



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

CLIMDEV-AFRICA REPORT

ClimDev-Africa 

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CLIMDEV-AFRICA **REPORT**

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06 June 2014 – 16 July 2015



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Acronyms

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ACPC	African Climate Policy Centre
ACT	African Climate Talks
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AMCOMET	African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology
AUC	African Union Commission
CBA	Cost-Benefits Analysis
CCDA-V	Fifth Conference on Climate Change & Development in Africa
CCDU	Climate Change and Desertification Unit
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDSF	ClimDev-Africa Special Fund
CIS	Climate Information Services
ClimDev-Africa	Climate for Development Programme in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
COP21	21st Conference of Parties
CR4D	Climate Research for Development
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
ICP	Institutional Collaboration Platform
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICTP	International Centre for Theoretical Physics
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency

ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MFEA	Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach
NEPAD	New African Partnership for Development
RCC	Regional Climate Centers
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction
UNU-INRA	United Nations University - Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Introduction

The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev-Africa) is a joint initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), mandated by the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government, to create a solid foundation for climate change responses. ClimDev-Africa's vision is to position Africa a key driver which would allow vulnerable communities, governments and the private sector to translate climate-related knowledge into effective policies, practices and planning processes for a climate resilient and sustainable development future.

ClimDev-Africa draws its strength and strategic value from the comparative advantage that each of its partners brings on board. The political leadership of the partnership lies within the purview of the AUC and is also responsible for implementing programmes under the Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU).

The AfDB is responsible for implementing the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF). CDSF programmatic activities are implemented within the framework of the ClimDev Africa results-based log-frame. Projects for financing under the CDSF are identified either through consultation with African countries or through calls for proposals conducted periodically by the CDSF. Projects are selected for funding based on their alignment with the program's result areas.

The ACPC co-ordinates the policy responses to climate change by undertaking high impact research that establishes the policy basis for strategic investments in climate change-related opportunities in key sectors. The ACPC also serves as the Secretariat for ClimDev-Africa.

This ClimDev-Africa report covers the period from 06 June 2014 to 16 July 2015 and provides an overview of the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa programme and trends for the period with emphasis on the two entities, the ACPC and CCDU, funded by the European Union. It outlines ClimDev-Africa's performance and achievements, assessed using the ClimDev-Africa Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA). The report contains:

1. Introduction
2. Section 2: Overall Achievements under ClimDev-Africa Result Areas:
 - Result Area 1: Widely available climate information, packaging and dissemination
 - Result Area 2: Quality analysis for decision support and management practice
 - Result Area 3: Informed decision-making, awareness raising and advocacy
3. Section 3. Human Resources and Budget
4. Section 4. Governance and Secretariat Functions
5. Section 5. Challenges and Lessons Learned
6. Section 6: Looking to the Future Section
7. Conclusion

ClimDev-Africa achievements during this period were significantly more successful than in previous cycles. The programme made substantial progress in providing quality technical assistance in climate information, data generation and management to three pilot countries. It continues to support analytical research to improve science-informed decision-making and policy processes at national and sub-regional levels. In this respect, the agricultural sector, which is vulnerable to climate change, was prioritized as a main consumer of climate information.

I. Programme Implementation Highlights

The ClimDev-Africa programme's achievements for the programme's three entities were as follows:

ACPC coordinated a High-Level panel discussion on African Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This was done on the margins of the Third International Conference on SIDS held in Apia, Samoa (1 – 4 September 2014) on the theme: ***Moving against the tide: Africa rising to seize climate change opportunities***. The event was attended by H.E. Jose Maria Pereira Neves, Prime Minister of Cabo Verde and chaired by Mr. Carlos Lopes, UN Under Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary for the Economic Commission for Africa.

ClimDev-Africa has also been visible in a variety of global events in which African climate issues have taken centre stage – among them the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in New York (23 September 2014) attended by three Heads of State: H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of United Republic of Tanzania; H.E. Jacob Zuma, President of Republic of South Africa AND; H.E. John Kufuor, former President of Ghana. Similarly, the Africa Day Programme at the COP20 in Lima, Peru (December 2014) was presided by the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal. It was attended by AMCEN ministers, members of the AGN, UNFCCC focal points from African countries, secretariats of Ministerial Conferences such as AMCOW and AMCOMET, NEPAD, development partners and media representatives. The event served as a rallying point for African policy makers, scientists and activists participating in the global negotiations.

ClimDev-Africa's regional consensus building and awareness raising meetings led to four new policy decisions:

1. Adoption of the High level work plan on Climate Change Action in Africa (Assembly/AU/Dec.538 (XXIII))
2. Adoption of the CAHOSCC Key Political Messages that formed the basis for Africa's engagements in the Global Climate negotiations
3. Adoption of the Declaration and Summary Statement on Africa's Contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the third Ministerial Conference on DRR.
4. Endorsement by AMCOMET of African Regional Space Policy with incorporation of the meteorology amendments; and AMCOMET Constitution and Rules of Procedure.

ClimDev-Africa organized the Fourth Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IV) under the theme: "***Africa can feed Africa now: translating climate knowledge into action***". The conference was held in Marrakech, Morocco (8-10 October 2014) and brought together over 420 participants, sharing knowledge and ideas on agriculture and climate change. The CCDA has emerged as an important platform for brokering ideas and policy engagement on climate and development issues in Africa.

During CCDA-IV, ClimDev-Africa, AMCOMET and WMO laid out the foundations for The Climate Research for Development (CR4D), a programme conceived at the African Climate Conference in 2013 (ACC2013). The Africa CR4D initiative is a framework to promote, over the long term, collaborative African climate research activities. This will be driven by user information needs for decision support and strengthened through interdisciplinary co-design which would mainstream climate information into contingency planning of climate sensitive socio-economic activities and decision making processes. The framework will support the up-scaling of existing and new initiatives, fostering international collaboration and joint planning between projects and initiatives.

Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) is an integrated platform aimed at accelerating efforts to improve the **availability, access and use** of climate information at the national level in African countries. It focuses on the generation of reliable climate information that can be used for national and local decision-making and has until now supported climate observation networks in Rwanda, Ethiopia and The Gambia and the installation of computer hardware for climate data rescue and management in Rwanda and Ethiopia as well. It has enabled Rwanda to regenerate information from 1994 to 2009 that coincided with the 1994 genocide and its aftermath. Over 30 years of rainfall and over 50 years of temperature time series have been generated by combining station observations with satellite and reanalysis products. This has enabled Météo-Rwanda to fill the 15-year gap in its observation system.

Analysis on the impacts of climate change on African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was also undertaken. The research identified sustainable development choices, including blue economy options, in line with recommendations contained in the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Programme.

After reaching its funding threshold, the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF) became operational in August 2014 when the equivalent of UA 20 million¹ was pledged by ClimDev-Africa donors. The amount pledged to date is approximately UA 27 million from the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Agency (SEK 75 million), the European Commission (€ 20 million), and The Nordic Development Fund (€ 5 million). The CDSF launched the first call for project proposals at CCDA-IV, attracting a total of 96 project proposals from across the continent in three main investments areas:

1. Generation, wide dissemination and use of reliable and high quality climate information for development in Africa
2. Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions through the generation of quality analysis and evidence on climate change and its implications for Africa, for use in development planning and actions
3. Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information in development planning and practices, for subsequent awareness raising and advocacy to inform decision-making

The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA), being implemented by the three partners, has advanced significantly with the definition of milestones, targets and case studies to evaluate implementation progress and impact.

¹ UA (Units of Account) 1 = EUR 1.19

2. Overall Achievements Under ClimDev-Africa Result Areas

A credible and effective outcome-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation system is crucial to streamline activities and result-based management. The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA) implemented by ClimDev-Africa clearly tracks the achievement of agreed indicators of success within the following result areas:

- Result Area 1: Widely Available Climate Information, Packaging and Dissemination
- Result Area 2: Quality Analysis for Decision Support and Management Practice
- Result Area 3: Informed Decision-making, Awareness and Advocacy

3. Result Area I (RAI): Widely Available Climate Information, Packaging and Dissemination

RAI aims at building a credible climate science and robust observational infrastructure that can support decision-making processes across Africa.

In 2014, substantial progress was made in upgrading the meteorological and hydrological observation networks and information management systems, as well as strengthening human capacity in three pilot countries: The Gambia, Ethiopia and Rwanda. The achievements based on agreed outputs as per the Addendum 2 of agreement with EU are as follows:

3.1 ACPC Achievements in Result Area I

The work done on data rescuing is gradually gathering pace and the three pilot countries have improved their work on satellite detection, seasonal forecasting and data rescuing. In collaboration with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), ACPC launched an integrated platform aimed at accelerating efforts to improve the **availability, access and use** of climate information at the national level. This initiative is called The Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) and focuses on the generation of reliable climate information that can be used for national and local decision-making.

ENACTS has supported climate observation networks in Rwanda, Ethiopia and The Gambia and the installation of computer hardware for climate data rescue and management in Rwanda and Ethiopia. The figure below illustrates the three pillars of ENACTS:

Figure 1: ENACTS Pillars

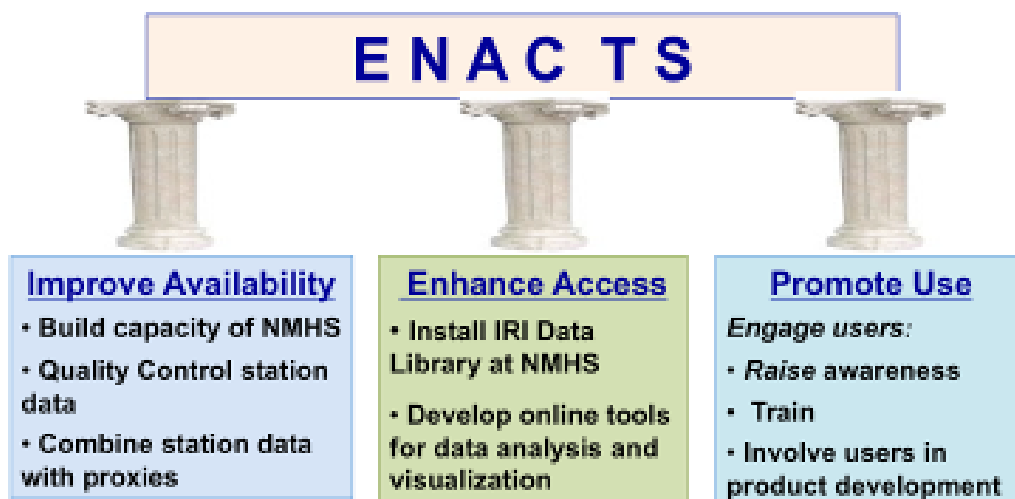


Figure 2: Average Number of Stations Reporting Each Year.

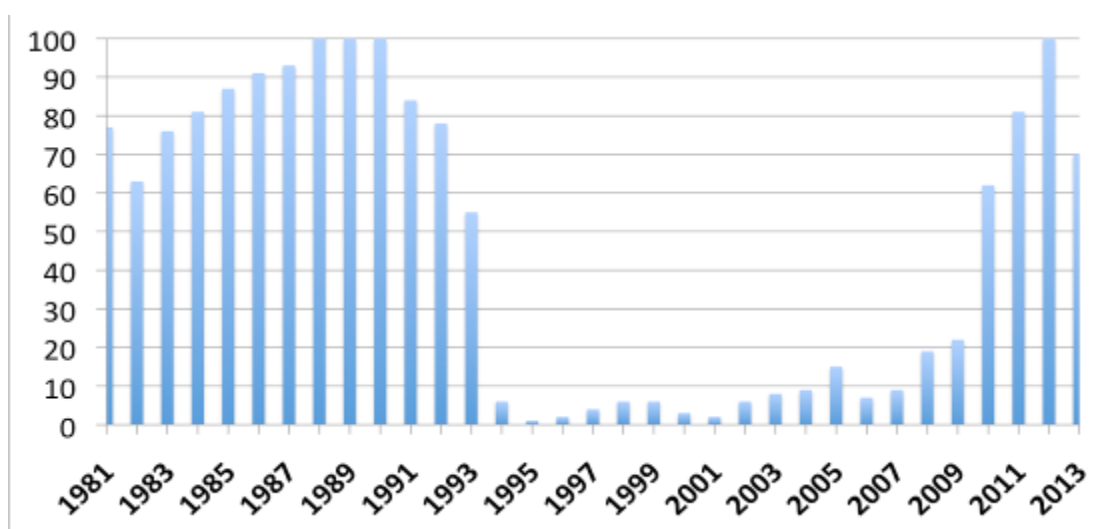


Figure 2 above shows the previously mentioned missing observations. Owing to the 1994 genocide, it took the national meteorological agency a lengthy period to recover capacity.

