

Climate Governance in Africa

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Climate change governance in Africa: What are the specific challenges?



Governing Adaption in Water and Agriculture

- What are the key experiences so far?
- What are the research needs and gaps?
- What should be the priorities for action?

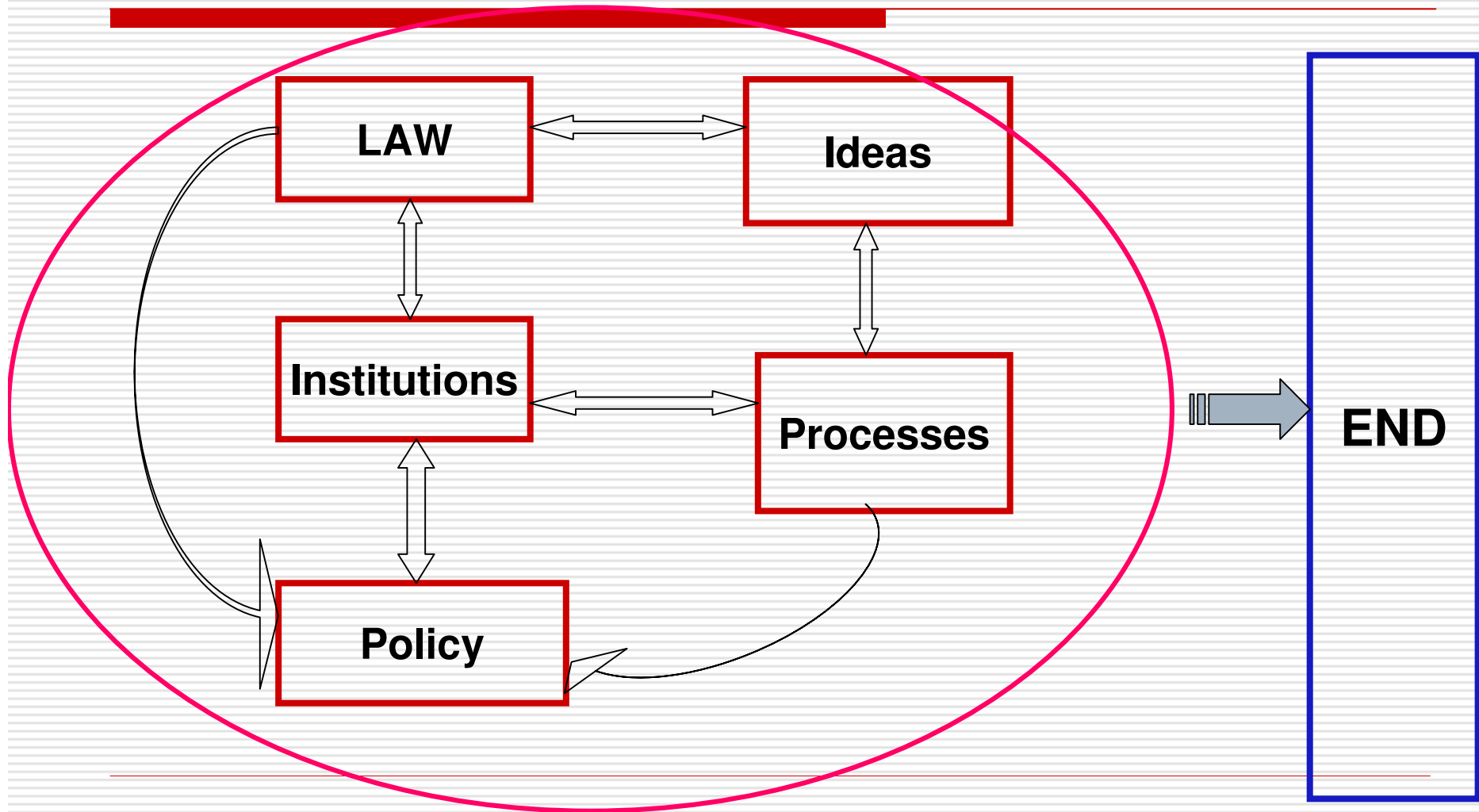
Outline

- Key Aspects of Governance
- Conceptual Framework
- Experiences and Research Needs
- Priorities for Action
- Conclusion

