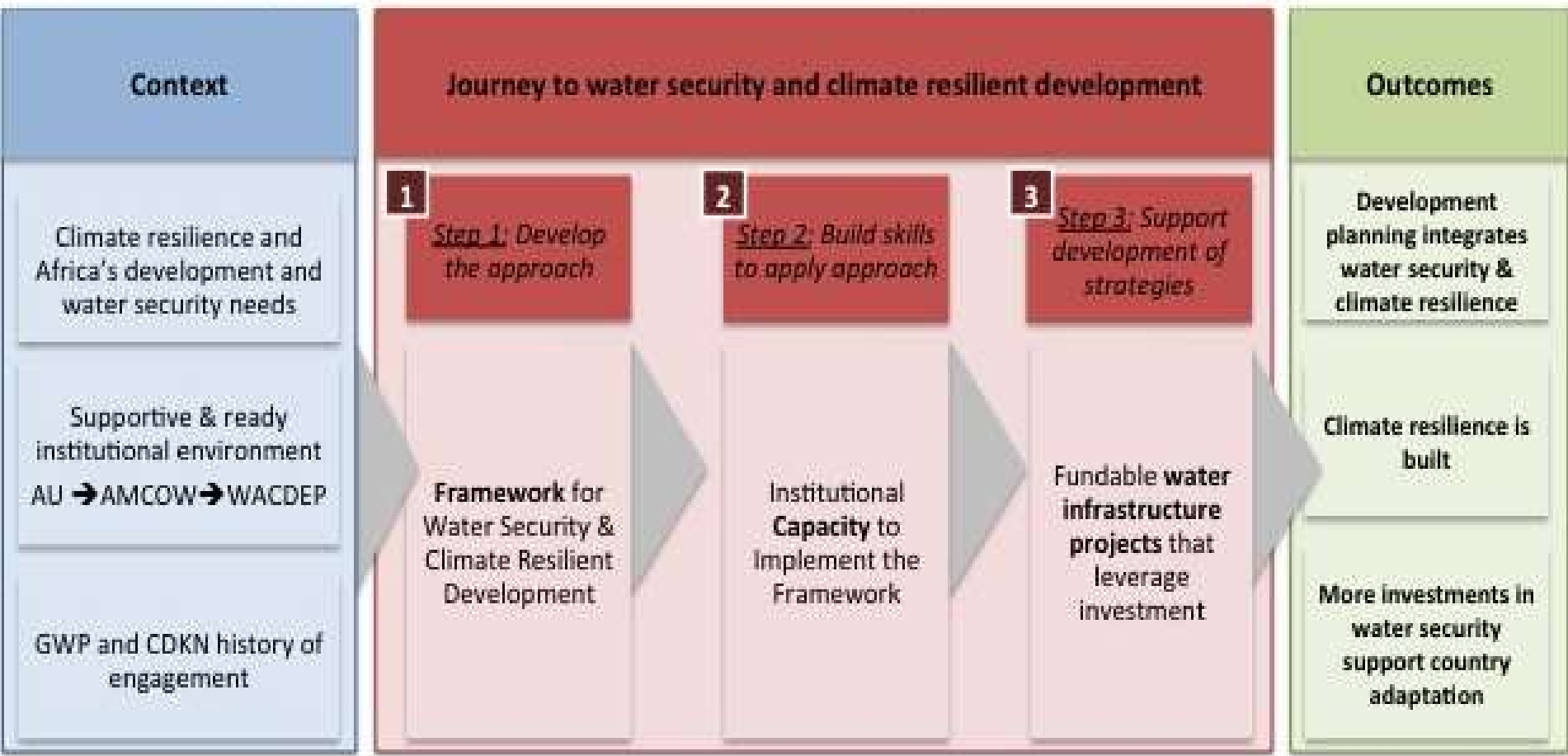




# Countries where CDKN supports water projects



# From Planning to Action: The CDKN-GWP Journey





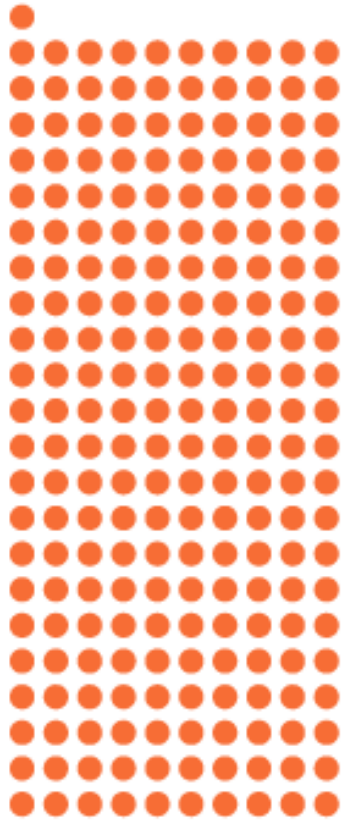
**Use the 2015 global compacts to catalyse:**

- **Knowledge and capability to prepare project pipelines that address current and future climate challenges while...**
  - maintaining momentum on climate resilient policy frameworks