The current achievements per country are presented below:

Ethiopia:

Support was provided in data rescuing, upgrading hydro-meteorological observational networks and in improving early warning and data management systems.

- Working with the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) of Ethiopia, 23 high capacity computers were provided to the NMA as well as 2 high performance computers, 2 hard drive disks and 1 database server for the MoWIE.

- Financial assistance was provided to the NMA to carry out data rescue tasks. Ethiopia is finalizing the data rescue activity by digitizing and scanning most of the hard copy data.
- 20 Automatic Water Level Recorders, 1 contact-free radar flow measurement system and database management software were provided to MoWIE.
- 5 experts of the Department of Hydrology of the Ministry of Water and Energy were trained on the installation and operation of the hydrometric and telemetric equipment.

Rwanda:

Equipment was provided to three key national partners: the Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Météo-Rwanda), the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA) and the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority. The equipment included 19 high performance computers, 15 hard drive disks and 5 scanners for Météo-Rwanda as well as 1 high performance computer and 1 database server for the RNRA. Other equipments provided included: 4 automatic water level recorders with telemetry, 4 contact-free radar flow measurement systems with telemetry and 1 cellular base station for establishing telemetry to the RNRA and assisting it in setting up flood early warning systems in two watersheds; 4 flood sirens, 4 emergency lights, 15 mobile phones and 1 hydro-dynamic model for two dimensional flood forecasting.

- The ENACTS initiative is implemented in Rwanda in partnership with the International Research Institute (IRI) and Météo-Rwanda to meet the country's increasing demand for improved climate information and services and to strengthen the country's ability to manage short and long term climate risks. The ENACTS project has set up a Map room at Meteo Rwanda and has provided staff training sessions.
- To upgrade the Rwandan meteorological network, 1 upper Air Radio sounding system, 1 electronic (digital) pilot Ballon theodolite, 1 hydrogen generator and 5 automatic weather stations with telemetry are being procured.
- A vulnerability and risk assessment project is being implemented in partnership with REMA. The project will produce a baseline vulnerability index for the country to assess its social and spatial vulnerability to climate change. The result of this project will contribute towards the streamlining of development priorities and also to inform disaster management policy and planning

The Gambia:

To upgrade the Gambian hydrological network, 4 water level measurement stations with telemetry, 3 ground water monitoring station with telemetry and 1 cellular base station have been procured. In addition, procurement is underway for the Gambian meteorological networks, which includes: 9 automatic weather stations and 1 automatic weather observing system for the airport.

With regards to output 1.D focusing on audit of quality monitoring, ClimDev-Africa, in collaboration with the World-Bank, launched in 2015 a report on "Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure". The study evaluates the impacts of climate change on hydropower and irrigation expansion plans in Africa's main river basins: Congo, Niger, Nile, Orange, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi. The report highlights that the integration of climate risks in climate sensitive investment planning requires a change in mindset away from consolidated behavior and practices to an integrated framework approach that brings together climate information, climate impact assessment and decision-making for

investment. The full report can be accessed at: (<http://www.climdev-africa.org/document/enhancing-climate-resilience-africa%E2%80%99s-infrastructure>) Referring to the MFEA Table in the Annexe - Output I. E & IG, on improving methods and systems for timely early warnings and on extreme climate related events, ClimDev-Africa has started a partnership with the Iceland GeoSurvey (ISOR) to enable the latter to provide the required technical assistance for improving Africa's Small Island Developing States (SIDS) operational capability in using the most recently developed numerical weather prediction models and in interpreting model results and forecast verification for improving timely decision-making. More activities are being planned under The Climate Research for Development Framework (CR4D).

Other achievements to support the delivery of this output include:

- The establishment of a technical support and services helpdesk at ACPC
- The preparation of training material for workshop with focus on the analysis of extremes and climate model projections
- The establishment of toolkit, data and infrastructure requirements
- The organization of training on climate extremes for staff of the Cape Verde Climate Change Centre

Under the Output I G, whose main objective is to build member states' and stakeholder capacity with regard to regional, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and climate change scenarios. The activities are planned under the Climate research for development program, which was launched at the end of 2014 alongside the fourth Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IV) in Marrakech. A co-ordinator of CR4D has been recruited and a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and the Institutional Coordination Platform (ICP) are being established. These are pre-requisites for the effective and sustainable implementation of this output in the upcoming year.

With regards to providing interpretation and packaging of climate information for understanding by users, the general public and policy-makers, ClimDev-Africa has partnered with the International Research Institute (IRI) from Colombia University for the deployment of the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTs) system in African countries. The pilot phase started with Rwanda and the Gambia. The second phase of ENACTS will focus on packaging its acquired information from phase I to comply with the needs of end-users and development sectors such as agriculture, water and energy.

The table below details the achievements using the Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA).

Table 1: ACPC Achievements in Result Area 1

RESULT AREA 1: Widely available, high quality climate information, well packaged and disseminated ACPC- Implementation status June 2014-July 2015			
Initial Outputs	Status June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Implementation status (July 2015)
Output 1: Report on Meteorological data rescued and managed, and on observation data networks upgraded in Ethiopia, The Gambia and Rwanda	<u>On-going</u> The lengthy procurement process delayed the delivery of identified equipment as planned, therefore the countries are at various stages: Rwanda and The Gambia in March 2015 Ethiopia will be completed in May 2015	Output 1.A: Historical climatological and hydrological data rescued and recorded in proper data bases	The rescue of historical climatological and hydrological data, which began with the last period continued during the period under review. The delivery of this output is also linked to the upgrading of some equipment which the lengthy procurement process delayed. Ethiopia has reached a 60% rate of data rescue, Rwanda and the Gambia are at 50% to 35 % respectively.
Output 2: Report on Hydrological data rescued and managed, and on observation data networks upgraded in Ethiopia, The Gambia and Rwanda	<u>On-going</u> Ethiopia completed Rwanda and the Gambia will be completed in April 2015		
Output3: Report on in-house human and technical capacity developed for long term climate projections and scenarios in Africa	<u>Postponed</u> for the future to be determined- due to lack of budget and earlier delays in staffing	Output 1.C: Postponed	Postponed due to lack of sufficient resources
Output4: Mapping climate data and information across Africa	<u>On-going</u> in Rwanda and the Gambia as case studies ; expected to be completed by March 2015		The deployment of the ENACTS has helped to achieve the mapping of climate data and information in the Gambia and the Rwanda. These results will inform CDSF investments for expanding the mapping exercise across Africa. ENACTS will aim at converting climate data and information into targeted and timely climate information services that meet the decision making and end-user needs and timescales of actors shaping economic and development decisions in Africa
Output 6: Three analytical reports on Climate change Impact on water resources and water infrastructure in Congo, Nile and Zambezi river basins	<u>On-going</u> Inception activities launched in collaboration with the World-Bank- however were postponed because the budget was not released.	Output 1.D : Audit of current status on quality monitoring made. Ensured quality monitoring of greenhouse gas, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers. Focus on the impact on water resources and water infrastructure in Congo, Niger, Nile, orange, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi river basins	In accordance with its mandate to provide the evidence and analysis to establish the policy basis for action and investment, the secretariat has partnered with the World Bank to assess a strategy for 'Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure: The power and water sectors. This work began in the reporting of the last period and has been completed during the period under review. This constitutes one sub-output of the defined output 1.D, which will also inform CDSF investment strategy.

**RESULT AREA 1: Widely available, high quality climate information, well packaged and disseminated
ACPC- Implementation status June 2014-July 2015**

Initial Outputs	Status June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Implementation status (July 2015)
		<p>Output 1. E & 1G: Improved methods and systems for timely early warning on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events. Seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation. Further downscaling of climate projections and climate change scenarios through effective implementation of pan African Climate Research for Development platform (CR4D) and Climate Information Service involving Climate Regional Center</p>	<p>This output requires advanced infrastructure and deployment and capacity development. The work started in this period and led to an agreement with a specialized Institution, the Iceland GeoSurvey (ISOR). A pilot phase will focus on the most vulnerable countries; the African Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In addition other activities are planned in the framework of CR4D program which was launched in 2014 and yet to be fully operational during the second semester of 2015.</p>
		<p>Output 1 G : Regional, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and climate change scenarios made as a result of the implementation of the Pan-African capacity building program</p>	<p>This output will be completed with the full operationalisation of the CR4D framework.</p>
		<p>Output 1 H : Provide interpretation and packaging of climate information for understanding by users, general public and policy makers. Provide interpretation of climate data for sectoral , local, community and individual needs, through specialised capacity building on climate project development and the implementation of Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS-II)</p>	<p>ENACTS systems is currently fully operational in Rwanda and the Gambia. ClimDev is currently discussing with IRI for the second phase which will help convert climate data and information into targeted and timely climate information services that meet the decision making and end-user needs</p>

3.1.1 CDSF Achievements in Result Area I

The first CDSF call for proposals was made at the CCDA IV (see RA 3) at a special dinner event where speakers included Raphael Edou, Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Reforestation, Benin, Fatima Denton, Director for Special Initiatives Division of the ECA, HE. Moses Sebunya, Ugandan Ambassador for Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Tunisia and Mr. Ken Johm, the Interim Coordinator of Special Programs in the Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department of the AfDB. All of the speakers expressed deep gratitude to the donor partners, especially the European Union, the Nordic Development Fund and the Swedish International Development Agency, who had capitalized the fund to euro 30 million.

Prior to the official launch of CDSF, preliminary work was going on through which some project ideas and proposals were generated. The Interim Coordination team at the Bank decided to undertake some preparatory work and even appraisals to some proposals that were deemed viable. All these initiatives were fast-tracked with the formal launching of CDSF. The statuses of the CDSF projects are as follows:

Approved Projects

Under this result area, the first project approved by CDSF in December 2014 is entitled: ***“Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaption to climate change in Ethiopia”***.

The project is supported by the Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency (NMA) with a grant of Euro 1 million. The project aims to improve socioeconomic development, cope with climate variability and build resilience to climate change for Ethiopia through high quality weather and climate services. It aims to enhance the capacity of Ethiopian NMA by promoting strategies that effectively manage risks, reduce vulnerability and maximize opportunities associated with climate variability, climate change and extreme weather events for different socioeconomic sectors. Implementation began during the first quarter of 2015.

Projects Under Appraisal

Within result area I, CDSF has 5 national projects and 5 regional climate center projects that are in the pipeline. For the national center projects, their capacity will be built for the staff based in these institutions. CDSF will further support the creation of regional climate outlook forums for the exchange of climate information and experiences.

Some of the projects include:

1. Building resilience to the impacts of climate change in Mali: The project will invest one million euros to collect and deliver climate information to end users.
2. Satellite based water monitoring and flow forecasting system project in the Niger River, Niger: The project will provide data and information on hydrology, climate variability and environment changes using Geostationary Meteorological Satellites. The project will also support the implementation of the NBA Shared Vision Program and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP) as well as consolidating the activities of the Niger-HYCOS project, the Siltation program, the GEF project, the NBA Observatory and the Project on the Water Resources and Ecosystem Development in the Niger basin.

3. Climate and weather information to increase the resilience of Senegalese communities to climate change and variability: The goal of this proposal is to contribute to the development strategy by increasing community resilience to climate change and variability and reducing fatalities, human suffering and costs associated with the detrimental effects of high-impact weather and climate extremes. It strives to achieve this by delivering improved weather and climate information to end-users.
4. Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities (ACMAD): This project aims to enhance ACMAD's capacity for severe weather forecasting to support disaster resilience in Africa. ACMAD will build capacity to run the Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) model at a 10km horizontal resolution and generate initial/boundary conditions for the Regional Climate Centers. A network of four Regional Advanced Retransmission Service (RARS) receiving stations will be installed in Africa. RARS will receive data from polar orbiting satellites which would then be included in the data to be assimilated into the continental model.
5. Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in West African Region, Countries and Communities (AGRYMET): The aim of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the ECOWAS Regional Climate Center and the network of the NMHSs to produce and disseminate information in order to reduce climate risks.
6. Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in East African Countries and Communities (ICPAC): The goal of this project is to enhance the generation of severe weather forecasts to support Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Eastern Africa.
7. Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Central Region, African Countries and Communities (CEEAC Regional Climate Centre).
8. Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Southern African Region, Countries and Communities (SADC Climate Services Centre).