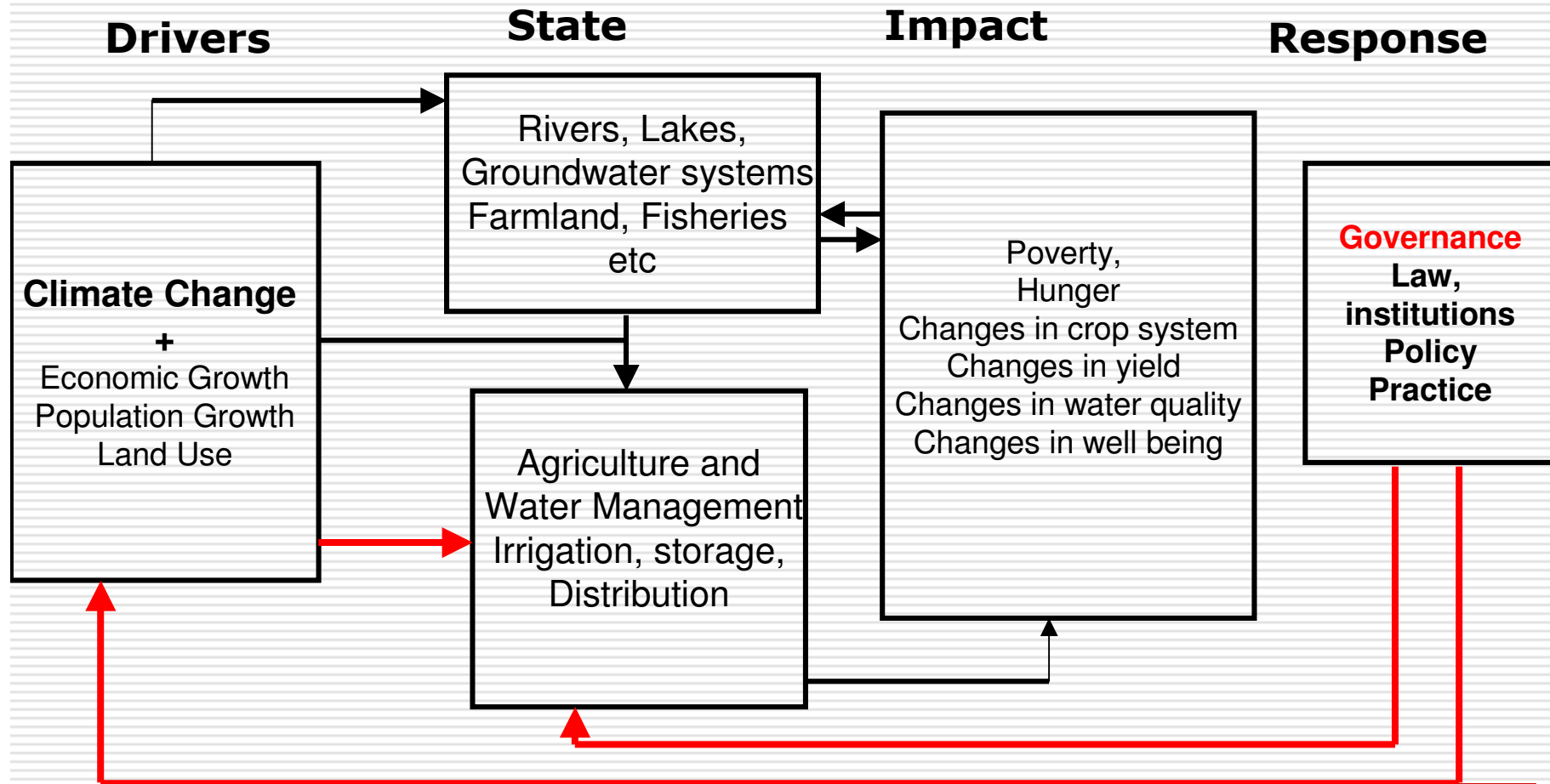
Key Aspects of Governance

- Law
- Institutions
- Policies
- Processes
- Ideas

Key Aspects of Governance



Conceptual Framework



Legislation - State

- The role of regulations and legislations are recognised but in most cases there are no overarching legal framework
- Existing ones are antiquated and inadequate
- Inconsistencies and contradictions in existing laws
- Multiplicity of sectoral laws create conflict and leave jurisdictional vacuum