# CDKN in numbers

221



TOTAL PROJECTS IN  
2015-16  
FINANCIAL YEAR



278

PEER-REVIEWED RESEARCH  
PUBLICATIONS TO DATE



289

EVENTS ORGANISED  
BY CDKN TO DATE



13,324

AVERAGE MONTHLY  
UNIQUE VISITS TO CDKN'S  
WEBSITE 2015-16

50%



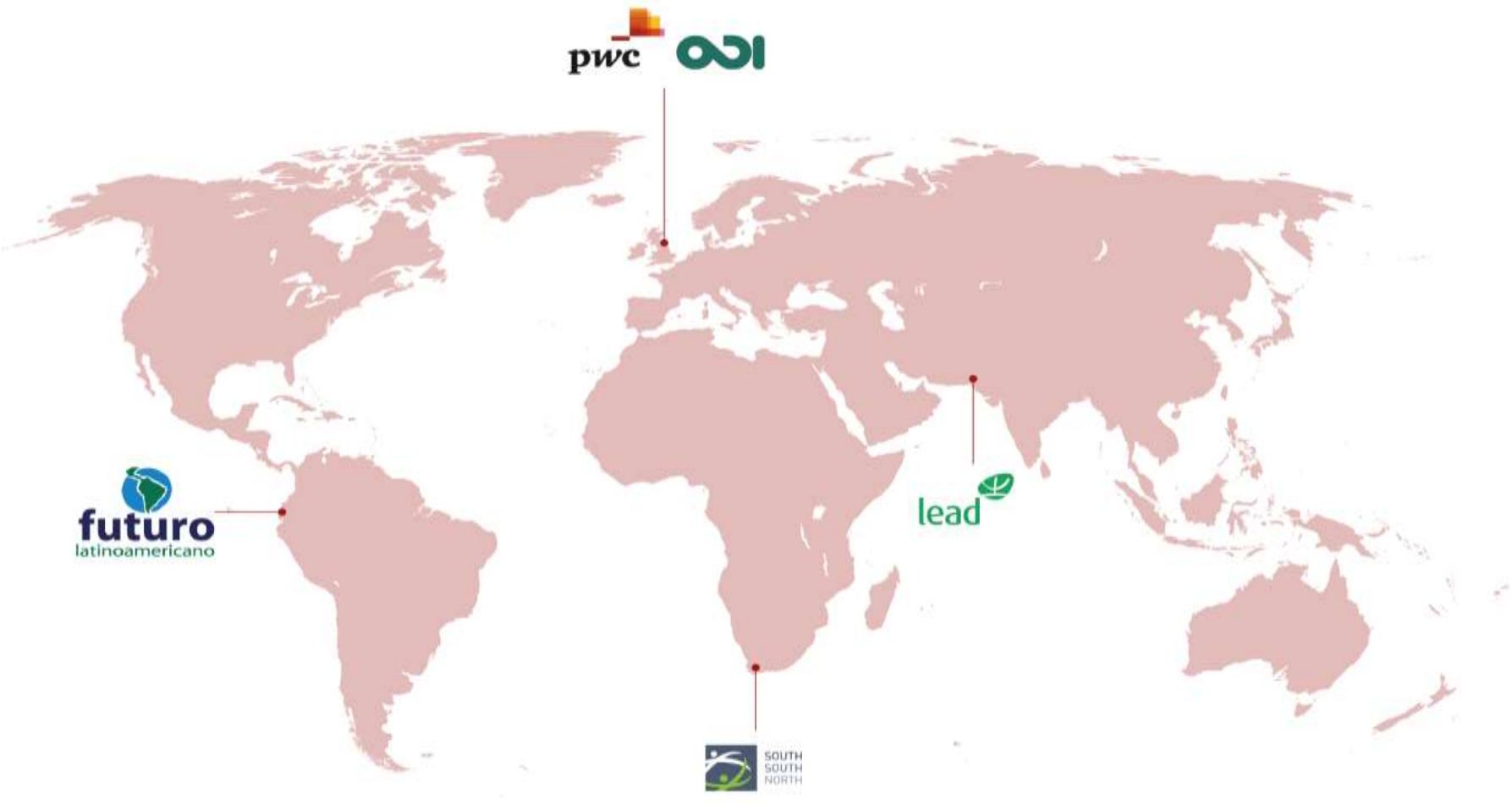
PERCENTAGE  
OF VISITORS TO  
CDKN'S WEBSITE  
FROM DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES



11,873

TWITTER FOLLOWERS  
(ENGLISH, SPANISH)

# Where we work





Collecting water,  
Lake Victoria,  
Uganda



#### Ghana

- Building resilience to flood risks
- Developing guidelines for reservoirs
- Promoting rainwater harvesting
- Mainstreaming water security & climate resilience: development & annual plans
- Developing watershed plans



#### Rwanda

- Implementing Green Growth and Climate Change Strategy and FONERWA
- Adapting National Energy Policy.



#### Tunisia

- Developing National Water Infrastructure System



#### Burkina Faso

- Integrating water security considerations into NAPA



#### Mozambique

- Preparing bankable water security project proposals



#### Cameroon

- Adapting National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and investment options



#### Zimbabwe

- Analysing the climate change - Runde Water Catchment
- Assessing adaptation strategies for improving agricultural production





# CDKN in numbers

## CDKN WORKS IN

12

PRIORITY COUNTRIES

1

PRIORITY SUB-REGION



AVERAGE MONTHLY  
UNIQUE VISITS TO CDKN'S  
WEBSITE 2013-14

## CDKN HAS...

...WORKED WITH

1,590

PARTNERS ACROSS  
ALL REGIONS

TRAINED

350+

DEVELOPING COUNTRY  
CLIMATE NEGOTIATORS  
AND DELEGATES

SUPPORTED THE PRODUCTION OF

88

SUBMISSIONS TO THE UNFCCC  
BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
AND GROUPS

50%