3.2 Result Area 2 (RA2): Quality Analysis for Decision Support and Management Practice

Climate change poses significant threats to the achievement of developmental objectives, especially in sectors like agriculture, energy and water that are vulnerable to its impacts.

RA2 focuses on linkages between the impact of climate change and policy response for effective development planning.

3.2.2 ACPC Achievements in Result Area 2

Under this result area, achievements as per outputs are described below. It should be noted that many of the following outputs were launched in the last reporting period and are currently being finalised:

Output 2.C:

Assessment of risk, vulnerability, impact of climate change in key development sectors at national and Regional Economic Community (REC) levels have been undertaken. For Rwanda, a study was conducted on the assessment of social and spatial vulnerabilities to climate change, a baseline vulnerability index was created to use for future changes investigations, and climate-related high risk zone maps were generated, indicating locations in need for a special watching. The report from which a policy brief will be developed will serve as a case study to support evidence-based policy processes in terms of vulnerability analysis to climate change.

Other outputs which address the impacts of climate change in key development sectors are on-going:

Regional studies on the nexus of climate change on agriculture, food security and trade continued in the five (5) countries of the East African Community (EAC) and; fifteen (15) countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security.

Countries in the EAC and in the ECOWAS continue to experience increasing climate variability, hunger and declining food productivity. The regional assessment study was conducted in EAC and ECOWAS regions to:

1. Downscale climate models output for historical, current and future trends at both temporal and spatial time scale
2. Analyse climate models output for historical, current and future trends at both temporal and spatial time scales
3. Provide a synthesis of the impacts of climate change/scenarios on agricultural production systems.

These studies are being implemented in collaboration with two main partners: The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) for the EAC and The United Nations University-Institute of Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) for the ECOWAS.

In addition, the two studies aim to build both institutional and human research capacity. In particular, KIPPRA has partnered with the World Meteorology Organization (WMO) Regional office for East and Southern Africa, the University of Nairobi (Kenya), the Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania), the University of Burundi (Burundi), the Independent University of Kigali (Rwanda) and the Economic Policy Research Center (Uganda). WMO is also working with The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics (ICRSAT) and National Meteorology Agencies in the respective countries. Similarly, the UNU-INRA has engaged sixteen (16) consultants to undertake the study in the fourteen West African countries.

Achievements include the implementation of plans and methodologies for the three project components developed and four country-level scoping study reports for Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania were produced. WMO, which is responsible for conducting component I of the project, has also produced a draft report on the spatial effects of climate change on agricultural production. Likewise, the UNU-INRA has developed an implementation plan, detailed methodologies and thirteen (13) scoping study reports for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Togo. Overall, 17 country reports were produced. The reports describe how climate change relates to agricultural production, trade

and food security in each country. They review and assess national agricultural production patterns and trends, focusing on priority commodities to be considered at regional level. They analyze national trade patterns and trends in agricultural commodities and generate data and information to inform regional analysis and modeling.

The above regional studies on agriculture, food security and trade and climate change started last period and are expected to be completed in the second semester of 2016.

The outputs 2E and 2D are all related to the development of tools such as policy briefs and knowledge products, resulting from analytical research to inform decision-making in key development sectors. Therefore the regional studies described above, which will inform policy with regard to the nexus between climate change, agriculture, food security and trade, constitute one of the sub-outputs of outputs 2D and 2E. In addition, all policy briefs and technical publications produced during the period represent a sub-product of these outputs.

They are:

1. "Moving Against the Tide! "Africa rising to seize climate change opportunities: Ensuring Water, Energy and Food Security in Africa"
2. Six-Points Strategies to cope with adverse effects of climate change
3. "Climate change in the African Small Island Developing States (SIDS): From Vulnerability to Resilience- The Paradox of the Small"
4. "Unlocking full potential of the Blue Economy: Are African SIDS ready to embrace the opportunities?"

In addition, the ECA, as a follow-up reconnaissance mission to the previous reporting period, analyzed the impacts of climate change on African Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The analysis identified sustainable development choices, in line with recommendations contained in the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the Mauritius strategy. This led to the publication of two technical and regional frameworks called: (i) "***Climate Change in the African Small Island Developing States: From Vulnerability to Resilience - The Paradox of the Small***", and (ii) "***Unlocking the full potential of the blue economy: Are African Small Islands Developing States ready to embrace the opportunities***". *This achievement is another sub-output that will inform development decision making with regard to African SIDs.*

Furthermore ClimDev-Africa has launched a study on Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change in Africa. The study reports on gender dimensions on Africa's agriculture in a changing climate with appropriate recommendations on how to maximize gender co-benefits, how to enhance the integration of gender into climate smart agriculture, and how to develop and conduct gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Another ClimDev-Africa decision-making tool, in the run up to COP21 in Paris, is the harmonized methodological framework to developing INDC which was endorsed by the African Group of Negotiators and is being implemented by Regional Economic Communities and member countries. The ECA is now following up with countries that have requested assistance with the preparation of INDCs to fully integrate the tool in their development work programs, including the mobilization and training of local expertise.

Others achievements under this result area include:

- The launch of a study on climate change impact on socio economic performance in collaboration with AfDB, and UNEP.
- The methodology for economic assessment of ecosystem services in the context of green economy (a research study in collaboration with UNEP).
- The Partnership with UNFCCC secretariat for support on National Adaptation Plans (NAP)
- The mapping and assessment of the landscape of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and regulatory frameworks in Africa.
- The provision of technical support during The Second Annual United Nations Sustainable Energy for All Forum held in New-York. The Forum discussed strategy for mobilizing investment for sustainable energy in Africa.
- The organization of a workshop in Ghana to bring together the implementing partners (United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) & Kenya Institute of Public Research and Analysis (KIPRA) for the consolidation of the methodological approach for targeting the nexus of climate change, agricultural trade and food security.

A summary of the results achieved based on some of the MFEA indicators is presented in the table below:

Table 2: ACPC Achievements in Result Area 2

Result Area 2: Quality analysis of climate information for development policy decision support and management practice ACPC- Implementation Status June 2014-July 2015			
Initial Outputs	Status as at 06 June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Current Implementation status (as at 16 July 2015)
Output 5: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment report in Rwanda	On-going The study is in progress and will be completed in April 2015	Output 2.C : Assessment of risk, vulnerability, and impacts of climate change in key development sectors at national and regional levels (RECs) undertaken- Case of Rwanda	Rwanda case study that started last period is completed and stakeholder validation meeting and the launching of the report is planned for the second semester of 2015. Policy briefs will also be developed and widely disseminated in member countries.
Output 7: A policy brief on resilience to climate change in the agricultural sectors in Malawi and Kenya	Completed	Output 2.D: Decision support tools for policymakers and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions were developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels.	All analytical research reports, technical papers, policy brief, webpage on climate change, impacts and response in climate sensitive or key development sectors constitute tools for policymakers and for adaptive management. These tools also use climate data and information from the result area1.

**Result Area 2: Quality analysis of climate information for development policy decision support and management practice
ACPC- Implementation Status June 2014-July 2015**

Initial Outputs	Status as at 06 June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Current Implementation status (as at 16 July 2015)
Output 8: A study and policy brief on resilience to climate change in agriculture trade and regional integration in three African Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC)	On-going: in ECOWAS and EAC – expected to be completed in December 2015	Output 2.E : Current policies affecting climate sensitive sectors analyzed in relation to gaps, overlaps, implementation efficiency, and policy areas for improvement identified	
Output 11: A mapping of institutions and activities related to climate change in Africa	On-going: report expected in April 2015		The report on mapping Institutions is not yet completed and is expected to be available the second semester of 2015.
		Output 2.D: Gender and climate change decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering “what if” questions were developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels	According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC AR ₄ , 2007), gender roles and relations impact both vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change. Differential power relations and access to resources between men and women often result in different levels of vulnerability and adaptive capacity to risks associated with climate variability and change, especially the extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. This analytical research started in the last period to inform negotiation processes. It will be concluded during the period under review and will be published and disseminated widely. Policy briefs will also be prepared to inform decision process in this area.
		Output 2.D: Decision support tools for policymakers and adaptive management use, capable of answering “what if” questions were developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels. Emphasis on climate change and socioeconomic transformation and the development of a best practice platform	How climate change is having an overall impact on socioeconomic processes will be assessed through this analytical research. Best practices and tools to build climate resilient economies will be developed to inform decision making processes. It started last period and has continued during the period under review. It is expected to be completed during the second semester of 2015.
		Output 2.D: Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering “what if” questions will be developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels. Focus is on the methodology for economic assessment of ecosystem services in the context of green economy. A research study will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP.	The research started in the last period, continued during the period under review and is expected to be completed during the last semester of 2015.

3.2.3 CDSF achievements in Result Area 2

A proposal called *Flood Disaster Risk Reduction in Budalangi, Busia County, Kenya* is under appraisal. The main objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of the Busia County government institutions, community organizations and other stakeholders to better manage risks and disasters associated with floods in the Budalangi area of Western Kenya. It also aims to reduce the impact of floods on local households and communities.

More specifically, the project aims to achieve the following:

- Develop a flood hazard and vulnerability mapping and assessment system to provide information for enhanced flood risk and disaster management in the Busia County.
- Integrate flood Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) into technical flood disaster forecasting and flood early warning systems for county level planning and in local community organizations.
- Build the capacity of households and community groups on flood preparedness, response and participation in disaster risk management and information sharing. Additionally, enhance the research and project implementation capacity of MRDC.

3.4 Result Area 3 (RA3): Informed Decision-making, Awareness and Advocacy

RA3 is focused on climate governance issues, advocacy, stakeholder awareness raising and climate knowledge. This is promoted through capacity development, convening forums, dissemination of relevant knowledge products and building consensus on key issues and common positions. ClimDev-Africa continues to contribute to policy dialogue and support African climate change and development policy making processes at the continental, sub-regional, national and local levels.

ACPC Achievements in Result Area 3

In relation to **Output 3.A:** Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development. Achievements during the period include:

1. All research outputs under result area 2 translated into policy briefs
2. Multistakeholder deliberative dialogues, which contribute to information, knowledge sharing and capacity building
3. Technical backstopping to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)
4. Response to requests for assistance from member states which involves reconnaissance missions to assess needs and define priorities; consensus building, policy formulation, capacity building.

The following activities were implemented during the period:

Four major multi-stakeholder deliberative dialogues were independently convened or linked to major international conferences, namely: The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Apia, Samoa, the UN Secretary General's Summit on Climate Change in New York, USA, the CCDA-IV in Marrakech and COP20, in Lima, Peru.



Figure 3: Davos style discussion at CCDA-IV

During each summit, side-events were organized to bring Africa's climate and development issues to the forefront and include Africa's perspectives into the discussions. The side-events were major promotional avenues for intellectual contributions to the climate change discourse.

The Fourth Annual Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA-IV), ClimDev-Africa's annual climate change conference, has emerged as an important platform for brokering ideas and policy engagement around climate and development issues in Africa. The conference was attended by more than 400 participants in Marrakech, Morocco, under the theme "Africa can Feed Africa Now: Translating Climate Knowledge into Action", and coincided with the declaration of 2014 as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security by the African Union Commission. It created a platform where stakeholders deliberated on how science, policy and practice could be enhanced to address the challenges of climate change in Africa as well as how Africa can feed its people and sustain its growth momentum in the face of climate change. Opportunities to accelerate the growth rates of agriculture, which remains low despite the commitment made in ending hunger by 2025, were also explored.

The Conference provided the first real opportunity for dialogue between the climate research and user-communities on the key features of the CR4D. It was agreed that ACPC, the ClimDev-Africa secretariat, would partner with the AMCOMET and serve also as the secretariat for the CR4D. The role of this secretariat was further discussed in Geneva in November 2014 during a meeting between the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), AMCOMET, and ACPC. The parties agreed that the official launch of CR4D would happen during the AMCOMET high-level meeting in Cabo Verde in February 2015.

During the period, the ClimDev-Africa witnessed increased demands from countries in Africa which has transformed ACPC as the most active component of the ClimDev-Africa consortium, able to translate demand from member states into services that will increase resilience of countries in Africa. It is in this context that the ACPC received requests from, among others, the Governments of Benin, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Mauritius, Cape Verde, Comoros, and Guinea-Bissau. It also received requests from the Regional Economic Community (REC), including the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC).