Legislation- State

- **Regulation needs spatial coherence: local, catchment, transboundary**
- **There is insecurity of water rights or unequal distribution on such rights in many areas; mismatch between formal legislation and informal practices**

Legislation- Research Needs

- Need to support the development of good laws and regulations**
- What are the barriers to enacting good laws; How can such barriers be overcome**
- What help can be offered to politicians to help them develop effective regulations –Need to look into building capacity for effective legislation**

Legislation – Research Needs

- How can desirable outcomes be achieved effectively and sustainably especially given past failures (Thompson et al 2007)
- Analysis of changes in water access suggests need for better understanding of context-specific historical roots of the issues (Anand 2006)

Institutions

Key characters are:

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Resilience

Institutions – Research Needs

- ❑ Institutions are lacking; Existing ones are underfunded and understaffed
- ❑ Planning is poor – due to lack of knowledge, political expediency, corruption
- ❑ Need to improve coordination/spatial coherence
- ❑ Suggested role of informal structures – “distributed governance” and informal structures to supplement formal structures

Institutions –Research Needs

- What forms institutions should take
- The needs of existing institutions-Effectiveness, efficiency and resilience of institutions
- How best to ensure accountability and transparency –need to insulate institutions from politics
- What forms –roles for distributed governance structures take; relationship with formal /authorities

Policy - State

- ❑ **Competing needs create pressure for resource reallocation (e.g. from agric to industry)**
- ❑ **Water resource developments bring benefits but also have adverse effects**
- ❑ **The use of economic instruments/incentives (payments for services and conservation, taxes, subsidies etc) to instil value and promote stakeholder dialogue**

Policy - State

- ❑ **Installation of water rights to help reduce waste**
- ❑ **Large scale investments is needed – 13 billion per year to supply low cost sanitation water. Research suggests investments in rainfed agriculture ..but rainfed innovation require complementary investments in infrastructure, market access, credit, farm diversification**

Policy – Research Needs

- Need to determine how best to integrate; what are the direct and remote interactions between water (agric) policies and other sectoral policies
- What are the trade-offs; who pays and who benefits
- What instruments –licensing, privatisation-property right regimes will work best



Process -State

- The need for inclusivity in decision making process
- Ideas of justice and equity

Policy – Research Needs

- ❑ **How to use pricing to shift use; what role for enterprise**
 - ❑ **Practical guidance on how schemes would work in various contexts; their environmental impact**
 - ❑ **How to foot/minimise transaction cost; evaluation; the construction of stakeholder dialogue –innovative financial/incentive mechanisms**
 - ❑ **How to attract investment, how to achieve balance in spend – infrastructure and institutions, how best to achieve returns without upsetting social systems, how to recognise issue of fundamental human rights**
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Process – Research Needs

- **Discussions about what options there are; what process of coming to an agreement transparent and inclusive**
- **What are the best practical strategies for supporting and developing stakeholder dialogue, platforms and decision making processes; and how might they be best implemented (Mortimore and Anvell 2006).**
- **What ideas of justice and equity underpin decisions and policies; who gets to choose; role of underlying values (Okereke 2008)**

Beliefs – Research Needs

- ❑ Relationship between beliefs and behaviour
- ❑ Which sets of beliefs and values help reduce vulnerability and which help increase it
- ❑ What are the historical roots of such beliefs; and
- ❑ How may change be engineered?

Beliefs and Values



Priorities

- Country/ Regional Specific
 - Power/Political Economy
 - Capacity for regulation
 - Institutions and Norms
 - Use of Economic Instruments
 - Justice, Equity and Rights
 - Investments
 - Participation

Conclusion

- Need to use existing research
- New Research should be
 - Demand Led
 - User Friendly
 - Focused
 - Integration Potential
 - Robust