Furthermore, ClimDev-Africa continued to provide technical backstopping to the African Group of Negotiators. Two consultants, a Senior Legal Expert with experience in UNFCCC negotiations and

a specialist in drafting negotiations text, were recruited and assisted the AGN Chair and other thematic coordinators during the climate negotiations meeting.

Other support provided by the secretariat includes: Interpretation services to enable Francophone participants to engage effectively in discussions and support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) during COP20 in Lima, Peru in the formulation of draft texts and in articulating Africa's position in the negotiations.

The ClimDev-Africa secretariat hosted the 4th Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Intra-ACP programme steering committee meeting from 2-3rd July 2015. It discussed updates of the programme's implementation, the programme's extension activities as well as its plan for a possible second phase. The steering committee was preceded by a two-day joint policy discussion to identify areas of common concern of the ACP Group in order to distil ideas and elements for the preparation of a common ACP Position paper for COP21. The policy dialogue focused on a regional dialogue on the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as well as best practices among ACP Partners following the outcomes of the second regional technical meeting, and preparation for COP21.

The ClimDev-Africa secretariat also organized a high-level panel dialogue during the Third International Conference on Financing For Development: "Unlocking Transformative Financing for Renewable Energy and Climate Resilience in Africa". It aimed to help frame a replicable policy and regulatory framework blueprint to unlock and catalyze public private partnerships, domestic resources, foreign direct investment and climate finance for renewable energy in support of sustainable and inclusive development in Africa post-2015. Speakers during this event included: M. Carlos Lopes, Under Secretary General and Executive secretary of ECA; M. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou, Executive Director Green Climate Fund, M. Solomon Asamoah, Vice President Infrastructure, Private Sector & Regional Integration African Development Bank, M. Magnus Asbjornsson, Regional Director Middle East & Africa Reykjavik Geothermal Limited, M. Andrew Norton Director International Institute for Environment and Development, and M. Simon Zadek, UNEP Inquiry.

The secretariat also accelerated its support to Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) process by developing an IND methodological framework. Country consultations continued on implementation plan with Cameroon, Swaziland, Liberia, Mali and Malawi. A case study of Cameroon plan is presented below:



Figure 4: Unlocking the full potential of the blue economy research paper

Table 3: INDC Development Plan – The Cameroon Case

Activities	Involved national and International Institutions	Timeline
Coordination and planning meetings by lead institutions	MINEPDED, AFD, UNECA	2 July
Form team-of-experts, set out roles, TOR, work plans	MINEPDED, AFD, UNECA	July wk. 1
National launching workshop and stakeholder engagement	MINEPDED, UNECA	21-22 July
National sensitization workshops (5 agro ecological zones)	MINEPDED, UNECA	July - Aug
Prepare INDC policy paper for selection of INDC type	INDC Team, AFD, UNECA	July
High-level meetings to present and select INDC type	MINEPDED, UNECA	July
Select priority sectors, relevant actors and possible means of implementation	MINEPDED, AFD, UNECA	July
Data collection and analysis	INDC Team, AFD, UNECA	July-Aug
Define national targets on emissions and adaptation contributions	MINEPDED, AFD, UNECA	Aug
Evaluation of cost and support needs	INDC Team	Aug
Define additional contributions conditional upon provision of external support	INDC Team, AFD, UNECA	Aug
Prepare draft INDC	INDC Team	Sept
Review of draft INDC by external experts	UNECA	Sept
National Validation Workshop on draft INDC	MINEPDED, UNECA	Sept
Translation and printing of document (French and English)	UNECA	Sept
Validation meeting of INDC by the government	MINEPDED, UNECA	Oct
National disclosure and submission to UNFCCC	MINEPDED	Oct
Communication to stakeholders and national preparation for COP 21 in Paris	MINEPDED	Oct-Nov

Another output under this result is the Output 3.d. ClimDev-Africa steadily improved on the number of communication activities and products designed for awareness raising as a result of the implementation of its communication strategy. The evidence and information provided by these products and deliberative dialogues organized by all the three partners have had a positive impact on African member states and institutions. Recent survey results by the secretariat showed that the research community, decision makers and AGN members benefited from these activities and products.

Specific achievements include:

Seven (7) stories on the ClimDev-Africa and AfDB websites. The stories were publicized through Twitter and have also been featured in the first issue of the ClimDev-Africa electronic newsletter. ClimDev-Africa's visibility via social media increased by engaging on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, where ClimDev-Africa, as a brand, is starting to gain traction. One additional brochure, "How can we help?"

- A feature on the G7 publication entitled "Climate finance: show me the money"
- A subscription campaign to the new ClimDev-Africa electronic newsletter led to 600 subscribers. The first issue of the newsletter was published in June 2014.
- Thirteen (13) Press releases

- Enhanced website posts on ClimDev-Africa and ACPC websites
- Five(5) new full-fledged websites for SIDS conference in Samoa, UN Climate Summit, CCDA-IV, CCDA Live and COP20 (climdev-africa.org/sids2014, climdev-africa.org/unsummit2014, climdev-africa.org/ccda4 (<http://climdev-africa.org/ccda4live>, <http://climdev-africa.org/COP20>))
- Two (2) online newsletters
- An increase of Twitter followers from 164 to 450 Facebook likes from 98 to 4761

For CCDA-IV:

- Three (3) newspapers (one for each day of CCDA-IV)
- Nine (9) videos
- Twenty one (21) blog-post and newspaper stories
- Twelve (12) podcasts
- Twelve (12) info graphics
- One (1) banner
- Eight (8) pull-ups
- For COP20 Africa Day and Dinner Dialogue
- Two (2) Brochures
- Six (6) pull-ups

Table 4: ACPC Achievements Result Area 3

Result Area 3 : Informed Decision Making, Awareness and Advocacy ACPC- Implementation status : June 2014-July 2015			
Initial Outputs	Status as at 06 June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Current Implementation status (as at 16 July 2015)
Output 12: Engagement strategies with professional networks, and conference, workshop and expert meetings	On-going This is a continuous output aiming at sharing experience, engaging with partners and others	Output 3.A: Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	Four major multi-stakeholder deliberative dialogues were independently convened and contributed to capacity building and knowledge support. These which included the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Apia, Samoa, the UN Secretary General's Summit on Climate Change in New York, USA, the CCDA-IV and COP20, in Lima, Peru. In addition to the above, all research outputs under result area 2 which are widely disseminated also contributed to this output.
Output 15: Functioning governance structure, ACPC to continue the role of ClimDev Secretariat	On-going	ClimDev Africa secretariat Functioning: Servicing of ClimDev Africa Programme meetings (i.e. Steering Committee, ClimDev Joint Secretariat Working Group) and the Programme	ACPC continued to ensure its role of secretariat through the facilitation of Joint Working Group Meetings, Steering Committee Meetings, Retreats and continuous communication flow between the three Institutions
Output 16: Communication Products	On-going: continuous strategic activities	ClimDev-Africa communication strategy: Producing, implementing and revising a communication strategy for ClimDev-Africa, and Output 3.d: Outreach to all levels	Components of the communication strategy have been implemented during the period under review.
Output 17: Definition of the long term work programme between ACPC and the African group of Negotiators including UNFCCC	Continuous technical and Advisory services provided, based on demand		ClimDev-Africa continued to provide technical backstopping in term of legal advice, drafting negotiation text, communication to the AGN Group. Logistic support to ensure that meetings are organized in both English and French are also provided in terms of interpretation services.
		ClimDev-Africa Monitoring and Evaluation System: Producing and implementing the MFEA for ClimDev-Africa	The ClimDev-Africa Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA) has been implemented by the three institutions and integrated into their reporting and work plan. Details on the status are presented under chapter
		Output 3.A: Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development with focus on the Government of Liberia.	On-going but delayed because of EBOLA threats

Result Area 3 : Informed Decision Making, Awareness and Advocacy
ACPC- Implementation status : June 2014-July 2015

Initial Outputs	Status as at 06 June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Current Implementation status (as at 16 July 2015)
		Output 3.d: Outreach to all levels Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices through the preparation and organisation CCDA-IV, Report on the CoP20 and ClimDev/ACPC side events	Refer to the communication strategy Implementation and Capacity building and knowledge support (reported above)
		Output 3.A : Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development with emphasis on Small Island Developing states (SIDS) in Africa for building resilience to the impacts of climate change	Support to the Samoa Pathway has enabled African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to properly identify and articulate their needs for effective technical support.
		Output 3.A: Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development with focus on the Governments of Benin and Senegal-Implementation of the outcomes reconnaissance missions	Agreements have been signed with the Governments of Senegal and Benin to support various adaptation activities as a result of reconnaissance missions in both countries. The first installments of the agreement were released and the countries have started implementing agreed priority activities
		Output 3.A : Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development with focus on support to the development and adoption of INDC in five African countries	ClimDev-Africa received requests for assistance from many African countries for the development of their INDCs. An INDC Workshop (April 2015) was organized to develop and adopt a harmonized framework. A group of international experts seconded with national experts will start assisting eight countries for their INDCs.
		Output 3.A: Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development and support the Government of Mali and others countries	Consultative meetings have been organized to fine tune priorities identified by the country through two successive reconnaissance missions. These priority areas are expected to be implemented once resources are available.

3.4.1 CCDU Achievements for Result Area 3

The activities implemented by the CCDU mainly fall under Result Area 3 and are clustered around:

1. Natural Resources Management to enhance resilience to climate change and combating desertification
2. Policy advocacy and coordination on strategies and outreach programs to enhance adaptation and mitigation to climate change and desertification.

The unit's key achievements include:

Resolutions adopted at High-level:

- Adoption of the High level work plan on Climate Change Action in Africa by the AU Assembly during the June 2014 AU Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (Assembly/AU/Dec.538 (XXIII))
- Adoption of the CAHOSCC Key Political Messages that formed the basis for Africa's engagements at the UN Climate Summit and in the Global Climate negotiations.
- Adoption of the Declaration and Summary Statement on Africa's Contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the third Ministerial Conference on DRR. The declaration and summary statement on Africa's contribution to the post 2015 framework for DRR was further submitted to the AU and was adopted by January 2015 AU Summit.

Furthermore, CCDU continued to serve the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). It facilitated three meetings which concluded on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meeting, with the adoption of the CAHOSCC Key Political Messages that formed the basis for Africa's engagements at the UN Climate Summit and in the Global Climate negotiations, emphasizing on speaking in unity and focusing on the Africa Common Position.

In term of capacity building activities, the following actions were implemented:

CCDU facilitated a capacity building initiative on "**Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience in Africa**", in Abuja, Nigeria (March, 2015). It provided a platform for sharing achievements, lessons learnt and good practices, challenges, generation gaps, provision and application of climate and weather information for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) purposes. Additionally in May CCDU supported the 5th Africa Regional Platform and 3rd High Level/ Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction, in collaboration with partners, mostly notably the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The meeting was attended by over 900 participants and marked the culmination of regional, sub-regional, national, and local level consultations conducted over a two year period. The outcome of the meeting was the adoption of the Declaration and Summary Statement on Africa's Contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The key recommendations contained in the Summary Statement include:

- Policy and institutional development
- The integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- The enhancement of investments in disaster risk reduction

As reported in the last period, CCDU supported the AMCOMET session held in Banjul in collaboration with ECOWAS, AMU and ECCAS. During the session, the draft of the Implementation and Resource Mobilization Plan of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services) (IASM) was validated. Harmonization of RECs' Regional and National Strategies on Meteorology with IASM was achieved. It was also agreed that AMCOMET Constitution and Rules of Procedure, with a provision that the Constitution will be harmonized with the AU Constitutive Act when the AU STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment is fully operational in 2015. Consequently, during this period, CCDU continues to interact with both institutions for effective implementation of the above decisions.

ClimDev-Africa participated in and contributed to a number of technical and policy-based discussions during the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) meeting in March 2015. These included several sessions of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) Secretariat discussions. The key outcomes of the 15th Session of the AMCEN meeting are encompassed in the Ministerial Declaration.

Table 5: CCDU Achievements under Result Area 3

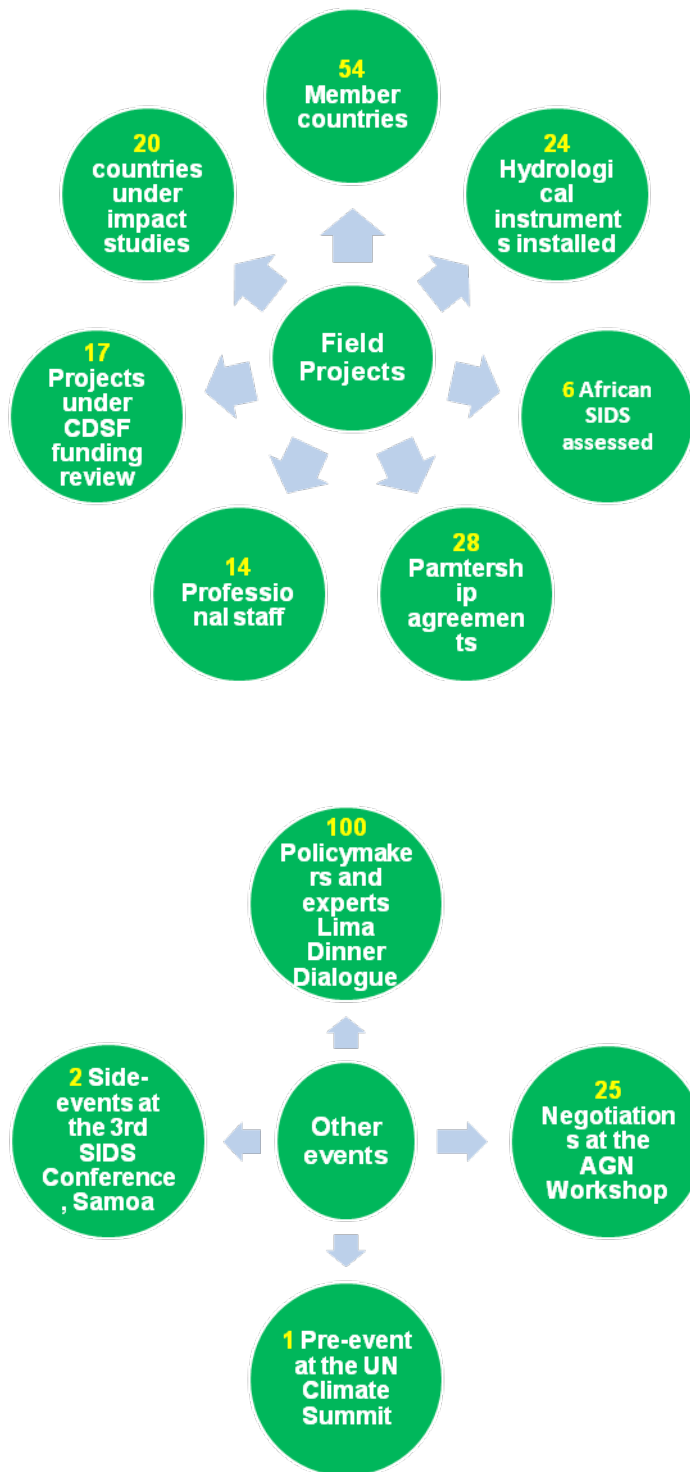
Result Area 3 : Informed Decision Making, Awareness and Advocacy CCDU- Implementation status : June 2014-July 2015			
Outputs	Status as at 06 June 2014	Correspondent outputs with the ClimDev-Africa Logframe	Current Implementation status (as at 16 July 2015)
Output 1: Natural resources management to enhance resilience to climate change and combating desertification	On-going	Output 2.F Climate sensitive policy options and scenarios developed and analysed with regards to impacts on development	A number of resolutions were endorsed as a result of ClimDev-Africa activities
Output 2 : Policy advocacy and coordination of strategies and outreach programs to enhance adaptation and mitigation to climate change and desertification	On-going	Output 3.D: Outreach to all levels Population at large, including climate change-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	As part of raising awareness on issues of Desertification and Land Degradation in Africa, CCDU, in partnership with UNCCD, UNEP and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho conducted media training for journalists on reporting on issues related to desertification and land degradation.
Implementation of AU decisions on UNCCD, African Group on desertification, rationalization of CCDU and SAFGRAD	New (2015)	Output 2.H: Policy options developed for implementation of the international climate change agreed agenda with emphasis on the implementation of AU decisions on UNCCD, African Group on desertification, rationalization of CCDU and SAFGRAD	Expected to be implemented the second semester of 2015, after the release of no-cost extension by ECA

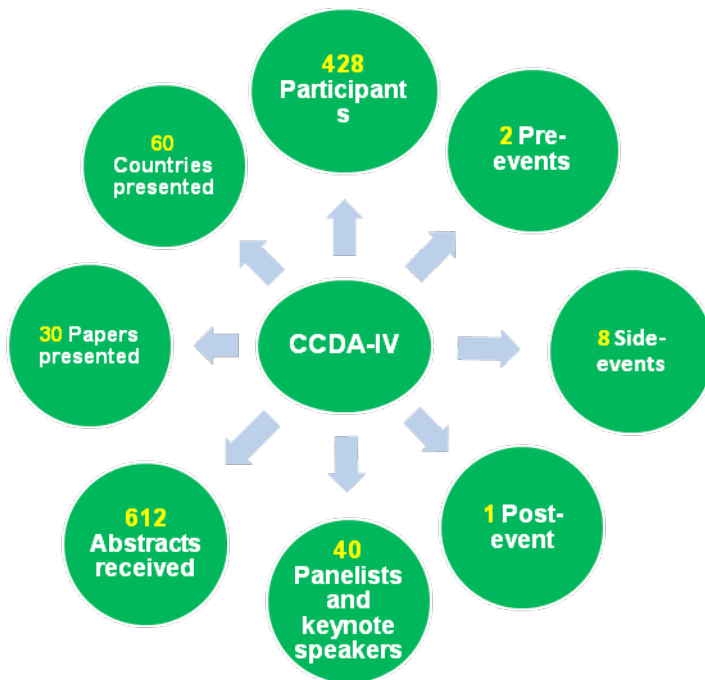
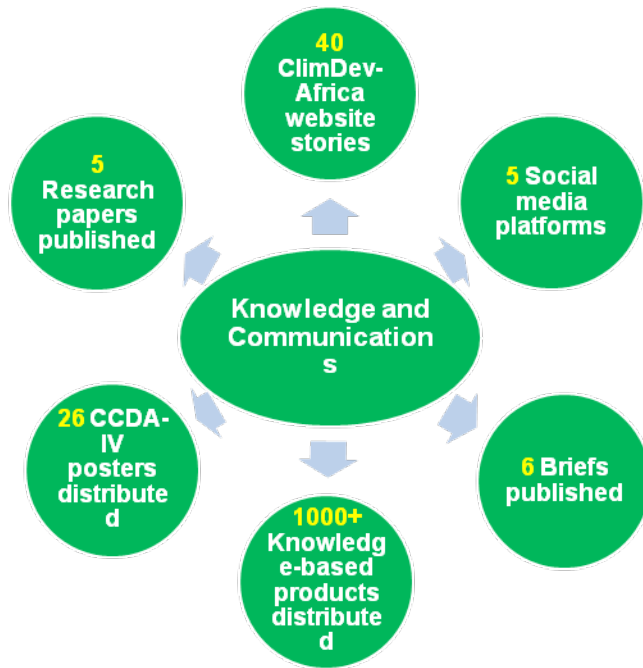
Result Area 3 : Informed Decision Making, Awareness and Advocacy CCDU- Implementation status : June 2014-July 2015			
Regional workshops for the implementation of Great Green Wall for Sahara and Sahel actions plan	New (2015)	Output 3.C Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions, focus on regional workshops for the implementation of Great Green Wall for Sahara and Sahel actions plan	Expected to be implemented the second semester of 2015, after the release of no-cost extension by ECA
Support to CAHOSCC	New (2015)	Output 3.C Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions with emphasis on CAHOSCC	Support to CAHOSCC has continued
Support to the implementation of the Malabo decisions	New (2015)	Output 2.H: Policy options developed for the implementation of international climate change agreed agenda with emphasis on the implementation of the Malabo decision	Expected to be implemented the second semester of 2015, after the release of no-cost extension by ECA
Support to AGN and contribution to ClimDev-Africa Pavilion at COP 21	New (2015)	Output 3.B Capacity building and knowledge support provided to the AGN and contribution to the ClimDev-Africa Pavilion at COP21	Currently a ClimDev-Africa COP 21 committee composed of the three ClimDev-Africa Partners and NEPAD are working towards effective Africa's participation in COP21. An Africa Pavilion project is also in progress.
Capacity building to policy makers and other stakeholders	New (2015)	Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change, desertification issues to development	Members states capacity building activities have continued
Capacity building to regional Institutions such as AMCOMET and AMCEN	New (2015)	Output 3.C Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions with emphasis on AMCOMET and AMCEN	CCDU continued to support AMCEN and AMCOMET meetings

3.4.2 CDSF Achievements under Result Area 3

Following a call for proposals in October 2014 in Marrakesh, 10 projects will be financed out of the project proposals received. The majority of the proposals came from institutions that wanted to implement activities in result area 3 since there wasn't enough interest in result area 1 due to the 400,000 Euros funding limit.

Figure 5: The Big Picture: ClimDev-Africa's Achievements during the 06 June 2014 to 16 July 2015 period





4. Human Resources and Programme Budget

4.1 Human Resources

With the exception of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF), which until 16 July 2015, had not completed its recruitment process, the other two units of ClimDev-Africa – ACPC and CCDU, have almost their full staff complements as illustrated in the Table below:

Table 6: Consolidated Staffing Levels for ClimDev-Africa Programme – as at 16 July 2015

Type of staff	Current staff	Current gaps	Expected staff levels	Comment
ClimDev-Africa (Total of ACPC, CCDU and CDSF)				
Coordinators	2	0	2	
Professional staff	14	17	31	
Fellows	2	15	17	
Administrative staff	7	9	16	
Consultants	19	NA	19-Varies according to needs	
Interns	0	NA	Varies according to needs	
African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)				
Coordinator	1	0	1	
Professional staff	10	11	21	The number of current staff includes the Special Initiatives Division Director who is also serving as Coordinator. The number of professionals has increased compared to the initially sixteen planned. The new management prioritised a mix of talented staff covering main sectors to respond to country' needs. Details of the new profiles and the recruitment plan for the remaining positions are presented in the tables below.
Fellows	2	15	17	Fellows are recruited for a limited period of six months, renewable once. ACPC launched in 2013 a Pan-African Fellowship Program with four new fellows. The pilot phase started in the first quarter of 2015.
Program/Administrative / Assistant staff	7	5	12	The number of administrative staff has also increased as response to the increased number of professionals
Consultants	19	0	Varies according to needs	
Interns	0	0	Varies according to needs	
Climate Change and Desertification Unit (CCDU)				
Staff Fully Involved in CCDU				

Type of staff	Current staff	Current gaps	Expected staff levels	Comment
Professional staff	4	0	4	Three (3) P3 short-term staff members are available from AUC Budget to support CCDU and one P2 permanent staff member was recruited from the CCDU Budget. A Coordinator will no longer be recruited since CCDU is currently well integrated into the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the AUC.
Staff Supporting CCDU				
Professionals	4	0	0	One (1) AUC Regular Professional, two (2) short-term professional and one (1) secondment from the UNISDR, based in the DREA/AUC are also contributing to the implementation of the CCDU work-program
Fellows	0	0	0	To be taken into consideration with the aims of building a critical mass of skilled young people
Administrative staff	0	1	1	Recruitment to be completed in the second quarter of 2015
Consultants	0	0	Varies according to needs	
Interns	0	0	Varies according to needs	
ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)				
Coordinator	1	0	1	Appointed in January 2015
Professional staff	0	6	6	Recruitment process of three (3) professionals has started. The application deadline was 25th January 2015. The three (3) staff members are expected to be on board in the second quarter of 2015
Fellows	0	0	To be considered	
Administrative staff	0	3	3	Recruitment process in progress, new staff members are expected to be on board in the second quarter of 2015
Consultants	2	0	Varies according to the need	
Interns	0	0	Varies according to the need	

4.1.1 ACPC Human Resource Status

The ACPC staffing situation, during this reporting period, suffered difficulties as a result of high staff turnover. The staff age profile meant that (3) out of the eight (8) professional staff members were due for mandatory retirement at crucial times of programmatic work. Additionally, three (3) professional staff members left. As reported in 2013, ACPC's management took advantage of the ECA reform to re-configure the staffing pool of the Centre in a way that more areas of climate change were

covered by relevant professionals. This period saw substantial progress in filling key positions. For example, 6 out of 11 professional posts joined the Centre: I- P5 adaptation scientist; I-P5 Political Affairs Specialist; I-P5 Climate Scientist; I-P5 Energy Specialist; and I-P4 Climate scientists, I-P4 communication officer. The recruitment of the remaining professional, administrative and support staff is at different stages as presented in Table 8 below.

Figure 6 : Profile of ClimDev-Africa staff members on board



Natural resources

P5: Senior Climate Adaptation Expert *
 P5: Senior Natural Resources Expert (Forestry) *



Climate science

P5: Senior Climate Science Expert *
 P4: Climate Science Officer *



Governance

P5: Senior Climate Change Expert (Political) *
 P3: Senior Policy Officer Climate Change #
 P3: Senior Policy Officer Forestry and Land Management #
 P3: Senior Policy Officer and Desertification Control #
 P2: Policy Officer Climate Change and Desertification control #



Programme management

P5: Senior Programme Management Officer *
 P3: Information Management Officer *



Administrative support

G7: Administrative Assistant *
 G7: Programme Assistant *
 G7: Research Assistant *
 G6: Senior Staff Assistant *
 G5: Staff Assistant (2 positions) *

Key

*-ACPC staff members

#-CCDU staff members

Table 7: Staff members who left ACPC in 2014

N°	Level	Title/Responsibility	Reason
P-6	ACPC Coordinator		Promotion to Director of the Special Initiatives Division
P-5	Senior Water Resources and Climate Specialist		Moved to UNDESA in New York
P-5	Senior Agriculture and Climate Specialist		Moved to AfDB
P-4	Communications Officer		Retired

Table 8: Profile and Recruitment Status of Future ACPC Staff in 2015

N°	Level	Title/Responsibility	Status
P-6	ACPC Coordinator		Classification finalized and under review by UN Headquarter.
P-5	Senior Economic Affairs Officer		ES has decided to re-advertise the position due to the unavailability of female candidates.
P-5	Senior Natural Resources Expert (Water)		First candidate declined, new selection process underway.
P-5	Senior Climate & Agriculture Specialist		Recruitment in progress, expected to board in the 3rd quarter of 2015
P-4	Senior Water Resources and Climate Specialist		First process canceled due to un-availability of appropriate candidate- to be re-advertised
P-4	Climate Change Specialist (Governance & Public Administration Officer)		Recruitment in progress, interview completed, expected to board the 3rd quarter of 2015.
P-4	Climate Change and Gender specialist		Recruitment at initial stage
P-3	Economics Affairs Officer (Energy & Climate)		Recruitment in early stage, short-listing and interview stages
P-3	Climate Change and Environment Policy		Recruitment in early stage
P-3	Climate Change Political Affairs Officer (Legal and Governance)		Recruitment early stage, 6 months temporary - Expected to board 12nd Quarter
P-3	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist		Recruitment at early stage
G-6	Sr. Staff Assistant		Initial recruitment process
G-5	Staff Assistant		Initial recruitment process
G-5	Public Information Assistant		Interviews conducted
G-5	Staff Assistant		Initial recruitment process
G-4	Team Assistant		Initial recruitment process

Table 9: CCDU Staffing Status in 2015

Level		Title	Status
Staff Supporting CCDU			
1	P3	Senior Policy Officer Environment and Water Resources/ OiC, ECCWLM	Regular staff (from AU budget)
2	P2	Communication	Short term staff (from AU budget)
3	P4	Great Green Wall Coordinator	Short term staff (from AU budget)
4	P3	DRR Consultant	Seconded staff by UNISDR

4.1.2 CDSF Human Resource Status

The CDSF has been using existing staff members in the Agriculture and Agro-Industries (OSAN) department to manage its projects. The Fund will continue to use Bank staff in OSAN to support the implementation of its operations. Support from the financial management and fiduciary departments are also expected to continue. The CDSF's coordinator was appointed in February 2015. CDSF staff will continue to employ the services of consultants based on its business needs. It envisages having on board two to three (2-3) consultants during 2015. It also plans complete the recruitment of seven (7) full time positions in 2015. All the positions will be financed by resources from the Fund, as per the guidelines in the articles of the agreement and the Fund's Operations and Procedures Manual.

5. ClimDev-Africa – Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach

One of the key partnership programme support initiatives is the implementation of the ClimDev-Africa's Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA). The MFEA inception began in 2012 through the development of a Theory of Change (ToC) process that examined the logic underlying the accomplishment of the Programme's result areas, contributing to the desired outcome and impact. Based on ClimDev-Africa's objectives, the ToC enabled the three institutions to trace the ways in which partner activities and actions led to output achievements and to test the assumptions that underpin the causal links among outputs, outcomes and impacts.

The structure of the MFEA is based on a logframe (derived from the ToC) that outlines ClimDev-Africa's impact, outcome, result areas, outputs and functioning activities. Agreed by ClimDev-Africa three core institutions, it analyses different levels of action by setting up baselines, indicators, milestones and targets for each of them. The various indicators inform the three institutions on the tracking of core partner activities and on the programme's general functioning.

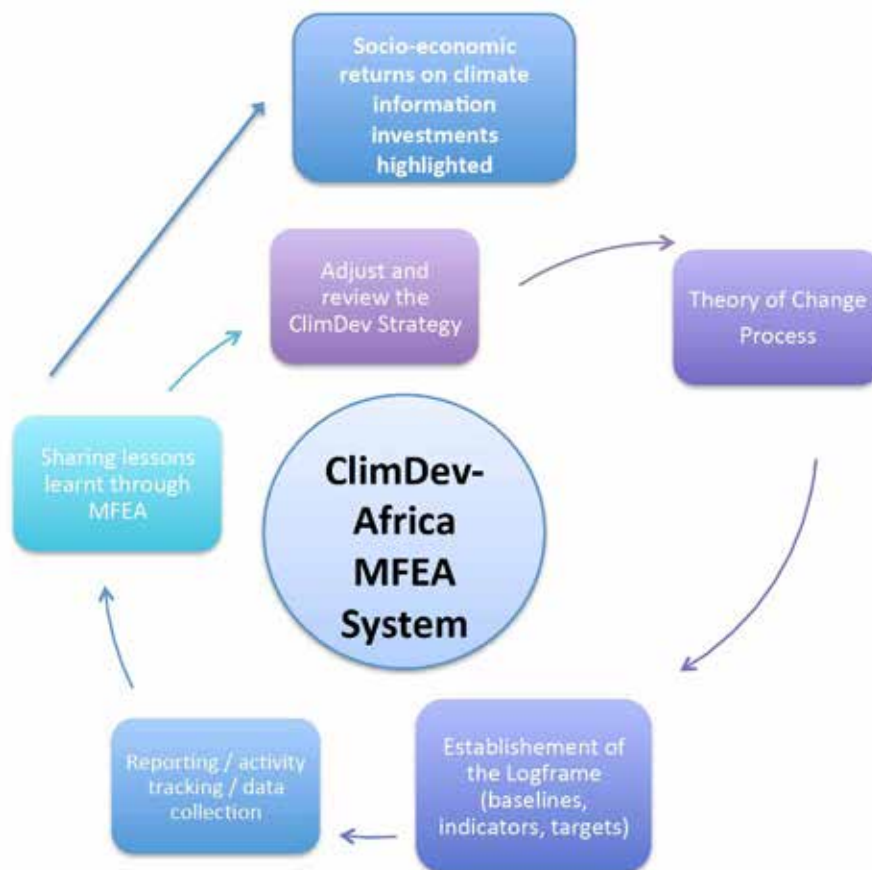
The Monitoring Framework (MF) records the impacts of the assumptions and risks identified and generates data and information to test the hypotheses generated on how activities lead to outputs. The Evaluation Approach (EA) brings a broader overview of the project efficiency and achievements through different timely evaluation exercises (mid-term review, output to outcome review, impact evaluation).

The MFEA provides a metric to measure the returns on different types of investments and measures the effectiveness of changes. It has a crucial role in:

- Institutional coordination
- Increasing accountability
- Value for money
- Learning
- Shaping its direction

The logic of the MFEA is illustrated in the Figure 7 below:

Figure 7: The ClimDev-Africa Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach Logic



5.1 MFEA Implementation and Progress

The MFEA has begun to be implemented through different actions and exercises. Figure 8 below outlines the development stages of the MFEA and the progress during this period. It also illustrates the planned activities for the next phase of ClimDev-Africa.

Figure 8: MFEA progress during the period



The MFEA accomplishments include:

- 2 MFEA workshops with ClimDev-Africa partners
- The establishment of evaluation protocols
- The start of a Pilot Case Study in Ethiopia
- The start of baseline collection/methodology

Two workshops were organized to train and build the capacity of the ClimDev-Africa partners on the MFEA. These workshops consolidated the Theory of Change and the MFEA narrative. They also enabled the concrete implementation of the MFEA. The first workshop (March 2014) focused on reviewing the logframe and sought agreement amongst ClimDev-Africa Institutions on the way forward. The second workshop (June 2014) additionally looked in detail at the Evaluation Approach.

The main outcomes:

- The logframe was reviewed and agreed by the 3 ClimDev-Africa partners
- The Evaluation Protocol documents were established for all the evaluation exercises planned for the ClimDev-Africa programme
- Agreement on the recruitment of a consultant to work within the Secretariat on the baseline collection

The evaluation protocols are the main components of the evaluation approach. They explain the methodology for the different evaluation exercises required for ClimDev-Africa (mid-term review, result area to outcome review, impact evaluation, case studies). Each planned evaluation exercise included:

- The specific objective of the evaluation exercise
- Its timing for implementation
- issues to be addressed
- The criteria to be considered for the exercise (e.g. effectiveness, efficiency, relevance)
- The role of the different stakeholders in the exercise
- The steps
- The data collection methodology and the communication of the results

As part of the evaluation exercises, the case studies look at specific ClimDev-Africa projects falling under result area I, aiming at investing in Climate Information Services. Their goal is to collect evidence on how well ClimDev-Africa is progressing. They gather information that is not readily available elsewhere, creating new knowledge on returns on investment in CIS and provide recommendations to improve the programme and direct future CDSF CIS investments. In 2014, one pilot case study started in Ethiopia, looking at ClimDev-Africa projects implemented with the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) and the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE). Other case studies are planned for 2015 for countries which have planned CDSF investment in CIS. A draft methodology was developed in 2014 to complete these case studies with a Cost and Benefit Analysis (CBA) that will assess economic values of CIS investments made under ClimDev-Africa. This is to help decision-makers make informed investments in CIS and offer information on the likely economic returns.

The collection of baselines started at the end of 2014 and will continue in 2015. This area of work is a growth area and will provide ClimDev partners with a robust platform for tracking and measuring progress. If the MFEA fulfils its potential as a management tool, then establishing a concrete baseline is essential. The scope of the baseline exercise mainly involves work to reconstruct baseline data for 2011. The baseline work is so far focusing only on the indicators for which the Secretariat and ACPC are responsible. In addition to working out the right values for 2011, it is also constructing a full methodology for indicator measurement. This comprehensive methodology, informed by best practice in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and closely tied to the ClimDev-Africa Theory of Change (ToC), will form the baselines and subsequent values of the milestones. It is an opportunity to refine and evolve the indicators and make use of both quantitative and qualitative data that can be used in the logical framework. The baselines are expected to be completed in 2015.

6. Challenges and Lessons Learned

6.1 Challenges

- With regards to pilot projects, although support was initiated in all the three countries in 2013, a number of challenges delayed the pace of implementation; these hurdles will inform the design of future operations.
- Delays in the national processes are part of the reasons that contributed to delays in the implementation. It is essential that future projects make enough time for consultations with the national entities and clearly outline the various steps in the national processes, including letters of agreement, in the implementation plan.
- Another cause for delays relates to UN procurement processes. Delays in securing supporting documents from the countries and the slow pace of processing the procurement were challenging. The procurement of meteorological and hydrology equipment to upgrade observation networks of the three pilot countries (Ethiopia, Gambia and Rwanda) which started in early 2013 are still being processed.
- CDSF was officially launched in August 2014. The programme hitherto functioned without a full operationalization of the CCDU and the CDSF. All pillars of the ClimDev-Africa Programme need to be in place to reinforce each other.
- Two main challenges for the CDSF during the period were the mobilization of the requisite resources to declare effectiveness of the fund and establishing a pipeline of bankable projects. The challenges were compounded by the fact that the Fund could neither hire staff, nor launch a call for proposals before declaring effectiveness. The Bank therefore substantially leveraged its internal resources in addition to the support from the other two ClimDev-Africa partners (AUC and ECA), and was able to prepare the first set of five CDSF projects for the Steering Committee in April 2014. CDSF was declared effective on August 1, 2014 when the Fund managed to raise Euro 33 million in commitments from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), the (EC) European Commission and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA.)

6.2 Risk Mitigation Strategy

- The risk mitigation strategy of the programme is framed in the different categories of partnerships, developed for the implementation of the programme. The tripod institutional arrangement of ClimDev-Africa (i.e. AUC, AfDB, UNECA), erected on their comparative advantages and complementing each other, serves as the frontline shield buffering any form of risks to the programme. It draws from the internal structures and the networks of the different institutions in mitigating risks. Besides the strategic partnership with donors, programme implementation is tailored on a 'demand-driven' basis by countries which have a vested interest in the implemented activities to ensure its success within their territorial jurisdictions. Within the ClimDev – Africa programme there is a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which also serves as a risk management tool to provide alertness and information about the progress made on the programme's implementation. Further development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has expanded its role to include learning opportunities in mitigating risks and in scaling up the gains made and the dissemination of lessons learnt, provided there is the availability of funds, in achieving the desirable impacts.

Partnerships in joint programming and implementation of some activities with other agencies and institutions outside of ClimDev-Africa, which, in some cases entails pooling resources together, are also important risk mitigation factors that the programme employs.

Finally, as the programme boosts its communication and visibility strategy, it will be better positioned to identify and package the strengths of the programme that could constitute good selling points to attract future donors. As the programme gains traction as the place to go for climate information services and wins the confidence of countries and African political bodies such as AMCEN, AGN, there could be an upsurge in networks, an engagement of new stakeholders, and a forging of new partnerships that could contribute to risk mitigation, and better position the programme to harness new opportunities with the availability of funds.

6.3 Lessons Learned

- Empirical policy analysis is an essential basis for policy recommendations. It is critical to engage all possible stakeholders, including government, private sector, non-governmental organizations and the civil society as early as possible in the studies.
- The role of government is fundamental in policy analysis and implementation. These studies revealed that governments are not necessarily apathetic to engaging stakeholders in policy development and implementation.
- The importance of reputable local institutions to lead the policy studies cannot be overstated as they bring credibility that is essential for creating the necessary space for policy dialogue at the national level.

7. Looking to the Future

As the first phase of ClimDev-Africa comes to an end, the secretariat has begun to develop the strategic framework for the second phase covering the period 2015 -2020. This phase will build on the experiences of phase I and will focus on the emerging strategic and operational landscape for delivering climate information services in support of decision-making in Africa.

In advance of COP21 in Paris, where a new climate agreement is expected, ClimDev-Africa is closely working with partners to buttress Africa's participation in the landmark conference. The programme has planned a series of regional dialogue events at African Universities where stakeholders will have a platform to voice their aspirations and concerns in the new agreement. As requested by the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), workshops are also being planned to develop a methodology in support of African countries' readiness to produce their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

After assessing the priorities of the six African SIDS, in responding to climate impacts in 2014, ClimDev-Africa is in the process of establishing formal partnership agreements with the islands for implementation of activities that hinge on climate information services.

In recognition of the gap in climate science in Africa, ClimDev-Africa has formulated a targeted programme for climate scientists, which will initially benefit fifteen (15) fellows. In addition, ClimDev-Africa plans to roll-out twenty-eight (28) fellowship programmes for graduate fellows, research fellows, professional fellows and senior fellows.

As part of the caucus that conceived the Climate Research for Development (CR4D), and having been selected to be part of its secretariat, ClimDev-Africa will play a lead role in ensuring the CR4D initiative gains traction in the coming year.

7.1 Phase 2 Strategic Framework 2015-2020

The second phase will fortify the climate science and research foundation required to deliver climate information and advisory services needed by policy planners, decision-makers and vulnerable communities. It will assist policy makers to develop climate strategies by increasing understanding of the drivers, variability and change processes in the African climate system, and supporting the development of predictive capability at all timescales. The aim is to strengthen the understanding of the role of Climate Information Services (CIS) in supporting key economic and development decisions as well as in poverty reduction initiatives.

Secondly, phase 2 will also seek to contribute towards the growth and development of a critical mass within the climate for development knowledge community in Africa. In this regard a Pan-African Capacity Building Program will be launched. The program aims to create a critical mass of African scientists to help the effective planning and mainstreaming of climate change into strategic sector policies and strengthen the utility of climate science and services to facilitate accessible, reliable and credible information for climate strategies and long term forecasting.

Furthermore, program-wide resource mobilisation is necessary to integrate CDSF activities within those of ACPC and CCDU. Integrated program management is also necessary to build synergies and enable the partners to exploit comparative advantages in delivering best policy and investment products to African countries.

7.1.1 Sustain momentum in climate services provision

Although climate services have gained a great deal of attention in recent years, the body of knowledge on the relative effectiveness of climate services themselves, or on the varying institutional arrangements that support them, is sparse. This is a niche that ClimDev-Africa will tap into through the following avenues of research:

- Trade-offs associated with climate service provision at different scales
- Developing methodologies to evaluate the extent to which climate services identify tractable problems
- Exploration of the impact of climate services across different actors and on society as a whole (nexus approach)
- Expanded data rescue initiatives

They will locate, rescue, digitize, archive and share historic climate data in order to better estimate sustainable resources, to contribute to climate modeling and evaluation efforts, and to provide a common resource for research and capacity development within Africa.

7.1.2 Launch of a Climate Research for Development (CR4D) platform

The launch of Climate Research for Development (CR4D) activities is seen as a necessary intervention to respond to the knowledge gap that constrains vital progress in the use of climate information for global development and transformations towards sustainability in Africa. ACPC will continue to support CR4D in building and enhancing the necessary climate science and research foundation required to deliver climate information and advisory services needed by policy planners, adaptation decision-makers and vulnerable communities. The implementation of CR4D will increase the understanding of the drivers, variability and change processes in the African climate system, and predictive capability at all timescales.

7.1.3 Pan-African Capacity Building Programme

The adoption of a Pan-African Capacity Building Programme is a vital investment for stimulating demand in climate change related services, creating a critical mass of African scientists to help effective planning and mainstreaming of climate change into strategic sector policies, and strengthening the utility of climate science and services that will result in long term forecasting and accessibility to credible and reliable information.

In a similar context a fellowship programme is also being planned to establish a platform to expose young African climate change scientists and academics to regional and global trends in climate research and response. This will significantly contribute to building a critical mass of climate research capacity and ensure progress towards the goal of climate resilient development.

7.1.4 Building Resilience of Strategic Sectors

The programme will continue supporting initiatives to help build resilience of strategic sectors such as agriculture and water as well as improve observatory networks. These areas have received strategic endorsement from Heads of State who are keen to see how, through ACPC's support, projects can be better implemented on the ground. The programme will also be working with key institutions on the ground as well as seasoned local professionals who will assist ACPC in implementing the projects of the programme.

7.1.5 Deepen Support to Africa's Small Island Developing States

Further needs-driven activities to support Africa's Small Island Developing States will be undertaken based upon the findings of the scoping missions to Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe and the Seychelles.

7.1.6 Communication and Stakeholder Engagement

The ClimDev-Africa Programme is asserting itself as a policy broker able to bring a range of experts together to discuss pertinent issues that are affecting Africa's development. It has created an environment where policy discussions are not separated from scientific underpinnings. In this context, from a communications perspective, greater emphasis will be placed upon understanding and mapping Africa's policy landscape and leveraging points while employing the most appropriate advocacy tactics to support policy and decision-making.

As the Programme grows and expands so will the visibility and resonance of the ClimDev-Africa brand. This will be underpinned by a robust brand management as a trusted partner, able to deliver value to clients and partners.

New partnerships with the media and civil society among other groups will be brokered to enhance and deepen understanding on climate change, but also as an entry point to changing the narrative on climate change by focusing on the need for an opportunity and solution-oriented perspectives.

The Programme also aims to optimally leverage the communication assets in the three ClimDev-Africa partner institutions through increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination and a results-based approach to strategy development and implementation, guided by the MFEA.

7.1.7 Publications

A number of publications are in the pipeline including two (2) books and three (3) policy briefs, namely: *The status of African agriculture in a changing climate*, which will provide scientific evidence to the African Group of Negotiators; and a book containing nine scientific peer-reviewed papers from CCDA III. The Centre, in collaboration with UNEP and AfDB, has initiated a study on *Climate Change Impact on Africa's Economic Growth*.

A publication strategy is being developed for other publications such as book volumes, occasional papers, working papers, special issue papers, policy and information briefs, scientific publications, and development reports.

7.1.8 The Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Approach (MFEA)

The ClimDev-Africa proposed activities for 2015 are mapped to the MFEA logframe which will remain the central element of the MFEA and against which all reporting will be done.

An online web-based platform, based on the logframe, will be accessible to the three institutions and is expected to be implemented in 2015 to:

- Enable result-based management of the project by reporting on ClimDev-Africa activities and generating evidence and knowledge to develop, implement and adjust the programme.
- Support the three partners to track progress and to carry out the different evaluation exercises when needed.

7.1.9 The ClimDev-Africa Resource Mobilization Strategy

The three collaborating are planning to prepare and put into effect the Consolidated Resource Mobilization Strategy as part of ClimDev-Africa Business Plan. The Strategy will facilitate for a systematic and structured approach and will enable the leveraging of ClimDev-Africa financial resources, but also undertaking complementary programmes with other development partners

8. Conclusion

As this report demonstrates, the Programme has grown significantly during the period. Not only has the demand for ClimDev-Africa services increased but the Programme has also significantly expanded its policy influence and has carved out greater spaces for policy dialogue at all levels. The momentum of this trend is expected to increase.

Going forward, the ClimDev-Africa has identified options for the 2015-2020 Strategic Framework as well as the strategic and operational possibilities for consideration under Phase II, taking into account the emerging programmatic and operational landscape for delivering climate information services in support of decision making for Africa's development agenda. The identified options also build on the experience and achievements in the first phase of the programme.

Furthermore while the execution of the ongoing activities will consume much of the ClimDev-Africa Special Fund's attention in 2015, resource mobilization remains the most important challenge to the Fund's sustainability. CDFS is expected to provide more implementation support, beginning in the second quarter of 2015 when majority of the projects currently under preparation are expected to be launched. This will also coincide with the incoming of new staff members currently being recruited.

Annex I : MFEA - Impact and Outcome Levels

LOGFRAME							ClimDev Africa			
IMPACT	Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone: 2014	Milestone: 2016	Target + year	Source:				
Sustainable attainment of the poverty reduction and other MDGs in Africa	<p>Domain: Changes in development , improvement of people lives, people well-beings</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>a) Percentage of population living in extreme poverty</p> <p>b) Gini coefficient</p> <p>c) Number of countries that have achieved the MDGs</p>	N/B	N/B	N/B	Case studies, country and other official reports					
OUTCOME	Indicators a & b	Indicator a: Baseline + year	Milestone: 2015	Milestone: 2017	Target + year	Source:	Assumptions			
Outcome : Policies, decisions and practices in Africa take full account of climate change risks and opportunities at all levels (regional, sub-regional, national, local, community and individual)	Domain: Climate risk management reflected in socio-economic development policies and investments.						Continued strong political commitment to responding to climate change and to ClimDev Africa implementation.			
	Indicator a: Number of countries that have new and/or revised national sector strategies identified as key by the country that incorporate the management of climate change risks and opportunities	to be defined in 2014 through a mapping of climate policies across Africa	5% of African countries	10% of African countries	more than 50% of African countries by 2020	Member States policies, legislation, resolutions, website and others official documents	Governments and institutions at regional, national and local levels commit to work together to address the challenges of climate change.			
	Indicator b: Size of populations served by new or expanded climate information management systems (disaggregated by gender)	to be defined in 2014	10% increase in African countries (>W:25%)	30% increase in Africa countries (W:50%)	70% increase in Africa countries by 2018 (W:50%)	Third party assessment: Questionnaire/ analysis - Interview of a sample of population /based on comprehensive questionnaire/case study	Climate finance commitments and investment frameworks are implemented in ways that provide sufficient incentive for Governments and private sector.			
INPUTS finance	Development partners	Govt	Other	Total	SHARE (%)					

Annex II : MFEA- Governance and Programmatic Level

	Governance and Programmatic Functions	inst.	indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone: 2015	Milestone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
GPF1	ClimDev Africa secretariat Functioning: Servicing of ClimDev Africa Programme meetings (i.e. Steering Committee, ClimDev Joint Secretariat Working Group) and the Programme	ACPC	1 (2?) CDSC/year 1 retreat JSWG as required							
GPF2	Climate Change and Development in Africa Conferences: Organisation of the CCDA	ACPC AUC AfDB	CCDA organised every year (every other year?) Satisfaction of participants							
GPF3	ClimDev-Africa Partnership strategy: Producing, implementing and revising a partnership strategy for ClimDev-Africa	ACPC AUC AfDB	To be Determined based on the strategy							
GPF4	ClimDev-Africa resource mobilisation strategy: Producing, implementing and revising a resource mobilisation strategy for programmatic activities and CDSF	ACPC AUC AfDB	To be Determined based on the strategy							
GPF5	ClimDev-Africa Monitoring and Evaluation System: Producing and implementing the MFEA for ClimDev-Africa	ACPC AUC AfDB	ClimDev-Africa Programme is regularly monitored, evaluated and reviewed							
GPF6	ClimDev-Africa communication strategy: Producing, implementing and revising a communication strategy for ClimDev-Africa	ACPC AUC AfDB	To be Determined based on the strategy New communication coordinator recruited in June 2014							

Annex I II : MFEA -Result Area Level

RESULT AREA	Domain	Indicators	Baseline 2011	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source :	Assumptions
RESULT AREA 1 Widely available, high quality climate information, well packaged and disseminated [ClimDev partners will facilitate the establishment of an integrated Africa Strategy on meteorology and hydrology and access to and sharing of climate information and services]	Domain: Improvements in observational infrastructure	Indicator c: Pipeline and funded projects that meet the CDSF requirements - proportion of co-funding leveraged. Indicator d: Quality of climate information services provided by African institutions at regional and national levels.	Pipeline ? Funded 5 reg'l	10 5	20 15	40 by 2018 30	CDSF official documents, reports	Commitment of National Governments in promoting ACC policies in development Continued efforts to mainstream climate change in national systems creating a demand for information. Capacity of the experts to maintain the systems will be developed and resources provided.
			Partially defined: 0 information services provided by African institutions under CDA in 2011 In general : research work necessary with the concerned African institutions	20% increase in quality information services	50% increase in quality information services	70 % increase in quality information services by 2018	Official reports from African climate institutions, statistic from data management system of these institution and interview of sample beneficiaries	
	Domain: Competency and capacity of science base for analysis and processing of climate information	Indicator e: Number of African countries that receive technical assistance at international standards in climate information & data generation, management and analysis. Indicator f: Number of countries that improve the packaging and dissemination of timely climate information on at least 2 key development sectors.	0	4	6	10 by 2020	Case study/analysis of compliance to International standard	
			Partially defined: 0 in reference to CDA, X % in 2011 to general public and specialised users	3	5	10	Official report from Climate service center and survey/interview of sample beneficiaries	

RESULT AREA	Domain	Indicators	Baseline 2011	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source :	Assumptions
RESULT AREA 2 Quality analysis of climate information for development policy decision support and management practice [ACPC will establish a knowledge management system for shared information, knowledge, experience and best practices]	Domain: Methods to establish the policy basis for incorporating climate information	Indicator g: Number of countries where climate information needs assessment methodology carried out. Indicator h: Degree of user satisfaction with provided tools (previously Indicator h: Number of decision support tools developed and implemented.)	3 (ECA)	12 (ECA)	17 (ECA)	22 (ECA)	ClimDev Africa programme and country reports	Human capacity recruited & developed is kept by key institutions. State-of-the-art research and assessment methods accessible to African institutions
	Domain: Knowledge products and analysis frameworks created & strengthened to support integrated actions.	Indicator i: Numbers of policy options, briefs, assessment reports, peer reviewed articles produced. Indicator j: Countries that use knowledge and analysis products to develop policy and investment strategies.	3	22	32	47 by 2020	ClimDev Africa programme reports/briefing papers, assessment reports, peer reviewed articles Policy and investment strategies published - Country official documentation, reports or legislation	

Result Area	OUTPUT	inst.	indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone: 2015	Milestone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
Result Area 1 Widely available climate information, well packaged and disseminated Indicators domains - Improvements in observational infrastructure - Competency and capacity of science base for analysis and processing of climate information	Output 1.A Historical climatological and hydrological data rescued and recorded in proper data bases.	ACPC AfDB	1.a # of countries or Regional Centers supported and % of data rescued as per international standards	0 countries in 2011	6 pilot countries	30% of African countries	100% of African countries in 2020	Questionnaires to the countries Project reports	R: Countries may not be interested due to other channel of support A: continued support of donors and implementing institutions to CimDev-Africa programme A: long term partnership of national, regional and local institutions for climate change and related investments A: see also cimDev Assumptions	ACPC (pilot projects) CDSF
	Output 1.B Audit of current status of data management capacities made. Quality and capacity for climate and hydrological data management improved across Africa	ACPC AfDB	1.b # of countries supported as per international standards	0 countries in 2011	6 pilot countries	30% of African countries	100% of African countries in 2020	Questionnaires to the countries Project reports	Ditto	ACPC (pilot projects)
	Output 1.C Audit of current status of the upgrade telecom, observation and data collection systems for upper air and surface network made. Telecommunication facilities for the collection and exchange of climate data improved. Stations in GCOS upper air and surface networks upgraded.	ACPC	1.c # of countries supported as per international standards	0 countries in 2011	6 pilot countries	30% of African countries	100% of African countries in 2020	certificates from installing companies; Questionnaires to the countries; Project reports	Ditto	ACPC (pilot projects)
	Output 1.D Audit of current status on quality monitoring made. Ensured quality monitoring of greenhouse gas, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers.	ACPC AfDB	1.d # of countries supported as per international standards	0 countries in 2011	3 pilot countries	30% of African countries	100% of African countries in 2020	Project reports and certificates from installing companies. Monitoring data records.	Ditto	(quality monitoring of greenhouse gas, air quality, inland lakes, African oceans, coastal environments and glaciers.)

Result Area	OUTPUT	inst.	Indicator	Baseline + year	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
	Output 1.E Audit of current status of Hydrological observations and data management made. Real- and near-real time hydrological data collection, transmission and dissemination systems installed	ACPC	1.e # of systems installed in the countries supported	0 countries in 2011	6 pilot countries	30% of African countries	100% of African countries in 2020	certificates from installing companies; Project reports; Questionnaires to the countries	Ditto	ACPC
	Output 1.F Methods and systems for timely early warnings on droughts, floods and other extreme climate related events and seasonal climate forecasts further developed and in operation.	ACPC	1.f Number of forecasting systems improved or operational	0 countries in 2011	Well functioning system piloted in 2 countries	Well functioning sub-regional systems tested in all five sub-regions	System established in all five sub-regions	CCDA Questionnaire to users; questionnaires to African users, or other surveys	Ditto	ACPC (Parked)
	Output 1.G Regional, sub-regional and further downscaled climate projections and climate change scenarios made	ACPC	1.g Number of long term projections systems improved or operational	Nil	Well functioning in house capacity	Representative institutions from all 5 sub-regions trained	All 5 sub regions able to make downscaled projections.	CCDA Questionnaire to users; questionnaires to African users or other surveys	Ditto	ACPC
	Output 1.H Interpretation and packaging of climate information for understanding by users, general public and policy makers. Provide interpretation of climate data for sectoral , local, community and individual needs	AUC ACPC	1.h Number of climate information products disseminated more specific indicator will be derived from current littérature and include Access, Demand and use of climate information	Nil	Demonstration of climate information packaging to sensitive sectors demonstrated in 3 pilot countries	Climate information packaging for sensitive sectors addressed in 30% of African countries	60% of African countries	CCDA Questionnaire to users; questionnaires to African users or other surveys	Ditto	ACPC (parked)

Result Area	OUTPUT	inst.	indicator	Baseline + year	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments	
Result Area 2 Quality analysis of climate information for development policy decision support and management practice Indicators domains - Methods to establish the policy basis for incorporating climate information - Knowledge products and analysis frameworks created & strengthened to support integrated actions.	Output 2.A Institutional capacity mapping followed by capacity building for RBOs, RECs	AUC ACPC	2.a Number of completed capacity development initiative based on the mapping								
	Output 2.B Well functioning publicly accessible regional and sub-regional information, knowledge and experience and best practice sharing platform established and maintained	ACPC AfDB	2.b Degree of user satisfaction with established systems		KMS Established	KMS running		CCDA Questionnaire		ACPC parked	
	Output 2.C Assessment of risk, vulnerability, impact of climate change in key development sectors at national and regional levels (RECs) undertaken	ACPC AUC (DRR?)	2.c Number of risk and vulnerability assessment reports produced	0	2 regional assessments (at the level of RECs)	4 regional assessments (at the level of RECs)	100 percent completed	Based on the number of policy analyses completed each year.		#NAME?	
	Output 2.D Decision support tools for policymaker and adaptive management use, capable of answering "what if" questions, developed for climate sensitive sector application on different levels.	ACPC	2.d Number of decision support tools developed	- 0 in 2011	-1	-2	-5	CCDA Questionnaire; technical reports			ACPC parked
	Output 2.E Current policies affecting climate sensitive sectors analysed as to gaps, overlaps and implementation efficiency, and policy areas for improvement identified	ACPC	2.e Number of policy dialogues conducted based on policy review		10 policy reviews conducted 10 policy dialogues held 10 study reports	50 policy reviews 50 policy dialogues 50 study reports		Reports			ACPC parked

Result Area	OUTPUT	inst.	indicator	Baseline + year	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
	Output 2.F Climate sensitive policy options and scenarios developed and analysed with regard to impacts on development	ACPC	2.f Number of policy options developed		10 policy reports	50 policy reports		Questionnaires; Projects reports; other surveys		ACPC
	Output 2.G Report on best management practices for climate sensitive sectors developed for all levels, taking risks and uncertainties into consideration including from Pilot Adaptation Projects	AfDB ACPC	2.g Number of best practice reports produced.		10 best practice reports	50 best practice reports		Questionnaires; Projects reports; other surveys		ACPC, parked
	Output 2.H Policy options developed for implementation of international climate change agreed agenda	ACPC AUC	2.h Number of reports on policy options produced.		10 policy review reports	50 policy review reports		Questionnaires; Projects reports; other surveys		
	Output 2.I Best practices, policy options and other analytical results disseminated to end users at all levels using publications, online information, seminars, workshops, media communication and participation in international conferences and other media outlets.	ACPC AUC AfDB	2.i Degree of user satisfaction with provided information					CCDA Questionnaire and Othersurveys.		
	Output 2.J Scientific and evidence based recommendations on national, sub-regional and African positions provided to the AGN	AUC ACPC	2.j Degree of negotiator satisfaction with the recommendations provided		6 scientific events organized	12 events organized		Project reports		ACPC

Result Area	OUTPUT	inst.	indicator	Baseline + year	M'stone: 2015	M'stone: 2017	Target + year	Source	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
Result Area 3 Informed decision-making, awareness and advocacy on climate change and development. Indicators domains Climate change information factored into development policy making Support to dialogue among government institutions, private sector, civil society & vulnerable communities.	Output 3.A Capacity building and knowledge support provided to policy makers using up-to-date research results in order to link climate change issues to development	AUC ACPC	3.a Number of policy makers trained or supported with capacity development and knowledge products	10 information/discussion/training events/policy dialogues held	50 information/discussion/training events/policy dialogues held			training evaluations; Project reports.		ACPC parked
	Output 3.B Capacity building and knowledge support provided to the AGN	ACPC AUC	3.b Degree of satisfaction with support provided	6 policy oriented events organized	12 policy oriented events organized			training evaluations. Project reports. Questionnaires to AGN		ACPC
	Output 3.C Capacity building of and support provided to regional institutions.	ACPC AUC AfDb	3.c Number of Regional Institutions supported	3 training events organised for participating RECs and RBOs	10 training events organised for participating RECs and RBOs			training evaluations. Project reports. CCDA reports. Questionnaires		ACPC parked
	Output 3.d Outreach to all levels Population at large, including CC-exposed population groups and socio-economic groups, informed about CC impacts, opportunities and best practices	ACPC AUC AfDB	3.D Percentage of African population regarding itself well informed on climate change matters via CC-press releases	10% of African population regard themselves well informed on CC matters	30% of African population regard themselves well informed on CC matters	70% of African population regard themselves well informed on CC matters		Opinion surveys; Country surveys		ACPC